NPS Form 10-900
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NPS/William C. Page, Public Historian, Word Processor Format

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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name BOOTH, EDMUND AND MARY ANN WALWORTH, HOUSE

other names/site number Thomas E & Gertrude. Booth House, Glen & Dorothy McLaughlin House; Jon D. & Cecilia M. Hatcher House

2. Location

street & number 125 South Ford Street N/A not for publication

city or town Anamosa N/A vicinity

state Iowa code IA county Jones code 105 zip code 52205

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Signature of certifying official/Title STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA Date 1/16/13

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is :

- ✓ entered in the National Register.
  - _ See continuation sheet.
- _ determined eligible for the National Register
  - _ See continuation sheet
- _ determined not eligible for the National Register
- _ removed from the National Register.
- _ Other, (Explain)

Signature of Keeper Edson H. Beall Date of Action 3.13.13

Booth, Edmund and Mary Ann Walworth, House
Name of Property

Jones County, Iowa
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many lines as apply)

X private
_ public-local
_ public-State
_ public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one line)

X building(s)
_ district
_ site
_ structure
_ object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	2	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	2	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single-Dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single-Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN/Italianate

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone
walls Brick
Vinyl
roof Asphalt
other Stone

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

Booth, Edmund and Mary Ann Walworth, House
Name of Property

Jones County, Iowa
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" on one or more lines for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

_ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

X **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

_ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

_ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" on all the lines that apply)
Property is:

_ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

_ **B** removed from its original location.

_ **C** a birthplace or grave.

_ **D** a cemetery.

_ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

_ **F** a commemorative property.

_ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

HEALTH/MEDICINE
COMMUNICATIONS
SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1870-1905

Significant Dates

1870, 1898, 1905

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Booth, Edmund

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder
Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance - (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

9. Major Bibliography References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

X State Historical Preservation Office
_ Other State agency
_ Federal agency
_ Local government
_ University
_ Other

Name of repository

Booth, Edmund and Mary Ann Walworth, House
Name of Property

Jones County, Iowa
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	15	641800	4663000
2			
3			
4			

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title William C. Page, Public Historian; Joanne R. Page; Wilma H. Spice

organization Wilma H. Spice date December 20, 2010

street & number 520 East Sheridan Ave. (Page) telephone 515-243-5740

city or town Des Moines state IA zip code 50313-5017

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

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

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

Property Owner

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

name Jon D. and Cecilia M. Hatcher

street & number 125 South Ford Street telephone 319-480-0065

city or town Anamosa state IA zip code 52205

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

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Site

Completed in 1870, the Edmund and Mary Ann Walworth Booth House is located on the east side of South Ford Street between Main Street and First Street in Anamosa, Iowa. The house sits on Lot 20 and fractional parcels of Lot 19 and Lot 21 within a tract of land known as Booth's Subdivision of Lot 2. The site of the house, including these fractional parcels, measures 120 x 120 feet.

The surrounding land use is mixed residential, civic, and institutional. The former Anamosa Public Library is situated adjacent to the Booth House immediately to the south. (Today, the library serves as the headquarters of the Anamosa Police Department.) Several churches are situated along First Street to the east and west of South Ford Street. Anamosa City Hall and the former Weir Hook & Ladder Company, the city's volunteer fire department, are situated one door to the north of the Booth House on the east side of South Ford. The U.S. Post Office is situated across the street from the city hall to the west. Many of these buildings possess architectural and/or historical significance, and two cultural resource reports have recommended the nomination of the area as the Anamosa Civic Historic District. (Page 2004b: 7-8; Page 2004c: 3-4; Page 2008: 117)

The intersection of Ford and Main Streets in Anamosa marks the dividing line between east-west running streets whose names are prefixed with "East" or "West." This intersection serves a similar purpose for streets running north and south, whose names are prefixed with "North" or "South." While this suggests that this intersection forms the axis of the community, this is not the case because East Main Street developed after the original platting of the city as its major commercial corridor.

South Ford Street slopes upward from Main Street. This slope steeply rises beyond Ford Street's intersection with First Street at about 800 feet above mean sea level to about 900 feet a little to the south of 5th Street. Within this topographical context, Lots 19, 20, and 21 slope upward moderately from both the north and the west.

A private pedestrian walk of poured concrete runs from the front door of the Booth House to South Ford on the west. A public pedestrian walk of poured concrete runs north and south in front of the house all along South Ford and borders a grassy strip between it and the street. A curb cut in the street at Lot 19 provides a driveway approach to a garage situated on the north side of the house. An alley, paved with concrete, runs north and south at the rear of the property. Not one of the seven Sanborn fire insurance maps of this property pictures any outbuildings on the site.

HOUSE

Introduction

The original building, constructed by Edmund and Mary Ann in 1870, included a 1.5-story main block and a 1.5-story wing. This configuration remained very much the same throughout their lives. The house remained in the Booth family for three generations, undergoing some changes during this time. The house is now occupied by the second generation of another family, who also has made some changes to it.

After Edmund's death in 1905, Thomas E. and Gertrude Booth, his son and daughter-in-law, moved into the building. They replaced the original front porch with the present one. Mabel Gertrude Booth Brewer, their daughter, held title to the property until 1939, at which time Glen and Dorothy McLaughlin purchased it. The McLaughlins built an addition to the northeast corner of the house, made other alterations to the building's interior, constructed a 2-bay garage in 1940 to the north of the house, and relocated a playhouse from Dubuque, Iowa, to the backyard. Then, in 1995, Jon D. and Cecilia M. Hatcher, the present owners, purchased the building from the estate of Mrs. McLaughlin, Cecilia's mother, Glen having died in 1993. The Hatchers subsequently built an addition to the southeast corner of the house and made some interior changes.

The following paragraphs describe in detail the physical appearance of the Edmund and Mary Ann Walworth Booth House today and how it has evolved since its original construction.

Main Block and Wing

The main block of the Booth House is a 1.5-story, single-family dwelling of gable-front-and wing configuration. The building, with its steeply pitched roof, asymmetrical facade, and rich architectural detailing, shows the influence of Italianate styling and calls attention to the ability of the unknown contractor-builder who erected it.

The Booth House rests on a foundation of native Jones County limestone surmounted by a limestone water table. The building features solid masonry walls of an orangish-red color laid in American bond. The first and second story walls are three wythes thick, while the attic walls have two wythes. An asphalt shingle roof with wide eaves covers the main block and wing. A 1-story wrap-around front porch, completed circa 1907, is situated on the west elevation of the building and serves as a prominent element of its design.

The main block and wing feature replacement, 6/6 double-hung wood sash dating to the 1990s and of a configuration matching that on historic photographs of the building. The window openings feature native limestone lintels and sills, now painted white. Wooden shutters flank each of these windows. These windows are symmetrically placed across the front facade of the main block. An oculus window is situated in the gable end of this facade. During their occupancy of the building, the McLaughlins added an oriel window on the south elevation of the first floor near the southeast corner. It is covered with a shed roof.

Originally, the main block featured one inside wall brick chimney centered at the ridge of the west elevation's roof. Another inside wall brick chimney was centered at the ridge of the east elevation. Both of these chimneys are nonextant. The wing also originally featured an inside wall chimney on the north elevation of the building. This too is nonextant. Today, an outside wall brick chimney is situated on the south elevation of the building towards its southeast corner and serves to vent the furnace.

Following Edmund Booth's death in 1905, Thomas E. and Gertrude Booth removed the two porches on the west elevation of the house and replaced them with the current front porch, which wraps around the front facade of the main block and wing. There are two entrances to this porch from grade. One entrance is situated at the southwest corner of the main block and provides access to the front door of the building. Another entrance is situated on the north elevation of the building on its northwest corner of the wing. A combination shed and hip roof covers this porch, including a semi-circular portion of the roof, where the main block and wing intersect. A series of single, classically inspired columns support this roof. A railing with classically inspired balustrades edges the porch deck.

The interior of the main block originally featured, on the first floor, a hall and staircase, front parlor, back parlor, and library, all with plaster walls and ceilings. Only a wide archway separated the two parlors. Transoms surmounted the wood panel doors separating the other rooms. Woodwork is used heavily around the doors and windows. This woodwork has always been painted, according to test scraping, and is now white. All of the ceilings in these rooms are now 10-foot in height, having been dropped with sheet rock from their original heights. In 1996-1997, the Hatchers removed the front door, flanking wood panels, and transom and replaced them with a new door, sidelights, and transom. The removal of the interior molding above the transom revealed "E. Booth" written in large letters on the exposed plaster wall. The floorplan in the wing originally featured a kitchen with an enclosed service staircase to the second floor located in the northwest corner. The first floor is now used as a television room.

The second floor of the main block includes a hall and three bedrooms, original to the building's floorplan. The ceilings on the second floor have been dropped. Woodwork always has been simple, painted, and without milled decoration. The hall provides access to the half-story above the wing. A modern bathroom is now situated at the end of this hall with a bedroom located farther to the north. The service staircase in the northwest corner of the wing accesses this bedroom from the first floor.

Northeast Addition

A frame addition is situated on the northeast corner of the main block and wing. An analysis of its construction is difficult because it has changed and evolved over the years. The original building, shown in a circa 1877 stereoview (see Continuation Sheet 30), included a 1-story, unenclosed porch on the east elevation of the wing. A fire insurance map of 1886 shows this same configuration. By1893, according to a fire insurance map of that year (see Continuation Sheet 35), a 1-story frame addition to the wing had replaced this porch. This addition included a new kitchen. (Oral informant interview with Jon D. and Cecilia M. Hatcher) An 1899 fire insurance map pictures further changes to this 1-story addition. Now it extends farther to the east, and a porch wraps around its east elevation and its el with the main block. (See Continuation Sheet 36.) A fire insurance map of 1917 repeats this configuration. (See Continuation Sheet 37.) It is apparent today that the eastern slope of the roof over the wing was raised at some time in the past to accommodate more space in an upstairs bedroom. It is not known when this occurred. About 1940, the McLaughlins remodeled the kitchen on the first floor of this addition. Then, in 1996-1997, the Hatchers converted it into a master bedroom and made some other changes to this interior.

Southeast Addition

The Southeast Addition is attached to the east elevation of the Main Block. This is a 1-story, frame addition clad with vinyl siding and covered with a flat roof with asphalt shingles. Its footprint measures 22 x 16 feet. This addition serves as a kitchen and informal dining area. To access this space from the main block, three windows in the east elevation of the main block were removed along with the bulkhead below their sills. This new opening was then framed in and left open to the living room. A brick fireplace is situated in the southwest corner of the addition. This construction also included the construction of a frame-enclosed porch at the rear of the northeast addition. This porch is clad with aluminum siding, covered with a flat roof clad with asphalt shingles, and features a bay window on its east elevation.

GARAGE

Constructed in 1940, a frame, 2-bay, detached garage is situated to the north of the Booth House. The garage's footprint measures 22 x 22 feet. Because the garage is situated on a hillside, the building rests on a poured concrete foundation to level out the grade. The building features clapboard siding, overhead doors in both bays, and a steep, front gable roof clad with asphalt shingles. The garage is in good condition.

PLAYHOUSE

The playhouse is a small, 1-story, frame building resting on a poured concrete foundation and covered by a side-gable roof clad with asphalt shingles. The exterior of the building is clad with narrow clapboard siding on the east elevation and wider clapboard siding on the south, west, and north elevations. An oriel window, covered with a shed roof, is situated in the north elevation and features two sets of paired casement windows, each with six lights. The roof is steeply pitched with narrow eaves. Decorative vergeboards are situated on both of its gable ends. A stoop porch, covered with a shed roof, is situated on the west elevation of the building. The interior features a living room, kitchen, and faux bathroom.

