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Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

57

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Cedar Falls Post Office

Other names/site number: City Hall Annex, Old Post Office (OPO)

Name of related multiple property listing:

NA

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

2. Location

Street & number: 217 Washington Street

City or town: Cedar Falls State: Iowa County: Black Hawk

Not For Publication: NA Vicinity: NA

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 at the following level(s) of significance:

___national ___statewide _X_local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

___A ___B ___C ___D

Steve King 12 JAN 2016

Signature of certifying official/Title: **Date**

State Historical Society of Iowa

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official: **Date**

Title : **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

✓ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

for Edson R. Beall 3·8·16

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:	☐
Public – Local	x
Public – State	☐
Public – Federal	☐

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)	X
District	☐
Site	☐
Structure	☐
Object	☐

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
_GOVERNMENT/Post Office

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
_COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

Late 19th & Early 20th Century Revivals / Classical Revival

Materials:
Principal exterior materials of the property:
- Brick
- Stone/limestone

Walls:
- Brick
- Stone/limestone

Foundation:
- Brick

Roof:
- Asphalt
- Synthetics/ rubber

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8. Statement of Significance

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

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

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

- [ ] 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
Politics/Government
_Architecture_____

Period of Significance
_1918-1961_____

Significant Dates
1918

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)
NA

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder
Wetmore, James
Weitz, Frederick C.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

__X_ State Historic Preservation Office (TAN reports and Site Inventory)
____ Other State agency
____ Federal agency
____ Local government
____ University
__X__ Other
Name of repository: _____Cedar Falls Historical Society_____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property ___0.4 acres_____

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Latitude: 42.536211 Longitude: -92.447224

UTM References

Datum:

[X] NAD 1927 or [ ] NAD 1983

1. Zone: 15T Easting: 545380.21 Northing: 4709269.74

Verbal Boundary Description

ORIGINAL PLAT CEDAR FALLS LOT 3 BLK 9 LOT 4 BLK 9, 0.4 acres (132x132)

Boundary Justification

The boundary for this nomination is the same as the historic Post Office plat.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: David Williams, Commissioner
organization: Cedar Falls Historic Preservation Commission
street & number: 4119 S. Main St.
city or town: Cedar Falls state: IA zip code: 50613
e-mail: williams@cfu.net
telephone: 319-266-2388
date: May 5, 2015

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

  Property Owner
  Name: City of Cedar Falls
  Street & Number: 220 Clay St
  City, State, & Zipcode: Cedar Falls, Iowa 50613

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.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Site Description

The former United States Post Office building in Cedar Falls, Iowa, is located on the northwest corner of Washington Street and W. 3rd Street and faces east. The building is one block west of the state-recognized downtown Cultural and Entertainment District. A mid twentieth century City Hall is located immediately to the west within the same city block. Immediately west of the City Hall is Overman Park, which is part of the Overman Park Neighborhood and also within the Cultural and Entertainment District. The Post Office provides an important visual bridge between Main Street and the Overman Park Neighborhood. Immediately to the north is a brick building that was built in 1923. It currently houses the Cedar Falls Municipal Band.[1]

Property Description

Exterior

The exterior of the Cedar Falls Post Office exhibits a Classical Revival style executed in a light rough-textured face brick laid in a Flemish bond (headers and stretchers in each row) with Bedford limestone trim. The cornerstone is located on the southeast corner of the facade in part of the limestone belt course separating the main floor from the raised basement wall. A roofline parapet surrounds the building, and features a partial roofline balustrade above the central bay of the facade. Stylistic features include inset panels, roundels, and a stone entablature. [2]

This one-story building with raised basement is composed as a modified rectangular plan. The primary facade faces east onto Washington Street and is symmetrically arranged to read as a subtle three-part composition with a slightly recessed central bay, with slightly projecting side bays at the north and south portions. [3]

A granite stair fronts the center bay, which is flanked on each side by a limestone buttress supporting a cast iron lamppost. The center bay contains three minor divisions, consisting of a round-arched central entryway and two symmetrical, round arched flanking windows. The entrance doorway, set within the center division of the central bay, features a wood frame door with side lights and a transom window, all single-pane replacement windows. [4]

[1] Jennifer A. Price, PhD., "Site Inventory Form, State Historical Society of Iowa, State Inventory No. 07-11505", State Historic Preservation Office, State Historical Society of Iowa, June 2012.
[2] Ibid.
[3] Ibid.
[4] Ibid.

The two flanking windows each have a central window with sidelights. The central windows in both have 1/1 double hung sash windows that appear to be original. Frames and mullions in the entry door and each flanking window are fluted pilasters and headers resembling Classical entablatures. [5]

The arches above the central doorway and each flanking window compositionally recall fanlight windows, but are each filled with a wood relief in a double fan pattern. Between and slightly above the three round arches of the central block are two circular limestone roundels. Each of the subordinate wings feature one window (1/1 double hung sash replacement), accented by a limestone panel set just above the opening. [6]

Each side of the building is similarly planned, with three single 1/1 double hung sash windows (replacements for original 6/1 double hung sash) and one triple window near the rear of the building. These triple windows on both sides have been reduced in size with panels and replaced with fixed plate glass. Nevertheless, they fit within the original masonry openings.[7]

The rear elevation includes a central projecting bay that originally served as mail docks. This elevation shows the most remodeling, which includes the enclosure of the service docks (now used as a main building entryway) and the installation of a handicapped-accessible ramp. [8]

The original arched basement entryway, located at the bottom of an outdoor staircase, is extant. Windows on the rear main floor have been reduced with panels and replaced with fixed plate glass, the entirety fitting within the original masonry openings. At least two of the basement windows on this side are original 6/6 double hung sash. [9]

The building was specified and constructed for high design integrity and long life. The specifications called for the exterior brick to approximately match the color and value of the limestone trim and that it be of the pressed brick surface texture. Use of a variety of stone options was allowed but we know that the Bedford Limestone utilized was provided by the Mathew Brothers Company of Bloomington, Indiana. The source of the brick could not be found.
The exterior wythe of finish brick and stone was backed up with brick of lesser visual quality but of equal structural capability. This applies to all visual surfaces of the main floor walls and also where required at the lower floor walls where visible at stairways and window wells.

