



Historic Preservation Commission Meeting Agenda

Monday, January 5, 2026 - 3:00 PM

City Offices (Building 18, Legacy Plaza) - Large Conference Room
303 W 4th St N, Suite 501
Newton, IA 50208

- I. Roll Call
- II. Review of Minutes of Previous Meeting: 12.1.2025
- III. Items from City Staff
 1. 2025 - Annual Report
 2. National Register Nomination - Maytag Plant No. 1
 3. Main Street HPC Representative
- IV. Items from Commissioners
- V. Items from Citizens
- VI. Adjourn

ADA Compliance: The City of Newton is pleased to provide reasonable accommodations, in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, for those individuals or groups who require assistance in being able to participate in the meeting. Please contact the Community Development Department at least 24 hours in advance of the meeting by calling 641-792-6622 to arrange for accommodations to be provided.

Chair: Larry Hurto; **Members:** Wes Ranard, Rita Reinheimer, Toni Peska, Kelly Bennett

Meeting Minutes

NEWTON HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION
Community Development/Community Services/Public Works
Large Conference Room
303 West 4th Street North, Suite 501
Newton, IA 50208

Date: December 01, 2025

Time: 3:00 pm

Meeting called to order by: Chair Hurto

ROLL CALL

Board Members Present: Hurto, Bennett, Reinheimer, Ranard

Board Members Absent: Peska

Staff and Others Present: Varsha Borde – Senior City Planner
Nicholas Alexander – City Planner

In accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, Chair Larry Hurto questioned if there was anyone present that may require special assistance in being able to participate in this public meeting. There was no response.

APPROVAL OF MINUTES

Motion by Bennett to approve minutes; **Seconded by** Ranard. **Approved** 4-0 by VV

CERTIFICATION OF IOWA OPEN MEETINGS LAW

Borde confirms.

ITEMS FROM CITY STAFF

1. Signage for Downtown Historic District – Sr. City Planner Varsha Borde provided an update that Joe Grife, Public Work Director is working through the locations to understand what would be allowable, and what would be needed. Joe doesn't believe that DOT will need to approve of signs on 1st Ave, but not totally sure. Borde noted she will provide an update when possible.
2. End of year report – The deadline for the report is February 28th. Borde mentioned she will be starting the report soon, and that she will check in January to ask any questions. Trainings or educational things that commissioners attended can be included in the report.

3. Reappointments – Chair Hurto asked if there were any terms expiring, City Planner Alexander mentioned that Commissioner Bennett, and Reinheimer's terms end this year. Reappointments should begin soon.
4. Chair Hurto also noted that Commissioner Peska has resigned from the Newton Main Street Board. She was the representative for the commission. A different member will need to represent the commission for the Newton Main Street Board.

ITEMS FROM COMMISSIONERS

Peska – None.

Ranard – None

Reinheimer – Commissioner Reinheimer noted the old Farmer's Wife Store in the 100 Block of N 2nd Ave W had displays in the windows and that she was glad to see that. Reinheimer also followed up on a topic from the November meeting and asked staff if there was an update on the Chedester Building, staff noted they hadn't heard much other than the owner not agreeing.

Bennett – Commissioner Bennett noted that on Friday after the courthouse lighting, he went to the Gray Moon Public Market. He noted he wasn't able to view much of the building, but really liked the building and thinks it will be good for the community. Commissioner Bennet also noted the Iowa History Series and the most recent episode was the Spanish-American War. He also detailed some of the lowans that were involved with this event.

Hurto – Larry's HPC Report — December 1, 2025

1. My article on the Newton photographic firm of Clifford & Son appears in the present (Winter) issue of Jasper County Living magazine.
2. Newton News has been sold to J. Louie Mullen, of Eastern Iowa Publications. This is a Wyoming publisher who owns more than 40 weekly newspapers across the country, including a few in Iowa. Shaw Media, a publisher with news products in Iowa and Illinois, had owned Newton News since 1944 when James R. Rhodes, the former publisher, passed away. The sale was finalized on November 4, and it includes the products made by Newton News, PCM Explorer, Jasper County Tribune, and the Jasper County Advertiser. All staff members are able to maintain their employment.
3. The Fred H. and Josephine Bergman House, located at 429 1st Ave. W., built in 1909, is for sale at an asking price of \$350,000. It is considered a contributing resource to the City's First Avenue West Residential Historic District in association with the history of Newton community planning and development. The property is also considered a contributing resource as a good example of Colonial Revival architecture, which was popular during the district's period of significance. According to Susan Grigsby's site inventory completed in 2017, "Fred H. ("F. H.") Bergman was the president of the One Minute Manufacturing Company. He was one of six Bergman brothers, sons of German immigrants, who built their homes along First Avenue. The Bergman family had come to reside in Jasper County by 1862, and 'by the turn of the century, they had become one of the most prominent families in Newton and Jasper County' (Heritage Tour of Jasper County). One of the sisters, Dena, was married to F. L. Maytag."
4. The Gray Moon Public Market, 118 N. 2nd Ave. E., opened for business on November 28. This is the building that originally housed the Montgomery Ward & Co. Retail Store from 1929 to 1982. I think it would be most appropriate for developers Jerry and/or Rachel Schwaller to present on the project at the Preserve Iowa Summit that will be held in Ankeny in June. I wonder how we'd go about making this recommendation.
5. The chair would ask a point of personal privilege to congratulate our City Council representative, Randy Ervin, on his election as mayor.

ITEMS FROM CITIZENS –

Erin Yeager, Newton Main Street Executive Director

1. Director Yeager noted that Gray Moon Public Market officially had their opening on November 28th. She noted that it seemed successful after the tree lighting and that retailer's upstairs were pleased.
 - a. They were open 9-1 on Saturday and people stopped by even with the weather.
 - b. Upstairs retail is full and there is now a waitlist.
 - c. The food portion will be phased in but hopefully will be fully open in January.
 - d. Grand opening is expected to happen in January. Director Yeager is trying to get Governor Kim Reynolds, and IEDA/IFA Director Debi Durham to attend the grand opening because of the federal and local tax credits that were received, but also in recognition of the private funds that were used for a lot of the project.
 - e. Director Yeager has already had one of the businesses reach out to help them find a brick-and-mortar location for their business.
 - f. Also, Director Yeager noted some of the businesses in Gray Moon chose to locate their business here from out of town and how it is important to support these businesses.
2. She also noted that the Chamber and Newton Main Street had their annual sponsored movie which was ELF. There was a nice crowd at both of the showings.
3. For the Holiday Lighted Parade, there were 20 Parade entries. 2 of those entries were unable to attend because of the weather. She noted the horses and sleigh will be at the Enchanted Nights event.
4. Due to the Weather of this past Saturday, Shop Small has been moved to Saturday, December 6th, 2025. She noted that the businesses she has talked to have had good fourth quarters.
5. Harmony Park and Sersland Park both have holiday lights this year. New stuff has been added and are able to be walked through.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE AND/OR DEPT OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS.

Commissioner Hurto spoke about the Preserve Iowa Summit that will be hosted in Ankeny at the FFA Enrichment Center June 2-3, 2026. He believes if possible that developers Jerry and/or Rachel Schwaller of the Gray Moon Public Market should potentially present their work at this upcoming Preserve Iowa Summit.

ADJOURNMENT

Motioned by Reinheimer, **Seconded by** Bennett, **Approved** 4-0 by VV. Adjourned at 3:30 pm.

Iowa Economic Development Authority

SHPO CLG Annual Report 2024

Newton Historic Preservation Commission / Varsha Borde

303 W 4th St N Ste 501

Newton, IA 50208, United States

641-792-6622

varshab@newtongov.org

Submitted: February 19, 2025

Forms

SHPO Certified Local Government Annual Report

* indicates a required field

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

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

We look forward to hearing from each CLG this year!

1.

I am aware this report must be presented and reviewed by either the City Council or the Board of Supervisors prior to submission and requires a signature from either the mayor or the chair of the board of supervisors.

The signature form is located here: https://iowa1.sharepoint.com/:w:/s/PublicShares-SHPO2/EWJQyE84x5BEqsMBNQhGagMBGTwUBVRnzrokBawjj6h_3w?e=HeBDes

yes

2. Name of the city, county, or land use district:

Please choose from the drop down list.

Newton Historic Preservation Commission

3. Did your commission undertake any survey or identification projects during 2024?

CLG Standards are in your local government's Certified Local Government (CLG) Agreement and the National Historic Preservation Act:

The CLG shall maintain a system for the survey and inventory of historic and prehistoric properties in a manner consistent with and approved by the STATE.

No

3.1.

Please explain how your local government plans to meet this CLG requirement in the future?

We maintain records of the existing districts in the City of Newton

4. Did your commission undertake any registration/nomination projects in 2024?

The CLG reviews all National Register nominations for any resources that lies within the jurisdiction of the historic preservation commission.

No

5.

Within your local government's jurisdiction were any National Register of Historic Places listed properties moved or demolished in 2024?

If you need a list of the properties that are listed on the National Register of Historic Places within your jurisdiction, please contact historic.preservation@iowaeda.com

No

6. Does your local government designate local landmarks or local districts?

IMPORTANT: Most local governments do not have a program for local designation. If you have questions about whether you have a local designation program or not, please contact the CLG Coordinator at historic.preservation@iowaeda.com before you complete this section.

No

7.

Has your community passed any ordinances that directly or indirectly impact the preservation of historic resources?

No

8.

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

Please check all that apply!

CLG Standards found in CLG Agreement and National Historic Preservation Act:

- 1) The CLG will enforce all appropriate state and local ordinances for designating and protecting historic properties.
- 2) The CLG shall provide for adequate public participation in the local historic preservation programs.

c. Sponsored public educational programming in historic preservation. Examples include training sessions offered to the public, walking tours, open houses, lectures, Preservation Month activities, etc.

8.1. Please describe your community's public education programs in his calendar year.

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

December 30, 2024 - January 30, 2025 - HPC and the City of Newton hosted Spark! Places of Innovation, an exhibition on loan from the Smithsonian Institution celebrating small-town ingenuity. All current Commissioners (and two former Commissioners) attended Downtown Dream, an event celebrating Newton Main Street's ten years of existence, on Apr. 26.

City staff was able to rescue a pre-1911 Race Street street marker from the east curb of W. 4th St. S.

Chairperson Larry Hurto was involved in the following activities and educational events in 2024 -

- Presented the first Brown Bag Lunch of the year – “The Stagecoach Era in Jasper County” – at the Jasper County Historical Museum on Apr. 10 to a crowd of 33 interested listeners.
- Helped identifying Civil War veterans buried at Wittemberg Cemetery for Memorial Day services.
- Ordered plaque from Bob's Custom Trophies, of Indianola, commemorating Wittemberg Church and Cemetery's roles in Underground Railroad activities.
- Worked with the Jasper County Museum Director to accept a mural that Bonnie Terpstra, had found in the upstairs of their building, picturing half a dozen female Tyler Studio employees

processing film.

- Helped trim around the grave markers of seven veterans of the 60th Infantry Regiment of U. S. Colored Troops (1863-65) buried in Newton Union Cemetery for Memorial Day.
- Assisted Commissioner Peska in selecting images and documents pertaining to First Presbyterian Church from JCHS files which she was able to borrow for display at the church's celebration of the 100th anniversary .
- Worked with Jasper County Museum to help Jenna Porter, a design and planning manager with Red House Remodeling in West Des Moines, who's been hired by Christensen Development to peruse the historical society's photo collection for images for reproduction and hanging in the new housing project in Newton.
- Volunteered on the Carnegie Libraries in Iowa Project submitting history and writing biographies of librarians and townspeople associated with the old Carnegie Library on W. 4th St. N. (non-extant).
- Ordered and received a plaque which I from Bob's Custom Trophies, of Indianola, commemorating Wittenberg Church and Cemetery's roles in Underground Railroad activities.

Chairperson Larry Hurto authored the following published articles in 2024:

1. "Downtown Newton in Stagecoach Days," Jasper County Living, Spring 2024, p. 27.
 2. "150 years of worship: St. Stephen's Episcopal Church celebrates sesquicentennial on April 7," Newton News, March 29, 2024, pp. 1A, 14A.
 3. "Lister's Opera House," Jasper County Living, Summer 2024, pp. 27, 30.
 4. "E. E. Duer, Grocer and General Merchant," Jasper County Living, Winter 2024, pp. 25, 27.
 5. "Masquerade ball and 'grand supper' was holiday 'event of the season' in Newton 150 years ago," Newton News, December 24, 2024, pp. 1A-2A.
 6. Hurto's article "150 years of worship: St. Stephen's Episcopal Church celebrates sesquicentennial on April 7," appeared in the Mar. 29 issue of Newton News.
- Published the book "Newton Main Street's Stories from Downtown", was published.

9.

Were there any issues, challenges or successes your preservation commission encountered or accomplished this year?

Received and displayed - SPARK - the Smithsonian Exhibit on Innovation.

Attempted to get the Iowa Mobile Museum, but could not, due to the State department's re-organization of the staff. Will try to get the museum in the future.

10. What partnerships did your commission form or continue with other entities?

Examples include local main street office, local school, historical society, library, museum, service club, etc.

If none, enter N/A

Continued partnership with Newton Main Street.

11.

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

N/A

12. Does your Historic Preservation Commission have a website?

Yes

12.1. What is the website address?

<https://ia-newton.civicplus.com/391/Historic-Preservation-Commission>

13.

List dates of public commission meetings held (please note these are meetings actually held with a quorum, not just those that were scheduled).

CLG Standards found in CLG Agreement and National Historic Preservation Act:

1) The CLG will organize and maintain a historic preservation commission, which must meet at least three (3) times per year.

2) The commission will be composed of community members with a demonstrated positive interest in historic preservation, or closely related fields, to the extent available in the community.

3) The commission will comply with Iowa Code Chapter 21 (open meetings) in its operations.

4) Commission members will participate in state-sponsored or state-approved historic preservation training activities.

2/5/2024, 3/4/2024, 5/6/2024, 6/3/2024, 7/1/2024, 8/5/2024, 9/9/2024, 10/7/2024, 11/4/2024, 12/2/2024

14.

Based on the work plan submitted last year for your commission please provide a self assessment of the progress your commission made on the initiatives and programs that were identified last year.

1.) Provide at least 2 learning opportunities for the general public regarding Newton History and/or preservation. This can be through a lunch and learn presentation or articles written in an area publication.

a) SPARK Smithsonian exhibit on innovation was displayed at Newton, IA from December 30th, 2024 to January 30th, 2025. ~240 visitors from Newton and other Iowa towns visited the

exhibit.

b) Larry Hurto, Chairperson, Newton HPC presented the first Brown Bag Lunch of the year – “The Stagecoach Era in Jasper County” – at the Jasper County Historical Museum on Apr. 10 to a crowd of 33 interested listeners.

2.) Continue the Newton Historic Building Plaque Project -

a) 6 buildings have been selected for the plaques, more are in the process of being selected.

3.) Have City support staff and at least 1 commissioner participate in historic preservation related webinars and/or attend the Preserve Iowa Summit.

a) Commissioners Rita Reinheimer and Kelly Bennett attended 2 different presentations offered by the State.

4.) Seek grants that the commission can apply for to support rehab and redevelopment of historic properties.

a) No grants were applied for.

15. Where are your official CLG files located?

Please describe where the paper or physical files are stored and where the digital records are being stored.

303 West 4th Street North, Newton, Iowa 50208

16.

In this calendar year, what was the dollar amount of the historic preservation commission's annual budget?

We recommend that the local government provide the commission a minimum of \$750 annual budget to pay for training and other commission expense.

0

17. Additional Budget information

This is an optional question, if there is any additional information you wish to share with the State Historic Preservation Office regarding your community's budget.

The Historic Preservation Commission is part of the Community Development Department. As such, operations for HPC are funded through the department budget, which exceeds \$100,000 (excluding staff salaries).

18. 2025 Work Plan

Each Commission should develop an annual work plan for the upcoming year. Please include the project(s), initiatives and programs your commission plans to begin or complete.

2025 Work Plan.docx

19.

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

Please also use this field to describe any plans the commission has to fill those vacant positions.

N/A

20. Commission Members

Please include all commission members in this table.

If the commissioner represents a locally designated district please provide the district in their role field.

If the commissioner doesn't have an email address please enter a phone number.

For any new commissioners please include the biographical sketch in the following question.

First and Last Name	Mailing Address	Email Address	Term	Role
Larry Hurto		larrythekid@ymail.com		Chairperson
Rita Reinheimer		rita409@gmail.com		
Toni Peska		tlpeska@gmail.com		
Kelly Bennett		kbennett@jaspercoatty.org		
Wes Ranard		wjrmga@gmail.com		

21.

Please attach biographical sketches for commissioners who were newly appointed in last calendar year.

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

WesRanard_ApplicationHPC.pdf

22.

Which of your commission members, staff, and/or elected officials attended the 2024 Preserve Iowa Summit?

Now is also a good time to start planning to attend the 2025 Preserve Iowa Summit in Muscatine June 5-7, 2025.

The 2024 Preserve Iowa Summit was not attended by any of the commissioners

23. Commission Training Table

An important requirement of the Certified Local Government program is annual state-sponsored or state-approved training undertaken by at least one member of the historic preservation commission and/or staff liaison.

In this table, please provide information about the commissioners' involvement in historic preservation training (beyond or instead of the Preserve Iowa Summit), listing the name of the conference, workshop or meeting (including online training opportunities); the sponsoring organization; the location and date when the training occurred. Be sure to provide the names of commissioners, staff, and elected officials who attended.

Name of Event	Sponsor Organization	Location	Date	Name of Attendees
"Quilts in the New Deal" by Janneke Smucker	History 101		Feb. 8, 2024	Rita Reinheimer
Respect for the Fallen, Duty for the Survivors: Robert T. Smith's Search for WWII Servicemen lost in the South Pacific.	Iowa History 101		Marcy 7, 2024	Kelly Bennett

24. Chief Elected Official

Did your communities Chief Elected Official (Mayor, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, or President of LUD Trustees) change in 2024?

No

25. Has the contact information for your communities staff liaison changed?

If you have a new staff liaison please select yes.

Yes

25.1. Please provide updated contact information for your staff liaison.

Please include their First & Last Name, Job Title, Mailing Address, Phone number, & Email Address.

Varsha Borde, City Planner, 303 West 4th Street North, Newton, Iowa 50208, 641-792-6622 Ext 2302, varshab@newtongov.org

26.

What training topic would be most helpful for your Historic Preservation Commission?

The commissioners are interested in learning about Contributing and Non-Contributing properties in a historic district, over zoom or a webinar.

27. Suggestions for improvement

The CLG program is here to support the Historic Preservation Commissions across Iowa. Do you have any suggestions for how we can improve our services to your commissions?

No.

28. Authorized Official Signature

https://iowa1.sharepoint.com/:w:/s/PublicShares-SHPO2/EWJOyE84x5BEqsMBNQhGagMBGTwUBVRnzrokBawjj6h_3w?e=HeBDdes

[Certified CLG Report - signed.pdf](#)

29.

Agenda or minutes from the public meeting where this report was presented to the City Council or Board of Supervisors.

[City Council Meeting Agenda 02-17-25.pdf](#)



HPN26-1: Historic Preservation Nomination to National Register: Maytag Plant No. 1 - Staff Report

Submittal Prepared by: Christensen Development

Owners: Plant 1 Landlord LLC/Christensen Development

Location: Maytag Plant No. 1

Current Zoning: C-CBD Central Business District

Staff Comments:

- **The request:** The State Historic Preservation Office has forwarded to the City of Newton Historic Preservation Commission a copy of the Nomination of Maytag Plant No. 1 to the National Register of Historic Places. Along with that, the State Nominations Review Committee has requested that the Newton Historic Preservation Commission review and comment on this nomination (required of Newton as a CLG participant).
- Last week, each commissioner received an electronic copy of the nomination documents. The commissioners will review and comment on the nomination at the upcoming HPC meeting on January 5th.
- Specifically, the Historic Preservation Commission should comment on the following:
 - Does the nominated property meet National Register of Historic Places Significance Criteria?
- There are four types of significance criteria. Maytag Pant No. 1 should meet at least one of these criteria:
 1. Historical Event: means that the property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history
 2. Important Person: means that the property is associated with significant people in the American past.

3. Architectural: means that they embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction;
4. Archeological: means that the site has or could yield information important to prehistory or history.

Property Photos:



December 15, 2025

Varsha Borde; Larry Hurto
Newton Historic Preservation Commission
varshab@newtongov.org; larrythekid@gmail.com
VIA EMAIL

RE: Maytag Plant No. 1 Historic District, West 4th Street North, Newton, IA 50208
https://iowa1.sharepoint.com/:f/s/PublicShares-SHPO2/lqC2_zEjbOiWQb3gyzQ1At1kAfY26IHNCVLVhz1thsqW_j8?e=cQNEV7

Dear Friends:

The State Nominations Review Committee (“SNRC”) will consider the nomination of the property referenced above for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (“National Register”) during its February 13, 2026 meeting at the Iowa Economic Development Authority (“IEDA”) in the Helmick Conference Room, located at 1963 Bell Avenue, Suite 200, Des Moines, Iowa 50315. To view or download the nomination and photographs, click on the link listed above. Copies of the nomination are available for review at the State Historic Preservation Office (“SHPO”), located at 1963 Bell Avenue, Suite 200, Des Moines, Iowa 50315.

As a participant in the Certified Local Government Program, the Historic Preservation Commission (“Commission”) is required to review and comment on nominations for listing properties within its jurisdiction in the National Register. The SHPO is required to allow a 60-day period for the review unless the Commission and SHPO mutually agree to expedite the process. I am contacting you to ask that you initiate Commission’s 60-day review process. A copy of the review form is included with this letter.

Instructions for completing the review process are as follows:

- The Historic Preservation Commission should review the nomination during one of its meetings. In advance of the meeting, send a formal invitation to your Chief Local Elected Official (the mayor or chair of the Board of Supervisors) with a copy of the nomination. The Chief Local Elected Official is also required to review the nomination.
- You also must send a formal invitation to the property owner/owners. If they are not familiar with the National Register of Historic Places, information about listing benefits is available at <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/index.htm>.
- The Commission is also required to make available copies of the nomination for public review before the meeting. For example, provide the local courthouse and public library with a copy of the nomination. Please indicate in your public meeting announcement that one or more review copies of the nomination is available and where the review copies can be found.
- The question for the Historic Preservation Commission to answer when reviewing the nomination is whether the nominated property meets the National Register of Historic Places criteria for significance and integrity. See Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation at the following link: [How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation](#). If the Commission determines that the property and the nomination meet the criteria, the Commission should check the box recommending that the property be listed. If the Commission determines that the property does not meet the criteria, check the box recommending that the property not be listed. Your Chief Local Elected official should use the same approach when reviewing the nomination.
- Consider inviting the individual who prepared the nomination to attend the public meeting and present the nomination.
- Keep a record of comments made by Commission members during the meeting. After discussing the merits of the nomination, a member of the Commission should make a motion to recommend listing the property on the National Register or to recommend not listing the property on the National Register. The motion must be seconded. The members of the Commission should vote yes or no and the chair of the Commission should announce the results of the vote.

- The chair of the Commission should complete Item #1, the Commission's portion of the review form. Be sure to fill in the date of the public meeting, sign the form on the signature line and if your chief local elected official attended the public meeting, inquire if he/she is prepared to sign the review form.
- Please keep a record of the meeting, including the public notice, agenda, minutes, and list of persons in attendance.
- In the event that your Chief Local Elected Official was unable to attend the meeting, forward the review form to him/her for review and comment. Ask your Chief Local Elected Official to sign the review form and return it to the Historic Preservation Commission.
- Item #3 on the Review form references review and signature of a preservation professional. If your Commission does not have a qualified historian or architectural historian who can complete this part of the form, you may leave Item #3 blank and I will arrange to have a SHPO staff member complete that part of the form.
- After you have completed Items #1 through #2 (through #3 if the Commission has a preservation professional), please make a copy of the completed review forms for your file and send the original copies of the completed forms to me.
- The Commission should keep the nomination and photographs. File them in your inventory, as you will need the information for future reference.

If your Chief Local Elected Official disagrees with the Historic Preservation Commission's determination as to the property's eligibility for listing in the National Register, both viewpoints will be presented to the SNRC for their consideration during review of the nomination. If both the majority of the Commission and the Chief Local Elected Official recommend not listing the property in National Register, the SNRC is required to halt the nomination. Be advised that when SNRC halts a nomination, the property owner, the person who prepared the nomination or any interested party may appeal the decision. In addition, the SNRC is required to forward the nomination to the National Park Service for an official "Determination of Eligibility."

Any person or organization which supports or opposes the nomination of a property by a State Historic Preservation Officer may petition the Keeper during the nomination process either to accept or reject a nomination. The petitioner must state the grounds of the petition and request in writing that the Keeper substantively review the nomination. Such petitions received by the Keeper prior to the listing of a property in the National Register or a determination of its eligibility where the private owners object to listing will be considered by the Keeper and the nomination will be substantively reviewed.

Please contact Allison Archambo at allison.archambo@iowaeda.com with any questions or concerns regarding the CLG program or the process for this review. You can find the answers to frequently asked questions on our website, <https://opportunityiowa.gov/community/historic-preservation/historic-places-landmarks>.