As already mentioned, Glen and Dorothy McLaughlin relocated this building from Dubuque, Iowa, in 1940 to this property for their two young daughters. After their children outgrew the playhouse, Dorothy allowed other Anamosa children to play in the house for one hour each week, keeping a guest book of her young visitors. The present location of the playhouse is slightly to the south of its original location on the site.

The playhouse is a remarkably detailed example of this appealing property type and is in excellent condition.

DATES OF CONSTRUCTION

The dates for the construction of the various units of the Booth House are documented by a variety of sources. Edmund Booth's biographer dates the construction of the main block and wing to 1870. (Lang: 134). Fire insurance maps document the various changes to the northeast addition and the porches of the house. Mr. and Mrs. Hatcher date the construction of the southeast addition to 1996-1997 from their personal experience having built it.

The Jones County Assessor's office dates the construction of the garage to 1940. (Jones County Assessor Office: website, viewed December 11, 2010) Given the design and construction of this building, this date seems reasonable.

The construction date of the playhouse is unknown. Given the interior design of its Craftsman-inspired fireplace, a date in the 1920s or 1930s is reasonable. McLaughlin family tradition dates the relocation of the building from Dubuque to 125 South Ford Street in Anamosa to 1940.

PRESENT CONDITION AND INTEGRITY

Condition

The condition of the Edmund and Mary Ann Walworth Booth House is excellent, having been well maintained by all of its occupants. As an example, the front porch, which had begun to settle, had its footings shored up in 2010 to rectify this problem.

Integrity

The integrity of Edmund and Mary Ann Walworth Booth House is generally good in its seven aspects.

Because the building remains on its original site, the level of integrity as it relates to *location* is excellent.

The integrity of the building as it relates to its *design* is good. Its exterior wall and roof surfaces remain as originally constructed. Although its front porch does not date to the occupancy of Edmund and Mary Ann Walworth Booth and the northeast and southeast additions have altered the building's appearance at the rear, the couple would readily recognize the main block and wing of their home. The integrity of the building's interior design is good. The ceilings have been dropped in the main block, which has changed the sense of proportion in those areas. The floorplan of the front and back parlors and the northwest kitchen have been altered, but they still retain the sense of their basic configuration. The floorplan on the second floor remains unchanged

The integrity of the Edmund and Mary Ann Walworth Booth House's *setting* is excellent. The 100 block of South Ford Street retains today its function and appearance as an historic civic center and premier residential section of Anamosa as during the Booths' occupancy of their home.

The integrity of the Edmund and Mary Ann Walworth Booth House as it relates to *materials* remains good. While the loss of original windows is regrettable, the new windows match the original configuration. In all other regards the integrity of the building's exterior materials remains excellent.

The integrity of the building's *workmanship* is very good. This is most apparent in the well-constructed stone and brickwork on the exterior, which remain in fine condition after 140 years of service and the sign of competent manufacture and an able brick- and stonemason. The workmanship of the woodwork in the interior of the building is also very good, with its heavy window and door surrounds and staircase, although the crown molding in the living room is now masked by a dropped ceiling.

The Edmund and Mary Ann Walworth Booth House retains an excellent *feeling* of its historic function. The building conveys the dignity of a comfortable and well-maintained residence appropriate to the professional status of the Booths within the community.

The building also retains good integrity as it relates to *association*. Edmund and Mary Ann would readily recognize the building's exterior and its surroundings today and possibly admire their son's replacement porch.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

Completed in 1870, the Edmund and Mary Ann Walworth Booth House in Anamosa, Iowa, is National Register eligible, statewide and under Criterion B, because it calls attention to the career of Edmund Booth and his advocacy for the education and advancement of the deaf in Iowa. Booth and four other deaf men in 1881 founded the Iowa Association of the Deaf (IAD), an organization by and for the deaf dedicated to their general welfare and betterment. Booth subsequently became the "guiding spirit" behind this organization. (Lang: 159) The IAD remains an active organization to the present day. In 1884, the Second Convention of Iowa Deaf-Mutes in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, elected Booth its president for the coming year, another indication of continued advocacy for the deaf. Booth's earlier work to establish the Iowa School for the Deaf, another of his significant statewide contributions, occurred in 1855, while he was living in another house, now nonextant, in Anamosa.

Booth is significant, on the local level under Criterion B, because of his contributions to the development of Anamosa, Iowa, through his work as a journalist, community booster, capitalist, and philanthropist. Booth's life is even more remarkable because he was deaf. Throughout this time on the national level, Booth served as a teacher, author, mentor, and, ultimately, patriarchal figure for the deaf community during a politically contentious period in its history.

Mary Ann Walworth Booth (1817-1898), Edmund's wife, was also totally deaf and no less remarkable than her husband. While Edmund mined for gold in California in the 1840s and 1850s, she single-handedly raised two young children on the Iowa frontier (there was no known white settlement five miles west of their home), took care of their farm, bought land with money that Edmund sent her, had a house built, and handled all financial and family affairs. This would be a heavy burden for any woman alone, but Mary Ann had the additional handicap of deafness. She succeeded remarkably.

Extremely intelligent and deeply committed to lifelong learning and social justice, both Edmund and Mary Ann Walworth Booth overcame their afflictions, became models for the deaf community, and championed the rights of oppressed peoples, including African-Americans and women, as well as the deaf, from their residence in Anamosa, Iowa. Raised in this nurturing home, Thomas and Frank Booth, their sons, continued this commitment to social betterment in their own careers.

The period of significance, under Criterion B, is 1870-1905, the time when Edmund and Mary Ann lived in the building. Significant dates include the year 1870, when Edmund and Mary Ann completed and moved into it; 1898, when Mary Ann died; and 1905 when Edmund died.

The property contains three resources for this nomination, the house itself, which is contributing and classified as a building, a garage, which is noncontributing and classified as a building, and a playhouse, which is noncontributing and classified as a building. Other properties associated with the adult lives of Edmund and Mary Ann Booth are discussed at the end of this nomination.

EDMUND BOOTH

Edmund Booth (1810-1905) was born in Chicopee, Massachusetts, but the family soon relocated to nearby Longmeadow, Massachusetts, where he was raised. He became partially deaf and blind in one eye at age four from the effects of "spotted fever" (meningitis). Around age eight, he lost his remaining hearing, but before this, his mother, Martha Eyre Booth, had taught him to speak by his associating the letters of the alphabet with the sounds that she made out loud. A recent biography of Booth by Harry G. Lang, *Edmund Booth, Deaf Pioneer*, tells the story of this remarkable life and its handicap and how Booth marshaled his many talents to overcome his handicaps and improve the lot of those who shared his affliction. Because of his early training, Edmund Booth was able to communicate better than his future wife, Mary Ann Walworth Booth, who also suffered from spotted fever and lost all of her hearing at age four, before she learned to speak.

In 2004, Harry G. Lang published *Edmund Booth: Deaf Pioneer*. This definitive biography of Edmund and Mary Ann Walworth Booth traces their lives and careers and their advocacy for the deaf. Lang is a professor in the Department of Research at the National Technical Institute for the Deaf in Rochester, New York, and, himself profoundly deaf, possesses intimate experience with the subject of this book. Gallaudet University Press published this biography in 2004. Gallaudet University is a leader in undergraduate liberal arts and graduate programs for deaf, hard of hearing students. This nomination relies heavily on Lang's book, its biographical material and compelling portrait of Edmund Booth as a larger than life figure, and its demonstration of Booth's significance for health, communications, and social history on the local, state, and national levels. Although this nomination claims his significance only on the local and state level, a claim for national significance is likely justifiable.

Booth served as the publisher and editor of the *Anamosa Eureka* for more than thirty years. As a promoter of Anamosa and its advancement, Booth encouraged its residents to support many public improvement projects. His philanthropy advanced the city's civic, intellectual, and spiritual life. The Booths acquired a 5-acre tract to the east of the Town of Anamosa and subsequently platted it in regular city block and lots, including small commercial-sized lots. The layout of this plat encouraged commercial growth. An important section of Anamosa's central business district

subsequently developed on the commercial-sized lots. The initial impetus for this platting was the Booths' desire to give land for a church.

Background

Born and raised in Massachusetts, Edmund Booth taught himself a form of sign language. Edmund left the family farm at age 16 to study at the Connecticut Asylum for the Education and Instruction of Deaf and Dumb Persons in Hartford, Connecticut. Chartered in 1816 by the General Assembly of Connecticut and led by Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet and Laurent Clerc, this was the first school of its kind in the United States. It quickly established a national reputation for training deaf students in its first ten years. (Lang: 4) One year after its founding, the school changed its name to the American Asylum for the Education and Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb. The school remains in operation to the present day, known as the American School for the Deaf.

While at the Hartford school, Booth improved his own education and was soon hired to teach younger pupils. In 1831, when another teacher left, Edmund was given a full-time teaching job, thus following in Clerc's footsteps and becoming a very early deaf teacher of the deaf. During this time Edmund met one of his pupils, Mary Ann Walworth, who would later become his wife. Mary Ann grew up in Connecticut and lost her hearing in remarkably similar circumstances to his own, a fact that probably drew them together. They shared as well a deep love of reading and learning and communicated with each other via sign language. (Lang: 2-3, 10)

Leaving his teaching post at the Hartford school to move west, Edmund Booth relocated to Anamosa in the spring of 1839. Mary Ann, her parents, and siblings had moved to Illinois earlier that spring, and Edmund decided to follow her. His mother opposed the move, so Edmund left on his own. Mary Ann's parents settled in Illinois, but she and two siblings moved further west, being one of the first three families to settle in the vicinity of what would later become known as Anamosa, Iowa. By the time Edmund found them, Mary Ann's brother, George H. Walworth, was a part owner of a mill then under construction on the Wapsipinicon River. George hired Edmund to help construct the mill. Edmund and Mary Ann were married on July 26, 1840, surrounded by family members and a few friends. By this time, Edmund's mother had relented, and she and several of his siblings had also moved to the small community on the Iowa frontier. (*Ibid.*: 14, 17, 23)

In 1842, their first child, Thomas Eyre Booth was born. In 1846, Mary Ann gave birth to a daughter, Harriet, who subsequently died at the age of 17 months. Two years later, she had another daughter, also named Harriet, but called "Hattie". Both Thomas and Hattie could hear as other people, but

both learned to sign at an early age so that they could communicate with their parents. (*Ibid*: 25, 35-36)

Following a five-year sojourn (1849-1854) to try his luck in the California gold fields while his family remained in Iowa, Booth returned to Anamosa and resumed farming on the 5-acre tract Mary Ann had purchased with money he had sent home from his prospecting. On July 27, 1855, their last child, Frank Walworth Booth, was born. Like his brother and sister, Frank had full use of his hearing, but he also learned sign language at a very young age so that he could communicate with his parents. As an adult, Frank chose a career educating the deaf, and followed in his father footsteps, becoming a nationally known and respected author and advocate for education of the deaf. (*Ibid*: 113)

Advocate for the Deaf

By the time Edmund Booth occupied his home at 125 Ford Street in Anamosa, Iowa, his long career of publications and advocacy for the deaf had earned him national recognition. In a way, Booth's national reputation has overshadowed his contributions to deaf education on the state level. In fact, Booth used this reputation to press for further improvements to the lives of the deaf in Iowa. In 1881, Booth and four other deaf men founded the Iowa Association of the Deaf (IAD), an organization dedicated to the general welfare of the deaf in Iowa. The establishment of the IAD followed closely on the heels of the 1880 establishment of the National Association of the Deaf (NAD). Edmund Booth had played an important role in the creation of this national organization and was designated its temporary chair by acclamation at is first convention in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1880. (*Ibid.*: 155) Booth's link between the establishment of the NAD and the IAD is direct. He subsequently became the IAD's "guiding spirit," as acknowledged in an address given by W. H. Gemmil to the Eighteenth Convention of the IAD in 1931. (Lang: 159, 199) Both the IAD and the NAD remain active organizations to the present day. Booth continued to play a significant role in the general welfare of the deaf in Iowa. In 1884, for example, the Second Convention of Iowa Deaf-Mutes in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, elected him that organization's president for the coming year.