[5] Ibid.
[6] Ibid.
[7] Ibid.
[8] Ibid.
[9] Ibid.

Basement walls were of solid brick all of the way through, varying in total thickness of 13" to 22 1/2". The basement floor is of reinforced, cast in place concrete, thickened where needed under bearing walls. Footings in all cases are reinforced cast in place concrete. The main floor is also of reinforced, cast in place concrete thickened to form beams where needed to span between columns at the basement ceiling level.
Columns are of steel at both levels, surrounded with brick at the basement level for fireproofing and surrounded with terra cotta tile at the main floor for fireproofing.

The roof structure consists of steel columns supporting steel I beams which in turn support steel channels. 4x4 wood nailers are bolted to the steel channels to serve as anchorage for the 2" thick wood plank roof sheathing.
The original roofing material was of the built up type with asphalt and roofing felts, topped with granite ballast.

Interior
Most of the important original features of the public service area have survived intact, with additional significant features found in the workspaces of the building. The entrance vestibule retains its original multi-paned windows, doors, and hardware. More than half of the service windows are in place, with original woodwork, hardware, and frosted glass. All three original light fixtures from the room are in their original locations. The marble wainscoting wraps around the front and side walls and wood paneled doors with frosted glass lead into the office. The ceiling is plastered and trimmed by crown molding. A narrow opening for the supervisor's observation platform is visible. The platform is accessible by a ladder from the office. In the work areas, some original wood paneling and radiators remain. The most striking features are two walk-in fireproof vaults with metal doors and external light fixtures. They are shown on the floor plan in Figure 4. The interior staircase retains its vintage metal and wood stair rails. The 6/6 windows in the rear basement are also original.[10]

Finish materials were specified in the original documents but their sources were not. White oak, pine, fir and cypress were specified for various locations throughout the interior. Plaster source was also not specified.

Past alterations and current condition
The Post Office interior underwent several alterations in the past as it was used for City of Cedar Falls office space, a school, and for records storage. It is in use as a retail bicycle shop

[10] Ibid.

as of the date of this nomination. Fortunately, the alterations were reversible such that the historic public space is almost entirely intact.

The exterior of the building appears original from the street with the exception of small signs advertising the bicycle shop. There are no signs on the front, ie, the east elevation, of the building.

The glazing and window sash have been replaced in the east elevation in the interest of energy efficiency. The window frames are original. Minor window frame, window sash, and glazing alterations on the west, north, and south elevations of the building were also made in the interest of energy efficiency. The roofing is not visible from street level.

A wall separating the historic public space from the historic work area was removed decades ago and has not been replaced in the interest of tenant functionality. There are other advantages to this arrangement, discussed below.

Some of features of the public space were removed at some point in the past to accommodate City office functions. This is apparent in the included photographs.

There is no mail processing equipment in the building. It was likely removed when U.S. Post Office operations were moved to a new building in 1961, which currently still serves as the Post Office. None of the equipment from the historic Cedar Falls Post Office survives today.

The original woodwork and floors were cleaned and repaired as needed, and the walls and ceiling were repaired and painted in preparation for the current tenant.

Original lighting in the historic public space has been supplemented by modern, high efficiency lighting. The original lighting in the historic work space was removed and disposed in the past. The current lighting was installed for the current tenant and is also high efficiency.

Integrity

The significance of the Cedar Falls Post Office is conveyed through all seven aspects of integrity: location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Location and setting: The Cedar Falls Post Office is in its original location near the historic downtown.

The Cedar Falls Post Office is located between downtown and Overman Park. Overman Park is just three city blocks west of downtown, so there is a close visual connection. This setting

creates an attractive historical environment for the area. Next door to the north is a 1923 building that adds historic appeal.

Design: The integrity of design is quite good.

The exterior has not been significantly altered and access to the historic public lobby of the Post Office is maintained. As mentioned above, a wall separating the historic public space from the historic work space has been removed. However, this allows the viewing of two vaults and two observation platforms that were integral to Post Office operations. The observation platforms are accessed via ladders near the vaults. There was no external access to the platforms as was the case with some Post Offices of the era. The vaults would not have been apparent to the Post Office customer, so the absence of the separating wall does affect the original design. One advantage of this situation is that the observer is further informed about the association between the Post Office and its original function.

Another advantage of opening the floor plan is that today's public can experience the large amount of natural light that must have been appreciated by postal workers of the day.

Workmanship: The historic Post Office was built using materials and according to the design, including the degree of ornamentation and finish materials, dictated by the Department of the Treasury.[11] This fact is a major contributor to the significance of the historic Cedar Falls Post Office, and is discussed further in the Statement of Significance.

Feeling: It is apparent to customers of the bicycle shop now operating in the building that they are approaching a building that had a different purpose in the past. They see the original façade and enter through the historic entryway into the historic public space, directly exposed to the post office boxes and service windows. To walk in and get the feeling of entering an old Post Office is not difficult.

Association: The Post Office has become known locally as "The Old Post Office" or, simply "the OPO", indicating a clear association with its historic past. The historic public space evokes the feeling of a Post Office. The period appearance of the front of the building is completely maintained. The building retains a high level of integrity and would be recognizable by its architect, builder, and the original patrons.

[11] Antoinette J. Lee, *Architects to the Nation: The Rise and Decline of the Supervising Architect's Office.* New York: Oxford University Press, 2000, 222-223. http://site.ebrary.com/lib/rodlibrary/Doc?id=10142482.

Recent Developments

In early 2015, the City of Cedar Falls leased the building for 39 years to a community based local development group, the Cedar Falls Development Group, dedicated to the preservation of downtown Cedar Falls. The building was rehabilitated to the condition described above according to The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and on Feb 01, 2015 was sublet for use as specialty retail space, a bicycle shop.