Questions regarding the nomination and digital copies of completed CLG review forms should be directed to nationalregister@iowaeda.com.

Sincerely,



Heather Gibb
 National Register of Historic Places
 State Historic Preservation Office of Iowa
nationalregister@iowaeda.com



**CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENT
NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION
EVALUATION REPORT FORM**

As a participant in the Certified Local Government Program (CLG), the Historic Preservation Commission is required to review and comment on proposed National Register nominations of properties within its jurisdiction. The State is required to provide the CLG with a 60-day period for the review prior to a State Nominations Review Committee (SNRC) meeting. This form must be received by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) five days in advance of the State Nomination Review Committee (SNRC) meeting.

(Please print clearly)

Historic Property Name: _____

Address: _____

Certified Local Government Name: _____

Date of public meeting for nomination review: _____

Applicable Criteria: (Please Check the Appropriate Box)

- Criterion A (Historical Events)
- Criterion B (Important Person)

- Criterion C (Architecture)
- Criterion D (Archaeological)

Please check the following box that is appropriate to the nomination (Please print clearly).

- The Commission recommends that the property should be listed on the National Register of Historic Places.
- The Commission recommends that the property should not be listed in the National Register for the following reasons: _____

- The Commission chooses not to make a recommendation on this nomination for the following reasons: _____

- The Commission would like to make the following recommendations regarding the nomination: (use additional sheets if necessary) : _____

Official Signatures Required Below

Historic Review Board Chair or Representative

Print Name: _____

Approved Not Approved

Signature: _____

Chief Elected Official

Print Name: _____

Approved Not Approved

Signature: _____

Professional Evaluation

Print Name: _____

Approved Not Approved

Signature: _____

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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any 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 certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Maytag Plant No. 1 Historic District

other names/site number _____

Name of Multiple Property Listing _____

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

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by W 4th St N, N 3rd Ave W, IIRR

not for publication

city or town Newton

vicinity

state Iowa

county Jasper

zip code 50208

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 X statewide ___ local

Applicable National Register Criteria: X A ___ B ___ C ___ D

Signature of certifying official/Title: State Historic Preservation Officer

Date _____

State Historic Preservation Office 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

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:)

Signature of the Keeper _____

Date of Action _____

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

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

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing		Noncontributing	
6	10	building	site
	3	structure	object
6	15	Total	

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

INDUSTRY/Manufacturing Facility
COMMERCE/Business

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/Business
DOMESTIC/Multiple Dwelling
EDUCATION/College
GOVERNMENT/Government Office
VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19th/EARLY 20th CENTURY
MOVEMENTS/Industrial
MODERN MOVEMENT

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE/Limestone
walls: BRICK
CONCRETE
roof: SYNTHETICS/Rubber
other: METAL/Steel
METAL/Aluminum

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Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

The Maytag Plant No. 1 Historic District is a contiguous group of buildings that once served as a long-time home and global headquarters for the Maytag Company, a manufacturer with successful roots in agricultural implement production that transitioned into the manufacturing of washing machines and other domestic goods across the breadth of the 20th century. The district is set within the northwest part of the City of Newton, the seat of Jasper County, in central Iowa. The city is home to several other NRHP historic districts and individual listings, some of which also hold associations to the Maytag family, which became prominent in the area. The buildings that remain from the Maytag Company were part of their once larger and more concentrated manufacturing campus. Buildings 1, 1A, 2, and 16 retain historic integrity, and are some of the earliest buildings related to Maytag's washing machine development and manufacture and date to the first couple decades of the 20th century. These buildings retain their masonry and other historic details inside and out, despite some changes. Buildings 16 and 17 were historic factory buildings as well, but in the 1980s they were subjected to modifications that greatly altered their appearance and converted them into office space for the company and its subsidiaries' global headquarters. Building 20 was built in the 1950s and includes fragments of some of the older buildings on its site. It is considered historic and is also a contributor to the district, though it was built later than the others. In sum, there are six contributing buildings and fifteen non-contributing resources. The integrity of the district varies resource to resource, though it is especially strong for some of its central, core buildings.

Narrative Description

The Maytag Plant No. 1 is situated in the northwest part of the City of Newton, the seat of Jasper County, in central Iowa (Figures 1 and 2). The district is bounded by the Iowa State Interstate Railroad right-of-way that curves and forms the northwest and north boundaries; W 4th Street N, which forms the northeast and east boundaries, except where the district boundary crosses W 4th Street N to include the west 180 feet of the south half of Block 6 of Original Newton; N 2nd Avenue W, which forms the south boundary; and W 8th Street N, which forms the west boundary. Some of its component resources are currently owned by the Des Moines Area Community College and are operated as a satellite campus for that institution. Other buildings are owned by a private development company and either are currently or planned to be used as apartments and mixed-use facilities. One building is owned by Jasper County and used for governmental offices. Some floors of some of the buildings remain unused at the present time. The neighborhoods surrounding the district are varied. To the east are buildings that are primarily commercial in function, such as hotels, business offices, and stores. These also include a modern, mix-use apartment and store complex. To the south and west of the district, the neighborhoods are primarily residential, containing houses in styles that were common in the early-20th century. Among them are houses that are a bit older and a few later in-fills. Importantly, the Iowa Interstate Railroad tracks run alongside the north boundary of the district. This railroad is the successor of the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad, which once had railroad sidings here and tracks ran into the center of the complex. These rail lines were used by the Maytag company to receive incoming materials and to distribute finished products. Most of the physical trackage has been removed. North of the railroad are other industrial properties.

The buildings within this proposed district (Figure 3) were once part of the Maytag Company's primary manufacturing location and their global headquarters, known collectively as Maytag Plant No. 1. The oldest of the extant buildings within the current district—Buildings 1, 1A, and 2—are the buildings they built to serve as their first designated washing machine manufacturing facilities. By 1949, there were over 600,000 square feet of manufacturing floor space at this plant, though today, the amount of space is greatly reduced from that.

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Many of the buildings that once sat on the property have been removed. However, Within the district today are six contributing resources (Buildings 1, 1A, 2, 16, 20, and 82) that retain historic integrity. Multiple resources lost integrity due to modifications from 1988 through the present (Buildings 17, 18, 34, 36, 74, 83, and 86, the railroad grade, and paved parking areas) or are simply modern in age (Buildings 50 and 98, the plaza landscape, the garage, the picnic shelter, and the greenhouse) and are counted as non-contributors (Figure 3; See Table 1 also).

In 1949, the Maytag Corporation built Maytag Plant No. 2, a larger (500' by 500'), newer factory, on the northeast edge of Newton, also along the railroad, and moved a majority of the washing machine assembly to that site. The plant itself has undergone modifications and additions. Though the process was integrated between the two plants, the process of washing machine manufacturing was shifted more and more to that location across the rest of the 20th century. Consideration was given to that plant and its potential to form a dis-contiguous district with Plant No. 1. However, it was found that the distance of one mile between them was too great and that the evaluation of its integrity warrants significant further work.

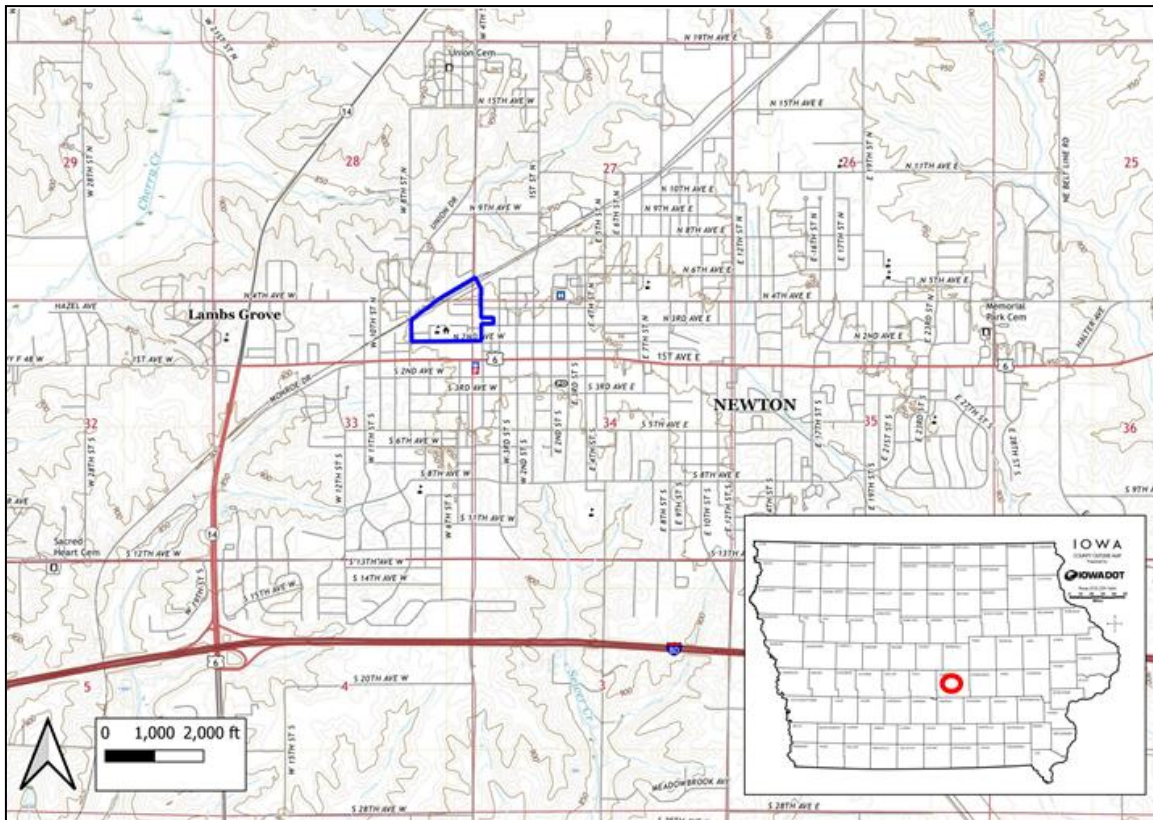


Figure 1. Current USGS topographic map showing the Maytag Plant No. 1 Historic District boundary (blue outline) within the City of Newton and surrounding areas. Accessed through the Iowa Geographic Mapping Server, March 2025. Inset: Iowa Department of Transportation map of Iowa counties showing the location of the Maytag Plant No. 1 Historic District (red circle) within the state.

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Figure 2. Current Google Maps satellite image showing the location of the Maytag Plant No. 1 Historic District boundary (blue outline) and its immediate surroundings within the northwest part of the City of Newton. Accessed through QGIS mapping software, March 2025.

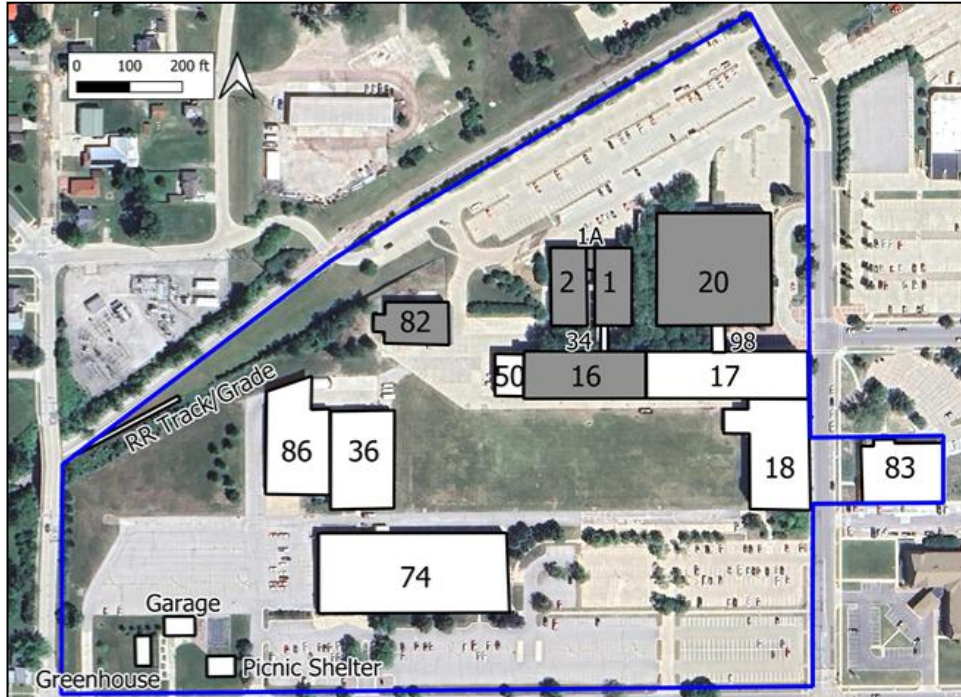


Figure 3. Current Google Maps satellite image showing the Maytag Plant No. 1 Historic District boundary (blue outline) with contributing resources (grey) and non-contributing resources (white). Two non-contributing sites are not outlined: Dependability Square/Plaza, which is set among Buildings 1, 2, 16, 17, and 20, under Buildings 34 and 98, and the Parking Lots and Landscaping, which constitutes the remainder of the district's managed landscape. Accessed online through QGIS mapping software, March 2025.

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Table 1. List of Resources Within the Maytag Plant No. 1 Historic District.
(C=Contributing, NC=Non-contributing)

Resource Name	C/NC Type	Year Built	Architect; Builder	Past Functions	Modification Years	Current Functions
Building 1	C Building	1905	Unknown	Storage, offices, showroom, meeting hall, finished stock, finished washer shipping	1998, 2001, 2025	Not in Use
Building 1A	C Building	1935	Unknown	Records Storage	2025	Not in Use
Building 2	C Building	1905	Unknown	Storage, paint shop, trimming, finished stock	1998, 2001, 2020, 2025	Not in Use
Building 16	C Building	1914	Architects: Proudfoot, Rawson, and Bird, Des Moines, IA. Builder: Bert Main, Waterloo, IA.	Machine shop, gasoline engine department, stock, washing machine assembly	2010s	Apartments
Building 17	NC Building	1920	Architect: Henry Raeder, Chicago, IL. Builder: Newmann and Company.	Machine shop, enamel priming, spraying, dipping, drying, and cleaning, offices, washing machine assembly, gas engine construction, engine testing, riveting, "technical center" offices	1944 exterior done by Wile Deter Company of Cleveland; 1988 project done by Kendall Griffith Russell Artiaga, Des Moines, IA	Offices: Community College and Other; Not in Use
Building 18	NC Building	1925	Architect: Henry Raeder, Chicago Builder: Lanning Construction Company, Oskaloosa, IA.	Machine shops, washing machine assembly, riveting, metal washing machine part storage, offices, "technical center" offices	1944 exterior done by Wile Deter Company of Cleveland; 1988 project done by Kendall Griffith Russell Artiaga, Des Moines, IA	Offices: Community College and Other; Not in Use
Building 20	C Building	1935 (south third); 1958	Architect: John Fugard and Fredrick Theilbar, Chicago, IL.	Company Headquarters/ Offices	1958, done by Arthur H. Newmann and Bros. Inc of Des Moines	Offices; Not in Use
Skywalk (34)	NC Structure	1926/1938	Unknown	Skywalk	Ca. 2000	Skywalk

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Building 36	NC Building	1943	Unknown	Warehouse for plastics; additional aluminum foundry space	Interior remodeling; slipcover over exterior	Offices: Community College
Building 50	NC Building	Circa 2000	Unknown	Power Plant	2010s	Apartments
Building 74	NC Building	1951	Unknown	Tank track during Korean War; machining	1993	Offices: Community College
Building 82	C Building	1967	Unknown	Power Plant	2010s	Maintenance Shop
Building 83	NC Building	Circa 1950	Unknown	Purchased from a car dealership in 1966; used as area for research and development	Several remodels under Maytag and others under county ownership; Slipcover over exterior; ca. 2020 addition	County Offices
Building 86	NC Building	1970	Unknown	Receiving/Storage	Late-20 th and Early-20 th Century Exterior	Community College Training Facility
Skywalk (98)	NC Structure	1988	Unknown	Skywalk	N/A	Skywalk
Dependability Square/ Plaza Landscape	NC Site	1988 through Present	Unknown	Street; Pedestrian Area	Various	Pedestrian Area
Parking Lots and Landscaping	NC Site	1960s through 2020s	Unknown/Various	Parking Lots; Driveways; Lawn; Sites of Former Buildings	Maintenance; Numerous Additions; landscaping	Parking Lots; Driveways; Lawn
Garage	NC Building	2024	Unknown	N/A (replacement of former garage on site)	N/A	Maintenance and storage garage
Picnic Shelter	NC Building	2025	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Public Use Picnic Shelter
Railroad Track/Grade	NC Site	Various	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad; Other	Railroad sidings and spurs that brought material deliveries to and took finished products from the factory complex	Ongoing changes through historical period and mass removals in 20 th and 21 st centuries	Not in Use
Greenhouse and Garden	NC Building	2025	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Greenhouse

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Building 1 (Contributing Building)

Built: 1905

Architect, Builder: Unknown

Exterior Modification Years: Various, 1998, 2025

Building 1 has a long and narrow profile and a footprint of 140' by 60'. It is four stories tall and has brick walls, which are coursed in a common bond, with anywhere from five to seven stretcher courses per header course. The roof is a low-pitched front gable, with a flat parapet wall along the front elevation.



Figure 4. North-facing façades of Buildings 1 (left), 1A (center, hyphenating the others), and 2 (right), looking south. Tallgrass Archaeology LLC photograph, 2/28/2025.

The front of the building (Figure 4) has five ranked, double-hung windows on each of the upper three floors and a set of double doors centered on the first floor with two fixed or single sash windows on either side of the doors. The foundation is brick and angles outward on the bottom six courses of the building. Other than narrow ends near the doors, these courses are entirely stretchers. The entrance doors are composed of a modern double door, with large glass panes in the center of each. An awning made of small sections of steel I beam is present over the doors, supported by two steel cables, mounted to the wall roughly halfway up the next floor. There are four windows on the first floor, two on each side of the door. They are roughly square and composed of a single sash. Three of the four have nine panes making up the window, but the furthest west window is a single pane. The frames are metal. Each window has a relieving arch lintel three header courses high; the door has a similar lintel. Between the fenestration openings, there are five concrete medallions on the first floor. These medallions depict various models of washers designed and built by the Maytag Company, including: the 1907 Pastime wood tub washer, the 1922 gyrafoam washer with the very first agitator, and the 1958 invention of the helical transmission drive washers. Each one as a small I beam awning over it, miniature versions of the one over the doors. These are suspended by single cables anchored between the first and second floors of the building. The second, third, and fourth floors are all very similar. Each has five windows, and all the windows on the upper three floors have relieving arch lintels composed of two header courses. The second-floor windows are 12/12s, slightly taller and narrower than those on the third and fourth floors, which are 8/8s. Painted signage reading "Maytag" in a stylized print is centered between the

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third and fourth floor windows. Signage in the same colors but a simple, blocky print reading “The Maytag Company” is centered above the fourth floor, along the parapet wall. These modern, painted signs were completed prior to 2020 and are reflective of painted signage seen on the buildings in historic photographs.

The east elevation of Building 1 faces Building 20, with a footpath running between them. Due to the slope of the surrounding terrain, there are only three visible floors on this side of the building, aligning with the second through fourth floors of the north elevation. The second floor has twelve windows and a side entrance door. All the windows on this level are 12/12 sashes. The fenestration pattern, from north to south, is a single window, a single window, a pair of windows slightly shorter than the others, the door with a twelve-lite transom above it, a single window, a pair of windows, two single windows, two single windows spaced close to each other and far from the surrounding windows, and a single window near the southeast corner. The two furthest north windows have relieving arch lintels that are two header courses tall. The double windows have a shared relieving arch lintel three header courses tall. The door and all other windows south of it have flat arch lintels. They all have concrete sills. The third and fourth floors have matching fenestration. All the windows on these two floors are 8/8s. There are four on each floor near the north side, positioned over the front three sets of windows and the door on the first floor, and there are three on each level on the south side, positioned over every other set of windows on the second floor. Like the second-floor fenestration, the three furthest north windows have relieving arch lintels, all of which are two header courses tall. The rest of the windows have flat arch lintels. They all have concrete sills. Under the third-floor windows, starting from the fourth window from the north end and running to the southeast corner of the building, there is a narrow ledge created by the brickwork. It projects out roughly one brick’s worth over four courses.

The south elevation is the rear of Building 1. Like the east elevation, there are only three visible floors on this side, the second, third, and fourth floors of the building overall. This elevation faces Building 16, to which Building 1 is connected by a fourth-floor skyway (Building 34). Like on other sides, the building’s brick walls are continued to the ground level on this side. The second-floor fenestration consists of two doors and five windows. Centered on the elevation is a set of double doors with a large multi-lite transom and narrow sidelights. Concrete accents are present on both sides of these doors, along the base of the wall. West of that is a narrow 9/9 window and a pair of 12/12 windows. East of the central double doors there are two more windows, then a door on the southeast corner. The windows are, from west to east, a 12/12 and a 9/9. The door is metal, with inset panels, and has a multi-lite transom above. All the windows have concrete sills and flat arch lintels. Under the third-floor windows there is a narrow ledge created by the brickwork. It projects out roughly one brick’s worth over four courses. The third-floor fenestration consists of three 8/8 windows and one 1/8 window. They are spaced symmetrically, with one each near the edges of the façade and the other two spaced towards the center, over the outside edges of the center door. The 1/8 window is the center west window (i.e., the third from the east). The windows have concrete sills and flat arch lintels, although the lintel of the window furthest west is covered by the attached skyway. The fourth floor has three windows, with the attached skyway on the western corner taking the place of the fourth. The skyway is a metal and glass box that acts as a footbridge to Building 16. The skywalk was built in 1926 with updates in 1938 and heavy, modern modifications circa 2000. The other fenestration on the top floor is three windows, over those on the third floor. The windows are 8/8s with concrete sills and brick hoods. The hoods are simple squared volumes, with corbels on both sides of the windows. At the same level as these hoods, the rest of the wall projects out slightly, with a row of corbels above (Figure 5). This elevation has a flat parapet wall on top of it.

The west elevation of Building 1 faces Building 2. It has three exposed floors, corresponding to the second, third, and fourth floors of the building. Roughly in the center of this elevation is a metal staircase which connects to the third floor, fourth floor, and the roof of the building as well as the adjacent Building 2. There

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are simple metal doors on each level connecting to the landings of this staircase and on the ground level below it. The fenestration is the same on each floor of this elevation. South of the staircase, there are four windows on each floor, each of which is a sash window with a concrete sill and relieving arch lintel two header courses tall. They are a mixture of 8/8s and 1/1s. North of the staircase, there are two windows each on the third and fourth floors, with the second floor covered by Building 1A. These are sash windows with concrete sills and relieving arch lintels two header courses tall, like those on the south side. They also contain a mixture of 8-lite and 1-lite sashes.



Figure 5. Detail view of masonry on Building 1: cornice and fenestration details on the east part of Building 1's south wall, looking north. Tallgrass Archaeology LLC photograph, 2/28/2025.

The interior of Building 1 (Figures 6 and 7) is largely industrial in nature. The floors are bare concrete or wood boards. The walls are plain brick. The ceilings are open, wood joists supported by metal cross beams. Each floor consists of mostly one open room, with regularly placed steel or wood support posts holding up the ceiling beams.

Building Changes: Some changes have been made to the interior and exterior of this building over the years. Historic changes include those that were related to the changing function and usage of the building, especially on the inside. Historic exterior changes include the modification of entries, including the north entrance and the addition of a catwalk in 1926 that connected its south wall to Building 16. Another historical change was the addition, then eventual removal, of a circa-1930 roofed conveyor system on its north wall, used for moving materials and products. It sloped from the railroad sidings up and into the building. Its circa-1965 removal necessitated the replacement of some masonry near the building's northwest corner, which can be seen as a slightly lighter orange color in that area. More recent changes include the replacement of windows with historically sympathetic, multi-lite windows. The design choice for these windows was made in reference to those seen in historic images. The coloration is also made to be sympathetic. Other exterior changes include those made to the entrance points, but choices were again made with the historic fabric of the building in mind. The building was tuck pointed in 1998.

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**Figure 6. Interior view on top story of Building 1, looking south.
Tallgrass Archaeology LLC photograph, 2/28/2025.**



**Figure 7. Interior view of lowest level of Building 1, looking northeast. Note the addition of the poured concrete landing inside the doorway and the concrete ramp to the right.
Tallgrass Archaeology LLC photograph, 2/28/2025.**

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Current developers have recently begun the process of rehabilitating the interior for purposes of multiple-unit apartments and other uses. The building retains integrity despite changes to its fenestration and entrances. It retains its recognizable form and design. It has many of its original exterior materials. It is reflective of its time in history and of its past industrial function.

Building 1A (Contributing Building)

Built: 1935

Architect Builder: Unknown

Exterior Modification Years: 2025

Building 1A (See Figure 4, Above) is a small hyphen connecting Building 1 and Building 2 on their northwest and northeast corners, respectively. Its footprint is roughly 16' by 40'. It is two stories tall on the north side, with only its second story visible on the south side due to the slope of the terrain. It has no fenestration. The north elevation is brick in a running bond. There is a decorative crest with the Maytag name and corporate imagery on it roughly in the center of the north façade. The south side is plain brick in a common bond, with five stretcher courses per header course. The flat roof is covered in a rubber membrane.