Booth had earned his acknowledged leadership within the deaf community over many decades. He was among the very earliest deaf teachers of the deaf and colleague on a daily basis with Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet and Laurent Clerc at the Connecticut Asylum. (*Ibid*: 10) As a pioneer in the field, he met many politicians who came to observe the Hartford school, interested in possibly building other schools. On one occasion, he and two of his pupils accompanied Lewis Weld, Gallaudet's successor, on a trip to South Carolina and Georgia to demonstrate to officials there how adept students trained in sign language

could become. Edmund particularly impressed the dignitaries with his quick comprehension. (*Ibid*: 11-13)

Throughout his life, Edmund formed many close friendships with other deaf individuals. His biographer Lang notes repeatedly when Booth was interacting with other members of the deaf community. While many of these encounters must have been accidental, in other cases Booth specifically sought out other deaf people as companions.

Booth was an early and vociferous advocate for the establishment of a school for the deaf in Iowa. Booth always advocated education for deaf children, and visited institutions in other states to determine which he thought provided the best education, commending, for example, the Illinois school for the deaf to Iowa parents of deaf children. Upon his return from California, Booth sought information on Iowa deaf students attending school in other states, trying to prove there were enough Iowa deaf students to warrant founding a state school in Iowa. Booth lobbied the Iowa Legislature, and, in 1854, a teacher was secured from Illinois to serve as its first instructor. The following year, the Iowa School for the Deaf was begun in Iowa City with about twenty students. Booth remained actively interested in this school for the rest of his life. He preferred to see the school remain in Iowa City, but in the 1870s it was moved to a permanent 80-acre site near Council Bluffs. (*Ibid*: 145-146) The Iowa School for the Deaf remains in Council Bluffs to the present day. That institution's website prominently features an image of Booth on its masthead. (Iowa School for the Deaf)

At the national level, Edmund became a well-known spokesman for deaf education through his numerous publications in the *American Annals of the Deaf*. When a schism occurred in the deaf community in the 1880s over the issue of signing versus lip-reading, Edmund became recognized as a "patriarchal chief of the signing deaf community" while at the same time seeking not to break with his son, Frank Booth, who was becoming a leader of the lip-reading group. (*Ibid*: 154) Frank's career and his relationship with his father are discussed below.

In 1880, Edmund's leading role in the national education of the deaf received recognition several times. On May 5, the National Deaf Mute College awarded him an honorary Master of Arts degree. As indicated above, Edmund served several months later as temporary chairman of the meeting that resulted in the formation of the National Association of the Deaf. On that occasion, he delivered a powerful speech on the need for more accessible church services for the deaf. For the rest of his life, Booth remained an active participant of this group, which regarded him as a founder and patriarch. (*Ibid*: 154-158)

Harry G. Lang has noted another remarkable aspect of Booth's character:

> the fact that he was blind in one eye. As a profoundly deaf person myself [Lang], with many deaf friends, I wondered about this often while working on the book. The loss of vision is one of the biggest fears every deaf person experiences. Yet, this courageous frontiersman plowed his fields with rattlesnakes around, guarded his wagon train and later his mining camps after dark, and read and edited newspapers for decades without commenting on the challenges of his partial blindness. In fact, he made no mention of it at all until his waning years, when his remaining vision began to fail. (Lang: 184-185)

Crusading Newspaper Editor

Farming never held Edmund Booth's full interest, and in 1858, Booth bought a half-interest in the *Anamosa Eureka* from Matthew Parrott. In 1862, Booth bought out Parrott's half-interest and became the newspaper's sole proprietor. (*Ibid*: 125) In 1867, Thomas Booth bought a half-interest in the *Eureka* from his father, and the name of the firm changed to E. Booth & Son. (*Ibid*: 136-137)

Edmund Booth's editorials before and during the Civil War unequivocally supported the abolition of slavery and the Union cause and marshaled opposition against the Copperhead movement. *The Dubuque Herald*, he wrote, is:

> At heart a secession paper and under the influence of such men as the traitor Ben M. Samuels who, a few weeks ago, openly advocated the secession of Iowa into the arms of Jeff Davis. (*Ibid*: 122)

During the war, Booth detailed the activities of the Union forces and concentrated particularly on Iowa regiments, of which he was very proud. (*Ibid.*: 122) In keeping with his early support for abolition, Booth advocated women suffrage before it was popular. He also favored temperance, even though it was not popular in Anamosa. (*Ibid.*: 137-139)

Following the war, Booth promoted Anamosa through his many editorials and thorough reporting of the local scene. At a time when America generally, and big business specifically, favored laissez faire and local government lacked motivation to counter it, newspaper editors wielded great influence over public opinion. Edmund Booth recognized and willingly exerted this influence.

Through many editorials, for example, the *Anamosa Eureka* successfully agitated for the establishment of a volunteer fire brigade. Known as the Weir Hook & Ladder Company, this organization later became a distinguished institution in the community and competed successfully among others in statewide competitions to test speed and efficiency. (Lang: 135)

As an editor and printer, Edmund and Thomas Booth reported on a broad range of issues. Stories on local issues ran next to those on national concerns. Train accidents received coverage, but so did grain prices, water purity, and animal diseases. The Booths reported on government decisions and issues of corruption at any level. Although strong-minded in his own opinions, Edmund reprinted articles and pamphlets in his print shop for customers even when he personally disagreed with their expressed opinions, because he believed it fulfilled his civic duty and contributed to public debate. (*Ibid.*: 140-141)

Perhaps Edmund Booth's most important contribution to community development occurred in 1872. Together with Lawrence Schoonover, J. A. Scott, William T. Shaw, and others of his generation in Anamosa, these leaders spearheaded that city's successful bid to become the site of the State of Iowa's new penitentiary, a landmark of economic development for the community.

Philanthropist

At the turn of the 20th century, Edmund and Mary Ann Booth were largely responsible for the emergence of the Anamosa Civic District. The Booths donated land for the First Congregational Church, for the Anamosa Public Library, and for the Anamosa City Hall. Located on and about South Ford Street, that street forms the backbone of this district. These gifts encouraged those institutions to relocate from their previous locations on Main Street to South Ford Street and its environs. This, in turn, changed the Main Street streetscape, as formerly institutional property opened up for commercial redevelopment.

Frank Booth

Frank Booth (1855-1938) was the youngest child of Edmund and Mary Ann Booth, born when his two older siblings were thirteen and nine years old. Like them, he had his hearing, but learned to use sign language at a very young age so that he could communicate with his parents. From the age of seven he worked part-time for Edmund at the printing shop, thus learning the trade. Upon graduation from Iowa State College, Frank began teaching at the Iowa School for the Deaf on December 1, 1879. (*Ibid*: 152)

This school had been founded in 1855 in Iowa City, and Frank's father had been among those advocating most strongly for its establishment. The school moved to Council Bluffs in the 1870s. (*Ibid*: 146) Due to his printing background, Frank also became editor of the newspaper and foreman of its print shop, in addition to teaching full-time. He stayed at the school until 1883, when he left for a position at the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf, where he taught for the remainder of his career. (*Ibid*: 152) Frank Booth later became nationally known for his teaching and writing career, which merits further research and evaluation in its own right.

Although Frank Booth had been raised by parents who were fully conversant in sign language and himself fluent in its use, Frank early in his career became a proponent of the oral method of teaching. Known as "oralism," this method advocated the use of speech and lip-reading to the exclusion of signing. All of the early leading teachers of the deaf used sign language, but in the 1860s, oralism gained many converts, and soon a split developed among the deaf community. Frank Booth became a leading proponent of oralism. Edmund and Mary Ann, however, continued using sign language in their home and with all of their children and grandchildren. Lang, in his biography of Edmund Booth, speculates that Frank took his stand to further his career, and that Edmund placed family loyalty above his own beliefs in choosing not to advocate the opposing point of view. In any case, Frank's teaching and writing career flourished, and he became nationally recognized for his work among the deaf while continuing to enjoy close family relationships with both his parents and siblings. (*Ibid*: 150-159)

OTHER PROPERTIES ASSOCIATED WITH EDMUND AND MARY ANN BOOTH

Edmund Booth's contributions to the development of Anamosa extended throughout the community. The following property types remain as tangible reminders of these contributions, calling attention to Edmund Booth's life and work beyond that of his personal life as exemplified by the Edmund and Mary Ann Walworth Booth House.

Early Residences

Edmund and Mary Ann Booth occupied several homes during the course of their long marriage. Shortly after being hired by George H. Walworth, Mary Ann's brother, Edmund purchased 40 acres for a farm. In 1840, Walworth offered Edmund for free his choice among several house-lots in the new town if he would build a home. Edmund accepted, and quickly constructed "the first house built in Anamosa, and the first frame house in the [region]." (Quoted in *Ibid*: 22) Upon their marriage, the Booths moved into this home. When Edmund's widowed sister Hannah married

Gideon Ford the next winter, the Booths sold them the frame house, which the Fords subsequently moved into town and turned it into the Wapsipinicon Hotel. Edmund and Mary Ann then built a log cabin south of Reed's Creek for their own use. It was here that Thomas and Hattie were born. (*Ibid*: 25)

When Edmund left for California, Mary Ann and the two children moved in with Edmund's brother Henry and his family, and the log cabin was rented out. (*Ibid*: 38) During the five years Edmund was away, Mary Ann and the children moved several times, sharing residence with various members of the Booth and Walworth families. Finally, Mary Ann had had enough and told Edmund in a letter that she wanted her own place. Rather than dislodging their renters, Edmund sent a warrant with enough funds for Mary Ann to hire a contractor to build a new home. In June 1851, she purchased a five-acre plat in Anamosa for $90 and had the home built. (*Ibid*: 79-81) Youngest child Frank was born in this house in 1855, and the family resided here until building their brick house in 1870. By Christmas 1861, Edmund and Mary Ann had donated land for the First Congregational Church, and the first service was held there at that time. The Booths were numbered among the founding members of the congregation. (*Ibid*: 125)

On May 18, 1868, son Thomas married Gertrude Delavan, and the couple resided for a time with the Booth family. During this time Mary Ann traveled east to visit daughter Hattie in college in Massachusetts. Upon her return, Edmund and Mary Ann built a new, brick home at 125 South Ford Street, moving in during 1870. Thomas and Gertrude continued to reside in the frame house for several more years. (*Ibid*: 132-134)

Of these properties, only the residence at 125 South Ford Street remains extant.