The Cedar Falls Development Group has applied for state and federal historic tax credits.

The integrity and the historical and architectural significance are being preserved in a financially secure manner.

Statement of Significance

The Post Office is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C for its local significance. The period of significance is 1918-1961, beginning when it was placed in service and ending the year the building ceased being used as a Post Office.

The Cedar Falls Post Office is historically significant locally for its association with community planning and development in Cedar Falls. As the first federal government building in Cedar Falls, the post office reflects Cedar Falls' importance as an early 20th century commercial center.

The Cedar Falls Post Office is architecturally significant under Criterion C for its intact Classical Revival Style reflecting the earliest years of post office and federal building standardization.[12] The building retains a high level of integrity and would be recognizable by its architect, builder, and the original patrons.

There is a direct correlation between the architecture and construction materials of the building and the city's economic status in 1917. Therefore, the Cedar Falls Post Office is locally significant under Criterion A for its historical association with community planning and development in Cedar Falls. As the city's first federal government building, the post office reflects Cedar Falls' importance as a commercial center just prior to World War I. Throughout its history Cedar Falls officials and boosters had often cited their post office as a measure of the city's commercial success. When construction of the new post office was well underway, a headline in the November 23, 1917 issue of the *Cedar Falls Record* said it all: "The Post Office Here Reflects City's Hustle."[13]

In 1916, Congress appropriated $95,000.00 for the construction of a new post office in downtown, the first federal building in town. Frederick Weitz, a Des Moines contractor, built the structure in 1917 and 1918.[14]

The vibrancy of business in Cedar Falls was noted in a 1917 news article: "Black Hawk County is the only county in Iowa containing two post offices reporting direct to the U.S. post office Department. Cedar Falls is the only town in Iowa situated in the immediate vicinity of a town five times as large, whose post office is not required to make its report to the larger

[12] Jennifer A. Price, PhD., "Site Inventory Form"
[13] Ibid.
[14] Ibid.

post office....This is conclusive evidence that Cedar Falls with its eight thousand population is one of the "live cases" among Iowa's many live municipalities...."[15]

The disproportionately high mail volumes are attributed to several causes including the Iowa State Teachers College and the publishing of *Dannevirke*, a widely popular Danish language newspaper, published from 1880-1950.[16]

The first known location of the Cedar Falls Post Office was on Main Street, opposite Wallace Drug Store. It was in this location by 1861 when Andrew Mullarky, the first merchant in Black Hawk County, served as Cedar Falls' third postmaster. Mullarky's store, in the 100 block of Main Street, also served as the first Black Hawk County Court House, county records being kept in a second floor room. The store may also have functioned for a time as the post office - it would have been convenient for the community and for the postmaster.

The Post Office remained on Main Street in the midst of the business district near the corner of Third and Main through the tenures of postmasters S. H. Packard, R. P. Speer, George H. Harris, Henry A. Perkins, William H. McClure, Frederick Boehmler, and W. M. Morrison. Each of these men played a significant role in the development of the community and have compelling, although perhaps invisible, personal stories.

Between 1874-1891 the post office moved to 121/125 Main Street, where it was located when Solomon B. Humbert, Henry H. Markley, and Edward A. Snyder served their terms as postmaster.[17] The Post Office was still in this location in 1916 according to the 1916 Sanborn Map.

The Post Office was constructed during the pre-Depression period when federal building design was controlled by the Department of the Treasury, which had a classification system that specified the size and architecture of the building in proportion to the city's postal receipts.

There are not an abundant number of examples of Post Offices built in the pre-Depression period (see table below).[18] Whether the Cedar Falls Post Office was counted in 1917 or 1918 is unknown.

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[15] Cynthia Sweet, "Draft Iowa Site Inventory Form", December 2011
[16] Shanna McNamee, "Historical Cedar Falls Danish Community". *University of Northern Iowa Department of History,* 2013. https://sites.google.com/site/historicalcedarfalls/home/categories/danish-community
[17] Sweet, Draft Iowa Site Inventory Form.
[18] *History of Post Office Construction 1900-1940*. United States Postal Service, 475 L'Enfant Plaza, Washington, DC. Page 28.

Year	Government Owned Post Offices Built
1912	27
1913	37
1914	35
1915	43
1916	36
1917	36
1918	52
1919	20
1920	10

Of 37 currently existing Iowa buildings originally built as Post Offices, only five were built 1912-1920. They are located in Cedar Falls, Chariton, Iowa Falls, Oskaloosa, and Webster City.[19]

The closest example to Cedar Falls is located in Iowa Falls, approximately 50 miles west. It was built in 1914 and is listed in the Federal Register of Historic Places.[20] Many more Post Offices, such as the Waterloo, Iowa Post Office were built during the years of the Works Progress Administration. It was built in 1937[21] as one of 303 government owned Post Offices built that year[22]. It is listed on the Federal Register.

The Cedar Falls Post Office is locally significant under Criterion C for its intact display of the distinctive Classical Revival style architecture reflecting the earliest years of post office and federal building standardization accomplished under the direction of U.S. Treasury Secretary William McAdoo and James A. Wetmore, Acting Supervising Architect. The attractive building reflects both a federal style and the confidence of the federal government in the Progressive Era, the age of Teddy Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson, whose Secretary of The Treasury (and son-in-law) William McAdoo's name is inscribed on the cornerstone.[23]

In 1915, "McAdoo sponsored the development of a classification system for federal buildings. This system categorized buildings according to the level of annual receipts, their