Building Changes: Exterior changes to this building are limited. They include tuck pointing in 1998 and other minor work. Exterior decoration was added in the 21st century that relates to its Maytag-related past.

The building retains integrity. It remains its recognizable form and design. It has many of its original exterior materials. It is reflective of its time in history and of its past industrial function.

Building 2 (Contributing Building)

Built: 1905

Architect, Builder: Unknown

Exterior Modification Years: Various, 1998, 2020, 2025

Building 2 (See Figure 4, Above) is a three-story brick building. It has a footprint of 140' by 60'. It is hyphenated to Building 1 on its northeast corner by Building 1A. Building 2 has a relatively long and narrow profile. The roof is a low-pitched front gable, although parapet walls on the north and south elevations obscure the roof pitch. There is a square tower with a shed roof roughly in the middle of the building, on its east side. The walls are brick in a common bond, with six or five stretcher courses per header course. The north, front elevation has five ranked windows on the upper two floors and four windows and a doorway in the center on the first floor. The north elevation is the front of the building. There is a set of double doors centered on the first floor with two fixed or single sash windows on either side of the doors. There are five sash windows on each of the two upper floors. The foundation is brick and angles outward on the bottom six courses of the building. The entrance doors are centered on the ground level. They are a modern set of double doors, with large glass panes in the center of each. An awning made of small sections of steel I beam is present over the doors, supported by two steel cables, mounted to the wall roughly halfway up the next floor. There are four windows on the first floor, two on each side of the door. They are roughly square and contain nine lites. Each window has a relieving arch lintel three header courses high; the door has a similar lintel. The windows have simple metal sills. Between the fenestration openings, there are five concrete medallions on the first floor. These medallions depict various Maytag Company achievements and milestones of more recent vintage, including: the 1997 development of the horizontal axis washer, and the 1969 development of the micromesh

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filtered dishwasher, and the 1989 acquisition of Hoover vacuums. Each one has a small I beam awning over it, miniature versions of the one over the doors. These are suspended by single cables anchored between the first and second floors of the building. The second and third floors of the building both contain five windows, positioned over the first-floor fenestration. These windows, on both floors, have metal sills and relieving arch lintels two header courses tall. The second-floor windows are all 12/12s, while the third-floor windows are 12/12s for the west two windows and 1/1s for the other three. Signage is painted on the front of the building: "The Maytag Company" is painted in block lettering across the parapet wall, and "Newton, Iowa" is painted between the second and third floors. Diamond-shaped protrusions are positioned within the painted areas at semi regular intervals. Based on the views on other elevations, these appear to be metal masonry bolts. The tower has no fenestration on its north side.

The west elevation of Building 2 faces a parking lot. Due to the slope of the terrain, this side only appears to be two stories, corresponding to the upper two floors of the north elevation. The façade is long and has regularly spaced windows, with a set of side doors roughly in the center on the second floor. All the windows, on both the second and third floors, are sashes and have metal sills and relieving arch lintels composed of two header courses. There are twelve windows on the second floor. They are roughly evenly spaced, with seven north of the doors and five south of the doors. The windows are mostly 12/12s, although some have a single lite upper or lower sash. The second floor has nine windows. These are positioned vertically stacked with the first-floor windows, with the sixth, ninth, and eleventh windows from the north end not present on the second floor. These are mostly 12/12s as well, but three 1/1s are also present, the two flanking the position of the door and an additional window further south from there. Between the first and second floor there are semi-regularly placed diamond-shaped masonry bolts. A metal fascia and gutter runs along the eave. There is a single 12-lite window on the west side of the tower.

The south elevation of Building 2 is has ranked windows. Like the west elevation, it appears as only two stories, corresponding to the second and third floor of the building. The second floor is at ground level and has two entrance doors and three windows. From west to east, there is a door with a multi-lite transom, a 12/12 window, a set of double doors with sidelights on both sides and a three-part transom, a 12/12 window, and a 12/12 window. The windows and single door have relieving arch lintels two header courses high; the center door has a steel beam serving as a crown to the arrangement. The windows have metal sills. Between the second and third floor there are nine diamond-shaped masonry bolts. The third floor contains five 1/1 windows, spaced over the second-floor fenestration. They have metal sills and relieving arch lintels two header courses high. This elevation has a flat parapet wall, which is capped by a metal band. Nine more diamond masonry bolts run along the parapet. There is no fenestration on the south side of the tower.

The east elevation of Building 2 faces Building 1. There are two visible floors on this elevation, the second and third floors. Building 1 and Building 2 are connected by Building 1A on the north. A set of metal stairs and landings connect the Building 1 and Building 2 on this side as well, roughly in their center, where the tower is located. Doors open onto landings on the second floor, third floor, at the roofline of the main building, and at the top of the tower. South of the stairwell, there are six windows on the second floor. These appear to be 1/1s, with metal sills and relieving arch lintels two bricks tall. Diamond shaped masonry bolts run along the space between the second and third floor fenestration. There are five 1/1 windows on the south portion of the third floor. They are stacked over the second-floor windows, with the second from the south window not present. Like the second-floor windows, they have metal sills and relieving arch lintels two bricks tall. There are four 1/1 windows north of the staircases on the third floor. The second floor has no fenestration north of the stairs. These windows have metal sills and relieving arch lintels two bricks tall. A metal fascia and gutter run along the eave on this side.

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The interior of Building 2 (Figures 8 and 9) was also observed for this study. Across all interior spaces, the walls are plain brick, the ceilings are open wood joists, and the floors are plain concrete. The first floor is composed mainly of two large open rooms. Metal Tuscan columns support structural beams holding the ceiling joists. The second and third floors are large open spaces. There are metal support piers here as well, but they do not have a columnar design. The tower contains an empty chute, likely a former lift or elevator.



Figure 8. Interior view of Building 2 first story, looking south. Tallgrass Archaeology LLC photograph, 2/28/2025.



Figure 9. Interior view of Building 2 second story, looking northwest. Tallgrass Archaeology LLC photograph, 2/28/2025.

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Building Changes: Few historic modifications were made to this building, apart from occasional removal of equipment. More recent changes include the replacement off windows with historically sympathetic, multi-lite windows. The design choice for these windows was made in reference to those seen in historic images. The coloration of fenestration is also made to be sympathetic. Other exterior changes include those made to the entrance points, but choices were again made with the historic fabric of the building in mind. The building was tuck pointed in 1998. Current developers have recently begun the process of rehabilitating the interior for purposes of multiple-unit apartments and other uses.

2020 Derecho: Building 2 sustained the heaviest losses within the district during an August 2020 derecho. Its roof was completely blown off and the north part of its west side's second story was blown in, requiring extensive masonry and other work to reconstruct it (Figure 10). The roof was replaced with timbers from the same source and forest as the originals (Christiansen 2025), and concerted efforts were made to restore the building as closely as possible to its historic appearance, utilizing similar materials, similar patterns and designs, and similar colors. Even with the reconstruction of its northwest corner and changes to its exterior windows and entrances, the building retains integrity. It remains its recognizable form and design. It has many of its original exterior materials. It is reflective of its time in history and of its past industrial function.



**Figure 10. North part of Building 2's west wall, looking east. Notice the difference in color from the historic bricks to those used during the reconstruction of that section after the 2020 derecho.
Tallgrass Archaeology LLC photograph, 2/28/2025.**

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Building 16 (Contributing Building)

Built: 1914

Architect: Proudfoot, Rawson, and Bird, Des Moines, IA

Builder: Bert Main, Waterloo, IA

Exterior Modification Years: 2010s

Building 16 (Figure 11) is a four-story brick building. Its footprint measures 85' by 222'. The brick walls extend to the ground level and are in a common bond, with between five and seven stretcher courses per header course. It has a low-pitched side gable roof, hidden by parapet walls on the east and west ends of the building. Although it is historically distinct from Building 17 immediately to the east, modern construction has joined the two buildings, although the modern materials are distinct from the historic ones. A three-story modern volume has been added onto the west end as well (Building 50). The main feature of the north and south elevations of the building are regularly spaced double hung windows. These are mostly 1/1s, but some 8/8s are present as well. Unless noted otherwise, the windows have concrete sills and relieving arch lintels two header courses tall.



**Figure 11. South wall of Building 16, looking southeast.
Tallgrass Archaeology LLC photograph, 2/28/2025.**

The north elevation of Building 16 faces Buildings 1 and 2. There is a skyway (Building 34) connecting Building 16 to Building 1 on the third floor of Building 16 and fourth floor of Building 1. The elevation is roughly divided into three-window-wide bays by brick piers (slight projections of the brick façade with concrete caps) that run up to the third floor. Eleven of these bays make up the elevation. For the most part, the fenestration pattern in these bays is three windows on each of the first three floors. The first-floor windows are taller than those on the three floors above. The windows on the bottom three floors are all 1/1s. The fourth-floor windows are spaced about twice as far apart as the bottom three floors. They are placed over the center of the three windows in the window bays of the lower three floors and over the brick piers. The windows over the three window bays are the same as those on the lower floors, 1/1s with concrete sills and relieving arch lintels two header courses tall. Most of the windows over the piers follow this design as well, but the three westernmost of these are 8/8s with concrete sills and no lintels. A few of the bays do not fully conform to the dominant fenestration pattern. These include the furthest east bay, which has an entrance replacing the first-floor windows. This entrance consists of two sets of double doors, with sidelights and a large transom. An awning

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composed of steel beams suspended by cables mounted to the wall is present above the doors. Building 34, the skywalk, connects to the fourth bay from the east, and there are only two second floor windows in this bay and only one next to the skyway on the third floor. The two furthest west bays have different fenestration as well. On the eastmost bay, the first-floor windows are replaced by a single entrance door with a transom above. There is a steel beam crown running over the door, with a header course lintel above. The furthest west bay has a single door with a transom and a relieving arch lintel three header courses tall, with a steel beam roughly at the top of the door height next to this on the first floor. Above there are single 1/1s with the same sill and lintel as the other windows between the main floors of the building, likely to illuminate a stairwell. There is a square tower with a flat roof and a vent on the north side on the northwest corner of the building. It is brick and houses elevator shaft and equipment.

The west elevation of Building 16 is mostly now covered by the added Building 50. What is visible above that three-story volume is an unfenestrated fourth floor.

The south elevation of Building 16 faces an empty field. This side is similar to the north elevation. Brick piers divide it into eleven bays. The piers on this side extend up to the fourth floor. There are three windows on the first three floors of each bay and two each on the fourth floor. The windows on the first three floors all have concrete sills and relieving arch lintels two header courses tall, and they are almost all 1/1s. The exceptions are two 12/12s, the two furthest west windows on the first floor. The first-floor windows on the furthest east bay are replaced by an entrance, a mirror of the one in that location on the north elevation, with two sets of double doors with sidelights, a large transom, and a metal I beam awning. The fourth floor has two windows per bay, except for the furthest east bay, which has only one. The two windows are in alternating patterns of the center and east positions of the three bay windows and the outside positions of the three bay windows (i.e., when ignoring the piers, the pattern is a set of three windows, a space, a single window, a space, and repeat). When there are three windows in a row, the center of the three is an 8/8 which has a concrete sill but no lintel; otherwise, the fourth-floor windows are 1/1s with concrete sills and relieving arch lintels that are two header courses tall.

The interior of Building 16 was renovated into a 66-unit apartment building in the 2010s (Figure 12). There is a center hallway with units on both sides, with wood support posts and open ceilings with exposed joists and ductwork. The interior walls are plastered and mostly appear to be new additions. The units have modern fixtures but retain exposed brickwork on the exterior walls and exposed wood support posts. Each floor has a long, central hallway with units along each side. The first story is similarly laid out with apartment management and utility space in its northwest segment.

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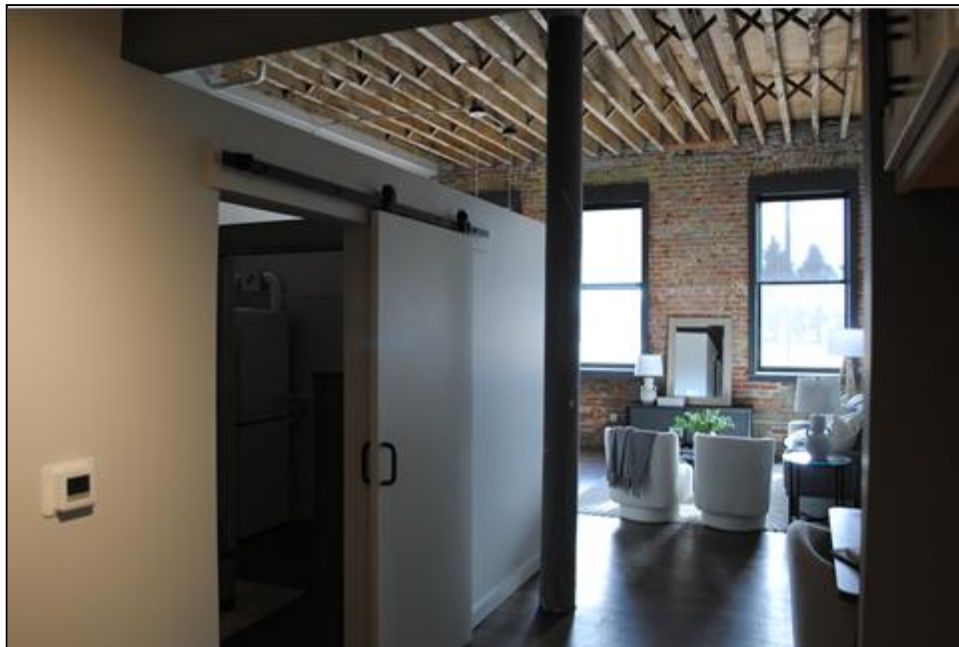


Figure 12. Interior view of one apartment space, 1st Story, Building 16, looking north. Notice the exposed masonry, joists, and other historic features. Tallgrass Archaeology LLC photograph, 2/28/2025.

Building Changes: Historic changes to this building were limited, apart from the removal of equipment, small additions and adjacent resources such as the Crane Way. The building underwent some rehabilitation efforts in 1998 along with Buildings 1 and 2, and more substantial changes were made in the 2010s, when it was converted into a multi-unit apartment complex. The most significant changes were made to the interior, though designs include the exposure of historic materials when and where possible, and the selection of sympathetic materials when new materials were needed. On the exterior, changes include modern fenestration and entrances.

The building retains integrity despite changes to its fenestration and entrances. It remains its recognizable form and design. It has many of its original exterior materials. It is reflective of its time in history and of its past industrial function.

Building 17 (Non-contributing Building)

Built: 1920

Architect: Henry Reader, Chicago, IL; Kendall Griffith Russell Artiaga, Des Moines, IA (1988)

Builder: Newmann and Company

Exterior Modification Years: 1944, 1988

Building 17 (Figure 13) is a six-story building with a four-story section on the south side. Its dimensions are about 85' by 300'. While it has some historic fragments that date to the 1920 construction and 1940s remodel, the bulk of the building dates to the 1980s and later. These modern alterations are significant on the interior, where it was converted into a modern office space, as well on the exterior, where it was given a completely modern, corporate façade. Although it was historically discontinuous from surrounding buildings, modern additions have connected it to Buildings 16 and 18, and a skyway (Building 98) connects it to Building 20. The

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main form is a flat-roofed, four-story volume, with a small six story section on the eastern end. The exterior walls are large concrete panels with long, ribbon windows across the street-facing elevations. The roof is a rubber membrane.

The north elevation of Building 17 faces Building 20. It is mostly four stories, with the easternmost third of the building six stories. The first floor is made up of many window bays across the elevation. Unlike the upper floors, where the windows are flush with the exterior wall, these windows are recessed slightly, with square concrete piers dividing them from each other. There are about fourteen of these window bays, divided between three to four business entrances across this elevation. Most of the bays are composed of four large plate glass windows. In some bays, the windows are reverse cottage windows. For the business entrances, glass doors replace the center of the window arrangements, with large glass surrounds. The four furthest west window bays are covered by metal, upturned awnings. The upper floors have long ribbon windows. These are mostly continuous across the elevation, although some are broken up by the skyway, which attached roughly to the middle of this elevation.

Building 17 is attached to Building 18, and from the street level they appear continuous. The fenestration on the east elevation is very similar to that of the north elevation. The first floor has a continuous glass wall across the elevation. This is recessed from the main façade of the building, creating an overhang above the windows that appears to be continuous across this elevation and onto Building 18. Large, square concrete piers support this overhang. The windows are mostly floor-to-ceiling reverse cottage windows, and the doors are modern glass doors. There are metal upturned awnings that cover the furthest north part of the first floor. The upper floors have ribbon windows that are continuous across the elevation and onto Building 18. These are flush with the rest of the wall.

The south elevation is mostly plain, except for a few garage and service entrances near the southwest corner.

The west elevation now abuts Building 16.



**Figure 13. North and east walls of Building 17, looking southwest.
Tallgrass Archaeology LLC photograph, 2/28/2025.**

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The interior of Building 17 (Figure 14) has been remodeled as well. There are a few historic elements remaining, including some historic wood fixtures and original generating equipment. These are concentrated in the basement of the building. The interior support columns in this building are round, though they differ from those in the 1925 Building 18, which have a mushroom-shaped top.

Changes to Building 17 and Building 18: The original form of these buildings was quite different from today. Buildings 17 and 18 began their life as brick buildings with large, metal, industrial-style windows. The first major changes to this building came in 1944 with a remodeling project. At the same time, Building 18 was given an additional floor with two mechanical penthouses. That work was done by Wile Deter Company of Cleveland. This included, at a minimum, some exterior masonry repairs, fenestration updates, and the modification of additions (notes as Building 38 by the company). An enclosed exterior conveyor system was also added to Building 18 around this time, connecting it to a foundry building (Newton Enterprises LLC 2014:24-26).

In 1988, the exteriors of both Building 17 and Building 18 were altered. The original exterior was largely removed, and the building was re-covered with a new structural glass and concrete exterior. Around this time, the middle two floors were converted into offices and the company referred to these spaces as the “technical center.” The second-floor offices were used by “labor relations, benefits, personnel, P-1 Production, and public relations,” while the third floor was occupied by “plant and methods engineering and the vice president of manufacturing staff” (Newton Enterprises LLC 2014:115, 121-123; Jasper County Assessor’s Office 2025). In addition to the modern, corporate-looking exterior, the elevated water tank was removed from the roof of Building 18, and the long, narrow additions along its east wall were also removed.



**Figure 14. Interior hallway, first floor, Building 17, looking south.
Tallgrass Archaeology LLC photograph, 2/28/2025.**

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Building 18 (Non-contributing Building)

Built: 1925

Architect: Henry Reader, Chicago, IL

Builder: Lanning Construction Company, Oskaloosa, IA

Exterior Modification Years: 1944, 1988

Building 18 (Figure 15) is a six-story, flat-roofed building on the southeast corner of the district. It is 85' by 207'. While it has some historic fragments, the bulk of the building dates to the 1980s and later. Although it was historically discontinuous from surrounding buildings, modern additions have connected it to Building 17. The walls are concrete, and the roof is a rubber membrane.

The east elevation of Building 18 is attached to Building 17, and from the street level they appear as a single front. The first floor has a continuous glass wall along the elevation. This is recessed from the main façade of the building, creating an overhang above the windows that appears to be continuous across this elevation and onto Building 17. Large, square concrete piers support this overhang. The windows are mostly floor-to-ceiling reverse cottage windows, and the doors are modern glass doors. There are two sections of upturned metal awnings in front of some of the windows. The upper floors have ribbon windows that are flush with the main wall—they are continuous across the elevation and onto Building 17.



Figure 15. East wall of Building 18, looking west. Tallgrass Archaeology LLC photograph, 2/28/2025.

The south elevation has two storefront entrances on the first floor. The ribbon windows continue on the upper floors, stopping just short of the west end of this elevation. The west elevation is mostly empty, with only a few small side doors on the north side.

On the interior (Figures 16 and 17), the building is mostly large open office spaces. These have a variety of materials, but carpets and drop ceilings are common. The walls are mostly concrete block, although some brick, which is likely the historic material, is also present. There are regularly placed support piers in these spaces. The first floor is slightly different in terms of materials. The floor is concrete, and the ceiling is open, with exposed masonry. The piers on this floor are mushroom columns, which are likely to be those seen in historic photographs.

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Building Changes: The history of this building is very much connected with the history given above for Building 17.

Specific to Building 18, however, was a series of additions and adjacent buildings along its east wall. These began circa 1920s with a small building and shelter related to a fueling station. The fueling station remained through 1944, by which time when other one and two-story additions were made to this side of the building. These newer additions were one and two-story additions that houses offices and employee areas. A 1945 aerial photograph shows that the fueling station and some of the other additions near the middle of that side were replaced by a longer, single-story addition, and a circa-1952 aerial shows that this addition was taller, perhaps as a second-story addition or as a replacement. This addition was completely removed during the 1988 remodeling program.

The changes made to Buildings 17 and 18 in 1980s and since have greatly impacted its historic integrity. They are not recognizable to any historic iterations of these buildings, including their 1920s construction or 1940s remodel. The buildings are representative of a period of history that is well outside the period of significance but may warrant re-evaluation years from now.



Figure 16. Interior view of Building 18, in southeast corner lobby, looking south; concrete mushroom columns and concrete ceiling are historic and many like this can also be seen below in Figure 46, below. Tallgrass Archaeology LLC photograph, 2/28/2025.

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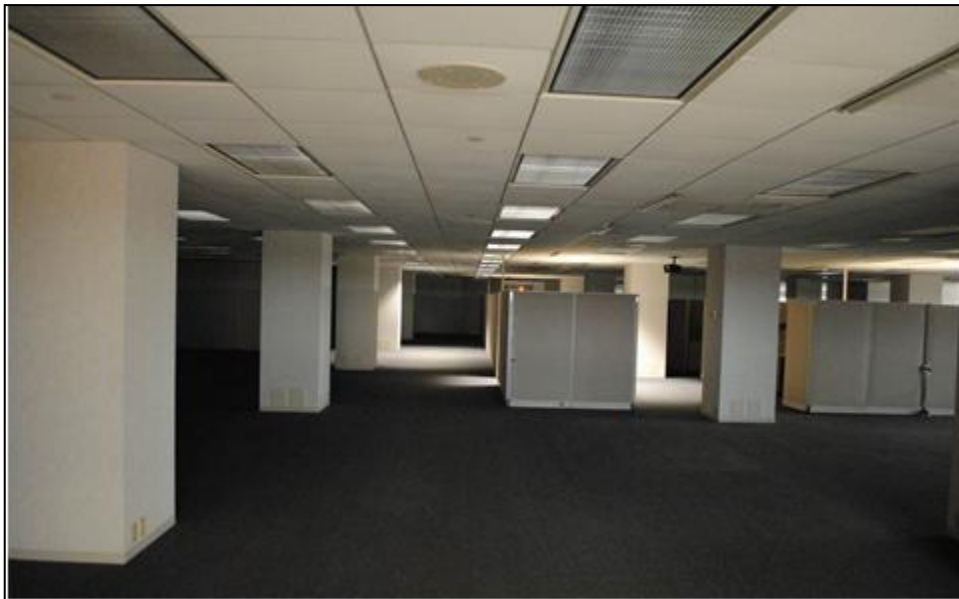


Figure 17. Interior view of an upper story office space in Building 18, looking north.
Tallgrass Archaeology LLC photograph, 2/28/2025.

Building 20 (Contributing Building)

Built: 1935; 1958

Architect: John Fugard and Frederich Theilbar, Chicago, IL

Builder: Unknown

Exterior Modification Years: 1958

Building 20 (Figure 18) is a roughly square, three-story, Mid-Century Modern building. It has a footprint of 216' by 207'. It is situated east of Building 1 and north of Building 17, to which it is connected by a skyway (Building 98). The basic form is a larger two-story mass with a smaller third-story penthouse that is 98' by 98' and is positioned off-center to the west, relative to the rest of the building. The third-floor volume does not have any fenestration. The foundation is large blocks of granite chip-studded concrete, and the walls are covered with a pre-cast shell of granite-chip studded concrete in narrow, tall panels with an alternating geometric pattern. The windows on the main body of the building are mainly slits in spaces between the panels. The spaces between and above the panels are sided with small, square tiles of a stone or similar synthetic material (Figure 19). The overall design is a distinctive Mid-Century appearance, quite unlike other buildings in the district. The front of Building 20 is the east elevation, which faces a curved drive off W 4th Street N. There is an entrance on the southern half of the elevation, which is a set of double glass doors contained within a larger plate glass surround. An upwardly curved metal and plastic awning covers the doors, and it is framed by projecting angled panels of the same pre-cast geometric studded concrete as the main wall panels. The concrete panels of the walls are all separated by slit windows, one each on the first and second floor that are divided by the same terracotta-colored tiles. There are three-and-a-half such panels south of the entrance, and seven-and-a-half such panels to the north of the entrance.

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Figure 18. East façade of Building 20, looking west. Tallgrass Archaeology LLC photograph, 6/8/2025.



Figure 19. Detail view of aggregate concrete exterior material, tile covering between windows and aluminum windows on west wall of Building 20, looking east. Tallgrass Archaeology LLC photograph, 2/28/2025.