Anamosa Civic Center Historic District

According to the recommendations in a recent National Register nomination:

> The Anamosa Civic Center is architecturally significant, under National Register Criterion C, because of its architecture. The district calls attention to institutional architectural design popular during the late 19th and early 20th century, particularly in regard to the employment of locally quarried stone as a building material. A variety of stylistic influences are present, including Richardsonian Romanesque, Late Gothic Revival, and Classical Revival. (Page 2008: 117)

Located along and adjacent to the 100 block of South Ford Street, the Edmund and Mary Ann Booth Walworth Booth house is situated within this potential historic district. Because Edmund and Mary Ann donated land for the construction of the Anamosa Public Library and were involved in other philanthropies associated with it, this historic district is closely linked with their lives, and, hence, call attention, under Criterion B, to them.

In addition to this potential historic district, the National Register-listed Anamosa Main Street Historic District calls attention to certain other aspects of Edmund's career.

HISTORIC NAME

The historic name for this property is that of its original inhabitants. Other names for the property include Thomas E. & Gertrude Booth (the son and daughter-in-law of Edmund and Mary Ann Booth), Glen & Dorothy McLaughlin, and Jon D. & Cecilia M. Hatcher. All of these names reflect long-time title-holders and occupants of the property.

REPRESENTATION IN OTHER CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEYS AND METHODOLOGY

In 2004, several Technical Advisory Network (TAN) investigations surveyed properties along South Ford Street. They included houses at 120 and 122 South Ford Street and the First Methodist Episcopal Church at 201 South Ford Street. (Page 2004 c, 2004d, 2004a) These and other significant properties cluster along South Ford and First Streets. Each investigation recommended the nomination of the Anamosa Civic Center Historic District to the National Register.

POTENTIAL FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

The site's potential for archaeological significance is, as yet, unevaluated. Historical archaeological investigations might discover the sites of privies and/or other outbuildings with potential to yield historical data. The potential for the site's pre-historic archaeological significance remains unassessed.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH AND REGISTRATION

Further research is recommended to determine if national significance is justified for the Edmund and Mary Ann Walworth Booth House as associated with the career of Edmund Booth. Edmund's publications concerning the teaching and education of the deaf in the *Annals of the Deaf* should be examined to flesh out this historic context.

The Edmund and Mary Ann Walworth Booth House stands as an outstanding contributing resource to the Anamosa Civic Historic District. The nomination of this district to the National Register of Historic Places should be pursued, as recommend in other cultural resources surveys.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Wilma Helen Heckenlaible Spice, Ph.D., sponsored the preparation of this nomination. A great-great-granddaughter of Edmund and Mary Ann Walworth Booth, Wilma Spice received a bequest from Barbara Harriet LeClere Rowan, a great-granddaughter of Edmund and Mary Ann. A further contribution from Wilma's brother, Richard Norman Heckenlaible, enabled her to underwrite the cost of the nomination. Jon D. and Cecilia M. Hatcher opened their home to the author and assisted at every step of this nomination, including the use of their extensive files of Booth House and Anamosa information. The author thanks Dr. Spice and the Hatchers with gratitude for this support in recognition of the career of Edmund Booth. Hopefully, this will stimulate further action to list the Anamosa Civic Historic District on the National Register of Historic Places.

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ORAL HISTORY

Hatcher, Jon D., and Cecilia M. with William C. Page, December 7, 2010. The Hatchers had owned the Booth House since 1995. From birth, Cecilia grew up in the house. Both shared information about its history and construction.

HISTORIC IMAGES

All of the following images of the Booth House are from the collection of Cecilia Hatcher of Anamosa, Iowa. Most of these images are original photographs. Some are copies of historic photographs.

Photograph of Front and Back Parlor, black and white, circa 1938.
Photograph of Front Parlor, black and white, circa 1939.
Photograph of Play House, color, circa 1955.
Photograph of Kitchen as remodeled by Glen & Dorothy McLaughlin, black and white, circa 1940.
Photograph of interior of front door opening with woodwork removed showing "E. Booth" written on wall, circa 1996.
Photograph of exterior, black and white, looking southeast, circa 1939.
Photograph of exterior, color, looking southeast, 1998.
Photograph of Edmund, Mary Ann, Thomas, and Frank Booth taken at the front stoop porch, black and white, circa 1900.
Edmund Booth photographic portrait, black and white, copy from Picturesque Anamosa.
T. E. Booth photographic portrait, black and white, copy from Picturesque Anamosa.
"Residence of T. E. Booth, Photo by Miller," black and white, copy from Picturesque Anamosa.

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Booth's Subdivision of Lot 2 to include Lot 19 except its north seven feet, all of Lot 20, and Lot 21 excluding its south 17 feet in the City of Anamosa, Iowa.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

Although portions of the Booths' original property were parceled off to the south and north during Edmund Booth's lifetime, the present boundary of the Booth House preserves its historic sense of place. The land transfer records in the Jones County Auditor's Office are unclear about the parcelization of the original site.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Booth, Edmund and Mary Ann Walworth, House, Jones County, Iowa.

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

1. Edmund and Mary Ann Walworth Booth House
   125 South Ford Street
   Anamosa, IA 52205
   Looking southeast
   William C. Page, Photographer, December 7, 2010

2. Edmund and Mary Ann Walworth Booth House
   125 South Ford Street
   Anamosa, IA 52205
   Looking southwest
   William C. Page, Photographer, December 7, 2010

3. Edmund and Mary Ann Walworth Booth House
   125 South Ford Street
   Anamosa, IA 52205
   Looking northwest
   William C. Page, Photographer, December 7, 2010

4. Edmund and Mary Ann Walworth Booth House
   125 South Ford Street
   Anamosa, IA 52205
   Looking northeast
   William C. Page, Photographer, December 7, 2010

5. Edmund and Mary Ann Walworth Booth House
   125 South Ford Street
   Anamosa, IA 52205
   Garage looking east
   William C. Page, Photographer, December 7, 2010

6. Edmund and Mary Ann Walworth Booth House
   125 South Ford Street
   Anamosa, IA 52205
   Playhouse looking southwest
   William C. Page, Photographer, December 7, 2010

7. Edmund and Mary Ann Walworth Booth House
   125 South Ford Street
   Anamosa, IA 52205
   Living room looking southwest
   William C. Page, Photographer, December 7, 2010

These photographs were printed on Hewlett-Packard Premium Plus Photo Paper with Vivera HP ink.

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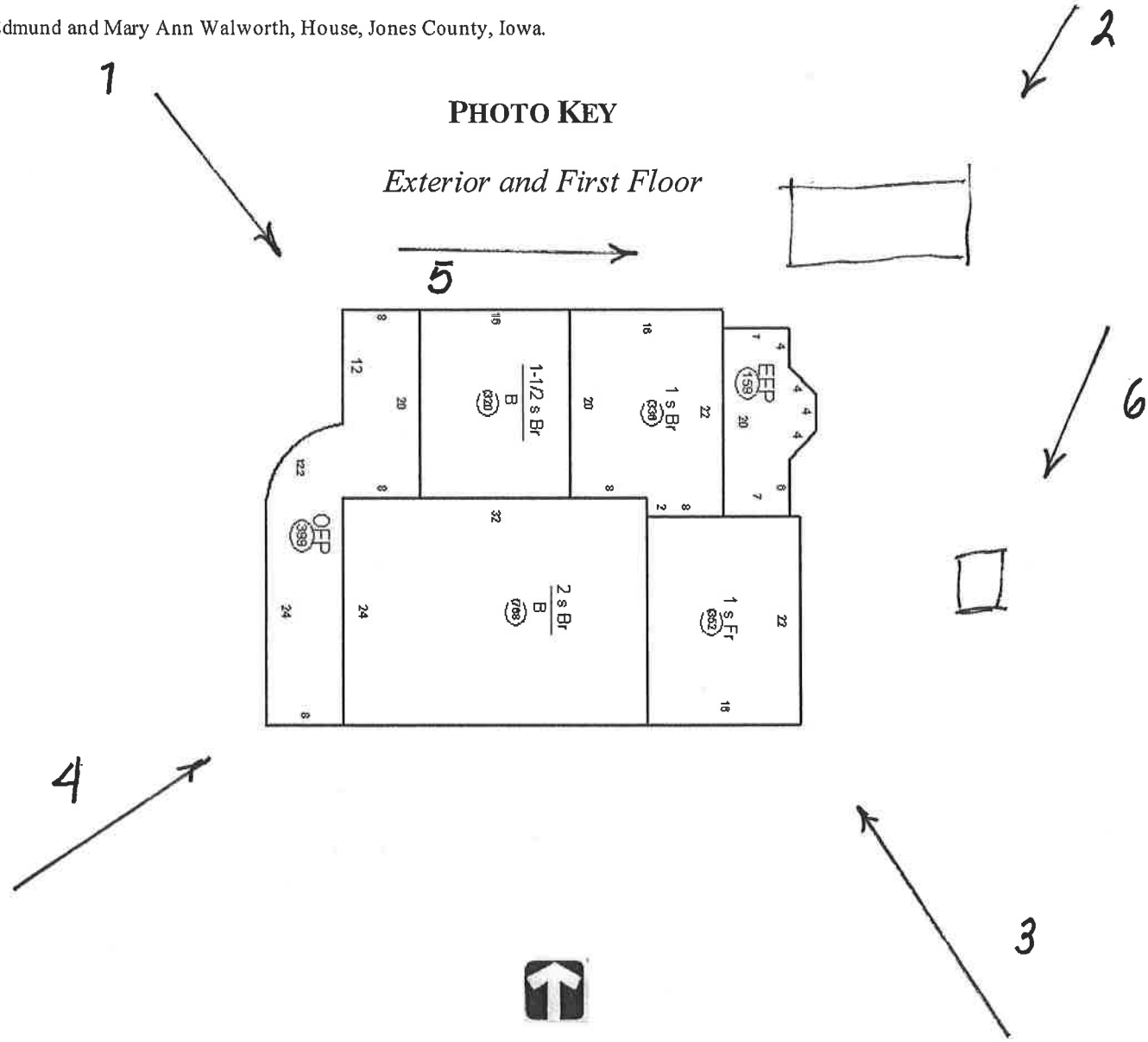
Booth, Edmund and Mary Ann Walworth, House, Jones County, Iowa.