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[19] David Gebhard & Gerald Mansheim, *Buildings of Iowa*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1993.
[20] "Welcome to Hardin County, Iowa.", n.d. Retrieved from http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/travel/hardin/ipo.htm.
[21] Gebhard, *Buildings of Iowa*.
[22] *History of Post Office Construction 1900-1940*. United States Postal Service, 475 L'Enfant Plaza, Washington, DC. 28.
[23] Daryl Andersen, Thomas Connors, Carol Lilly, Karen Smith, & Cynthia Sweet, "Looking at Downtown Cedar Falls: A Historical and Architectural Commentary", *recording of live presentation by the City of Cedar Falls*, January 2013, CD-ROM

location within a city, and their inclusion of a post office of the first or second class".[24] James Wetmore was head of the office but was not an architect. Therefore, his title was Acting Supervising Architect.[25] Wetmore was a trusted career bureaucrat who moved into the position when Supervising Architect Oscar Wendroth resigned. Wetmore respected the work of architects, leaving the matter of architectural design to his staff while focusing on policy and administration.[26]

In March 1916, receipts at the Cedar Falls post office totaled $40,933.12, more than enough to place it in the first class," which classification took effect on July 1, 1916. That same year, Congress appropriated $95,000 for a new Cedar Falls post office, an amount that placed the building in the lower middle range of McAdoo's classification system.[27]

McAdoo's classification system also dictated the degree of ornamentation and finish materials used in the construction of this Classical Revival style post office. Hence, the building received a Bedford limestone base, light rough-textured Pennsylvania face brick, and stylistic adornments such as the roofline balustrade and the limestone ornamentation. The interior marble finish was also likely a material expense allowed in this class of building. The architectural design and extant historic fabric of the Cedar Falls Post Office, then, reflects its status as a first class post office in 1917 and recalls an era of economic prosperity in the history of Cedar Falls just prior to World War I.[28]

[24] Price, Site Inventory Form, State Inventory No. 07-11505.
[25] Lee, *Architects to the Nation*, 222.
[26] Ibid., 222-223.
[27] Price, Site Inventory Form, State Inventory No. 07-11505..
[28] Ibid.

Research Methodology

Prior to the preparation of this National Register of Historic Places nomination, the historic Cedar Falls Post Office in Cedar Falls, Iowa was the subject of survey and evaluation made possible by Technical Advisory Network (TAN) grants through the Historical Resource Development Program (HRDP) administered by the Iowa State Historic Preservation Office. The property was determined by the Iowa SHPO to be eligible for listing on the National Register at that time.

This National Register nomination depends heavily on the TAN reports and the Site Survey report that were provided. Additional information regarding the historic significance was discovered in the references mentioned below.

Bibliography

Andersen, D., Connors, T., Lilly, C., Smith, K. & Sweet, C. "Looking at Downtown Cedar Falls: A Historical and Architectural Commentary", *recording of live presentation by the City of Cedar Falls,* January 2013. CD-ROM

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Sweet, Cynthia R. "Draft Iowa Site Inventory Form", December 2011.

"Welcome to Hardin County, Iowa.", n.d. Retrieved from http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/travel/hardin/ipo.htm

Photo Log

Name of Property: Cedar Falls Post Office
City or Vicinity: Cedar Falls
County: Black Hawk State: Iowa
Photographer: David Williams
Date Photographed: May 1, 2015, except as noted
CD-R number 324

Number of photographs: 15

1 of 15	IA Black Hawk County Cedar Falls Post Office 0001	Facade (east elevation), looking west
2 of 15	IA Black Hawk County Cedar Falls Post Office 0002	Corner stone, SE corner, looking west Photograph taken August 15, 2013
3 of 15	IA Black Hawk County Cedar Falls Post Office 0003	South and east sides of Exterior
4 of 15	IA Black Hawk County Cedar Falls Post Office 0004	West and south sides of exterior
5 of 15	IA Black Hawk County Cedar Falls Post Office 0005	North and west sides of exterior
6 of 15	IA Black Hawk County Cedar Falls Post Office 0006	East and north sides of exterior
7 of 15	IA Black Hawk County Cedar Falls Post Office 0007	Service windows and Post Office boxes looking SW
8 of 15	IA Black Hawk County Cedar Falls Post Office 0008	Vestibule and light fixtures looking north
9 of 15	IA Black Hawk County Cedar Falls Post Office 0009	Vestibule looking est
10 of 15	IA Black Hawk County Cedar Falls Post Office 0010	NE observation ports
11 of 15	IA Black Hawk County Cedar Falls Post Office 0011	South vault and observation port
12 of 15	IA Black Hawk County Cedar Falls Post Office 0012	Looking NW from SE corner
13 of 15	IA Black Hawk County Cedar Falls Post Office 0013	Looking NE from SW corner
14 of 15	IA Black Hawk County Cedar Falls Post Office 0014	Looking SE from NW corner
15 of 15	IA Black Hawk County Cedar Falls Post Office 0015	Looking SW from NE corner

Photograph Key

This floor plan, dated December 18, 2014 is used by permission and was used for the renovation completed in early 2015.