The north elevation of Building 20 faces a parking lot. There are nine panels separated by sets of slit windows. The outermost panels have large vents on them in their upper outside corners. There is a basement level garage centered on this elevation, with two garage doors and a pedestrian door under a narrow metal awning. Another side entrance door is present on the northwest corner of the building at ground level.

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The west elevation of Building 20 faces Building 1. This side has thirteen geometric panels and two side entrances. The doors are both located on the south side of the building, one near the southwest corner and one closer to the middle of the elevation. Both are single doors with small metal awnings over them and tiles on the façade above the door. The panels are separated by the doors or by sets of slit windows.

The north elevation of Building 20 faces Building 17. A skyway (Building 98) connects the two buildings on the second floor. There is a modern entrance under the skyway, a set of double doors with plate glass windows forming an entrance elaboration. This entrance is slightly projected outward from the rest of the façade. East of the skyway, there are four geometric panels separated by slit windows. West of it, there are four full-size panels and a narrow one partially covered by the skyway. There is also another side entrance, which has a flat metal awning and tiled wall surface above the door.

The interior of Building 20 (Figure 20) was also observed for this study. The second story is not currently in use, but it has historically been used as office space. The interiors are mostly large, open concept office spaces, with drop ceilings and carpets. There are regularly placed concrete support piers within the spaces. The entrance lobby and stairwells have wood parquet flooring. Curved wood bannisters on the stairs and wood doors with stylized colored glass windows in them, which appear to be original, also survive.

Building Changes: This building began as a 1935 building that was built as offices; it was expanded, renovated, and given its current exterior in 1958. The east entrance canopy has since been removed, but exterior changes are very limited.

The building is still highly representative of the architecture and function of its time within the period of significance. It retains historic integrity.



Figure 20. Interior lobby of Building 20 from main/east entrance, looking west. Tallgrass Archaeology LLC photograph, 2/28/2025.

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Skywalk: “Building 34” (Non-contributing Structure)

Built: 1926

Architect, Builder: Unknown

Exterior Modification Years: rebuilt 1938, Ca. 2000

Building 34 connects Building 1 to Building 16 (Figure 21). Its name as a “building” was given to it by the Maytag Company, though for purposes of the National Register it is counted as a structure. It has metal floors and ceilings, with sidewalls made largely of glass curtain walls. Building 34 is fifty-two feet long and eight feet wide.

Structure Changes: The structure was remodeled in 1938, per McDowel (2007), and again in the late 20th century. Its earliest construction is difficult to discern, but photos from the time after its 1938 reconstruction show it with wood walls. Today, the structure has modern, tinted glass curtain walls and metal exterior. These changes leave it considerably different from its historic appearance and without integrity.



Figure 21. West side of Skywalk/Building 34 connects Buildings 1 and 16; Building 98, visible in the background, connects Buildings 17 and 20, looking east. Tallgrass Archaeology LLC photograph, 2/28/2025.

Building 36 (Non-Contributing Building)

Built: 1942

Architect, Builder: Unknown

Exterior Modification Years: 2007, Crica-2010

Building 36 is located on the southwest side of the district (Figure 22). The building is two stories tall and abuts Building 86 on its west side. This building appears to be in use as a storage or utility building. The walls appear to be concrete or stucco paneling. The roof appears to be a synthetic material on aerial images. The center portion of it is slightly raised. Its footprint measures 182' by 118'.

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The north elevation is the front of the building. There are two large overhead garage doors on this side. One is centered under the raised volume, and one is west of it.

The east elevation faces a large open grass field. This elevation has no fenestration. The wall is composed of large concrete panels, divided by small, slightly projected pilasters placed at regular intervals.

The south elevation is the back of the building and faces Building 74. There is a small, gabled volume containing a door centered on this elevation and no other fenestration or ornamentation of any kind. The southern section of the west elevation is also visible where it does not overlap with Building 86. That portion of the wall is plain.

Building Changes: This building is quite different from its past appearance, although it does retain its stepped roofline. Many of its exterior walls were adjacent to other buildings, additions, and structures. Many of these adjoining resources were removed in 2007 and left much more of Building 36 exposed than it had been for many years. In the years following those removals, the building was completely covered with dryvit panels. These have also covered any windows that may have been present. The building has been given a small, gabled vestibule on its south wall.



Figure 22. The south side of Building 36 and part of its west wall adjoining Building 86, looking northeast. Tallgrass Archaeology LLC photograph, 6/8/2025.

Building 50 (Non-contributing Building)

Built: 1999-2000

Architect, Builder: Unknown

Exterior Modification Years: 2010s

Building 50 (Figure 23) is a modern addition to the west side of Building 16. It is roughly three stories tall and has metal walls and a synthetic material covering the roof, based on aerial images. There are large, metal, multi-lite windows on all three sides of the addition and doors on both the north and south sides. Some exterior generating and HVAC equipment is present on the west side of the building. The first story of the

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building contains common spaces for the apartments now in Building 16, including lounge and kitchen spaces. The second story contains a large apartment. The interior walls are concrete block, the floors are concrete and synthetic tile, and the ceilings are open metal, with exposed ductwork.

Building Changes: Building 50 was constructed from 1999 to 2000 for the purpose of housing power generators. In the 2010s, it was converted into its current function as common spaces for apartment renters and a large apartment. The exterior changes at that time were minor and superficial, while the interior changes are more substantial.

The building is modern in age and not eligible as a contributing resource under Consideration G.



Figure 23. West and south sides of Building 50, looking northeast. Building 16 is behind it. Tallgrass Archaeology LLC photograph, 2/28/2025.

Building 74 (Non-Contributing Building)

Built: 1951

Architect, Builder: Unknown

Exterior Modification Years: 1993

Building 74 is a large, two-story building (Figure 24). It currently houses educational facilities. The building is long and narrow, roughly 352' by 150'. The walls are mostly covered with dryvit, although the north (rear) elevation is metal. The exteriors mostly have regularly placed fenestration. The roof is flat and appears to be covered by synthetic material on aerial images. Three large HVAC units are present on the roof, closer to the north end of the building.

The south elevation of Building 74 faces N 2nd Avenue W. This side has an entrance volume near the southwest corner. The entrance is recessed within the main wall and has three square posts supporting it. There are large plate glass windows around and above the doors. West of the entrance, there are six square fixed windows on the first floor and a large set of three projecting angled windows on the second floor. East of the entrance, there are 25 evenly spaced square fixed windows on the first floor, as well as a side entrance,

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which is a simple door. On the second floor, there are 23 windows. The six furthest west (closest to the entrance) are larger, and the rest are the same size as the first-floor windows.

The east elevation is a short side of the building and faces a parking lot and W 4th Street N beyond it. This elevation features another entrance with a similar design to the main entrance on the south elevation. The entrance here is roughly centered on the elevation and has a set of double doors with square posts on either side. The doors have plate glass surrounds that stretch to the second story. To the south, there are four windows and two doors spaced evenly across the first floor. The windows are square fixed frames. The doors are standard glass entrance doors that lack any entrance elaboration. To the north, there are four square windows on the first floor, positioned close to the entrance. On the second floor, a projected angled window is present north of the entrance and six square windows are present south of the entrance.

The west elevation faces a parking lot and W 8th Street N. There are three sets of doors on the first floor of this elevation. Two are simple metal doors, near the south end of the elevation and close to the north end. A set of glass double doors is also present, near the south end of the elevation. Two square fixed windows are present between this door and the metal door on the south corner. Above these windows, there is an angled projecting window on the second floor, the only fenestration on that floor.

The north elevation faces the historic district and Buildings 86 and 36. This elevation is metal, with a concrete foundation. There is very little fenestration or exterior finishes of any kind on this elevation. A small, one-story shed-roof volume is present near the west side of the elevation. It has a single metal door on its north side and may have basement access doors as well, as there appears to be a sloped access path on its west side. There is a single metal door on the main volume of the building, near the east end of the elevation. It has a small concrete ramp leading to it, with metal railings.

Building Changes: This building has undergone substantial changes in the last forty years that leave it without historic integrity. A defining characteristic of the building was its tall ribbons of metal, awning-style industrial windows that ran across the full breadth of at least three of its sides. These were lost during a large-scale interior and exterior remodel of the building for educational and office purposes in 1993. The exterior was given a modern dryvit panel cover with small, square, single-lite windows with considerable space between them. Some windows on the south and west walls' second stories were given pointed bays with somewhat taller ribbons of windows. The entrances were also heavily modified at that time, given tall, fenestrated recessed with square columns. The modern fenestration is tinted.

This lack of historic integrity leaves this building unable to communicate any period of time or past functions.

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**Figure 24. The south and east sides of Building 74, looking northwest.
Tallgrass Archaeology LLC photograph, 6/8/2025.**

Building 82 (Contributing Building)

Built: 1967

Architect, Builder: Unknown

Exterior Modification Years: 2010s

Building 82 (Figure 25) is a modern utility building on the west side of the district. Its footprint measures 72' by 110'. It houses storage for various materials vehicles, as well as maintenance functions. The building is mostly one open room on the inside, with a wide second-floor catwalk surrounding the room. The walls are concrete, with corrugated metal paneling around the second floor. The paneling is solid across three sides, but on the south elevation it is split by several slit windows and blue-colored metal panels. There is a glass door with a glass and blue-colored metal surround on this side as well. The concrete wall along the north side retains a ribbon of historic, metal, 1/1 windows. The west wall has no fenestration. The north wall has three window units in the corrugated metal portion that have been covered with similar metal materials, and along the top of its concrete wall portion is a ribbon of historic, metal 1/1 windows that have an industrial feeling. The east wall has a large, overhead garage-style door and a walk-in entry door, but no other fenestration.



**Figure 25. South wall of Building 82, looking north.
Tallgrass Archaeology LLC photograph, 2/28/2025.**

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Building Changes: This building was built in 1967. It was built as a replacement for Building 3, which had formerly served as a power plant and the tall chimney stack that was once a visible and notable part of the manufacturing complex. The building still retains some of its generating equipment, including some interior generators and the large exterior generator of its west wall that was added later. The building today is largely used for equipment and materials storage. The loss of three chimneys, some metal tanks on the west wall, and other equipment detract somewhat from its integrity aspects of feeling and materials, but not enough to eliminate it from contributing status.

Regardless, the building retains its historic siding materials and metal, industrial-style fenestration (north wall). Some affixed equipment was removed in 2010, but by and large, the building appears to retain historic integrity. It is reflective of its time and place within the district's period of significance. The building still portrays its period of design and construction (1960s) and its industrial function.

Building 83 (Non-contributing Building)

Built: Circa 1930s

Architect Builder: Unknown

Exterior Modification Years: 1988; 2020

Building 83 is a one-story building to the east/on the eastern edge of the proposed district (Figure 26). It currently holds government offices for Jasper County. Building 83 is roughly 150' by 100' and has a flat roof. The foundation is concrete, and the walls are stucco or a similar synthetic material. Three public entrances, one each on the west, north, and east sides, have elevated volumes above them that are sided with wood paneling or a synthetic material such as vinyl planks. The building's windows are commercial metal frames. A small parapet wall surrounds the roof and is slightly taller around the western third of the building. A black metal cap runs along the roofline. The main body of the building is 102' by 112', and its north addition is approximately 48' by 86'.

The east elevation faces towards W 3rd Street N. This side has a public entrance. There are also six windows, one north of the entrance and five south of it. Five of the six, all but the center one of the south windows, are the same type, wide picture windows. The center window of the south five is the same height but narrower. A small cutout of the building's profile is present on the south end, and HVAC equipment is present in this cutout. A nonpublic entrance, a simple door, is present on the east face of this cutout.

The north elevation faces a parking lot and N 4th Avenue W. There is a public entrance, roughly one third of the elevation's length from the west end. West of the entrance there are six small windows. Three are on a slightly recessed section of the wall, on the northwest corner of the building. East of the entrance there are eight windows. Most are wider, but the second two from the east end of the building are narrower, the same width as the ones west of the entrance.

The west elevation of Building 83 faces N 4th Street W. There is a public entrance near the south end of this elevation. There are two small, fixed frame windows south of the door and a set of three cottage windows north of it. There are two additional small windows near the northern end of the building.

The south elevation faces an unnamed service drive. This is the only elevation which lacks a public entrance. There are six wide fixed windows on the main part of the elevation, cheated towards the west side. On the west wall of the cutout southeast corner, there are two entrance doors with three windows between them.

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Building Changes: This building was given several interior and exterior modifications during the time of its Maytag ownership. Reportedly, several windows were removed from the building at the time it was converted from past commercial usage for the sake of secrecy of Maytag's research and development. In the 1980s, Maytag gave it a north addition and covered it with concrete panels. An east addition was also made to the building after that time. Further modifications were made to the building in the 21st century, giving it the modern windows and slipcover that it has today and converting its interior into a more modern office space. Another substantial addition was added in 2020 that extended the building forty-eight additional feet to the east.

This building has undergone substantial changes that leave it without historic integrity. It is unable to communicate any period of time or past functions.



Figure 26. Building 83, currently a Jasper County-owned office building, looking east. Tallgrass Archaeology LLC photograph, 6/8/2025.

Building 86 (Non-Contributing Building)

Built: 1970

Architect, Builder: Unknown

Exterior Modification Years: 2006-2007, Circa 2010

Building 86 is a two-story building with a footprint of 115' by 161' with an irregularly shaped canopy on its north side that is roughly 75' by 68' (Figure 27). It currently houses facilities for a local community college. Building 86 abuts Building 36 on its east side. The walls are a mixture of materials; dryvit paneling is the primary material, metal is used on the west and south elevations, and a small amount of brick or brick veneer is used on the top part of the east elevation above the roofline of Building 36. The roof is flat and appears to be covered with synthetics on aerial images.

The north elevation of Building 86 faces towards the edge of the property and a railroad grade. A large, shed-roof awning with metal support struts and roof membranes projects off this elevation. There is a pedestrian door and at least one garage door on this elevation.

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The south elevation faces a parking lot and Building 74. There is a bay of five garage doors with decorative surrounds on the southwest corner of the building. Signage for the educational use of the building is present above these doors.

The west elevation of the building faces an access drive and field. There is a garage door on the southwest corner. There are three sets of doors on this side as well. Two are glass doors with somewhat elaborate surrounds, one is a set of simple metal doors. There are a few small windows on the second floor, spaced far apart along the elevation.

Building Changes: Exterior changes to this building include its covering with dryvit and metal materials, and the alteration of its entry points. Most notably, five large overhead garage doors with significant exterior surrounds were added and a southward, shed-roofed wing was removed circa 2010. These changes were made only after a number of other adjoining buildings, additions, and structures were removed circa 2006-2007. A large modern canopy has also been added to the north wall of the building circa 2010-2011. The building does not appear to retain much of a reflection of its past self.



Figure 27. The south and west sides of Building 86, looking north-northeast. Part of the adjoining Building 36 can be seen at the far right of the photograph. Tallgrass Archaeology LLC photograph, 6/8/2025.

Skywalk: "Building 98" (Non-contributing Structure)

Built: 1988

Architect, Builder: Unknown

Exterior Modification Years: N/A

Building 98 is a modern skywalk built in 1988 with a tinted glass and metal exterior. It connects Building 20 with Building 17 on their second stories (see Figure 21, above). It is 52 feet long and 21 feet wide.

Structure Changes: None Known; Building 98 is not eligible as a contributing resource under Criteria Consideration G of the National Register.

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Dependability Square/Plaza (Non-contributing Site)

Built: 1988 through Present

Architect Builder: Unknown

Exterior Modification Years: Late-20th Century through Present

The former street that ran through the plant was converted to a pedestrian plaza in the modern era. It contains a set of bricked walkways, plantings, and other objects that include benches and metal canopy structures of various ages (Figures 28 and 29). The canopies along the east wall of Building 1 date to the 1988 design and undertaking of the plaza construction. Work and modification have been routine through the present day, with changes including recovering of walking surfaces, reconstruction of edging/cubature, and some change in the plantings and patterns. The plaza is a non-contributing landscape, falling under Criteria Consideration G, for modern resources.



Figure 28. Plaza landscape situated between Building 1 (right) and Building 20 (left), looking southeast. The metal canopy near the center of the photograph is one of two, both extant, added in or shortly after 1988. Tallgrass Archaeology LLC photograph, 2/28/2025.

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Figure 29. Plaza landscape and parking area between Buildings 16 (center-right) 50 (far right) and Buildings 1 and 2 (left), looking east. The skywalks are also visible. Tallgrass Archaeology LLC photograph, 2/28/2025.

Parking Lots and Landscaping (Non-Contributing Site)

Built: Ca. 1940s through 2020s

Architect, Builder: Unknown

Modification Years: Circa 1951 through 2020s

A bulk if the district's area is composed of grass lawns, decorative plantings and objects, and paved parking areas of varying ages (Figure 30). Most of these have been changed, re-landscaped, re-paved in the modern era. Many are modern in age themselves. The center of the district is now dominated by a grass lawn, which the community college intends to use for social or public activities; it is the site where a number of factory buildings once stood. The removal of those buildings came in 2007, with the landscaping and development of the area being even more recent.

Parking Lots and Landscaping: Very few of the parking areas predate the 1960s, and even those have undergone routine changes or, in the very least, maintenance. A few areas of parking appear in the 1960s and 1970s, but they too have been enlarged and otherwise modified over time. Many of the parking lots occupy locations of former factory buildings, structures, or sites that were not removed until 1993 or 2007. The Jasper County Assessor (2025) records the following pavement projects (Figure 31).

Much about the sidewalks and planting that constitute the rest of this landscape have been designed and built in the period since 2007. Many of the older trees were destroyed in the 2020 derecho. Other efforts have been undertaken by the college and private developers toward beautification of the campus. For these reasons, the landscape is recorded as a non-contributing site.

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Figure 30. View of the land and pavement south of the district and the contiguous Buildings 50, 16, 17, and 18 in view, looking north. Tallgrass Archaeology LLC photograph, 2/28/2025.

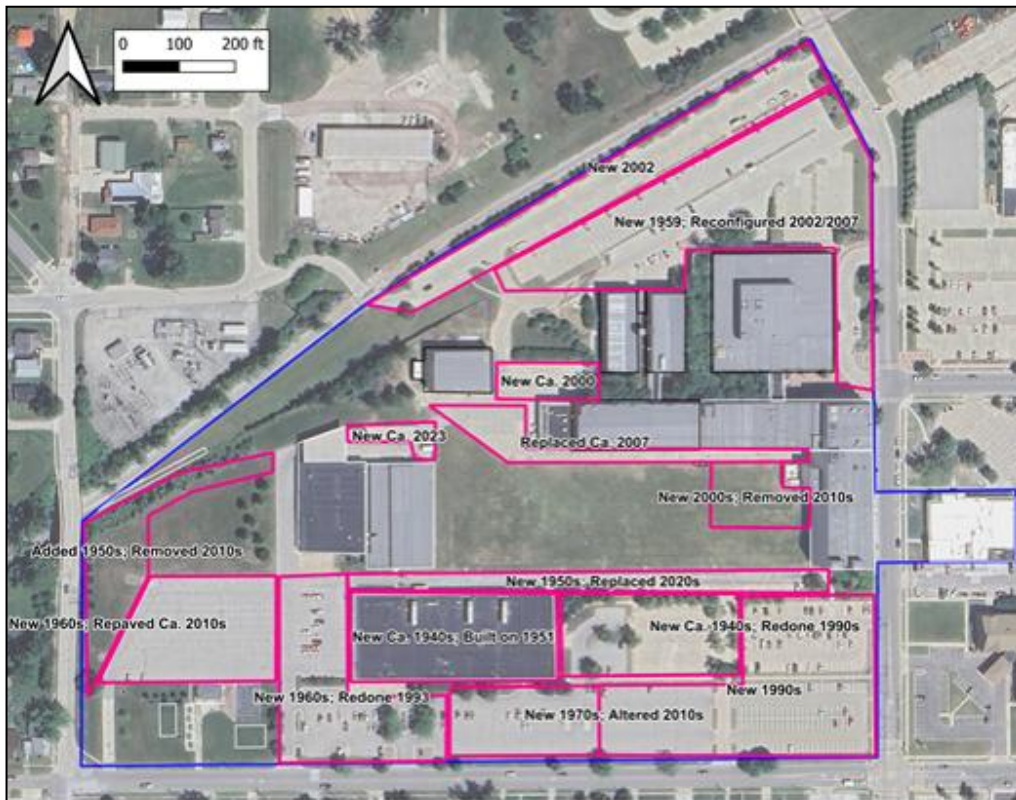


Figure 31. Current Google Maps satellite image showing paved parking lots within the Maytag Plant No. 1 Historic District (pink outlines), labelled with approximate build and modification years as recorded on the Jasper County Assessor website (2025) and as seen through aerial images. Accessed online through Iowa Geographic Map Server, June 2025.

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Railroad Track/Grade (Non-Contributing Site)

Built: Pre-1905 through 1950s

Architect, Builder: Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, Maytag Corporation, Others

Modification Years: Routinely throughout the Period of Significance and Beyond

The Maytag Plant No. 1 Historic District retains one small segment of a spur track (Figure 32) that offshoots the current Iowa Interstate Railroad and enters the district for no more than 100 yards and ends at a steel bumping post. This single track is of an unknown age and is all that remains of the once complex series of railroad sidings and spurs that once entered the factory complex. The railroad siding yards that once dominated the north and northeast parts of this historic district and entered into the central crane way (Figure 33) are now paved over with modern parking lots. The short segment between these lots and the extant length of track and bumping post is largely grown over and unused. Several spurs also went into the central part of the complex and have been removed. These areas are now also covered with paved parking areas.



Figure 32. View of the only railroad spur track left within the district, looking west. This track runs from the current Iowa Interstate Railroad Tracks (right) into the district, and to a railroad bumping post (not visible). All other tracks from the extensive rail yard/sidings/spurs in the district have been removed. Tallgrass Archaeology LLC photograph, 6/8/2025.

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Figure 33. 1980s satellite image of the district (blue outline) with areas of past railroad sidings/spurs (yellow highlights) and extant track (red line). Accessed online through the Iowa Geographic Map Server, June 2025.

Garage, Picnic Shelter, Greenhouse (3 Non-Contributing Buildings)

Built: 2024, 2025

Architect, Builder: Unknown

Exterior Modification Years: None

The southwest corner of the district has three resources that have been built within the last year by the community college. These include a wood garage (non-contributing building), a wood picnic shelter (non-contributing building), and a greenhouse (non-contributing building).

The 2025 garage (Figure 34) is side-gabled with a cross-gabled canopy that is nested on each side and has a lower gable on the front. The canopy is supported by eight wood posts with wood knee braces and covers a poured concrete floor. The front of the building has a metal entry door and modern, vinyl fenestration. The back (north) wall has an overhead garage door. The main body of the building measures 24' by 36'.

The 2024 picnic shelter (Figure 35) has an asphalt-shingled roof with crossing open gables. It is supported by eight wood posts with wood knee braces. It covers a poured concrete floor. It sits to the southeast of the garage. Its footprint is also 24' by 36'.

The 2025 greenhouse (Figure 36) is front gabled. It sits to the southwest of the garage.

Resource Alterations: These resources were just recently built and have had no known changes.

These resources are modern in age and not eligible for the National Register under Criteria Consideration G.

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Figure 34. View of the modern garage building, looking north. Tallgrass Archaeology LLC photograph, 6/8/2025.



Figure 35. View of the modern picnic shelter, looking northeast. Tallgrass Archaeology LLC photograph, 6/8/2025.



Figure 36. View of the modern greenhouse, looking northwest. Tallgrass Archaeology LLC photograph, 6/8/2025.

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Alterations

The district has undergone quite a few changes, some during the period of significance and others in the time since. During the period of significance, the Maytag Plant campus underwent constant changes in terms of the adding, removing, and modifying of manufacturing buildings and structures. This is not an uncommon theme for large and expanding industrial complexes, however, and can be understood to show the long-term success of the company. It is difficult to capture periods of substantial changes to the district in this way, because of the constant nature of the changes. Specific years of construction and demolition constitute the many important dates. Taken in sum, these ongoing changes are substantial.

Building modification and losses occurred through the modern era as well, as is described further below (Table 2 and Figure 37 through 39). Some of these substantial changes came while still under Maytag ownership and operation; for instance, 1988 was a significant year in this regard Buildings 17 and 18 were given large-scale, corporate makeovers, both inside and out, and a number of other buildings were demolished, like Buildings 80 and 210 and the covered conveyor on the north wall of Building 1. Another period came in 1993, in the wake of the first building donation to the Des Moines Area Community College. At that time, Building 74 was given large-scale changes, both inside and out, for its conversion to a primary academic function. Other buildings and resources around it were also changed at that time. Around 2002 and in 2007, a number of other industrial buildings were demolished. After the closure of Maytag's Newton operations, the buildings of Plant No. 1 and No. 2 were sold into private ownership. Eventually, in 2016, the rest of the Plant No. 1 complex was donated to the Des Moines Area Community College. Further changes were made to some of the remaining buildings at that time, as mixed use development was explored. Buildings 17, 18, and 20 became offices, academic spaces, and commercial spaces, though many of the upper stories remained unused. Buildings 16, 1, 1A, 2, 50, and 82 were sold to a private development company, who began by converting Building 16 into apartments; the same developer is currently working on conversions for Buildings 1, 1A, and 2.