PHOTO KEY

Exterior and First Floor



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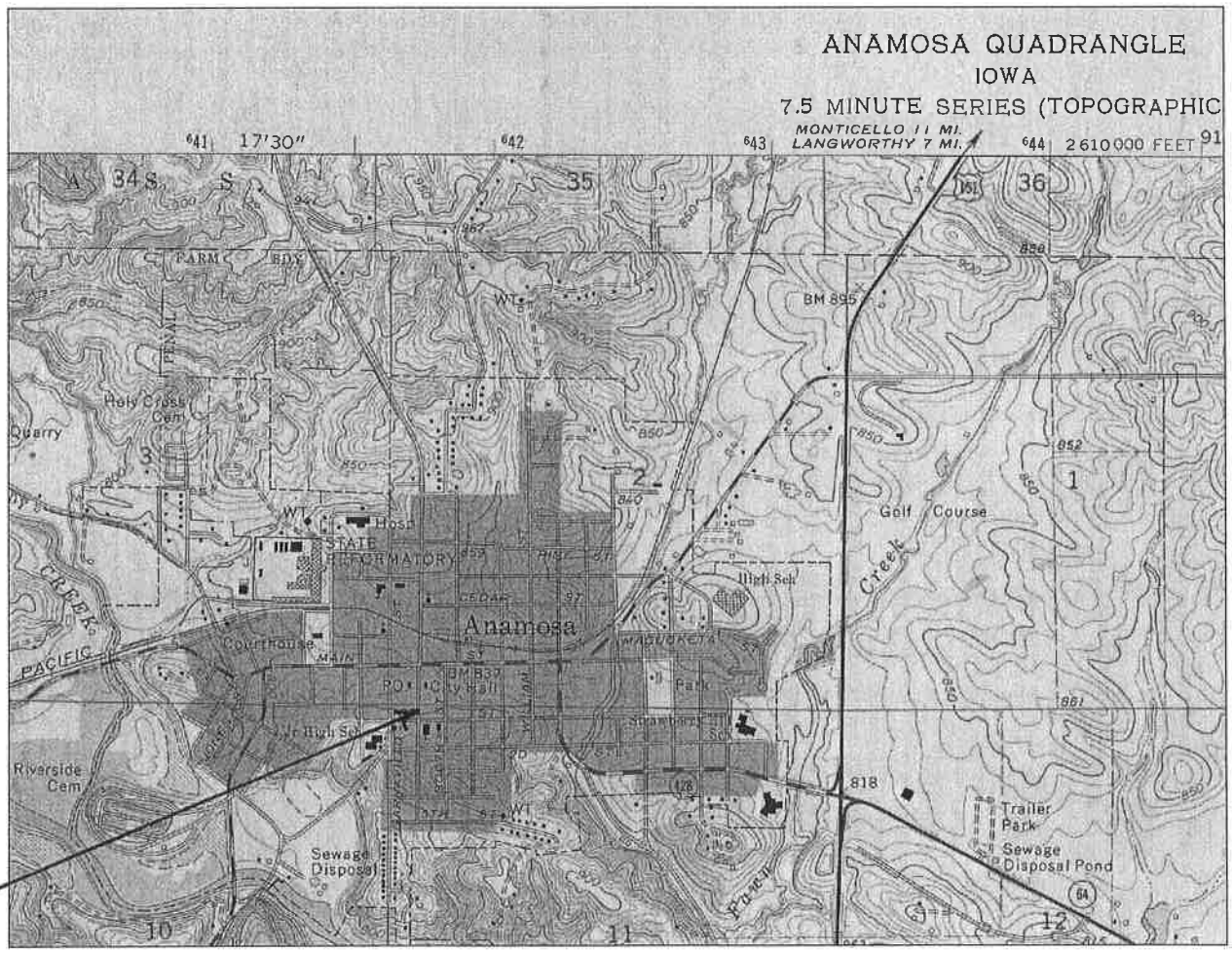
Booth, Edmund and Mary Ann Walworth, House, Jones County, Iowa.

SITE MAP

ARROW LOCATES PROPERTY



Source: U.S.G.S. 7.5 Minute Series Topographic Map, Anamosa, Iowa, Quadrangle, 1973.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

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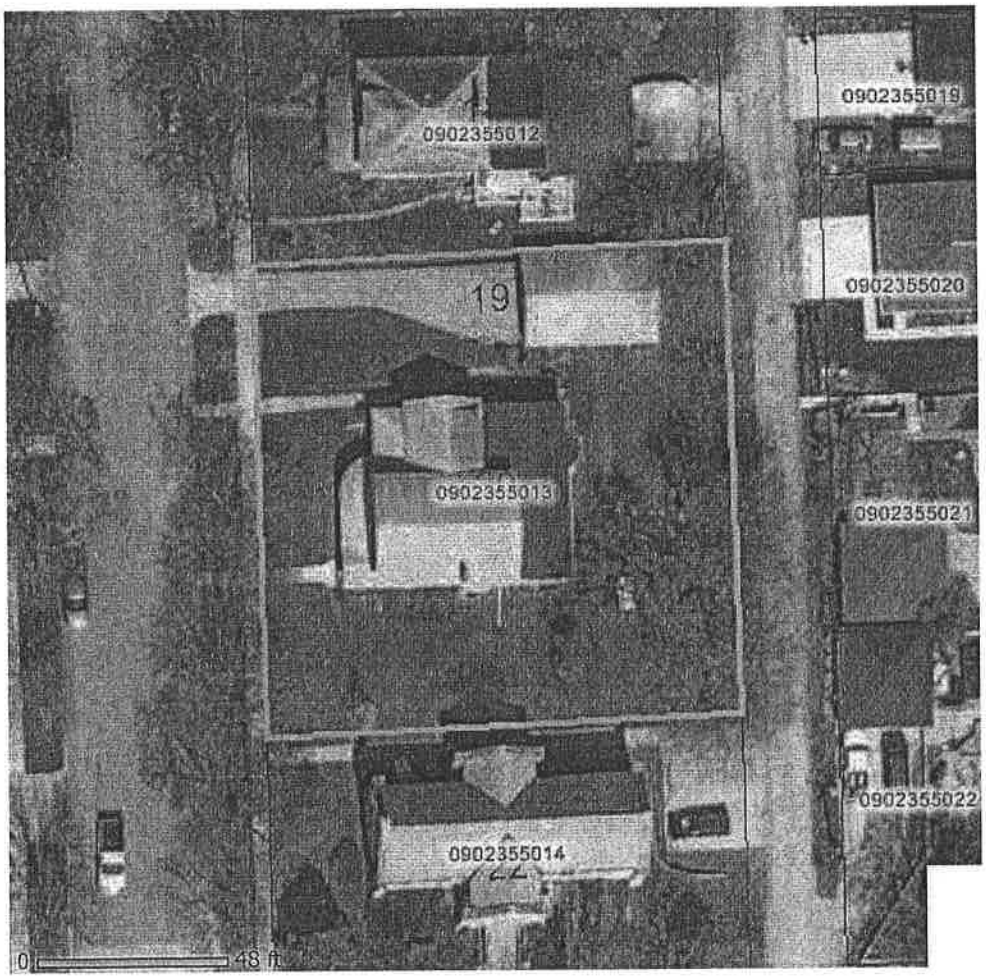
Booth, Edmund and Mary Ann Walworth, House, Jones County, Iowa.

NATIONAL REGISTER BOUNDARY



The light-colored solid line shows the boundaries of the property.

Source: Jones County Assessor's Office, 2010.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

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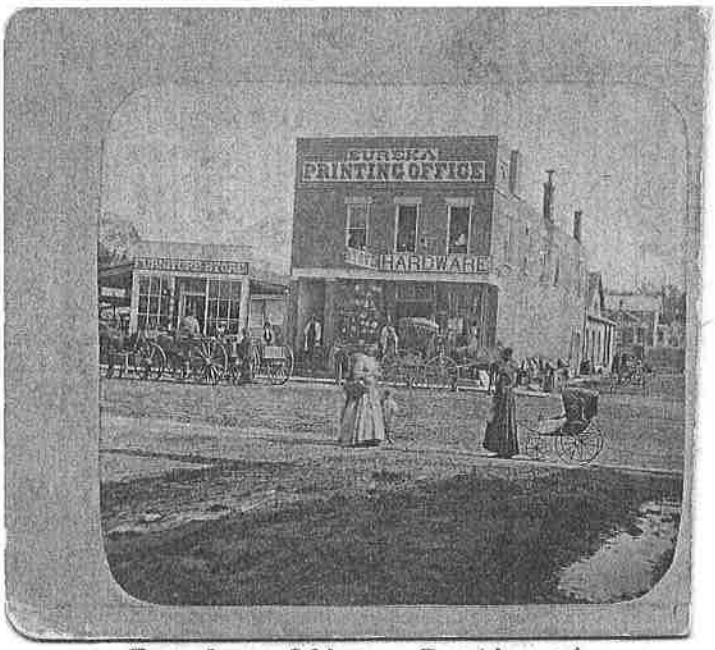
Booth, Edmund and Mary Ann Walworth, House, Jones County, Iowa.

CIRCA 1870 STEREOVIEW WITH NOTATION



Eureka office. Booth house is in the background at the right. Edmund Booth is standing at the foot of the stairs. The old Booth house can be seen at left, beyond shed. This is one of the 3 oldest pictures in this history book. (Submitted by Helen Heckenlaible.)
24470

This circa 1870 stereoview pictures two properties associated with Edmund Booth: the Eureka Printing Office, home of Booth's *Anamosa Eureka* newspaper, and, at far right, the Edmund and Mary Ann Booth House.

Source: Wilma H. Spice, Bethel Park, Pennsylvania.

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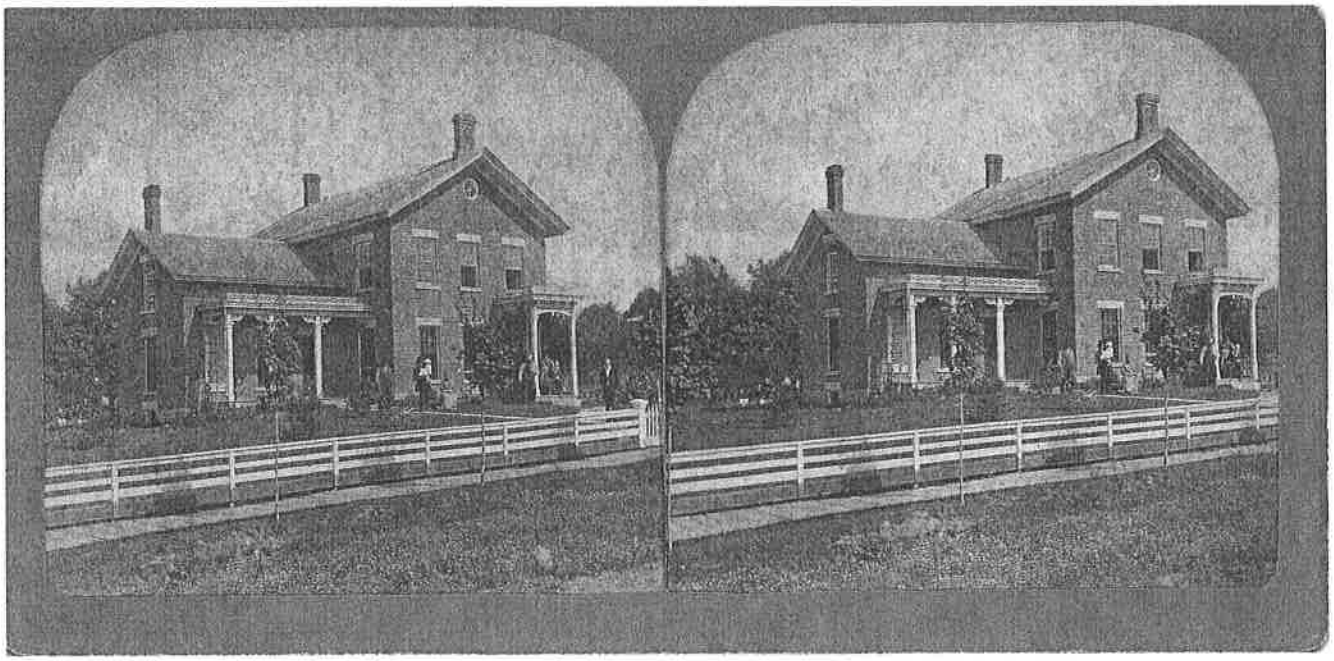
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Booth, Edmund and Mary Ann Walworth, House, Jones County, Iowa.