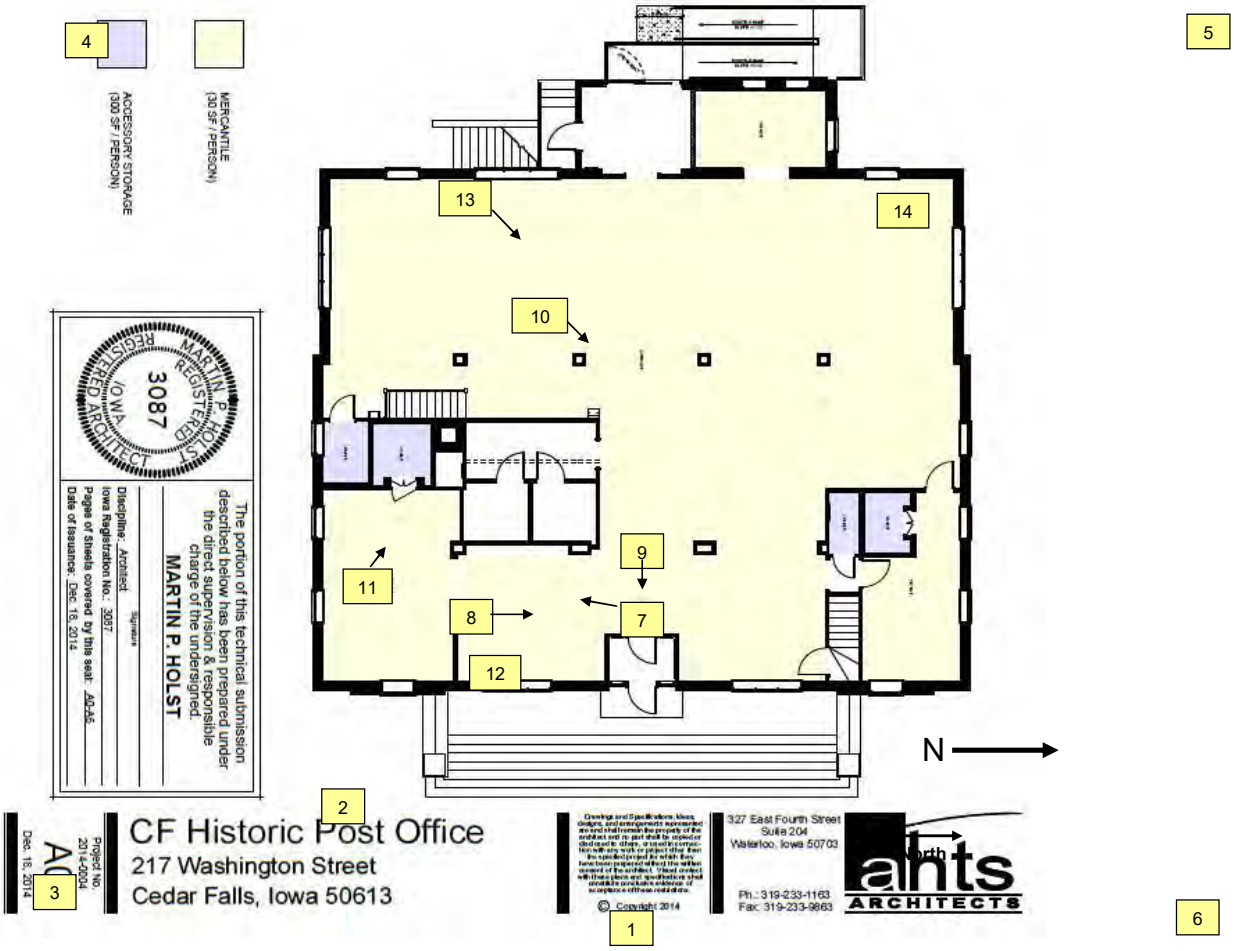


Figure 1. 1916 Sanborn Fire Map.

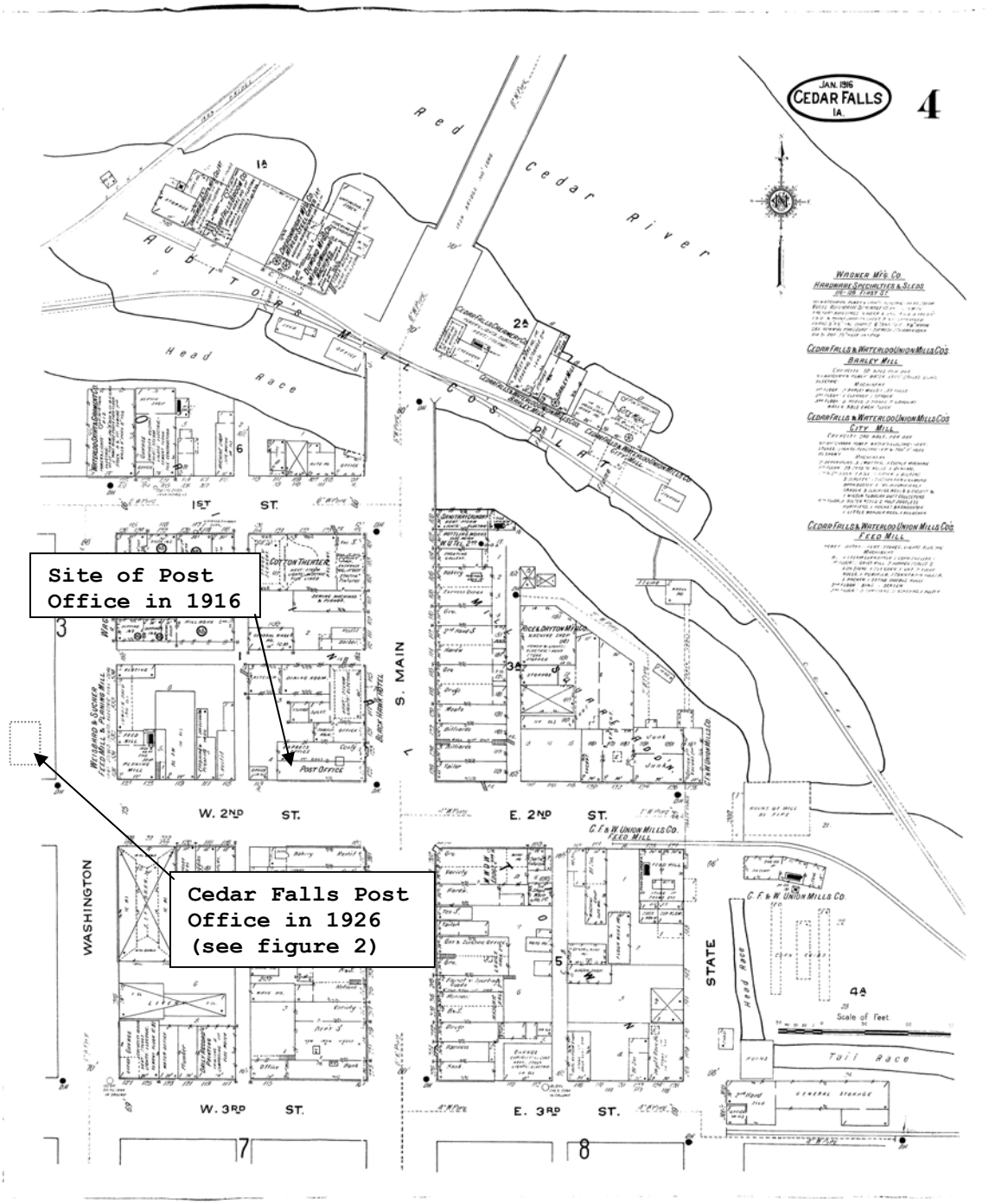


Figure 2. 1926 Sanborn Fire Map.