Changing surrounding landscape: The areas to the west of the district have changed over the years as well. This includes the removal of historic buildings and the construction of new ones. The new buildings are mostly for commercial purposes and a modern hotel building. There are large, paved parking areas to the east that are associated with these buildings. The residential neighborhoods to the south and west of the district have remained little-changed, in the sense that many of the historic-aged houses still remain. They have, on a more specific level, undergone changes that inhibit their individual integrities to varying degrees. The industrial areas to the north still include the railroad tracks and some industrial business buildings, though they appear to have been changed to some degree over the last five decades.

Notable Resource Demolitions: Notable resource losses included Buildings 6, 13, 14, 19, 37, 39, and 42, demolished in 2007, and Building 37, demolished in 2012. An important structure was a large, twelve-ton, overhead electro-magnetic crane on a large metal frame superstructure called "the craneway" that carried materials from one building to another and on or off rail cars that ran on a spur track that ran under it. It was built in 1925 along the back/south sides of Buildings 16 and 17 and remained mostly intact through to the 1980s renovations of Buildings 17 and 18. The many railroad spurs that ran into and alongside the Maytag Plant also factor into the loss of setting integrity (Table 2; Figure 37).

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Table 2. Notable Demolitions at Maytag Plant No. 1

(McDowel 2007:6-8; Newton Enterprises LLC 2014:25,35-36; Sanborn Fire Insurance Co. 1900,1911).

Resource Name	Year Demolished	About the Resource
Dwellings, Secondary Buildings, Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church	1920s-1950s, 2025	Built in various years through late-19 th and early-20 th centuries. Throughout the period of significance, the Maytag Corporation expanded the operation and built new buildings at Maytag Plant No. 1 in the places where they previously stood; one standing historic garage was demolished in the southwest part of the district as late as 2025.
Former One Minute Manufacturing Co. complex See: Figure 39	1930s-1950s	This complex was built from around 1905 to 1916 and included brick factory buildings and frame buildings and structures that were associated with them. The complex was incorporated into the Maytag operations here circa 1935; these resources were demolished to make way for later buildings, including the original and later portions of Building 20 in the 1930s and 1950s.
Shipping Station and Covered Conveyor attached to Building 1	Ca. 1988	These resources were constructed in 1938 or shortly after, when Building 1s function as a main office was shifted to Building 20 and it became a storeroom for finished products. It underwent several physical expansions through the years.
Building 3 (and large chimney stack)	1997-1999	Was an early building used by the Parsons Co. dating to about 1900, then used by Maytag for a variety of materials and finished goods storage as well as woodworking and warehousing
Building 6	2007	1900 Building used as a machine shop, then later used as offices and warehousing.
Building 13	2007	1922 building with 1940s addition; its primary function was as an aluminum foundry
Building 14	2007	1920 building with 1923 addition that served as steel and iron working foundry
Building 19	2007	1926 building that was used for sand casting and other uses.
Building 37	Circa 2012	1944 building that was used for research and development; built during WWII in Art Deco style
Building 39	2007	1946 structure provided a long, narrow corridor that connected several other buildings
Building 42	2007	1942 Building with various additions; McDowel (2007) notes that the form and function varied considerably over time.
Crane Way		This 1925-26 structure included a large metal superstructure with a track that maneuvered a large multi-ton electromagnetic crane, running through the open space south of Building 16, delivering materials and products from one building to another.
Building 75	Circa 2007	1952 building that was used for research and development
Building 80 (enclosed conveyor) and Building 210	1988	Building 210 was a substantial six-story, building north of Building 83. It dates to circa-1920s. Building 80 was the enclosed conveyor that connected the first story of Building 210 upward to the sixth story of Building 18, crossing above W 4 th Street N. The conveyor was permitted in 1973.
Railroad Sidings	Various; Circa 1993	The railroad sidings and lines that entered the factory underwent frequent modifications; the largest removal came in about 1993, when the railroad sidings/yard at the north part of the district were replaced by paved parking areas

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Several Buildings west of Building 86	Circa 2006	These buildings first appeared in the 1950s historic aerial photographs available online; they had unclear functions
Three buildings in southeast corner of district	Ca. 1993	The north building along W 4 th St N is the largest of the three and was built prior to 1918 Sanborn Maps and owned by the Denniston & Partridge Lumper Yard through about 1940s or 1950s; the south building along W 4 th St N appears to be an addition or replacement for a ca. 1918 Livingston Feed dealer building; the westmost of the three first appeared in the 1960 historic aerial photographs, available online; their functions relevant to the Maytag plant operation are unclear.
Garage	2025	Uncertain age, side-gabled garage located near the southwest corner of the district; replaced by modern garage

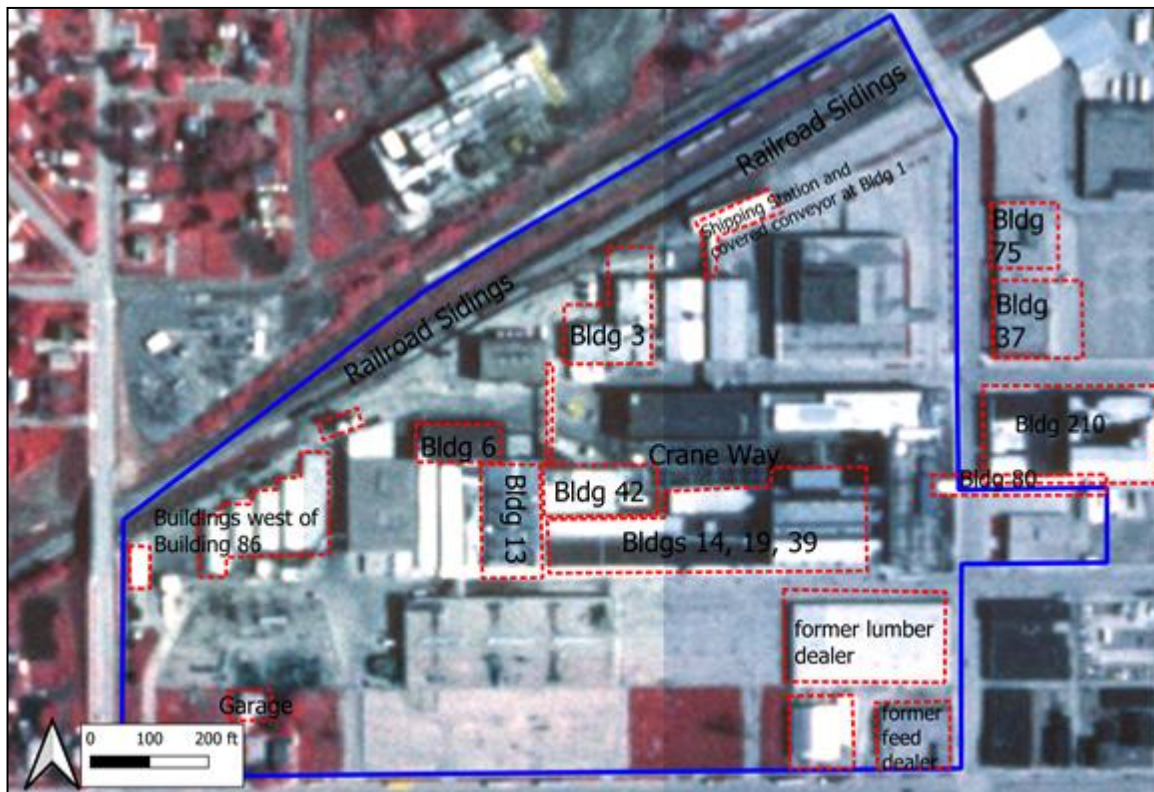


Figure 37. 1980s satellite image showing the historic district boundary (blue outline) and select resources of the Maytag Plant No. 1 complex that have been demolished in the last thirty-plus years (red dotted outlines). Accessed online through the Iowa Geographic Map server and QGIS mapping software, June 2025.

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Figure 38. 1900 Sanborn Map of Newton, Jasper County, Iowa, showing the district boundary (blue outline) and resources (frame dwellings, brick church) that were present just before the onset of the washing machine production. Importantly, none of these resources exist today, though some of them were incorporated into the Maytag Plant No. 1s operation prior to their removal. Among these resources are a number of frame dwellings and associated buildings, a brick dwelling, and the brick Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church. Accessed online through the Library of Congress website, June 2025.

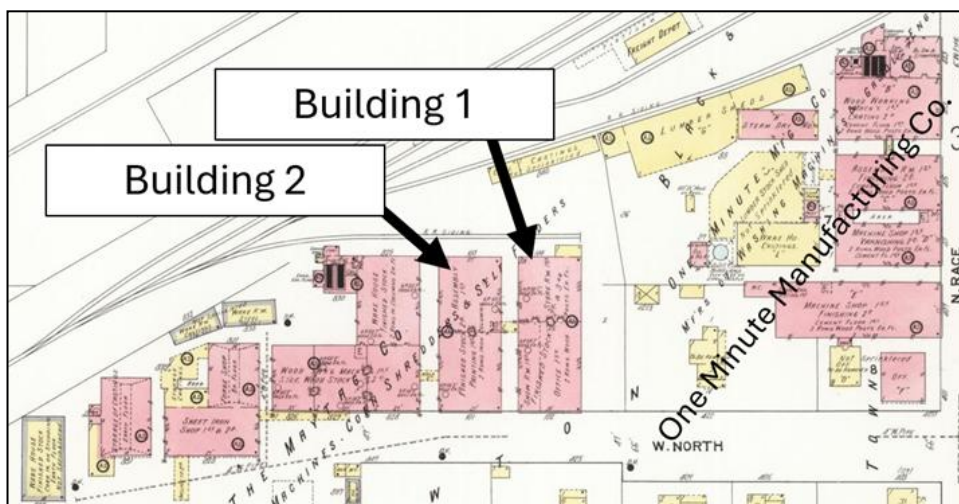


Figure 39. 1911 Sanborn Map of Newton, Jasper County, Iowa, showing resources present at that time. Only Building 1 and Building 2 (marked on map) remain today. The One Minute Washing Machine Company factory complex sits in the northeast part of the map, was eventually purchased by Maytag, and was demolished over time. The southern One Minute buildings were demolished in the 1930s for the construction of Building 20, and the others were demolished in the 1950s for the expansion of Building 20. Map accessed online through the Library of Congress website, June 2025.

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Statement of Integrity

The Maytag Plant No. 1 Historic District has mixed overall integrity resource to resource, but it contains a number of resources that are strong in many categories and important to the histories of both Newton and the State of Iowa. The integrity of individual buildings is mixed. The buildings with the strongest level of material, design, and workmanship integrity are Buildings 1, 2, 16, 20, and 82. These buildings best encapsulate their styles, ages, and historic functions, and they best contribute to the integrity of the historic district, despite interior changes. Building 16 now serves as an apartment building. Buildings 1 and 2 are planned to be repurposed for similar use or mixed use. Building 20 still contains offices on its first story, as it did in previous years, though its second story is currently unused. Building 82 still retains a mechanical/utility function, though some historic equipment has been removed. The preservation of these resources has necessitated some changes, such as removal of historic equipment (such as the covered conveyor on the façade of Building 1) and the insertion of modern fenestration replacements. However, the windows are similar in design to those seen in historic photographs and are sympathetic to the historicity of the building. Part of Building 2 was rehabilitated in the aftermath of a 2020 derecho, when its roof and part of its west brick wall were destroyed (Christiansen 2025).

The remainder of the extant buildings have been modified too greatly to be counted as contributing resources within the district. For instance, the tall, metal, industrial-style windows that once lined Building 74 were removed when the walls were covered with modern materials with small, tinted, modern windows. Building 83 underwent similar changes to the exterior. Buildings 36 and 86 have been impacted by exterior replacements and the removal of large adjoining buildings and additions. The 1988 changes made to Buildings 17 and 18 are quite noticeable, though they do reflect a modern, corporate feeling that would have been appropriate for that time. Substantial changes to those buildings were both interior and exterior. In terms of parking lots and other landscaping within the district, those areas have been paved over, and in others, they have been turned to lawn. The landscape surrounding the buildings continues to be changed and modified over time, with intentions meant to be for pedestrian uses (Dependability Square Plaza), automobile parking (Parking Lots), and for community betterment (Picnic Shelter, and Others). Sidewalks, decorative objects, and other plantings are almost all modern. The Dependability Square pedestrian plaza is almost entirely composed of modern materials. The landscape across the complex undergoes frequent changes in this regard.

The district retains location integrity, as it remains in the same place where it was built up over time and remained well into the modern era.

The design integrity of the district is difficult to assess, as the construction and alignment of the buildings can in some way show why they were built in the arrangement they were, and this is in some cases reflective of the manufacturing process. In some cases, these designs are also reflective of the popular or prevailing styles and preferences of the periods in which they were built. However, the loss of many resources has lessened the district's ability to do this. Modern-era changes to the extant structures also mask the design of the buildings architecturally. For the central, or core, buildings within the district, the design integrity is present.

The district retains material integrity in its central resources but not in many others. Many of the buildings have been demolished, remodeled, or covered with modern materials. These losses greatly impact the material integrity of the district, though the contributing resources are notable for their retention of materials. This also has lessened the design integrity of the complex as a whole.

The integrity of setting is retained. The district is surrounded by historic residential neighborhoods to the south and west, by the railroad tracks and other industry to the north, and by mostly commercial properties to the

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east. These are reflective of the district's surroundings historically, though some individual changes to these surroundings keep it from retaining a strong setting aspect.

As with the design integrity, the workmanship integrity of the district is mixed on a resource to resource basis. In some cases, contributing buildings demonstrate strong workmanship through their masonry, but many changes, coverings, and losses have limited this more broadly across the district.

Feeling integrity within the district is intact. The cluster of contributing buildings provides a sense of the dense industrial past there. The contributing core of the district is strong. Losses and modifications throughout the central and southern parts of the district leave the feeling with much to be desired in this regard.

The district retains integrity of association. This is retained through the physical presence of the buildings that remain present in their historic locations, though of varying levels of integrity individually. These extant buildings, even those with modern material coverings, still stand and are connected to their past as once-bustling industrial factory buildings by the virtue of this presence.

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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.)

- 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.
- 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.)

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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

INDUSTRY
INVENTION

Period of Significance

1905-1975

Significant Dates

1905, 1907, 1910s, 1922, 1935, 1938, 1941-1945, 1958

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation (if applicable)

N/A

Architect/Builder

Proudfoot, Rawson, and Bird; Bert Main; Henry Reader; Lanning Constructions Company; John Fugard and Frederick Theilbar

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Statement of Significance

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations).

The Maytag Plant No. 1 Historic District is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A at the state level for its ability to represent significant industry and invention. The company began manufacturing washing machines in 1907 around the same time that several other companies did within Iowa and in other industrial hubs outside of the state. However, it is the only one within the state that continued through and beyond the 1950s. No others have built resources that remain. The Maytag Company was a major employer and economic catalyst for the central part of Iowa, and their successes or troubles had ripple effects throughout that area of the state. The company became one of the world's largest domestic appliance manufacturers in the world. The Maytag company grew and expanded within the current district boundaries through 1949 when it expanded into a second, larger factory campus on the northeast edge of the city. The company and its leaders had clear and direct impacts on the municipal and social history of the City of Newton and the surrounding area, but the impacts of the company's operation were further reaching than that. Employees came to Newton from across a large portion of central and southern Iowa, and when the fates of the company rose and fell, so too did those of families far and wide. The company grew into one of Iowa's five biggest employers, and at one point the largest non-agriculture, non-foodstuffs industry within the state. Maytag rose to the forefront of the Iowa industrial labor conscience through the 1930s with a number of significant labor negotiations and disputes, requiring in 1938 for Governor Nelson G. Kraschel and his surrogates to step get involved and even assigning the Iowa National Guard to oversee pickets and returns to the factory. Through that time, the industry was seen as one of state significance with state-level impacts. The factory was involved with wartime production in both World War II and the Korean War, and it continued to grow significantly through much of the 20th century. The growth of the company through the later part of the century necessitated many of the modern-era building modifications and demolitions that the district has seen in recent decades. The company is also significant for inventions, which were researched, developed, tested, and in some cases manufactured within the district. These inventions include, but are not limited to innovative mechanisms within some of the earliest automatic washing machines, the agitator, mesh filtration systems, inclusion of modern style transmissions within domestic products, and the front-load washer, among others. These items are significant because they revolutionized or greatly improved day-to-day domestic life for people across Iowa, the country, and the world. This is a level of domestic innovation that was not matched elsewhere in Iowa in scope or longevity. The period of significance for the district begins in 1905, when the oldest extant buildings were erected, and it ends fifty years before present, in 1975. This end was selected because the industrial activity and innovation in this district continued through that time and into the modern era/21st century with no clear cut-off point. Significant dates include period of construction at Maytag Plant No. 1, including 1905, 1910s, 1938.). They also include years in which significant developments were made within the company, such as the introduction of their first washing machine line (1907), specific inventions/innovations, like the gyrafoam washer (1922), or particularly important industrial contributions such as wartime production (1941-1945).

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

(Iowa SHPO Additional Instructions: For properties not nominated under Criterion D, include a statement about whether any archaeological remains within or beyond the footprint of the property were assessed as part of this nomination under the subheading **Archaeological Assessment**.)

STATE-LEVEL ELIGIBILITY UNDER CRITERION A

Industry in Newton and The State of Iowa

Because of Iowa's abundance of fertile farmland, the earliest industrial history of the state is sensibly connected with agriculture. Many of the first industries in communities across the state were mills, where crops such as wheat or corn could be processed into flour or animal feed. Mills and grain elevators were the

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backbone for many Iowa communities in the early days. Then, as communities grew, and technological advancements in transportation allowed, many cities developed more varied industries across the second half of the 19th century and into the 20th century. Many cities soon developed smaller-scale manufacturers of common products: broom makers, wagon wheel makers and repair shops, brewers, wool mills, brick makers, and other industries of that ilk could be seen commonly at the local level (Moeller and Mueller 1938; Schweider 1996; Iowa PBS 2025).

Iowa's abundant railroad network, in particular, allowed for this diversification and growth in the late 19th century. Iowa's larger cities of this period, like Davenport, Clinton, Dubuque, Cedar Rapids, Waterloo, Marshalltown, Ottumwa, Des Moines, Sioux City, and Council Bluffs supported bigger and more varied industrial growth and development by hosting larger worker bases and good transportation connections. But even with this diversification, Iowa's industries were still heavily geared toward agriculture and food production. The production of agricultural equipment was, indeed, a growing vital industrial through this period, and even played a role in the early history of the Maytag Company through this period, as will be seen below. Food processing was also very important, which was most notable with the production of cereals in Cedar Rapids and meat packing in Iowa's other larger cities.

Other industries in Iowa that existed during the late-19th and early-20th centuries included coal mining in the southern third of the state, lead mining in the northeast part of the state, the manufacturing of wood building materials became prominent along the Mississippi River where large log floats brought materials down from Minnesota and Wisconsin. Other non-agricultural manufacturing came in the form of iron working: Dubuque, for instance, was home to a number of large iron foundries that built boats, boilers, and iron fixtures for a variety of purposes. Marshalltown Company, in Marshalltown, was an early tool manufacturer that gained national attention for making trowels. Des Moines became a regional hub of printing and publishing. Cedar Rapids had the Iowa Manufacturing Company, which became widely known for its road construction equipment in the early days of the automobile and beyond. Other examples include the production of pearl buttons in Muscatine and other river towns, the production of fountain pens in Fort Madison, calendars in Red Oak, and particularly large brick, tile, and cement factories in Mason City (Johnson 1978:185-186; Brucemore 2025; Moeller and Mueller 1938; Schweider 1996).

From 1899 to 1909, the value of manufactured goods made in Iowa nearly doubled (Johnson 1978:187). By 1938, it was estimated that Iowa's industrial output had doubled again over the previous quarter century, and that Iowa's 5,700 manufacturing plants employed about 75,000 people. Though quite a lot, this was only about 1% of the state's total population and dwarfed by the total number of people working on farms at that time (Moeller and Mueller 1938; Schweider 1996; Schweider Undated; Iowa PBS 2025; Johnson 1978; US Census 1940). Throughout this time, Iowa's national rank in terms of value of produced good slipped but remained in the top half of states.

The Maytag Plant No. 1 in Newton, Jasper County, Iowa derives its primary significance under Criterion A, as an industrial manufacturer that transitioned from the production of farm implements to domestic appliances—namely washing machines—and did so at a scale and with a level of continued innovation and economic impact not seen elsewhere in the state. The Maytag company operated as one of the largest employers in the state for many years.

However, at its onset as a maker of washing machines, it was not alone. As summarized by Newton Enterprises LLC (2014) there were three other washing machine factories in Newton alone, leading to the city being known as the "Washing Machine Center of the World" and contributing to Newton's moniker as the most industrialized city in Iowa in the early 20th century. The three other washing machine makers in Newton were:

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- 1) The One-Minute Washing Machine Company (previously operating under the name Hawkeye Incubator Company), which existed from 1905 to about 1936. It was actually the first local company to make a washing machine. Its factory was located within the northeast part of this district, east of the Parsons (forerunner of Maytag) factory and eventually incorporated into it. The One-Minute buildings were eventually demolished to make way for Maytag's modern builds, primarily the 1936 and 1958 portions of Building 20 (See Figures X and X). Their early models were made with wood tubs.
- 2) The Automatic Washer Company, which was in operation from 1907 to 1957 and was on the forefront of marketing in several different ways. They were the first of these firms to advertise on radio and even had a promotional marketing airplane. They had a four-story concrete building elsewhere in the city. Newton Enterprises LLC (2014) notes that their World War II military production was comparable to that of Maytag, but they failed to make a post-War transition, lost several key officers, and eventually closed the business in 1957.
- 3) The Woodrow Company, which was founded in 1915 after a partner split from the Automatic Washer Company. Its product used an innovative steel frame. The company was purchased by an outside investor in 1926 and moved to Pella, Iowa (McDowell 2007; Newton Enterprises LLC 2014; Tuller 2023).

Maytag of course became the longest lasting of all these firms, and their eventual forays into marketing with national and international markets made them a household name. Maytag is the only of these firms to have buildings that stand within the City of Newton to this day.

Washing machine companies were not unique to Newton. In fact, there were several other up-start washing machine companies around the country at this time. Others within the state of Iowa included the Beats All Washing Machine Company, started in Des Moines in 1904, and the Iowa Washing Machine Company, started in Des Moines in 1907. Maytag's Newton plants stand as the only ones that remain in the state (Tuller 2023). Others that had short lived existences in Iowa were the White Lily Manufacturing Company and the Brammer Washing Machine Company in Davenport. Of these examples, only part of the Brammer Washing Machine factory building is known to still exist. It sits at 1441 Rockingham Road, Davenport. The Brammer company stopped making washing machines around WWII when they converted their operation to bullet manufacturing. After the war, Brammer transitioned into the production of kitchen cabinets, never to make washing machines again (Quad-City Times 8/23/1987:47).

The most similar manufacturer in the state was perhaps the Amana Corporation, which was founded in Middle Amana, Iowa County, Iowa in 1934 as a maker of industrial and commercial refrigeration products. Amana did not enter the domestic appliance market until after World War II, with their innovative line of upright freezer products. Through the 1950s and 1960s they introduced a number of industry-firsts for in-home use, including side-by-side freezer-refrigerators, microwaves, and a patent for self-defrosting refrigerators. They also began making air conditioners through this time. Amana was purchased by Raytheon, a conglomerate manufacturer with specialties in defense, in 1965. During the Raytheon ownership, Amana also began making washing machines and dryers. Raytheon sold the brand to Goodman Global in 1997. Goodman Global sold the brand to Maytag in 2002, and as a part of the 2006 acquisition of Maytag, Whirlpool has now owned both those brands. Whirlpool Corporation still maintains operations at the Amana Plant in Middle Amana, using it to manufacture a variety of their own product brands. The Amana manufacturing plant building dates to 1940 and has been given a number of large additions. The complex is a flat-roofed building, much more like 1949 Maytag Plant No. 2 in terms of physical style and appearance as well as function and operation as opposed to the Maytag Plant No. 1 Historic District.

Not only was Maytag one of the largest manufacturers across the duration of its period of significance, but it is notable as being one of the only large Iowa manufacturers that focused heavily on domestic products rather

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than agricultural equipment, food production, and, later, retail. This company's unique status and interesting history within the State of Iowa is described in the sections below (Criterion A). By 1940, Maytag's factory measured at more than 400,000 square feet and was the largest washing machine factory in the world. It had over 2,000 employees and made over 2,000 machines per day (Swisher 1940:30).

A 1955 article stated: "Only the John Deere plant and the Rath Packing Plant at Waterloo generally are regarded as larger industrial employers than Maytag" (The Des Moines Register 9/2/1955:5).

Later, in 1977, Maytag was ranked as Iowa's tenth largest employer; however, not all of the major employers in Iowa were industrial employers, including the retail businesses Hy-Vee Food Stores, Inc., Yonkers Brothers, Inc., and Sears, Robuck and Co., a hospital St. Joseph Mercy Hospital, Inc., and the Northwestern Bell telephone utility company. At that time, John Deere and Co. far outranked other businesses in Iowa with around 25,000 employees. Other industrial employers which employed more people than Maytag included Collins Division of Electrical Operations of Rockwell International Corp. which was located in Cedar Rapids, Winnebago Industries, Inc. in Forest City, and the Dubuque Packing Co. from Dubuque. Consequently, in 1977, the Maytag Company was Iowa's fifth largest industrial employer (The Des Moines Register 1/9/1977:110). Even as late as 2000, Maytag was still Iowa's 19th largest private employer, while Hy-Vee employed the most people that year with a total of 19,920 employees. However, Maytag was still the fifth largest manufacturer in Iowa at that time, exceeded in size by Deere and Co., Rockwell Collins, Inc., IBP Inc., and Pella Corp. (The Des Moines Register 9/5/2000:44).