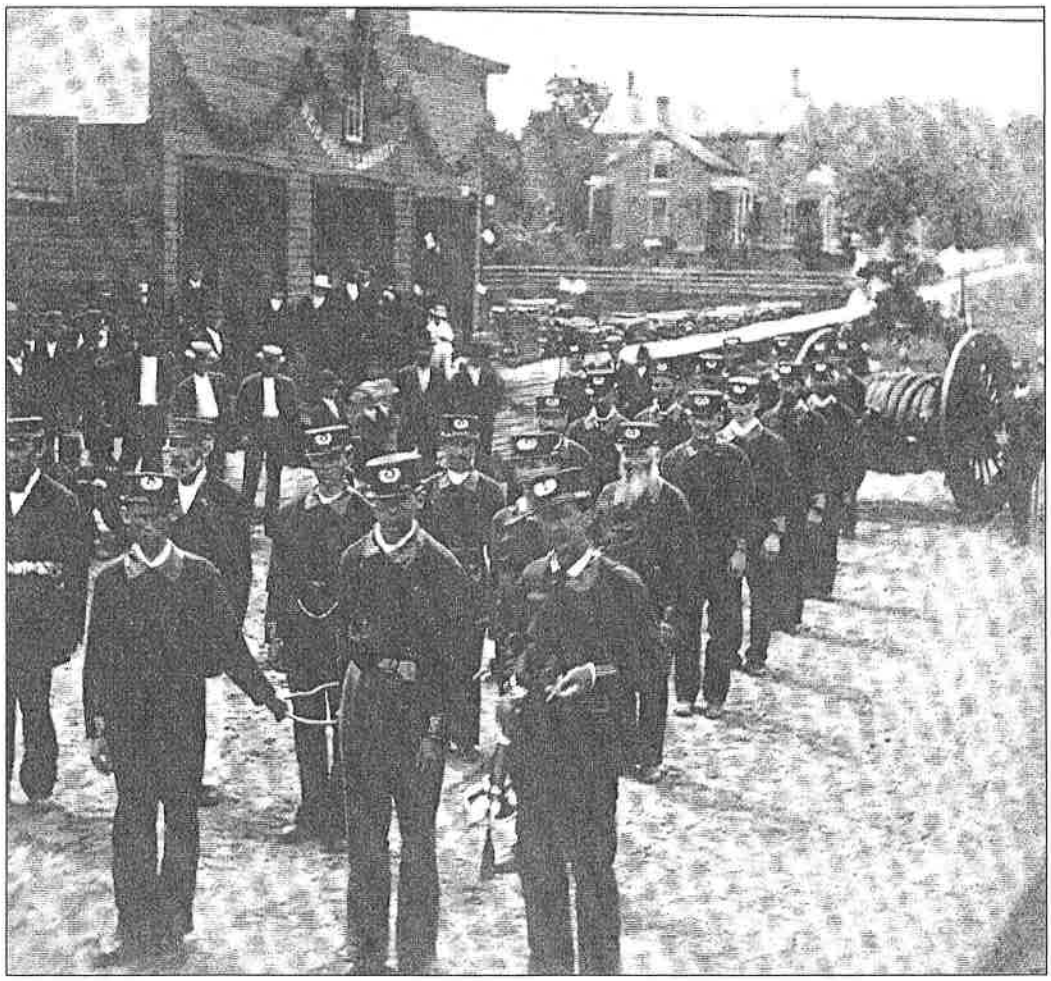
1877 STEREOVIEW



The descendants of Edmund and Mary Ann Booth date this stereo view of the house to 1877. This image looks to the southeast and pictures (left to right) an unidentified man, George F. LeClere holding Laura Booth LeClere, Thomas Eyre Booth, Mary Ann Walworth Booth, Edmund Booth, and Frank Walworth Booth (seen only in the left photo). The house form is still visible today, even though the porches have been dramatically altered.

Source: Wilma H. Spice, Bethel Park, Pennsylvania.

SOUTH FORD STREET CIRCA 1900



The Weir Hook & Ladder Company pose in front of their firehouse on South Ford Street prior to a Fourth of July (or other holiday) parade. Edmund Booth had given the land for the firehouse to the City of Anamosa, one of his many philanthropic acts. The Booth House stands in the background with porches on the west and east sides of its wing and a wooden fence, also shown in a photograph on the next page, near the north edge of the property.

Source: Paul C. Juhl Collection, State Historical Society of Iowa, reprinted in Lang p. 135.

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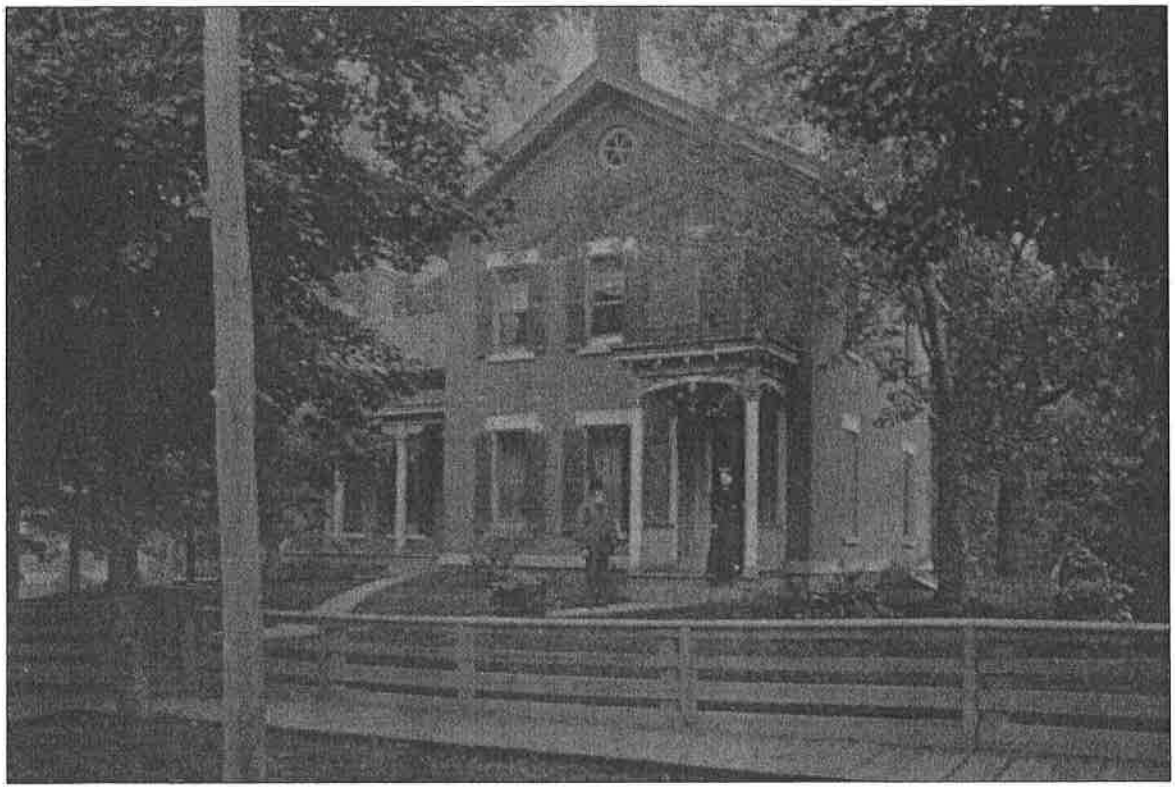
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Booth, Edmund and Mary Ann Walworth, House, Jones County, Iowa.

CIRCA 1891



Captioned "Residence of T. E. Booth" and "Photo by Miller," this picture shows the grounds of the Booth House landscaped with a plank sidewalk, board fence, shade trees, and shrubs. Two pedestrian walks, running apparently diagonally from the house, access the public walk. The shutters on the house are painted a darker color than its brick walls—likely green. The original front and side porches and the gable end chimney shown in this photograph are nonextant. T. E. and Gertrude Booth stand by the front door.

Source: *Souvenir Album, Anamosa, Iowa, Summer of 1891.*

INTERIOR VIEW CIRCA 1938

Although blurry, this snapshot pictures the front parlor (at rear) and back parlor (in foreground) before the removal of the archway between them. Note the full-height ceilings, single door between the front parlor and the hallway, and the transoms above it and the front window. This photo likely dates sometime before the McLaughlin occupancy of the property in 1939.

Source: Cecilia M. Hatcher, Anamosa, Iowa.

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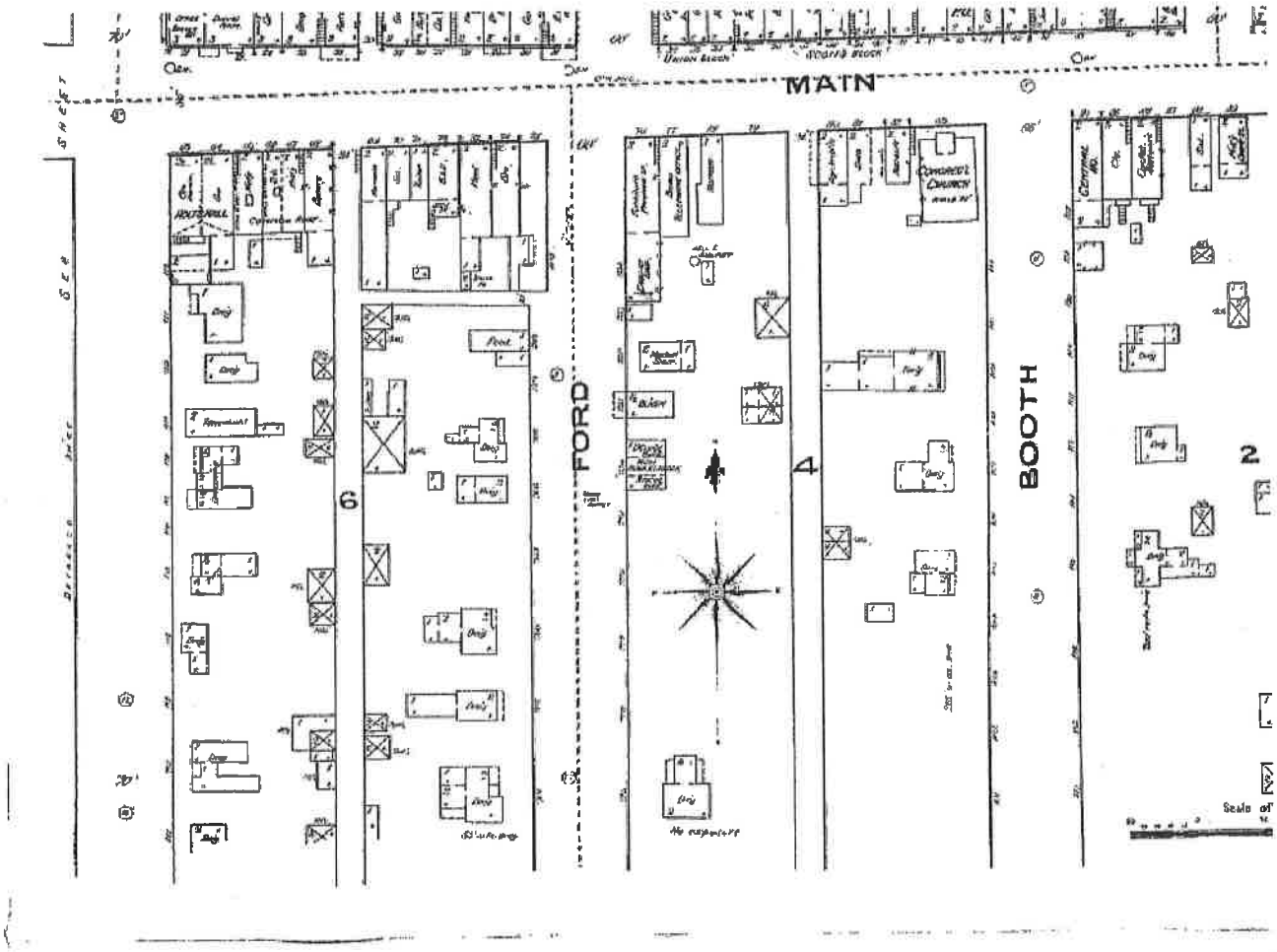
Booth, Edmund and Mary Ann Walworth, House, Jones County, Iowa.