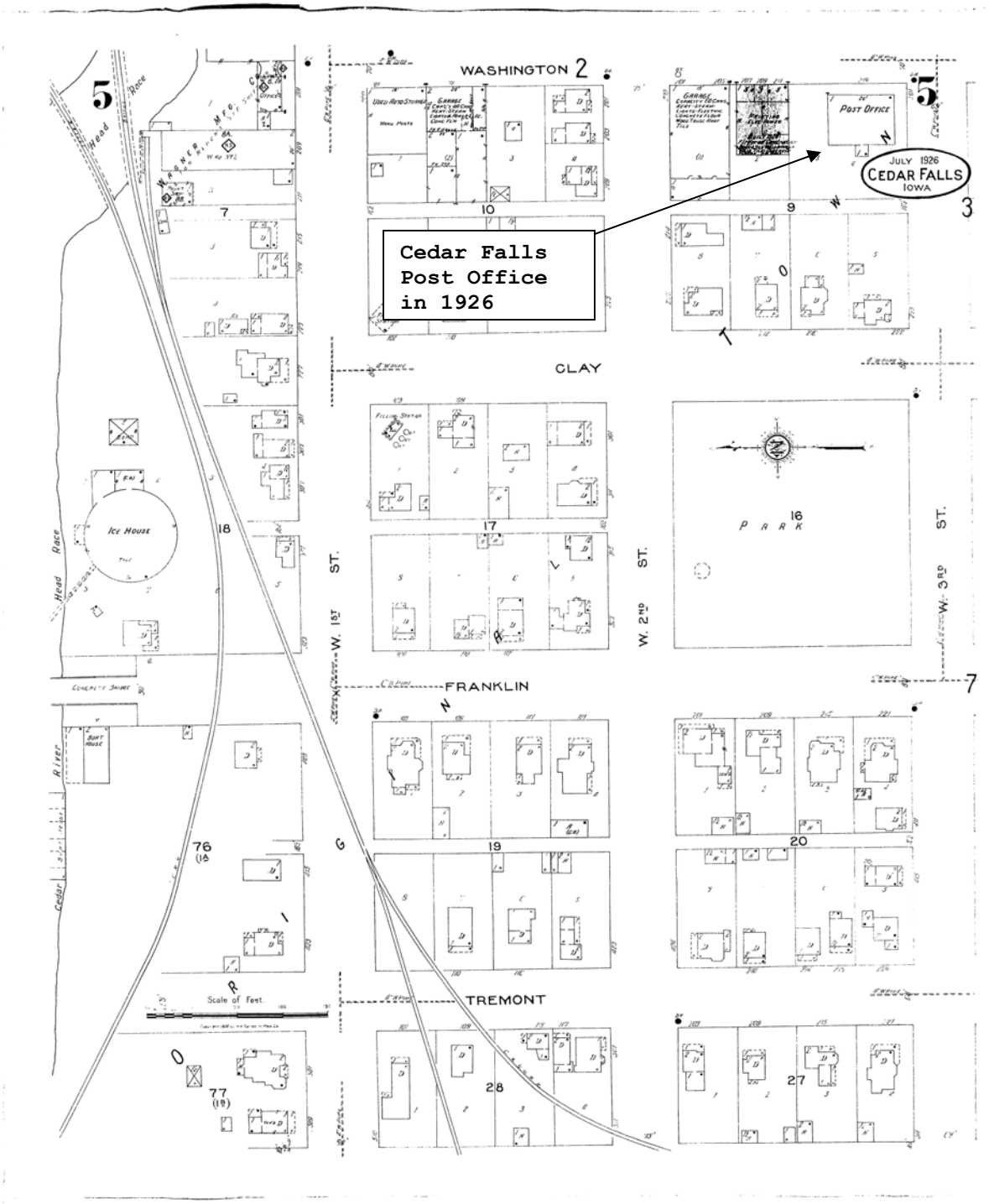
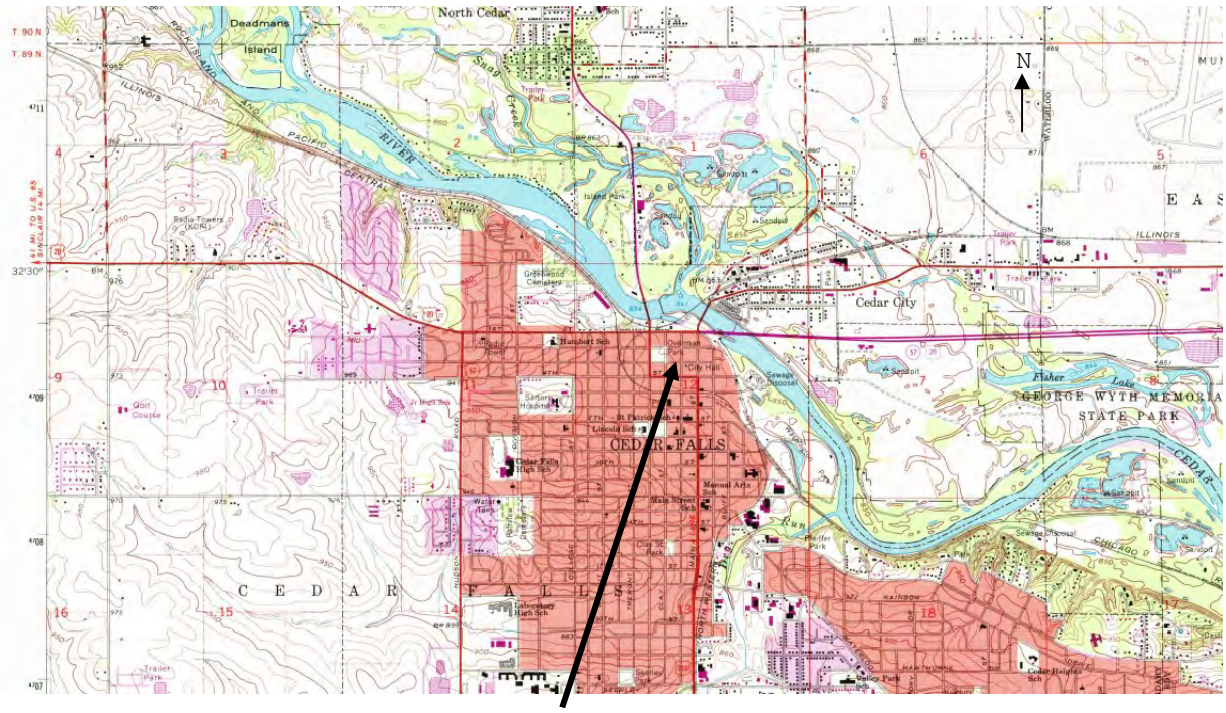