Because of Maytag's size, scope, and longevity, it played an outsized role in the development of the city of Newton. Many of its leaders took on additional leadership roles in municipal government, churches, and other groups important to the city. Beyond that, though, its size made it relevant at the state level too. Its successes and troubles had a ripple economic effect across Iowa. For instance, labor disputes, layoffs, and hirings impacted workers who came from around the state for employment. By 1954, Maytag had 1,300 employees at their Newton plants. These Maytag workers included: 148 who lived in Grinnell, while 147 came from Colfax, 105 from Monroe, 49 from Baxter, 47 from Kellogg, 38 from Oskaloosa, 32 from Des Moines, 32 from Lovilia, 31 from Reasnor, 30 from Albia, 31 from Pella, 20 from Prairie City, 17 from Otley, 14 from Maxwell, 13 from Melchoir, 12 from Runnells, 12 from Chariton, 11 from Mingo, 11 from Lynnville, 11 from Pershing, 9 from Montezuma, 9 from Harvey, 9 from Ira, 8 from Melrose, 8 from Sully, 8 from Bussey, 7 from Rhodes, 7 from Centerville, 7 from Mitchellville, 7 from Hamilton, 6 from Dallas, 5 from Galesburg, 5 from Searsboro, and 5 from Percy, 5 from Marshalltown, 3 from Melbourne, 2 from State Center, and 2 from Rathbun (The Des Moines Register 1/3/1954:4,5). In 1955, Maytag had around 1,200 employees who worked at the Newton plants. At that time, in addition to employees who lived in Newton, the company had employees living in seventy-three other towns in Iowa. This included: 250 employees who lived in Colfax, 133 in Grinnell, and 132 in Knoxville, 91 in Monroe, 48 in Kellog, 49 in Lovilia, 47 in Baxter, 36 in Oskaloosa, 31 in Albia, 26 in Des Moines, 25 in Reasnor, 21 in Prairie City, 20 in Otley, 19 in Melcher, 16 in both Pella and Lynnville, 13 apiece in Chariton, Maxwell, Harvey, and Bussey, and Pershing had 11 residents who worked in the Maytag factory (The Des Moines Register 9/2/1955:1,5).

Maytag had a parts plant in Hampton, Franklin County, Iowa, too (from 1947 to 1984) that produced parts for the Newton plants and expanded this importance even more broadly across the state. Similarly, for a short period in the early part of the 20th century, the company attempted to break into other fields of manufacturing, such as automobiles and tractors being produced in Des Moines and Waterloo. Though their car and tractor lines had very little success, they still represented a role in Maytag's manufacturing footprint more broadly across the state. A substantially large dairy farm and cheese factory just outside Newton still bears the Maytag name.

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Importantly, the state-level importance of the Maytag operation in Newton came to the forefront of Iowa's broader labor and industry history in 1938 when Iowa Governor Nelson G. Kraschel recognized the need to ensure safe and effective labor negotiations at Maytag Plant No. 1. He and his surrogates stepped in to oversee one particularly contentious negotiation periods and ordered the Iowa National Guard to oversee picketing workers and public safety, an issue described further in the sections below. This was one of only a few times that any part of Iowa has been under martial law under state supervision. This event speaks directly to the state-level significance of Maytag Plant No. 1 in Newton and how it was recognized as important in the state government.

Area of Significance: Invention

The Maytag operations at Plant No. 1 included plenty of spaces, and indeed whole buildings, dedicated to research and development. The owners and engineers of the company innovated in the products they made and in the way they made them (Criterion A).

The Maytag Company not only manufactured washing machines but owned hundreds of patents for washing machine improvements and innovations, as well as a number of patents for other devices and for manufacturing processes. Between 1905 to 1976 Maytag filed for and was granted over 400 washing machine part patents, some patents for other household appliances, patents for farm implements (in the company's early years), and airplane part patents during World War II. These patents indicate the extent to which the Maytag Company not only built washing machines but invented and innovated their product designs (Google Patents 2025). Some of the important inventions that came from Maytag's Newton plant are described in the company history portion of this document. Among them, some of the most important or revolutionary ones include:

- 1) Several early models of automatic clothes washing machines and innovative products that made cleaning clothes in the home easier and more accessible, using patented gears, flywheels, and other mechanisms and internal devices that proved commercially successful. The 1922 Gyrafoam washer was described by contemporaries as a "radical" development in how automatic washing machines functioned in the home (Swisher 1940:30; Allen 1922). The principles used in the Gyrafoam machine were the basis for future models, distributed far and wide.
- 2) The agitator, a revolutionary washing machine component that allowed the machines to move the laundry in a back-and-forth, oscillating motion more smoothly and allowed the mechanism to be in the drum while submerged in water, and to complete this motion without clothes wrapping around a central post or blade.
- 3) The inclusion of a helical transmission for a washing machine, which allowed machines to run at variable speeds with smoother gear shifting.
- 4) The horizontal access washer, diverging from the more traditional top-load washers.
- 5) The very first coin operated washer for laundromats.
- 5) Numerous other patented inventions used in washing machines that were marketed to and sold across the nation.

Technology historian Thomas W. Judd considered Howard Snyder, a Maytag engineer, one of the most important inventors related to the domestic washing machine and its development (Judd 2023). Snyder's name is listed as a key developer on many of the Maytag company's over-400 patents from 1905 to 1976. These developments had lasting impacts on the day-to-day lives of people across Iowa and beyond.

Maytag Plant No. 1 remains one of the only locations within the state where a company developed many new inventions designed for every day, domestic life with such a scope and for such a period of time. At the state level, Amana Corporation is its only peer, but the Amana Company did not enter the domestic/in-home market

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until much later in the period of significance (1960s). Maytag Plant No. 1's innovations began over half a century earlier and lasted just as late.

HISTORY OF THE MAYTAG CORPORATION AND THE MAYTAG PLANT No. 1 HISTORIC DISTRICT

The Pre-Washing Machine Era, 1893 through 1907

The Maytag Company and brand that is recognizable today has its roots in the Parsons Band Cutter and Feeder Company, established in 1893 by George W. Parsons, W.C. Bergman, A.H. Bergman, and Fred C. Maytag. They started the company to manufacture a new type of threshing equipment under the direction of George W. Parsons of Newton, Iowa. Parson's invention attached to a threshing machine and cut the bands around sheaves of grain. This invention, called "The Success," eliminated the necessity for a farmer to insert the crop into the threshing machine and reduced the safety risk of threshing that came with trying to hand load the apparatus. It also made that process faster. The business took off and proved to be financially successful. One 1894 newspaper article mentioned: "This is really the first year it has been pushed on the market, and sales have been nothing less than remarkable" (Newton Enterprises LLC 2014:42; The Des Moines Register 8/6/1903:2; The Sioux City Journal 10/11/1894:3). In 1895, the Parsons company applied for and was granted a patent for the invention. That same year, the company had fifty men manufacturing a total of 800 thresher attachments, and another newspaper article mentioned, "double that number could be sold readily" (The Bystander 6/7/1895:2; The Des Moines Register 7/21/1895:2; Audubon Republican 3/30/1899:9).

The Parsons Band Cutter and Self Feeder Company factory was located within the Maytag Plant No. 1 Historic District, conveniently along the south side of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad tracks and just west of where Buildings 1 and 2 are today. This site was rented from Alfred Lufkin initially, but the company purchased the site in 1896. The company worked in conjunction with the Skow Bros. of Newton at this time to cast the pieces necessary for the manufacture of their machinery. In 1895, the company purchased an adjacent piece of property near the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad (Rock Island Line) tracks to continue their expansion. An article at that time noted the possibility of the company constructing a two-story 60 by 100 foot frame building. In 1897 and 1898, plans were made for a two story 62 by 80 foot addition, an elevator, a 24 by 52 foot engine room, and a 48 by 72 foot foundry room. The brick buildings that can be seen in 1900 and subsequent Sanborn Fire insurance maps for the city contained a foundry in the west building, a machine shop, blacksmith, pattern shop, and grinding room in the central building, and a paint shop, planing and milling room, and storage in the east building. A railroad spur leading to the storage building is also shown on the 1900 map (Newton Enterprises LLC 2014:42; The Newton Record 10/4/1895:4; The Newton Herald 12/25/1896:1; The Newton Record 2/1/1895:9; The Iowa State Democrat 9/1/1898:1; The Newton Herald 12/31/1897:1; Sanborn Map Company 1894; Sanborn Map Company 1900; Muscatine News-Tribune 8/16/1905:2; Sanborn Map Company 1906; Jasper County Assessor's Office 2025).

By 1897, the workforce at the Parsons Band Cutter and Self Feeder Company had nearly doubled, but on April 15th of that year, approximately half of the workers went on strike, demanding that they be given a new superintendent after he had been involved with a number of confrontations with employees. This request presented complications for the company, because, as one newspaper reported it the superintendent was "the patentee of the Self Feeder." This was a thinly veiled reference to George Parsons, the principal partner and inventor of the product (The Davenport Morning Star 4/17/1897:2; 4/16/1897:2). Records describing the internal discussion and resolution of this conflict were not found during the course of this research; however, Parsons departed the company, started a separate manufacturing company called the Hawkeye Company, and sold his both his original patent and \$40,000 stake to the other partners. The Hawkeye Company also had some level of success selling Parsons' inventions. In December of that year, Parsons applied for a new patent to modify the initial band cutter and self-feeder. By 1901, he employed seventy-five people at his new company. (The Opinion-Tribune 12/9/1897:14; The Des Moines Register 4/21/1901:19; Newton Enterprises LLC 2014:42; The Evening Times-Republican 3/26/1901:8).

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It was at that time that Fred Maytag became President of the Parsons Band Cutter and Self Feeder Company, and he took more active role in its operation and as an advocate for worker safety. The later point was especially noticeable once he was elected to the state senate in 1901. Maytag promoted the safety of his employees, and he backed several labor related bills during his time in the state legislature that included improvements for air quality around machinery that produced dust, regulated the number of hours worked, established age requirements for those working with machinery that could harm the operator, and required fire escapes in factories. Maytag recognized the importance of the improvement of air quality because he noticed the rapid turnaround for employees in his own factory operating machinery which produced dust. He learned that the dust was causing lung problems which could kill the employees, so he introduced a means of improving the air quality and began to push for the same measures to be taken statewide. By 1904, one article described the effects of Maytag's air quality improvement in his factory and touted that "no deadly dust is flying about through the air they breathe" (The Des Moines Register 4/8/1902:1; The Evening Times-Republican 3/26/1901:8; The Davenport Morning Star 4/8/1902:2; The Evening Times-Republican 3/4/1902:1; The Des Moines Register 2/15/1902:4; The Daily Times 3/29/1904:7).

In 1903, the Maytag-led company tested an improved corn shredder and band cutter. This product was said to be able to shred forty acres in a single day, and again, emphasis was placed on how the new shredder and band cutter increased safety for the farmers operating the machinery. Other farm implements produced by the company around this time included the Buffalo Hay Press and the Maytag Success Thresher. The company was able to produce the Buffalo Hay Press after it bought out the Buffalo Hay Press Company of Kansas City, Missouri, the initial manufacturer of the machinery, a very early example of Maytag acquiring other brands (The Des Moines Register 2/2/1903:4; Newton Enterprises LLC 2014:47-49). Maytag also expanded the factory building complex during this period, most notable being Buildings 1 and 2 (Figure 40).



Figure 40. Circa 1909 view of the north sides of Building 1 (left, note its small shed-roofed addition), Building 2 (center), and the non-extant Building 3 (right), looking southwest. The threshers are displayed in a line across the facades of these buildings, and by this time, the Maytag name took the prominent spot on the buildings' signage. Source: Narrative Part 1, Nelson 2007:49.

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Associated Resources

The Fred Maytag-led company built Buildings 1 and 2 near the very end of this period, and both still stand as contributing resources in the district today. Their construction came just before the introduction of the company's first washing machine product. No other resources dating to this period remain within the district, and indeed, many that were here then had no association with the Maytag Company or its precursor, the Parsons company. The only two exceptions to this are Buildings 1 and 2, which were built in 1905 and by 1907 were used for the production of the first washing machines on this site. The buildings remained in use by the Maytag Company through the duration of its operation here.

Building 1: In August 1905, a newspaper article reported that a 60 by 140 foot building was planned by the company. It is unclear if that is a reference to Building 1 or Building 2, as they are of a similar footprint, however, both appear on the 1906 Sanborn Map (Muscatine News-Tribune 8/16/1905:2; Sanborn Map Company 1906; Jasper County Assessor's Office 2025). In order to move the finished products to the Rock Island railroad spur which came up near the building for shipping, a covered conveyer belt was added to the west side of the north facing façade of the building (Sanborn Map Company 1906; Sanborn Map Company 1911; Sanborn Map Company 1918; Newton Enterprises LLC 2014:116-118). They covered conveyor remained until about 1988. Also, the front of the building once had a small wood lean-to addition that was about one story in height with a shed roof. It does not appear to have been original, however. The north entrance and fenestrations are historically sympathetic alterations.

The 1906 Sanborn Map listed the north section of the first floor and the basement as storage and the south portion of the first floor as offices. The second and third floors were both listed as housing for finished stock. The 1911 Sanborn Map lists the north half of the building as storage on the first floor, while the south half is listed as a showroom on the west side, and offices on the east. The second and third floors were still used for finished stock at this time. The 1918 Sanborn Map shows no changes in use from the 1911 map for any of the floors of this building. Around 1927, the southern portion of the second floor was converted into a meeting space for company use. After Maytag built a separate office building in the 1930s, the company used this building as a storage and shipping facility for finished washing machines.

Building 2: The 1906 Sanborn Map lists the basement as storage, the north section of the first floor as trimming, the south portion as a paint shop, and the entire second floor as storage. The 1911 Sanborn Map lists the north half of the first floor as assembly, and the south half as painting. The second story was used for finished stock at this time. On the 1918 Sanborn Map, the entire first floor is listed as painting, while the second floor was used for finished stock (Sanborn Map Company 1906; Sanborn Map Company 1911; Sanborn Map Company 1918).

The Introduction of the Washing Machine and A Period of Growth and Development, 1907-1929

In 1907, the Parsons Band Cutter and Self Feeder Company began to produce an entirely different kind of machinery. The company began manufacturing and selling a clothes washing machine called the "Pastime" (an example shown in Figure 41), initially as a way to keep the factory complex and operations going during the off-season of their agricultural production (McDowell 2007:16). The "Pastime" was, "The first wooden-tub hand-operated Maytag washer was produced in 1907. It duplicated the washboard's action mechanically by using a 'milk-stool' dolly mounted in the washer lid to swish the clothes back and forth against the corrugated sides of the tub" (The Newton Daily News 8/10/1957:137; The Des Moines Register 9/1/1996:60; Alexa McDowell 2007:16). The Pastime proved to be a popular product in Iowa, across the nation, and even abroad. By 1908, the Parsons Band Cutter and Self Feeder Company expanded to making international sales in Spain, Canada, and South America in addition to sales across the United States much more broadly. They expanded their factory complex further around that time, as well, to accommodate the new product and increasing production needs.

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Figure 41. Picture of one of Maytag's 1907 washing machines published in a later article in the Des Moines Tribune, July 14, 1955, Page 12.

Fred Maytag became the sole owner of the Parsons Band Cutter and Self Feeder Company the following year, after he purchased A. H. and W. C. Bergman's stakes in the company for \$250,000. He then changed the company name to the Maytag Company (The Des Moines Register 11/3/1909:7; Newton Enterprises LLC 2014:50; The Newton Daily News 8/10/1957:137).

In the wake of these changes in ownership and naming, the Maytag Company began manufacturing a new washing machine in 1909. This new machine was called "The Hired Girl," (Figure 42) and it differed from the "Pastime" in that it was machine-driven instead of hand-driven. The washing machine came with a belt that could be attached to a flywheel or shaft on various types of farm equipment or engines. The farm equipment turned the belt and powered the machine. This was an important development for rural residents, as it would allow them to connect to existing engines on their farms rather than purchasing a separate one, in a time before widespread electrification, especially in total areas.

With these models on offer, the washing machine aspect of the Maytag business grew, and their innovations continued. In 1910, they developed a wringer, which the company boasted as innovative in the world of washing clothes. An advertisement from 1914 for the wringer read:

[T]he Swinging Wringer alone would stamp the MAYTAG as the leader for all devices for washing clothes. It enables the housewife to Wash And Wring Clothes At The Same Time [sic] without the least difficulty or annoyance, and without soiling the clothes. It may be claimed that some other electric machines will do this, but it cannot be done on the ordinary machines except by holding the clothes above the oily machinery on the top of the tub—without constant danger of soiling them or having them torn (Cawker City Ledger 5/7/1914:3; The Maytag Company 1945:10; The Des Moines Register 9/1/1996:60).

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Figure 42. Image of a “Hired Girl” belt driven washing machine, 1909 (Image Source: Maytag Company 1945:13).

Their first electricity-powered model was developed 1911. It had commercial success. However, vast swaths of rural Iowa and the country were not yet electrified, and the company wanted continue sales to that market. So, Maytag developed another washing machine in 1914 that had an engine that could run on “gasoline, kerosene, or alcohol” (Adams County Free Press 7/18/1917:10; The Maytag Company 1945:11; Alexa McDowell 2007:16). Another interesting aspect of this model was that a belt could be attached its motor and used to drive other domestic machinery. For instance, a butter churn could be run using the washing machine’s motor, in a similar way to how the “Hired Girl” could be driven by other engines. This ability gave the model its “Multi-motor” name, and it was commercially successful. One 1916 newspaper article detailed the international orders coming from as far away as New Zealand, France, the Netherlands, and the Philippines. Maytag spent \$35,000 on machinery around June of 1916 to accommodate the expanding washing machine product line, and even with a workforce of 350 people, the factory output still lagged behind orders. The year 1916 brought in \$1,289,475 in washing machine sales for Maytag (Adams County Free Press 7/18/1917:10; The Des Moines Register 6/11/1916:36; Audubon Republican 3/28/1917:7). The continued development of the factory complex can be seen in 1911 and subsequent Sanborn fire insurance maps for Newton.

The company expanded their factory complex quite a bit further throughout this period. In 1912, for example, a newspaper article mentioned a new building dedicated to washing machine construction. This was one of several changes that were going to be made to the Newton plant; a number of former buildings appear west and southwest of Buildings 1, 2, and 3 in the 1918 Sanborn Maps with functions similar to those described; none of these stand today, however. Among other changes made to the plant were its electrification, construction of additional railroad spurs, and the construction of another (now non-extant) building that served as a foundry, a pattern house, a new warehouse, and a new finishing shop. The company acquired the “Ogg property,” where Buildings 16 and 17 would later be built, in purchases dated to 1912, 1914, and 1922. Building 16 (contributing to the current district) was built as a sizable factory expansion in 1914 at a cost of \$105,051. Proudfoot, Bird, and Rawson of Des Moines designed Building 16, and Bert Main of Waterloo, Iowa was its builder. The company also deliberated around this time about moving its factory from Newton to Davenport, Iowa, which would have been attractive for having both rail and river transportation access, a larger employment base, and proximity to more parts suppliers. The company decided against it, however, for reasons that were not explicitly identified in the historical record. They continued operating in their existing plant, at any rate, where they had already invested significantly (The Newton Journal 12/11/1912:2; Sanborn Map Company 1918; Newton Enterprises LLC 2014:54; The Des Moines Register 2/8/1920:41; Jasper County

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Assessor's Office 2025; The Newton Daily Journal 10/20/1913:1). By 1918, Maytag had also built a foundry on the east part of the city, on the southwest corner of 1st Avenue E and E 12th Street S. This tile block foundry had a number of large frame additions and associated buildings. It had railroad siding with the Minnesota & St. Louis Railroad (forerunner to the Chicago and North Western Railroad). Unfortunately, it is not known when this satellite location was closed other than comparing that to the fact that new iron and aluminum foundry buildings were built at Plant No. 1 through the 1920s, 1940s, and 1950s. Part of the brick and tile building may still stand at that location.

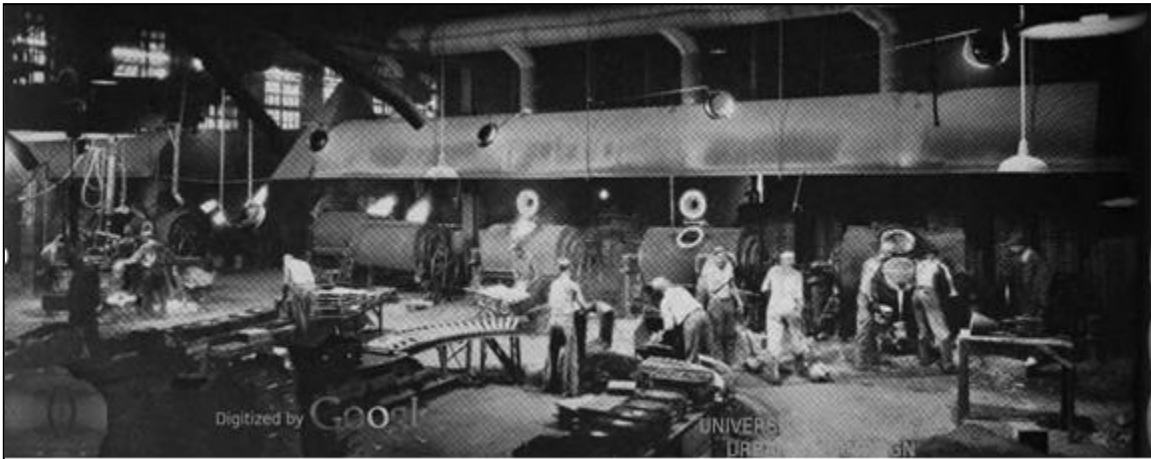


Figure 43. Foundry workers working at Maytag Plant No. 1; labelled “pre war foundry” possibly Building 13 or Building 14, both non-extant or at the satellite foundry at the intersection of 1st Ave E and E 12th St S (Maytag Company 1945:18).

Maytag continued to manufacture farm machinery through this period. They built a new tractor that was introduced in 1916. Maytag officially ended the manufacture of farm equipment in 1923 (Alexa McDowell 2007:56; The Newton Daily News 8/10/1957:137; The Des Moines Register 9/1/1996:60).

The manufacture of washing machines continued to flourish into 1917, and the Maytag Company increased their workforce to 400 men producing 200 washing machines daily. Sales that year amounted to \$1,823,500. President Fred Maytag remarked: “We are doing almost one fourth of the washing machine business in the United States, employing one tenth of the men now engaged in the washing machine business and doing it all on one-tenth of the capital” (Audubon Republican 3/28/1918:7; The Des Moines Register 1/28/1917:24). The War Service Bulletin No. 4 for January 1918 even confirmed that claim in a discussion of the company’s success. The same article reported that the U.S. Navy even used Maytag washing machines on some of their ships (Audubon Republican 3/28/1918:7).

The next washing machine model produced by Maytag was introduced in 1917. This model resembled a metal cabinet and was made of cast aluminum. The washer itself was cylindrical and was designed with mill wheels in mind. The objective was to agitate the water using the wheel so that it would clean the clothes. With this new washer came a new clothes wringer which had a “tension release” feature which improved safety (The Maytag Company 1945:11; Alexa McDowell 2007:4; The Newton Daily News 8/10/1957:137).

The 1919 washing machine model displayed another advancement in the manufacture of washing machines. This washing machine was cast aluminum—like some before it— but instead of being made of multiple cast pieces that were then assembled into one tub, it was cast as a single piece. The company began working on this idea as early as 1915 and were told that they could not produce a tub of that kind at an affordable price. The company took on the challenge and described their innovation in the following manner:

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This trim, new washer had a square cast aluminum tub with rounded corners, a convenient and efficient wringer set low above the water level so that heavy wet clothing need not be lifted high out of the water to be fed to the rolls, and an arrangement to adjust the washer's height to the convenience of any housewife. It was a big hit. Inside the tub, a novel cast-aluminum dolly turned back and forth under a flat aluminum lid from which much of the usual machinery had been removed. The tub was wide, and, because of its cone-shaped bottom, particles of dirt washed from the clothes fell to the center and were not rewashed back through the clothing (The Maytag Company 1945:12; The Newton Daily News 8/10/1957:137; Alexa McDowell 2007:4).