1886 FIRE INSURANCE MAP



This map pictures the footprint of the Booth House directly below the map's north arrow. The main block's wing features porches on its west and east elevations. The map errs because it does not picture the 1-story porch on the west elevation of the main block shown in a circa 1877 stereoview and still in place in a circa 1891 photograph. The meaning of "No exposure," printed below the footprint is unknown.

Source: Sanborn Map Company, "Anamosa, Iowa," January 1886, Sheet 1.

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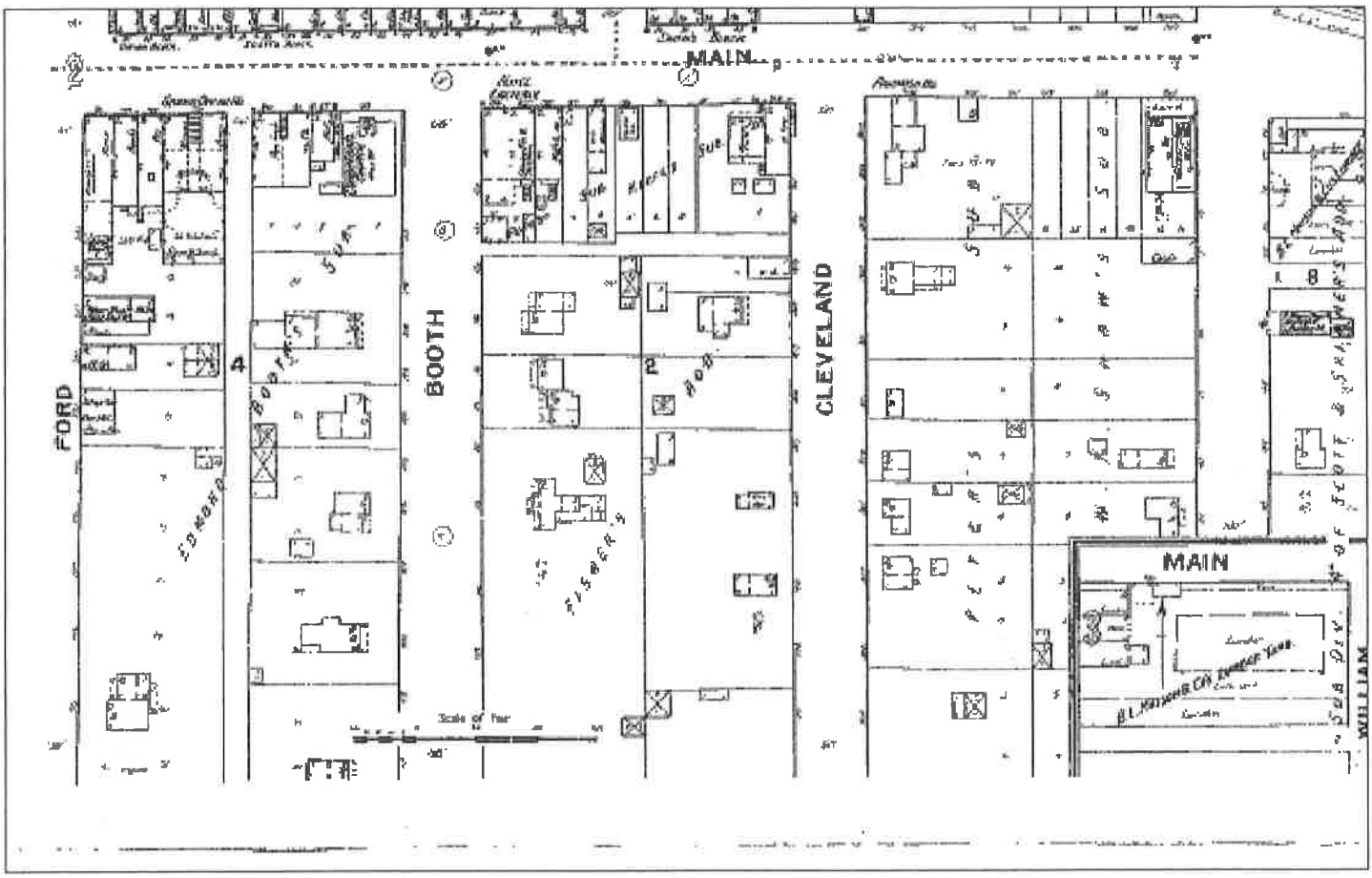
Booth, Edmund and Mary Ann Walworth, House, Jones County, Iowa.

1893 FIRE INSURANCE MAP



This map pictures "Edmond [*sic*] Booth's Sub[division]" between Main, Booth, and Ford Streets and the Booths' residence in the lower left-hand corner. The Booth House now features a 1-story addition on the east elevation of the main block's wing replacing the earlier porch. A new back porch is now situated across the rear of the building. The drawing errs by not showing the front porch on the main block.

Source: Sanborn Map Company, "Anamosa, Iowa," December 1893, Sheet 3.

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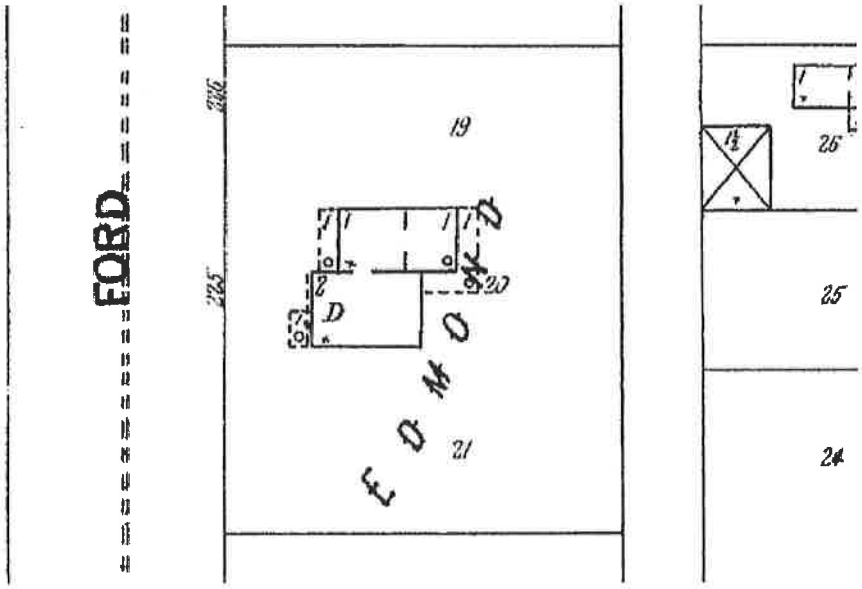
Section number Additional Documentation Page 35

CFN-259-1116

Booth, Edmund and Mary Ann Walworth, House, Jones County, Iowa.

1899 FIRE INSURANCE MAP



Changes since 1893 appear on this map, including an extension to the 1-story addition to the east elevation of the wing and a wrap-around porch at the rear of the building. This is the first fire insurance map to picture the front porch on the west elevation of the main block. These improvements were made when T. E. Booth held title to the property.

Source: Sanborn Map Company, "Anamosa, Iowa," May 1899, Sheet 5.

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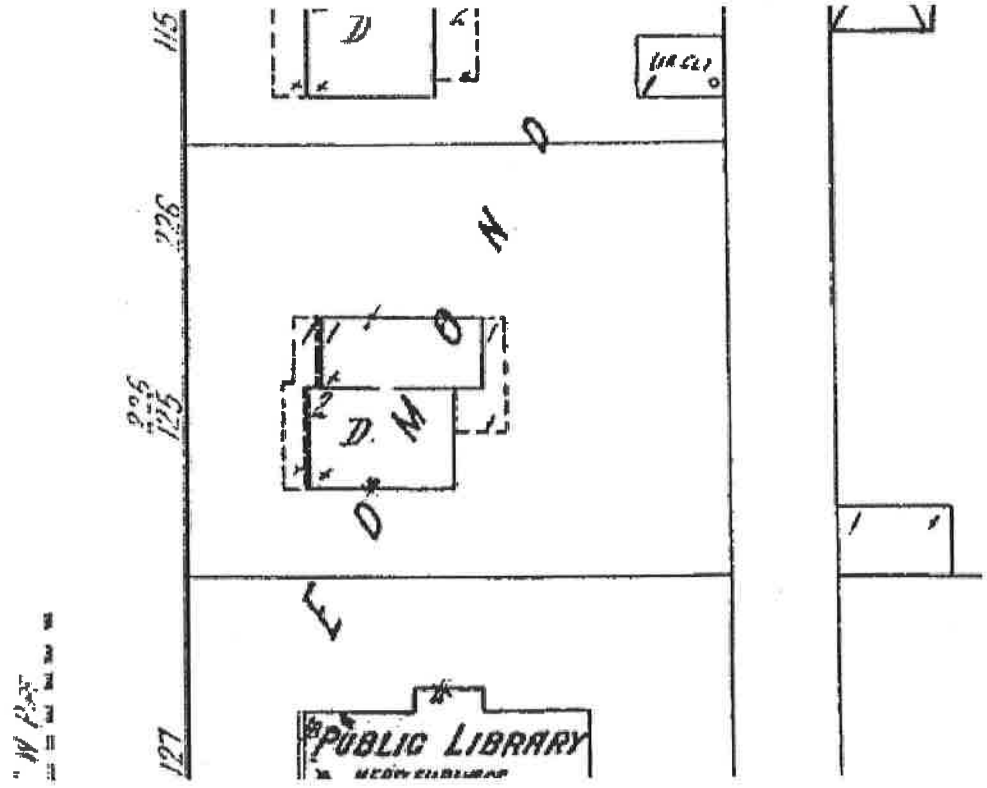
Booth, Edmund and Mary Ann Walworth, House, Jones County, Iowa.

1917 FIRE INSURANCE MAP



This map pictures the removal of the front porches are their replacement with the present wrap-around porch. Later Sanborn maps picture this same footprint, although the rear porch has disappeared by 1928.

Source: Sanborn Map Company, "Anamosa, Iowa," August 1917, Sheet 5.

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Booth, Edmund and Mary Ann Walworth, House, Jones County, Iowa.

ANAMOSA EUREKA CIRCA 1895

This building remains extant and is a contributing resource to the Anamosa Main Street Historic District.

Source: Cecilia M. Hatcher, Anamosa, Iowa.