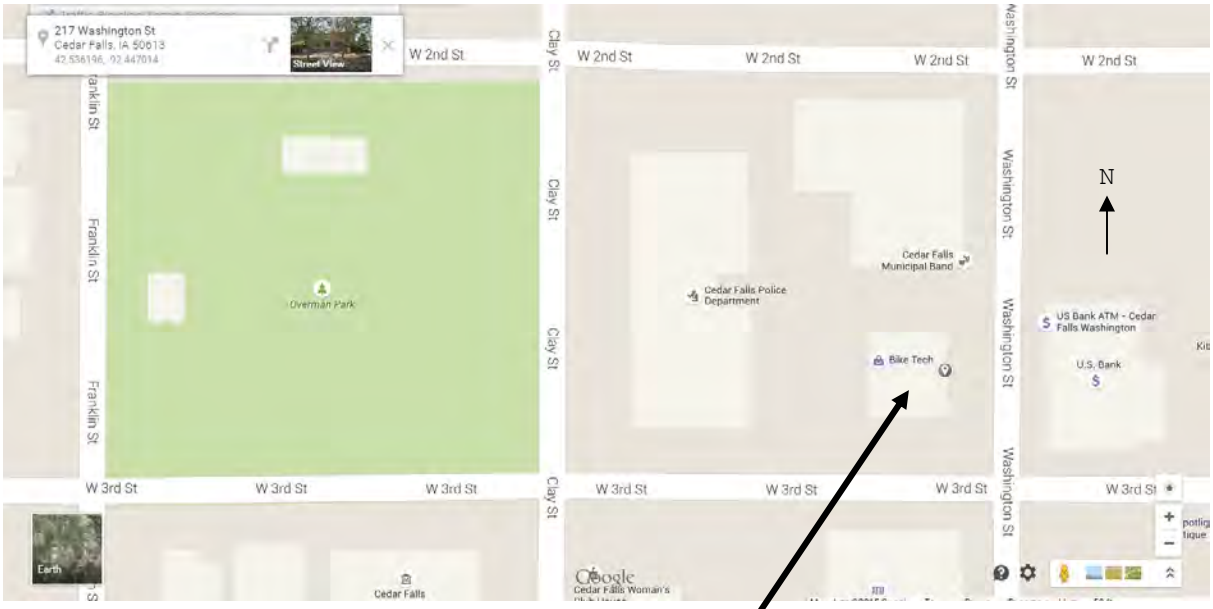