By 1920, the factory produced 350 washing machines per day, and demand still remained strong. In 1920, the Maytag Company spent \$500,000 on the construction of Building 17. Their goal was to increase production from 350 machines per day to 600 washing machines per day, and they wanted this large, new, four-story building of about 80 by 300 feet would help accommodate that growth. It was built to the east of the 1914 machine shop, Building 16. Building 17 (extant, non-contributing) was designed by Proudfoot, Rawson, and Bird of Des Moines. Newmann and Company of Oskaloosa, Iowa built it. However, around this time, sales eased slightly, and the company reduced the price of their best-selling washer from \$120 to \$77.50. An article reporting on this price reduction seems to hint that the company hoped that the price reduction would improve the number of sales. Sales for 1921 totaled around \$1.3 million, down from around \$1.8 million in sales in 1917. Though still financially successful, the numbers did fall (The Des Moines Register 2/8/1920:41; Des Moines Tribune 8/19/1921:9; Newton Enterprises LLC 2014:58; The Des Moines Register 9/1/1996:60; Audubon Republican 3/28/1918:7; Sanborn Map Company 1918; The Cedar Rapids Evening Gazette 1/15/1920:6; Jasper County Assessor's Office 2025).

Even during the time of slightly lower sales, the company continued development of innovative designs. Maytag released their next series, "gyrafoam washer," in 1922 (Figures 44 and 45). It differed from previous washing machines in several ways. First its agitator was in the form of a wheel with fins or blades. This agitator was then also placed at the base of the tub, rather than on the inside of the lid. The company emphasized how this design caused motion in the water, not in the clothing. Previous machines used a peg-like feature which spun the clothes and would often cause them to bunch and snag, and sometimes tear. Instead of pegs, the new agitator's fins created "efficient currents of soapy water" that moved the water around the clothes (The Maytag Company 1945:13; The Newton Daily News 8/10/1957:137). The person responsible for this innovation was Howard Snyder who served as Maytag's chief engineer for many years. Technology historian Swisher (1940) called the gyrafoam system "a radically new principle" (Swisher 1940). Additional notes about the gyrafoam agitator include its ability to be submerged and its generally smoother operation (The Des Moines Register 9/1/1996:60; The Newton Daily News 8/10/1957:137; The Courier 1/8/1924:9; The Newton Daily News 8/10/1957:137; The Sioux City Journal 6/28/1925:36; Swisher 1940:29-30).

In under two years, the popularity of the gryrafoam rocketed Maytag from the 26th largest washing machine maker in the world to the single largest (Swisher 1940:29-30). Within those two years, Maytag took on about one-fifth of the global washing machine market share (The Sioux City Journal 6/28/1925:36; Swisher 1940:29-30; Allen 1922) In 1924, Maytag's washing machine sales surpassed six-million dollars (The Des Moines Register 9/1/1996:60; The Newton Daily News 8/10/1957:137; The Courier 1/8/1924:9; The Newton Daily News 8/10/1957:137; The Sioux City Journal 6/28/1925:36; Swisher 1940:29-30). Total sales for all products jumped to thirty-five million dollars in 1925. It was in the later part of that year that the Maytag family re-incorporated as a Delaware corporation and listed the company as a publicly traded company for the first time with a capitalization set at thirty-two million dollars. The initial sale was comprised of 250,000 common stock shares that were placed on the market with an initial valuation at \$20 each. The Maytag family preserved approximately 1.3 million shares, or 79% for themselves, and retained control of the company (Newton Enterprises LLC 2014:63-64).

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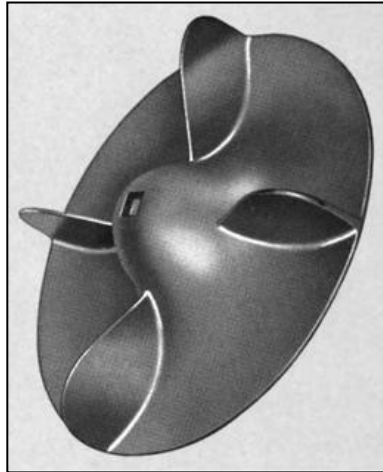


Figure 44. The bladed principle of the gyrafoam machines revolutionized the way washing machines used water and treating clothing during the wash cycle (Image Source: Maytag Company 1945:13).



Figure 45. Interior view of Building 17, with a large number of finished Gyrafoam units ready for shipment, unknown year. Note the columns. Source: Newton Enterprises LLC 2014.

In 1926, the company's total sales jumped again to fifty-three million dollars. The output that these numbers required was aided by the construction of Building 18 (extant, non-contributing) in 1925, an 84 by 213 feet addition that formed an L shape with Building 17. Maytag leaders expected that when this six-story addition was completed, the company would employ another 500 people to work in it. Maytag built a new foundry building around this time as well and hired another 400 men to work in it. Eight furnaces melted about 66,305 tons of aluminum daily. By 1927, the company employed 2,500 people in Newton who manufactured 1,250 washing machines every day. When it was completed, one newspaper article claimed that it was ranked third in size among aluminum foundries across the world, though this would be difficult or near impossible to truly confirm (Des Moines Tribune 12/29/1925:1; Des Moines Tribune 11/2/1927:11; Newton Enterprises LLC 2014:2,3,23; The Des Moines Register 8/2/1925:20; The Des Moines Register 7/19/1925:20; The Daily Nonpareil 8/2/1927:7; Jasper County Assessor's Office 2025).

In 1926, Maytag introduced a new wringer that was designed to wring clothing without breaking buttons or pressing wrinkles into clothing. The design included one rubber roller which was firm to ensure that the water was wrung out, and one that configured itself to the shape of the object being rolled through it to prevent damage (The Maytag Company 1945:17; The Sioux City Journal 11/10/1927:11).

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Figure 46. Attaching Legs, Building 18 (Theodor Horydczak Collection, Library of Congress). Note the mushroom columns in the rear of the photograph.



Figure 47. A Line of Maytag Washers, Building 17 or 18 (Theodor Horydczak Collection, Library of Congress). Without a view of the tops of the columns, it is unclear if this was in Building 17 or Building 18.

The Maytag Company publicized their production and distribution methods in some of their advertising through this period. Newspaper advertisements frequently touted the company's efficiency of shipping and the number of train loads that carried their products to distribution points across the country. Often, the company's shipping methods in and of themselves served as mobile advertisements. In May 1923, the Maytag Company shipped

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out 4,000 washing machines on a single forty-car train from Plant No. 1 to New York City, and the Maytag banners attached to the train advertised the product all along the way. In July, another load of washers, this time thirty-two cars full, went to Philadelphia, where there was a regional branch sales office. That same year, Maytag came out with a smaller, apartment-sized washing machines and shipped some through the mail to places across the USA and Canada. However, the shipments which made the biggest headlines occurred in 1926. In March of that year, one train load went to Los Angeles, while three went to Portland, Oregon in July, August, and September. Two more train loads went out in July and August, with the July load going to Salt Lake City and the August load going to Pennsylvania. A bigger shipment occurred on October 12 of that year when the Maytag Company shipped out five fully-loaded train loads to Philadelphia. The approximate value of all the machines included in this Philadelphia shipment totaled two million dollars. The trains pulled a total of 130 cars with a total of 11,000 washing machines. This shipment was so significant that Governor Hammill of Iowa came to Newton for the sendoff, as well as the mayor of Des Moines and the chairman of Des Moines' Chamber of Commerce industrial committee. An even larger shipment of eight trainloads of washing machines was made in 1927, but the newspapers do not seem to have reported on this shipment nearly as much (The Daily Nonpareil 5/6/1923:1; The Des Moines Register 7/4/1923:10; The Des Moines Register 10/28/1923:14; Des Moines Tribune 9/23/1926:5; Des Moines Tribune 10/11/1926:7; Greene Iowa Recorder 10/13/1926:5; The Maytag Company 1945:15; Newton Enterprises LLC 2014:64).

Indeed, marketing was an important aspect of the Maytag Company business approach through this period. Around 1915, the Maytag Company started running advertisements in newspapers, despite resistance from some employees of the company who thought money should not be spent on advertising, and that a good product would sell itself. When Maytag spent \$22,000 on their first advertising campaign, 5,500 potential customers reached out, with the majority, nearly ninety-five percent, living in areas where the company was not already selling their products. This success led to further advertising. In 1925, one newspaper said the following about the Maytag Company's advertising plan: "the greatest newspaper campaign in the history of washing machine advertising is now running in 135 dominant daily and Sunday newspapers in almost every section of the United States" (The Sioux City Journal 1/11/1925:11; The Des Moines Register 2/8/1920:41; Newton Enterprises LLC 2014:40). Another newspaper claimed that the Maytag Company was in tenth place out of all the advertisers in the world in terms of total ad space, though that claim would be nearly impossible to confirm. The company's advertising plan for 1926 included paying for any advertisement placed by their dealers and hiring an advertising expert for each of the five regional branch offices to work with individual dealers on localized advertising efforts. In 1927, the company placed advertisements in over 1,600 newspapers. Maytag advertised on Broadway in New York City with a washing machine sign that cost \$70,000 and had 5,500 electric light bulbs. The Broadway sign included a forty-by-thirty-five-foot image of a washing machine, and clothes ranging from nine feet to four and a half feet on a clothesline. The whole display moved like laundry was being washed, wrung, and hung up to dry. Around this same time, the Maytag Company also took out their first radio ads. In 1928, Maytag was the presenting sponsor on a radio show that was the first be broadcast using the So-A-Tonic, an invention which allowed multiple stations to broadcast a single show at once (Des Moines Tribune 9/21/1925:6; Des Moines Tribune 11/2/1927:11; Newton Enterprises LLC 2014:67; The Sioux City Journal 12/16/1928:28; The Cherokee Republic 6/25/1926:4; Des Moines Tribune 7/2/1926:4).

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Record-Breaking Solid-Trainload Shipments of MAYTAG Washers

THE overwhelming demand for Maytag washers has resulted in solid trainload orders of such record-breaking magnitude as to be without parallel in the history of modern industry. Never before has there been such a tremendous demand for any product. Here is the record of recent solid-trainload shipments:

- 3 solid-trainloads to California
- 3 solid-trainloads to Pacific Northwest
- 1 solid-trainload to Western Pennsylvania
- 1 solid-trainload to Salt Lake Intermountain territory
- 5 solid-trainloads, in one shipment, to Eastern Branch

We congratulate our dealers and our entire sales organization on this remarkable record.

THE MAYTAG COMPANY
Newton, Iowa



For homes without electricity, the Maytag is available with its built gasoline motor.

Maytag Aluminum Washer

Figure 48. Just one example of a Maytag advertisement that emphasized their railroad distribution network. This 1926 full-page ad was in the Des Moines Register and also thanked their local dealers (8/28/1926:3)

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Associated Resources

Maytag built a number of new buildings at Plant No. 1 during this period of expansion. Those that exist today are Buildings 16, 17, and 18, which form a large L shape in the east-central part of the district. Of these three, Building 16 retains historic integrity and is highly communicative of its design, construction, form, and function; it is counted as a contributing resource. On the other hand, Buildings 17 and 18 underwent two separate exterior and interior remodeling programs, one in the 1940s and another in the 1980s. These and other changes have rendered them non-contributing.

Building 16: Maytag began planning for a washing machine-dedicated building as early as 1912, and they contracted Bert Main of Waterloo, Iowa on October 2, 1913, to build it. Despite early plans calling for a three-story building, Maytag and architects at Proudfoot, Rawson, and Bird ultimately settled on a four-story design. At the cost of \$105,051, this four-story brick building of about 80 by 220 feet was completed in 1914 (The Newton Journal 12/11/1912:2; The Newton Daily Journal 10/20/1913:1; Sanborn Map Company 1918; Newton Enterprises LLC 2014:54; The Des Moines Register 2/8/1920:41; Jasper County Assessor's Office 2025). The 1918 Sanborn Map listed the first floor as a machine shop. The second floor was divided between a gasoline engine department and stock. The third floor is marked as washing machine assembling and the fourth floor is listed as stocked parts (Sanborn Map Company 1918).

Buildings 17 & 18: Around 1920, the Maytag Company spent \$500,000 on construction at the plant. This undertaking included the construction of a four-story addition to Building 16. Architect Henry Raeder of Chicago ultimately planned the large 1920 building that was built. In 1927, the Sanborn Map lists the first floor as a machine shop. The second floor was used for adding enamel to the washing machines, including the priming, spraying, drying, and cleaning aspects of the process. Additionally, the second floor housed offices. The third floor was used for washing machine assembly, as well as more spraying, cleaning and drying. The fourth floor was also used in the washing machine enameling process for both dipping and spraying. Moreover, there were spaces on that floor for constructing gas engines, testing engines manufactured by the company, and riveting work. In 1925, Henry Reader and Maytag planned Building 18, an 84 by 213 foot addition to the factory that forms the bottom arm of the "L" shape. The Lanning Construction Company of Oskaloosa, Iowa built it. This building housed machine shops on the first and second floors, had a space for washing machine assembly on the third floor, and the fourth floor was divided between a storage space for metal washing machine parts and riveting work. Both the 1920 and 1925 buildings were concrete (Newton Enterprises LLC 2014:2,3,23,58, 121-123; The Des Moines Register 8/2/1925:20; The Des Moines Register 2/8/1920:41; Sanborn Map Company 1918; The Cedar Rapids Evening Gazette 1/15/1920:6; Jasper County Assessor's Office 2025). These buildings were heavily modified in 1944 and again in 1988, as will be discussed again below.

Machine Washing and Machine Guns: Maytag Through The Depression Years, 1929-1941

Like all businesses, the Maytag Company faced some challenges when the Great Depression began. In 1932, the company found their sales total at around twenty percent of the number of sales they made in 1929. However, the company was not losing money, as they made a profit of \$101,000 in 1932. In fact, the company didn't have one losing year through the entire Great Depression. Despite the decline in sales that occurred in 1929, 1930 began optimistically. They had the "best March in the history of the company," and reports showed that while sales on the east coast were struggling, washing machines were still selling well in other areas of the country (Des Moines Tribune 8/2/1950:13; Newton Enterprises LLC 2014:70; Des Moines Tribune 4/24/1930:37). In October 1930, Maytag sent out a shipment of 4,000 washing machines. These machines were new models, including one design which had a steel tub covered in porcelain. However, expenditures were reduced and the factory wasn't producing at full capacity. One article suggested that: "the factory here has been working for several weeks on nearly a full-time schedule" (Des Moines Tribune 10/29/1930:1; The Courier 12/20/1930:2).

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In late 1930, Fredrick Maytag announced his optimism that 1931 would see the reversal of the depression. This did not come to fruition, however, and on January 1 of 1931, he temporarily closed the factory. The closure lasted until January 19, when he brought 800 employees back to the factory, or about two-thirds of the workforce. Factory officials relayed optimism, suggesting at least a hope that the remaining workers would soon again be brought back. The company posted better sales numbers in May than in the previous May, and parts of the factory were once operating around the clock. However, national sales slumped again, active employees were reduced to three days a week for a time, and in July 1931, the factory closed for another three-week period. 800 workers returned to their posts on July 23. In spring of 1932, the factory closed for a third time, calling workers back on June 7, and again for a fourth time for three weeks in the fall. Only 500 workers were working on December 15th of that year. A 1932 article explains the cause of the 1932 shutdowns: “the company has followed in recent months a work-sharing plan through occasional shutdowns and spreading the work out to a thousand total employes in preference to giving less than 500 full time employment” (The Courier 1/16/1931:2; The Oelwein Daily Register 1/19/1931:1; The Algona Upper Des Moines 5/20/1931:2; Globe-Gazette 7/24/1931:3; The Courier 7/20/1931:1; Des Moines Tribune 7/30/1931:9; The Gazette 6/5/1932:19; Globe-Gazette 12/15/1932:23; The Des Moines Register 12/15/1932:11; Newton Enterprises LLC 2014:72-75). The company suspended operations again in late December 1932 and reopened January 30, 1933 (The Des Moines Register 1/30/1933:1; Newton Enterprises LLC 2014:72-73).

Despite the fits and starts of 1933, the factory flourished in 1934. Sales increased impressively again. The company employed 2,100 people working shifts around the clock in February of that year and still could not keep up with all the orders they were receiving. At that time, the company attributed this achievement to three factors: a general improvement of the economy, the success of government farming and work programs, and the fact that Maytag was selling their washers for less than before. The situation continued to improve with the company making \$1,960,836 in 1934 and \$2,581,096 in 1935 (Des Moines Tribune 2/7/1934:11; The Daily Nonpareil 3/9/1936:2; Newton Enterprises LLC 2014:75).

In 1935, the company completed Building 20's oldest part at a cost of \$100,000. The company later incorporated this building into a larger 1958 office building with a modern shell exterior. Architects John Fugard and Fredrick Thielbar of Chicago designed the two-story, brick and stone, 60 by 220 feet building (Figure 49). The plans for the structure even included an air conditioning system (Des Moines Tribune 8/9/1935:9; Newton Enterprises LLC 2014:76).



Figure 49. The south side of Building 20, looking east, prior to its extensive 1958 modification that included an expansion of more than three times the old footprint, an interior remodel, and exterior re-cladding. (McDermott 1995:91, via Newton Enterprises LLC 2014).

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In March 1937, Fred L. Maytag, founder of the Maytag Company died at the age of 79 from a heart disease. At the time of his death, he was retired from working at the Maytag Company and was living in Beverly Hills, California, although he still served as chairman of the company's board. Articles reporting on his death emphasized the immense impact that he had on Newton and the State of Iowa, his philanthropic endeavors, and the growth of the company under his leadership from the Parsons Band Cutter and Self Feeder Company to a five million dollar washing machine factory with 2,000 employees in 1937 (Des Moines Tribune 3/26/1937:1,10; Globe-Gazette 3/26/1937:37; Newton Enterprises LLC 2014:77).

Depression-Era Labor History at Maytag Plant No. 1 and The State's Involvement: In April 1937, Robert Burns Logsdon came to Newton and recruited factory workers for the Committee of Industrial Organization's United Electrical and Radio Works of America union. The majority of factory workers at the Maytag Factory joined the union. On June 11, 1937, union leaders and the company signed an agreement that guaranteed a wage of "50 cents an hour and tonnage and piece work wages," as well as "a 40-hour work week, seniority rights, union recognition, the shop steward system of handling grievances, and a weekly pay day" (Globe-Gazette 6/11/1937:8; The Des Moines Register 6/18/1937:11; Newton Enterprises LLC 2014:77-78). The union decided to agree to these changes with a vote of 1,339 to 234, and the agreement extended from the date signed until May 1, 1938 (Globe-Gazette 6/11/1937:8; The Des Moines Register 6/18/1937:11; Newton Enterprises LLC 2014:77-78).

Tensions rose between the employees who joined the union and those who did not, and on June 17, 1937, workers in the painting department had a disagreement with an employee Duane Eaton who was opposed to the union. This disagreement led to the entire department ceasing work and the subsequent shutting down of their machines. The union members refused to continue their work with Eaton working among them. To avoid any physical fighting, the union leaders chose to send all the painters from the factory, which led to the disruption of the rest of the manufacturing process so that other departments could not continue with their operations (The Courier 6/20/1937:2; The Des Moines Register 6/22/1937:14; The Des Moines Register 6/18/1937:11; The Gazette 6/18/1937:1; Newton Enterprises LLC 2014:78). On June 19, after these events and strong convincing, Eaton joined the union. Eaton received pressure from his grandfather, with whom he lived according to reports of the time, urging him to either join the union for the sake of peace resign and leave Maytag. On June 22, the company and the union leaders met to resolve the conflict, and on June 23, operations resumed at the Maytag factory (Globe-Gazette 6/21/1937:1; The Des Moines Register 6/18/1937:11; The Quad-City Times 6/23/1937:19; Newton Enterprises LLC 2014:78 Des Moines Tribune 6/21/1937:9).

While that first strike at the Maytag factory ended, Newton continued to have strikes at other businesses in the city including the city's grocery stores and printers by workers. Those workers also joined the Committee of Industrial Organization unions. Some Maytag employees who were part of the union joined their pickets.

At that time, Maytag reduced its workforce by 700 people. It is unclear how much of this was related to the strikes however, as one contemporary newspaper article mentioned that at least some cutbacks may have been due to "seasonal reduction" which would have been common for that time (The Oelwein Daily Register 7/31/1937:2; The Des Moines Register 7/27/1937:11; The Des Moines Register 8/20/1937:3; Newton Enterprises LLC 2014:78). In December of that year, much like other years in the 1930s, the Maytag Company reduced its production and only operated the factory two or three days out of every week. Maytag ended the year of 1937 with earnings of \$2,300,000 (The Courier 12/21/1937:16; The Oelwein Daily Register 6/30/1938:2; Newton Enterprises LLC 2014:80).

A 1938 labor dispute elevated the matter to one of state-level importance, eventually growing to the point of involvement from the Governor of Iowa and the Iowa National Guard. On May 9, 1938, labor negotiators and management entered another dispute that triggered a strike. The company and the union entered renegotiation

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of the 1937 contract, which was set to expire May 1, 1938. However, they had disagreements over the terms of the contract, and the Maytag Company wanted to reduce wages of their employees by ten percent, while the union would only accept those terms if the company was willing to compensate employees for this wage reduction at the end of the year if the company made financial gains. The Maytag Company did not agree to this and instead hung signs telling the workers that a ten percent pay cut was going into effect. In the wake of this announcement, 325 workers remained in the plant without performing their jobs. The company asked the workers to leave the factory, while additional union members began picketing outside the factory. As negotiations ensued, the union stated that they believed that the agreements of the contract for the previous year were in effect until the company and the union could agree on a new contract. Meanwhile, the company argued that the wage cuts were reasonable due to the economic depression and that the pay would still be higher than what other washing machine makers were paying across the country (Des Moines Tribune 5/9/1938:1,7; The Des Moines Register 5/10/1938:15). Pickets began outside the plant (Figure 50), and in at least one instance, union members disrupted parts delivery vehicles outside of town and convinced drivers to also halt their work (Figure 51).

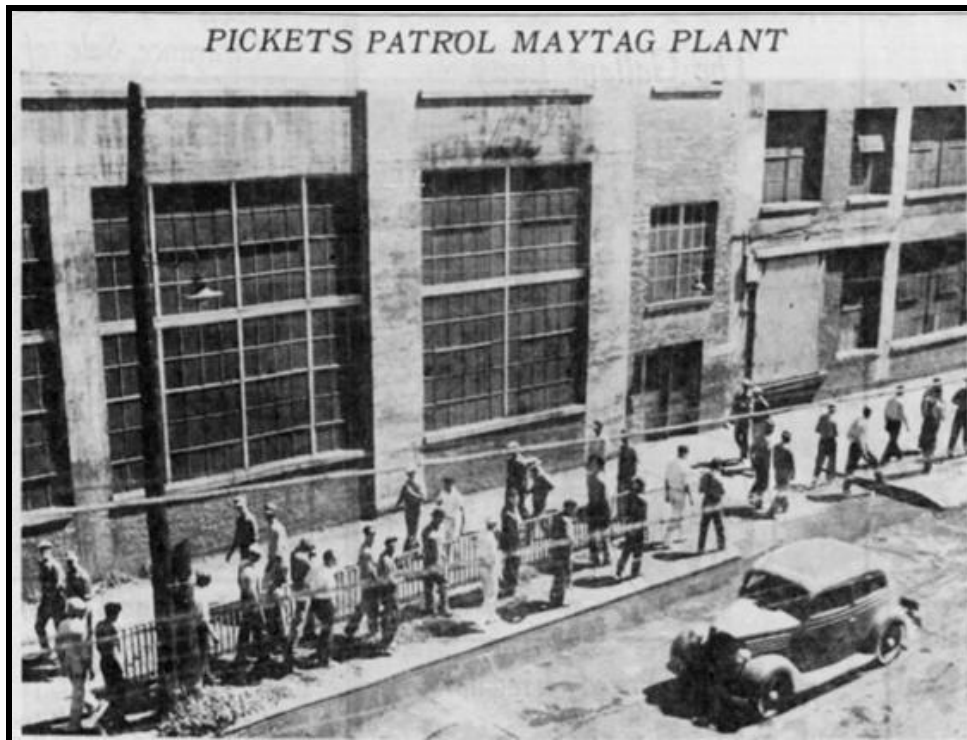


Figure 50. Photograph of the 1937 picketing at the Maytag plant, in what appears to be near the junction of Buildings 16 and 17, looking southeast (Des Moines Tribune, 6/21/1937:9).

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Figure 51. Photograph of the stopped trucks hauling Maytag parts (Des Moines Register 7/20/1938:7).

On June 21, a temporary injunction was given by Judge Franck Bechly which limited the number of picketers who were allowed to be outside the factory to three. In response to this, around 350 union workers entered the plant and staged a sit-down strike. These workers remained in the plant until July 2, with people handing food to them through the factory windows. Farmers donated chickens that were prepared by workers' wives and delivered to the "sitdowners." Governor Nelson G. Kraschel began negotiating with the parties through various meetings, mediating between representatives of the Maytag Company and the union (Figure 52). Through these actions and through reports presented in newspapers, particularly the *Des Moines Register*, that this was seen as one of economic importance more broadly than just to Newton and that it could have cultural and social impacts that would set trends for Iowa's manufacturing industries more broadly. Above all else, it appears that safety and security for all involved was another of Kraschel's chief priorities. Kraschel initially advised the strikers to accept the ten percent pay cut and return to work, but no resolution was agreed upon (Ames Tribune 6/28/1938:5; Des Moines Tribune 7/20/1938:6; The Daily Nonpareil 6/30/1938:1; The Des Moines Register 7/6/1938:11). While contributing his opinion and attempting to help settle the matter, Governor Kraschel said: "It is not the governor's moral or legal right to settle private disputes of this kind. The governor represents the people of the state; not a company alone; or a union alone; or any group alone" (The Des Moines Register 7/8/1938:1). The governor also warned that if it came to a point that needed the National Guard, it would be done for the overall good, and not to help either side of the achieve victory (The Des Moines Register 7/8/1938:1).