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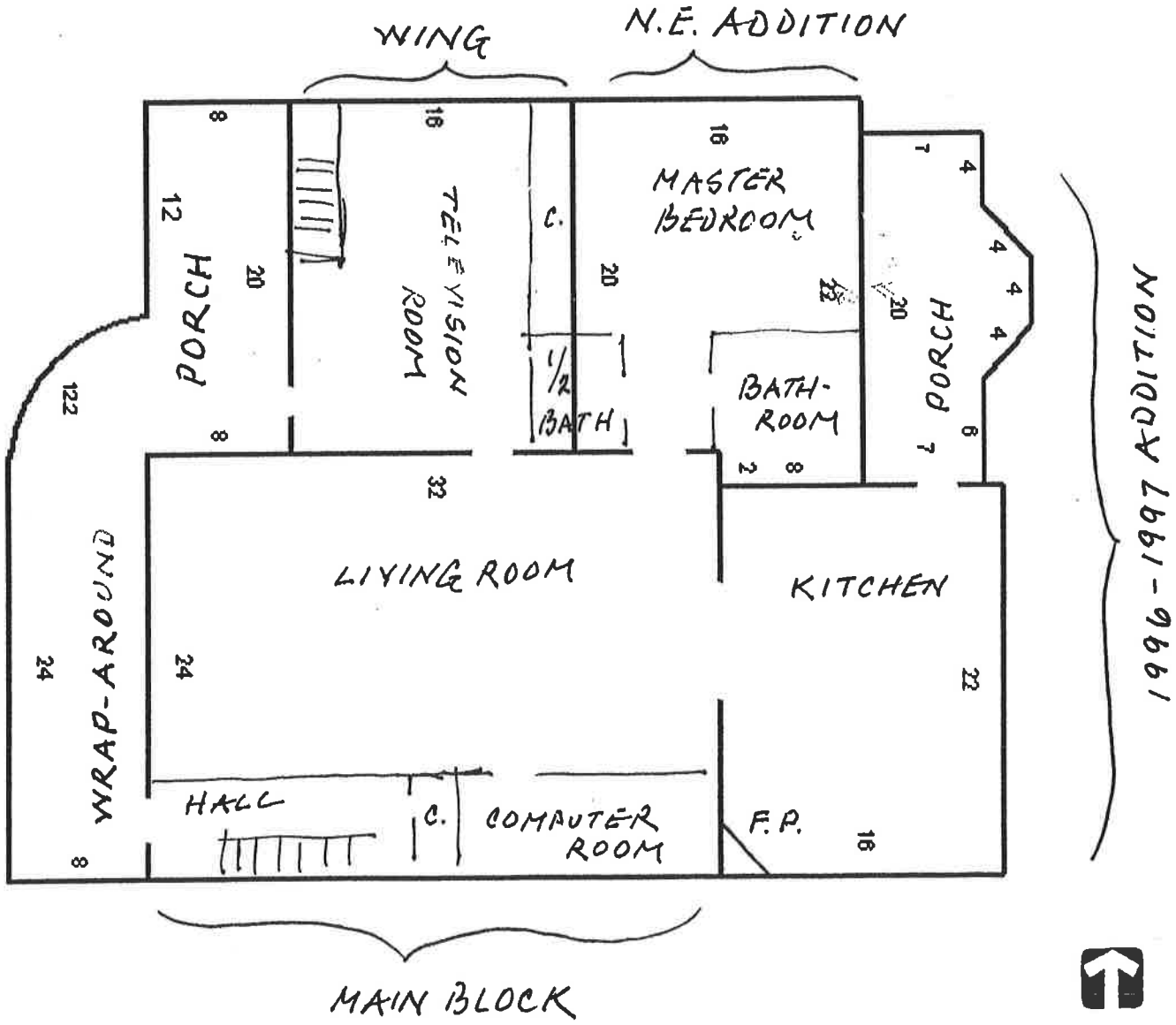
Booth, Edmund and Mary Ann Walworth, House, Jones County, Iowa.

FIRST FLOOR PLAN



Source: Jones County Assessor website, Viewed January 4, 2010, and Cecilia M. Hatcher.

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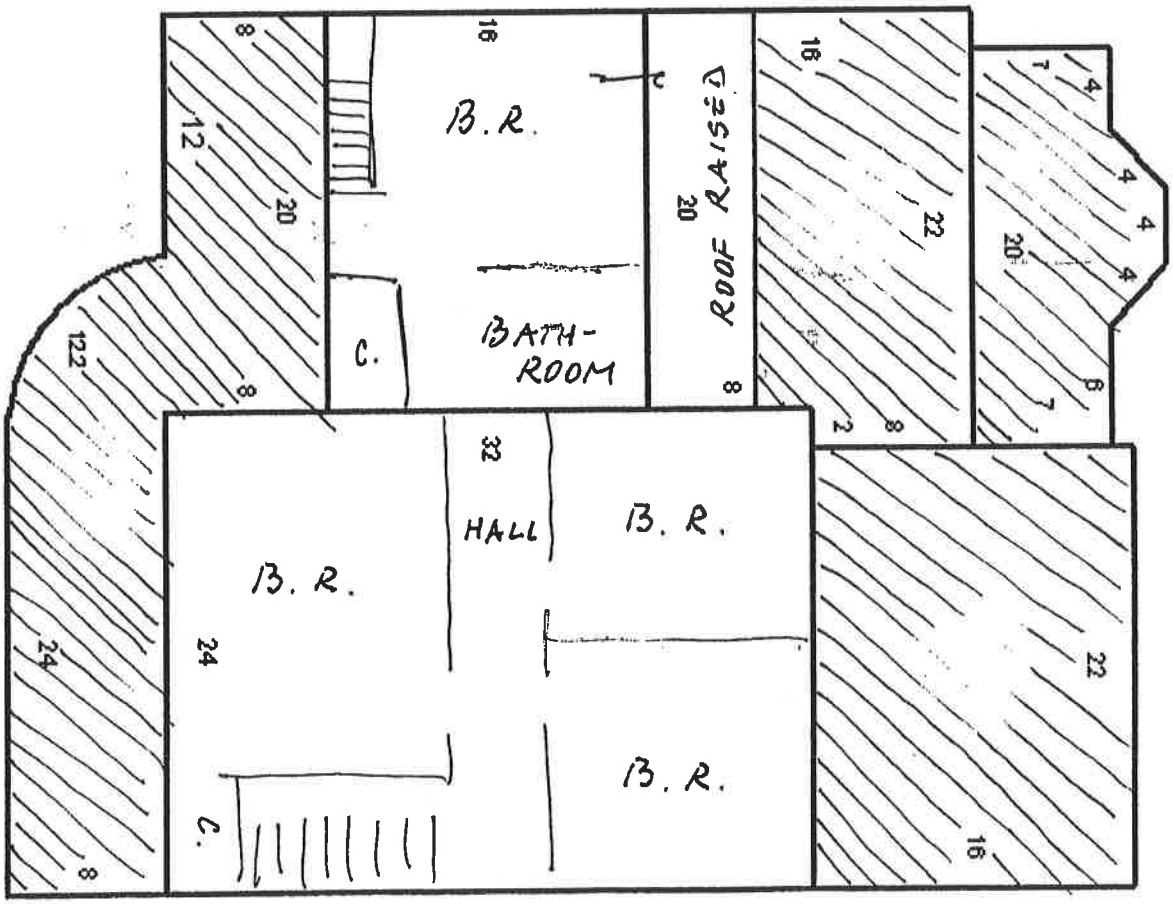
Booth, Edmund and Mary Ann Walworth, House, Jones County, Iowa.

SECOND FLOOR PLAN



Source: Jones County Assessor website, Viewed January 4, 2010, and Cecilia M. Hatcher.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Booth, Edmund and Mary Ann Walworth, House, Jones County, Iowa.

BOOTH FAMILY CIRCA 1900

Edmund , Mary Ann, Frank (left) and Thomas (right) on the Booth House front porch.

Source of Photocopy: Cecilia M. Hatcher, Anamosa, Iowa.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

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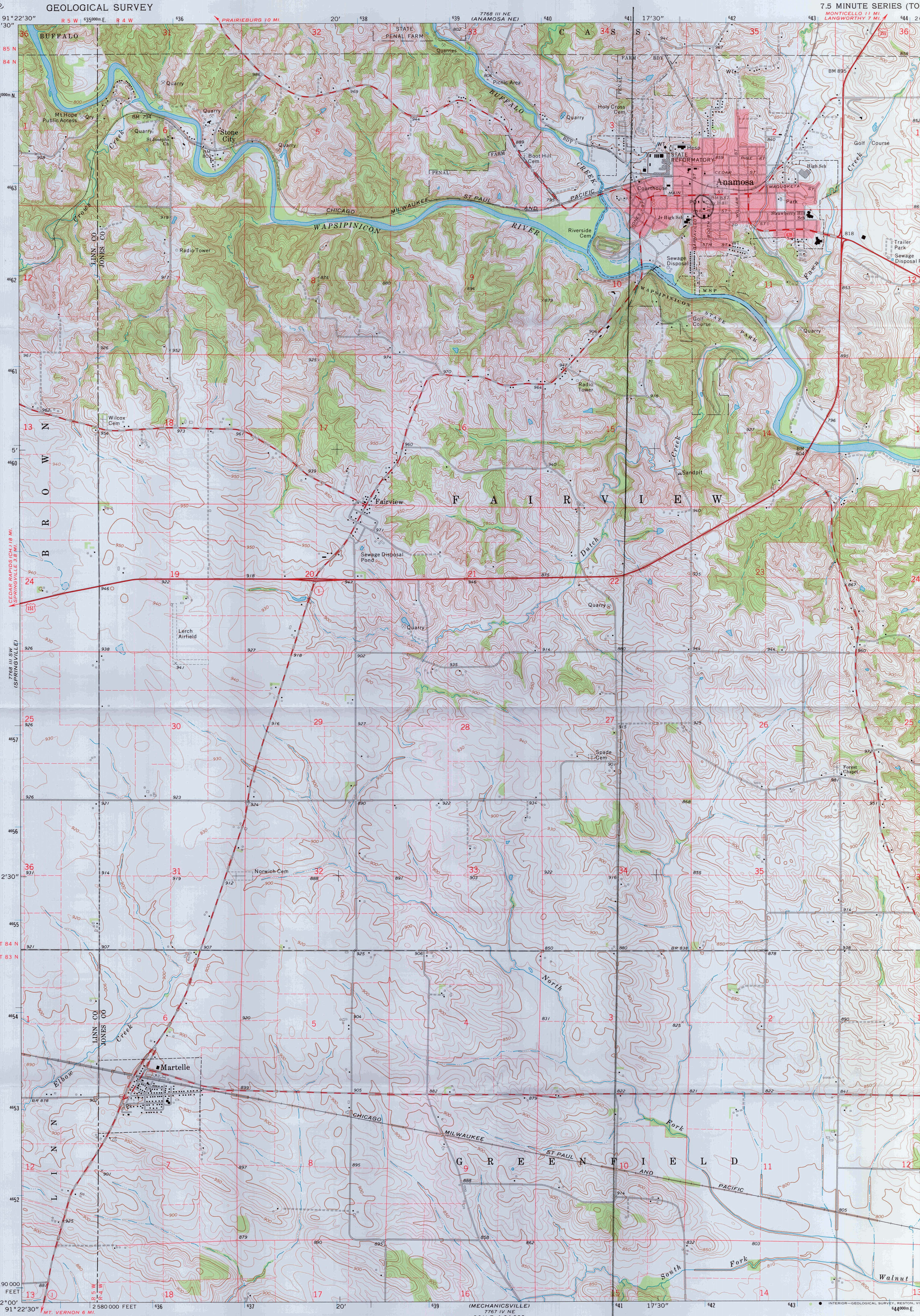

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1973. Field checked 1973

Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: Iowa coordinate system, north zone (Lambert conformal conic)
1000-metre Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 15, shown in blue. 1927 North American datum

Red tint indicates area in which only landmark buildings are shown

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked

UTM GRID AND 1973 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

SCALE 1:24 000

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

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

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface
Light-duty ro improved sur
Secondary highway, hard surface
Unimproved
Interstate Route
U. S. Route

ANAM
N4200

AMS 7768 I

DEC 13

DODGE