Figure 3. Location map from USGS 7.5 minute series, Cedar Falls Quadrangle, 1963, photorevised 1972 and 1980.



Historic Cedar Falls Post Office
217 Washington Street

Figure 4. Site map from Google Maps, July 7, 2015.



Historic Cedar Falls Post Office
217 Washington Street

Figure 5. Post Office Floor Plan. Circa 1917.

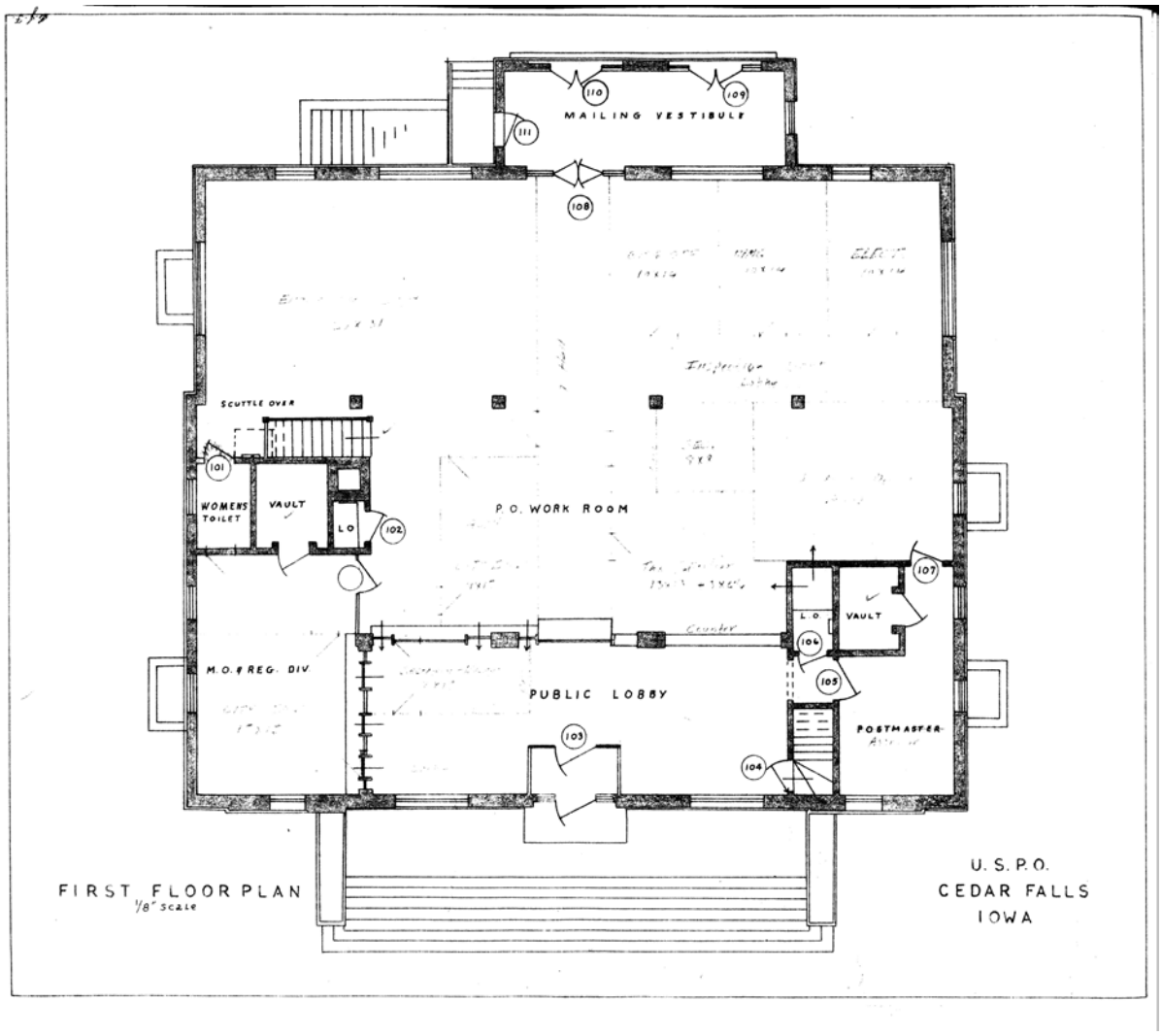


Figure 6. HISTORIC IMAGE – Basement excavation during construction, 1917, Cedar Falls Historical Society.

Figure 7. HISTORIC IMAGE – Exterior wall construction, circa 1917, Cedar Falls Historical Society.

Figure 8. HISTORIC IMAGE - Looking southwest. Construction nearing completion, 1918, Cedar Falls Historical Society.

Figure 9. HISTORIC IMAGE - Looking northeast. Construction complete, 1918, Cedar Falls Historical Society.

Figure 10. HISTORIC IMAGE - Looking east, circa 1918, Cedar Falls Historical Society.

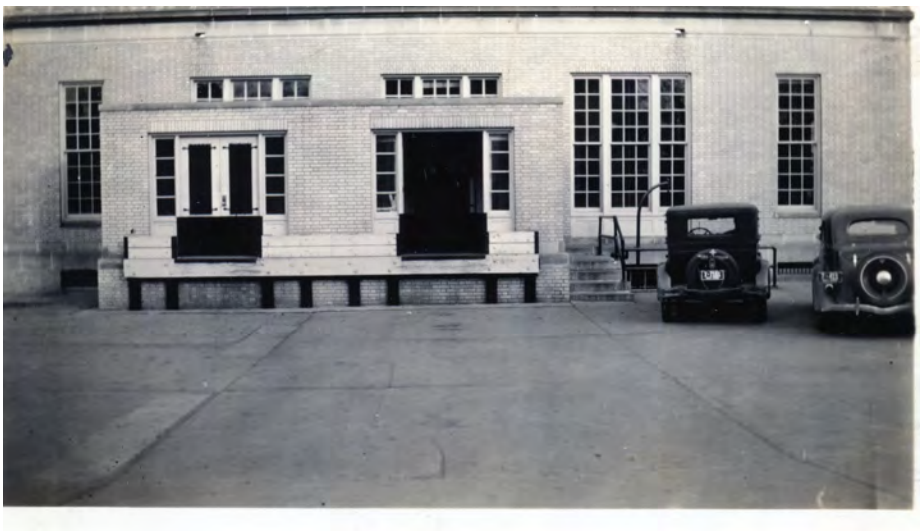
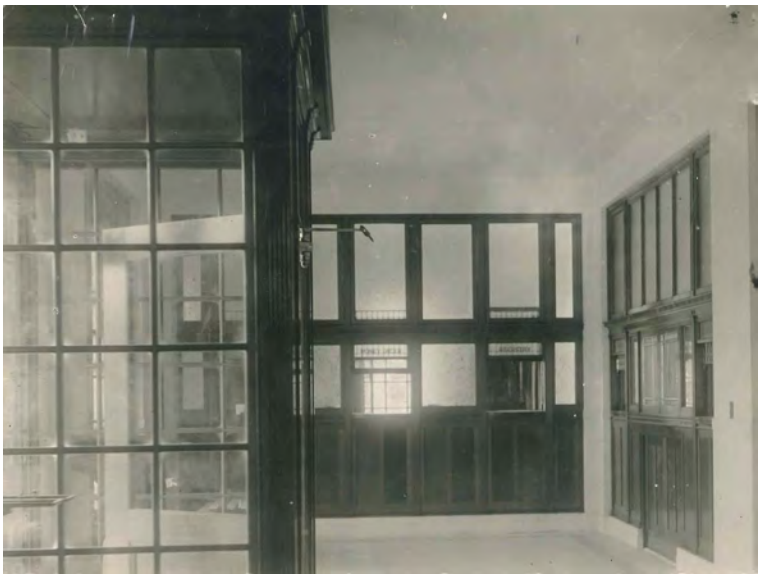


Figure 11. HISTORIC IMAGE - Interior view looking southwest at Post Office boxes, circa 1918, Cedar Falls Historical Society.

Figure 12. HISTORIC IMAGE - Interior view looking south with vestibule on the left, service windows in the center, and Post Office boxes on the right. Circa 1918, Cedar Falls Historical Society.



WILLIAM G McADOO
SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
JAMES A WETMORE
ACTING SUPERVISING ARCHITECT
1917

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