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Figure 52. Governor Kraschel (bottom center) at the negotiation table with representatives from his office, the union, the Maytag company, and a group of workers supporting a return to work (Des Moines Tribune 7/1/1938:1).



Figure 53. Photograph of an all-female picket line at the Maytag plant on July 8, 1938 (Des Moines Register, 7/9/1938:5).

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Governor Kraschel brokered a stepping-stone deal on July 2. In exchange for sit-in employees, now numbering up to 400 by all accounts, to exit the factory, he guaranteed that no workers would be required to return to work without further agreements in place. He also guaranteed further meetings between the union, Maytag, a group of back-to-work employees. The sit-in employees agreed to these terms and exited on July 2 (Des Moines Tribune 6/23/1938:1; Des Moines Tribune 7/20/1938:6; Gazette 7/2/1938:1).

Negotiations stagnated after that: the Maytag Company refused to put workers back to work without the ten percent wage cut, and the union refused to go back to work with the cut. On July 7, three union leaders were arrested on charges of contempt of court for violating a temporary injunction made the prior week by District Judge Frank Bechly who was to hear a case filed regarding their disruption of business in the community.

Furthermore, the sheriff of Newton created a group of volunteer deputy sheriffs en masse to oversee the protesters (Des Moines Tribune 7/20/1938:6; The Des Moines Register 6/30/1938:1; Sioux City Journal 7/8/1938:1). On July 8, newspapers across the state, from Muscatine to Sioux City, published the Newton police department's call for 1,000 volunteers to "augment the police and sheriff's forces in the Maytag labor controversy," and noted that the limits force were not mentioned. This effort was quickly termed "vigilantism" (Iowa City Press-Citizen 7/8/1938:1-2).

On July 8, Kraschel declared the establishment of an arbitration board, he allowed the Maytag Company and the union to each name five candidates and that he would then select one person from each group of five to serve on the board. Moreover, these two people were to select a mutually agreeable third board member. The board would review the positions of both the company and the union and come to a decision. Kraschel stated that even if the arbitration board would fail to reach an agreement, "at least, I will have the satisfaction of knowing that every legal means to settle the dispute peacefully will be exhausted" (The Des Moines Register 7/9/1938:1). When the number of union workers allowed to picket at each factory gate was limited to three, women began to picket in their place (Figure 53).

More trouble ensued when gangs of volunteer deputized sherriffs encountered picketers. Tensions among all parties and by local citizens was high. With the safety of all as a priority, Governor Kraschel declared martial law. He called for the National Guard to be in Newton to keep disparate groups apart. On the morning of July 20, around 500 union workers gathered outside the Maytag Factory, and some fights broke out between striking workers and a group of men trying to return to the factory and work. The crowd was so large that the police who were present could not end the fighting; in response, eighty National Guard troops were sent in to stop the brawling (Figures 54 through 57). On orders from the National Guard, protesting groups disbanded, and Governor Kraschel declared that the factory would not be put back into operation until the union and the Maytag Company came to a compromise. The National Guard continued to patrol the streets of Newton through August 4 (Des Moines Tribune 7/20/1938:1,6; The Gazette 7/20/1938:1, The Muscatine Journal 7/20/1938:1; The Des Moines Register 7/21/1938:1). This was not the first time that an Iowa governor had called for National Guard troops to keep the peace within the state. In 1931, Governor Dan Turner called the National Guard to Cedar County, to stop revolting farmers from causing civil unrest related to their disagreement with cow tuberculosis testing regulations. That incident became known as the "Cow War." Another instance occurred in Plymouth County in May 1933, when Governor Clyde Herring called the National Guard to suppress rebellious farmers violently disrupting crop markets and transportation networks in protest of the growing farm foreclosure crises in that period of the Great Depression. These martial law declarations were not unheard of during the first half of the 20th century, but governors carefully considered their effects and declared them only in instances where A) matters had outgrown the capabilities of local law enforcement and B) when there was a legitimate fear that the violence could spread beyond their current scope (Wiener 1969:723-780; Karr 1985:637-645; Cumberland 1982).

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In preparation for their departure for Newton, these three guardsmen assembled machine guns. They are (left to right), Sergt. R. E. Eckman, Corporal Arthur Emery and Private Willard Berry.

Figure 54. Iowa National Guard members assembling machine guns, part of a photo series in the Des Moines Register that documented their preparations in what appeared to be an inevitable domestic deployment (Des Moines Register 7/20/1938:7).

IOWA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
DES MOINES
IOWA

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE HOME
Information and Enjoyment
For Every Member of
THE FAMILY

IOWA CITY PRESS-CITIZEN

ESTABLISHED 1840 IOWA CITY, IOWA, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 20, 1938 FIVE CENTS

THE WEATHER:
Not much change.
Iowa City readings: Tuesday,
high 82 low, 62. Today's reading:
77 at 12:41 p. m.

DECLARE MARTIAL LAW IN NEWTON

Premature Blast of Dynamite
Kills Ten Today in Baltimore

WORKERS WERE BORING TUNNEL THROUGH ROCK

Attorney General Accuses Eight Major Film Concerns Of Monopolizing Industry

CORN EXPORTS OF U. S. NEAR ALL-TIME HIGH

Experts Believe United States Will Dominate World Market

Before Guardsmen Arrived

Guardsmen Stop Fights in Street; Factory Is Closed

More Than 20 Injured in Scuffling Early This Morning; Public Gatherings Are Prohibited; All Civil Offices Are Closed as National Guard Troops Take Over City

By FRANK L. HUGHES
NEWTON (AP)—National guard troops restored peace and order in the strike-torn Maytag factory area today after 20 minutes of free-for-all street fighting in which more than

Figure 55. Headline banner of the July 20, 1938 edition of the Iowa City newspaper, announcing that martial law had been declared in Newton (Iowa City Press-Citizen 7/20/1938:1).

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Figure 56. Members of the Iowa National Guard watched over the picketers from the top of Building 18 (Photograph From Conatz 2010, via Newton Enterprises LLC 2014:81)

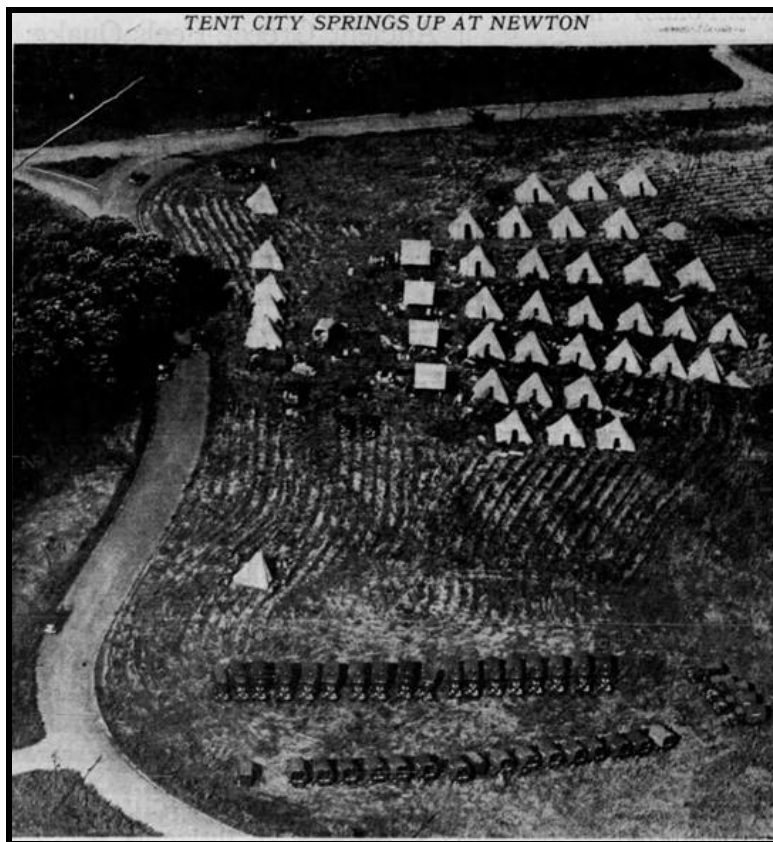


Figure 57. Aerial photograph of the Iowa National Guard camp in Newton (Des Moines Tribune 7/20/1938:6).

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On July 21, the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) opened a hearing because the union accused the Maytag Company of violating The National Labor Act of 1935. Kraschel ordered that these hearings be discontinued because he felt that they were simply prolonging the dispute by creating further division and distracting the company and the union from working out their differences. The NLRB initially discontinued the hearing, but since it was a federal agency instead of a state one, they ultimately did not abide by the governor's decision. A compromise was reached early in the following month. The hearing resumed on August 4 (Iowa-City Press Citizen 7/21/1938:11; Quad-City Times 7/31/1938:2; Des Moines Tribune 8/1/1938:1; The Des Moines Register 8/3/1938:1).

On the same day that the hearings resumed, union members from Plant No. 1 voted by a count of 378 out of 539 (70%) in favor of returning to work. Although rank and file members seemed to have grown tired of the dispute, the union leadership was still not thrilled with the terms that they were offered by the Maytag Company. Governor Kraschel ordered that the factory be opened on the terms offered and that the National Guard remain in Newton to oversee peaceful reopening of the plant. While not the end of the labor disputes for Maytag Plant No. 1, this was the end of the 1938 strike and the end of martial law in Newton (The Des Moines Register 8/4/1938:14; The Daily Times 8/4/1938:1, 2). Ultimately, the deal retained "the ten percent cut on which the strike was originally based but provided for wage increases during the next two years if the company earns profits above specified requirements." The trust between disagreeing groups persisted and would ultimately lead to future strikes as well (The Quad-City Times 8/4/1938:1). Governor Kraschel received criticism from all sides for his involvement in the strike, including at least one newspaper calling for his impeachment. For his use of the National Guard, one newspaper condemned Kraschel saying that through the use of the National Guard, Kraschel prevented the Maytag Company from accessing their private property and barred people from earning wages. Another newspaper claimed that by ordering that the factory remained closed for a time, Kraschel supported the interests of the union over that of the company. That editorial suggests that the National Guard should have been used to support the interests of industry by stopping picketing and allowing the factory to be opened. The Labor Non-Partisan League and the Des Moines Trades and Labor Assembly both condemned Kraschel for ordering that the factory be opened, saying that Kraschel favored the company over the workers by ending the strike and using the National Guard to oversee the reopening of the factory (The Gazette 7/28/1938:1; The Gazette 8/5/1938:4; The Des Moines Register 8/9/1938:1; The Des Moines Register 8/11/1938:3; The Daily Nonpareil 10/31/1938:4).

The role of Governor Kraschel, state officials, and the Iowa National Guard in the resolution of this dispute cemented the Maytag Company's spot within the state's industry and labor history. This epoch provides an important layer to the state-level significance under Criterion A.

With the company's return to work, a new washing machine, the Maytag "Master Washer," entered production and was unveiled in 1939. Maytag boasted the new model's double load capacity and its aluminum tub (Figure 58). The tub was like previous washers in and of itself, but it was situated inside a steel exterior which the company said helped the water in the tub to stay warm longer. Other new features included an even quieter "gyrator" gyrafoam agitator, a new method of filtering dirt out of the wash water, and an improved wringer. These improvements contribute further to the district's significance under Criterion A for invention. That year, the company sold \$11,740,000 worth of washing machines and their other laundry related machinery (The Maytag Company 1945:17-18; Carroll Daily Herald 5/20/1940:8; Newton Enterprises LLC 2014:81; The Des Moines Register 1/3/1954:78).

The next labor negotiation occurred in 1940. First, the company agreed to current wages for current employees, and that nobody's wage would be dropped below forty-five cents per hour for any employee. Second, the company agreed that hours, wages, and policies followed the terms set forth by the National Labor Relations Act of 1935. From the other side of the table, the union agreed not to participate in strike-related activities. Additionally, this was a six-month contract, instead of the regular full year. The following year,

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following business successes and agreements from both parties, the average worker's wage reached eighty cents per hour through a ten percent increase for all employees. The company's four-millionth washing machine came off the line the following year (Figure 59). On May 15, 1940, the union and the company agreed to these terms (Globe-Gazette 5/16/1940:4; The Daily Nonpareil 5/14/1941:2).



Figure 58. Grinding and Polishing Aluminum Tubs (Theodor Horydczak Collection, Library of Congress).

Associated Resources

Resources in the district that represent this period are mostly demolished, with Building 1A, the two-story hyphenation between Buildings 1 and 2 being one that remains. The south part of Building 20 is also from this period, but its extensive modification and expansion in 1958 leave it unrecognizable from that time. It remains a contributing resource but with much closer association to the period that came after World War II and the Korean Conflict and is discussed more in those sections. The landscapes of the district, including railroad sidings and increasing parking areas were also important throughout this period, but they are not recognizable to those that are in use today.

Building 1A: Built in 1935; used for office space and records storage, the large safe for which remains intact. It serves as a hyphen for Buildings 1 and 2. This was built between Buildings 1 and 2 in or about 1935 when the Maytag Company was in the process of constructing its new office building. This 16 by 40-foot brick structure was built to hold company records during that time and the safe is still in place, constituting a defining interior characteristic. Exterior alterations include some masonry work. Recent development has altered the inside for reuse. The historic safe is being retained as a defining interior characteristic (Jasper County Assessor's Office 2025; Newton Enterprises LLC 2014:118).

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Figure 59. In 1941, Maytag officers posed with the company's four-millionth washing machine. President Fred Maytag II at top left (Image Source: Maytag Company 1945:16).

War-Time Production, 1941-1945

During World War II, the Maytag Company altered their production to meet war needs. As early as June of 1941, aluminum scarcity disrupted production, and the Maytag Company temporarily laid off around 200 employees as result. That aluminum was instead being used for wartime production. As a result of this disruption to the workload, the union at Maytag led an effort to encourage Iowa's congressmen and those responsible for defense work contracts to use companies like Maytag for defense manufacturing. They saw this as a way to advocate for and increase available work at the plant. The effort was successful. The Maytag Company began producing some parts for tanks already that month, June of 1941 (The Des Moines Register 6/26/1941:16; The Des Moines Register 6/20/1941:6; Newton Enterprises LLC 2014:83; The Maytag Company 1945:28). In August of that year, at the direction of the United States Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply, washing machine manufacturing halted nationwide for a temporary period of time. The purpose was to preserve materials and available labor for the war effort. Maytag followed that order. At the time, one newspaper article reported:

The Maytag Company is using every resource at its command to convince government officials that no arbitrary reduction in washer production should be made until sufficient defense work has been given [to] the industry to ensure continuous work for its employes (Des Moines Tribune 8/6/1941:17).

The same article reported that the Maytag Company was seeking to receive more contracts for defense work in addition to the few minor defense manufacturing jobs they had already taken on (Des Moines Tribune 8/6/1941:17).

In early September, the Glenn L. Martin Co. of Baltimore, Maryland, before it merged into the aerospace giant of Lockheed-Martin that exists today, formed an agreement with Maytag. Maytag took on the responsibility to manufacture bomber plane parts. Maytag's first work on this project was conducted at the former One Minute Washing Machine Company complex that had been purchased by Maytag in 1935 (non-extant) in the

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northeast part of the current district. There was a lag between the signing of the contract and the number of jobs it produced, however, as the proper machinery had to be constructed and installed first. Maytag's stated objective was to hire an additional 300 workers to perform the bomber plane parts work (The Des Moines Register 9/4/1941:1).

The defense contracts necessitated several additional precautions to the plant: a fence was installed around the factory, a guard was put in place at that part of the plant beginning in December 1941, and all employees had to have their fingerprints and a photograph on record. The workforce also changed throughout the period of World War II, as 557 of Maytag's employees served in the war. Through this time, women took on many of production line jobs, something that was not typically done prior to the war but was seen more broadly across industries in the nation at that time. The number of women employees rose, and eventually, around a third of the wartime workforce was women (Figure 60). Additionally, the company partnered with the Newton schools to set up classes to teach skills needed to work these types of jobs (The Maytag Company 1945:28). This speaks to the adaptive nature and longevity of the company and to Maytag Plant No. 1 over time. It adds further to the significance of the district as an important part of industrial history in Newton and the State of Iowa.



Figure 60. Photograph of female employees outside the Maytag Factory during WWII published in The Des Moines Register, November 21, 1943. Page 23.

The early bomber parts that the Maytag Company manufactured were "hydraulic actuating and lock cylinders" for B-26 and A-30 bombers (The Maytag Company 1945:30). Unfortunately, the designs given to Maytag were overcomplicated and prone to malfunctioning. The Maytag Company Research and Development Department overhauled the design, simplifying it. The Maytag design reduced the number of parts in one landing gear cylinder from 123 to 47 (Figure 61). Likewise, a cylinder that opened a bomb bay went from 110 to 28 parts because of Maytag engineers' redesign work. These changes apparently made it far simpler for airplane mechanics to repair the parts, reduced the cost by over half, and reduced the weight of the cylinders as well (The Maytag Company 1945:32-33). Furthermore, Maytag manufactured "retraction" parts for the B-17 Flying Fortress and the B-29 Superfortress (Figure 62). The B-29 Superfortress was the type of plane chosen to drop the atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan. The *Bockscar* and the *Enola Gay*, the planes which dropped these bombs were built and placed in use in 1945, and Maytag produced the retraction parts for these models since 1944, meaning that it is probable that the Maytag Plant produced parts of the *Bockscar* and the *Enola Gay*. The parts produced at the Maytag Plant would "retract the landing gears, operate the wing flap,

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and open or close the bomb bay doors” (The Maytag Company 1945:35; National Museum of the United States Air Force 2025; Air and Space Forces Magazine 2025). Maytag developed, designed, tested, and produced these parts at Plant No. 1, and this adds an additional level of significance to the invention area of significance under Criterion A.

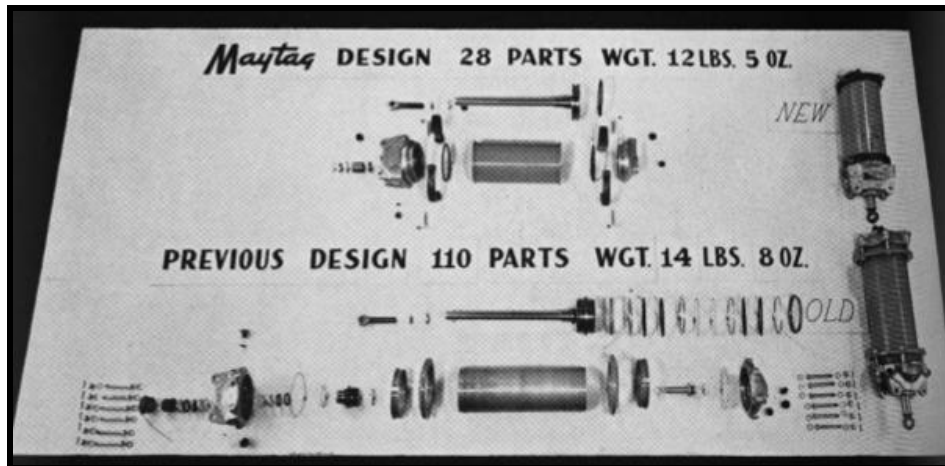


Figure 61. Photograph of a display demonstrating the improvements that Maytag made to a bomb bay cylinder (Maytag Company 1945:32).



Figure 62. A photograph of WWII production of B-29 “Electronic Retraction Motors” at the Maytag Plant. Note both men and women at work (Maytag Company 1945:34).

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In addition to their bomber work, Maytag also made fighter plane engine parts and machine gun turret parts. During the war, Maytag made parts for a total of sixteen different types of planes for the armed forces. In addition to manufacturing the plane parts, Maytag employees were so dedicated to buying war bonds that the workers at the factory were able to pay for a B-26 bomber which was named the "Maytag Marauder". After that plane went down in the Mediterranean, an FB-487 was named "Maytag Marauder II" after the first plane. The contributions of the factory to the war effort earned the company the Army-Navy Excellence Award which a 1945 company pamphlet described as "the highest honor for production of war equipment" (The Maytag Company 1945:29, 35-37, 40). Over the course of the war, defense production became the main focus of the Maytag factory.

During the war, the size of the plant grew with the construction of another foundry in 1943 (Building 36). The foundry was dedicated on July 25, 1943, with thousands of people in attendance. One article reports that the foundry costs a total of \$100,000 to construct. This foundry was built to bolster the factory's defense work output (The Maytag Company 1945:39; Newton Enterprises LLC 2014:86; The Quad-City Times 7/26/1943:2). In 1944, the company made yet another addition because they needed more space to work on their new designs for the airplane parts that they were manufacturing. The building (Building 37, non-extant) cost around \$80,000, was a one-story brick and limestone structure, and the design did not include windows, as secrecy was considered an important part of the defense work. Austin and Co. of Cleveland, Ohio drew up the plans for the building, J. Woolson of Proudford, Rawson, Brooks, and Borg of Des Moines oversaw the architectural aspect of construction, and Arthur Neumann and Brothers, Inc. of Des Moines built the structure. One newspaper article said that the building would "house the laboratory and chemical testing offices of the research and development department" (The Des Moines Register 3/7/1944:14; Newton Enterprises LLC 2014:91). By 1945, 300 of the plant's 3,000 employees worked in the bomber plane parts production part of the company. But there were other defense contracts too, and it was estimated that about ninety-seven percent of materials produced here in that year were for defense contracts. Washer related production dwindled through this period and was limited by the end of the war only to parts production, made available so that the Maytag washers which had already been manufactured could be repaired. Profits from war contracts rocketed from \$100,000 in 1941 to fifteen million dollars in 1944 (The Maytag Company 1945:28, 36).

In May 1945, as the war began to draw to a close, rumors circulated that washing machine production might soon resume. However, at that time, the company was still tied up in war production and Fred Maytag II said: "under the most favorable circumstances, it would be many months before we could be producing washers in any substantial quantities" (The Des Moines Register 5/20/1945:30). It was not until August 1945 that the company started to shift its focus back to washing machines. At that time, the Maytag plant had been making bomb fuses, and when that contract expired, the result was the loss of work for 600 employees. The company planned to find work for 300 of those employees when they returned to manufacturing washing machines, but the other half would still be out of order if their plans would work out. Toward the end of the month, Maytag gave all but forty of its workers a one week break from work so that machinery and equipment could be converted from war production back washer production. Maytag resumed shipping washing machines that October (The Des Moines Register 8/17/1945:5; 8/24/1945:12).

With washing production beginning again (Figure 63), the Maytag Company took several important measures to market their products once more. For instance, the first 7,000 machines they made were shipped to dealers to use as samples (Figure 64). Apart from those working in the factory, one newspaper reported that it was a mystery how many washing machines the factory was producing other than the ones being shipped out: "There's visible evidence it has made at least 7,001 washers, for it stockpiled 7,000 for dealers and one has reappeared in the display along Highway 6 west of Newton" (The Des Moines Register 10/14/1945:11; Newton Enterprises LLC 2014:95). At that time, the factory employed around 1,700 workers, and 182 of them were women. In the next round of labor negotiations, the company offered to pay extra to anyone who served in military service after September 1, 1940. In application, this extra pay was offered to veterans as a pay bump

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for each year served, as if they had received one for each year in service at the factory. In October of 1945, seventy veteran employees worked at the plant, and that number rose to 250 by year end (The Des Moines Register 10/14/1945:11; Des Moines Tribune 12/14/1945:12).

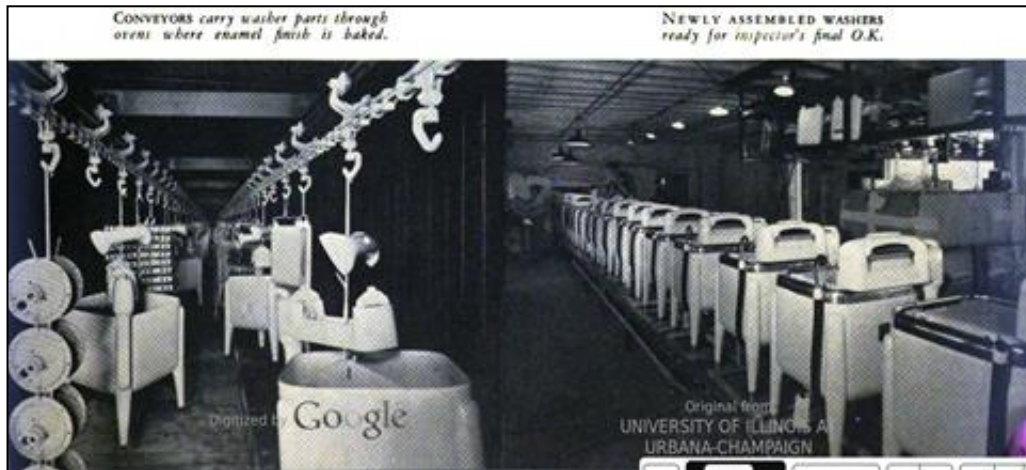


Figure 63. Ca. 1945 photograph showing washing machine production lines at Plant No. 1, location within the district uncertain (Maytag Company 1945:19).

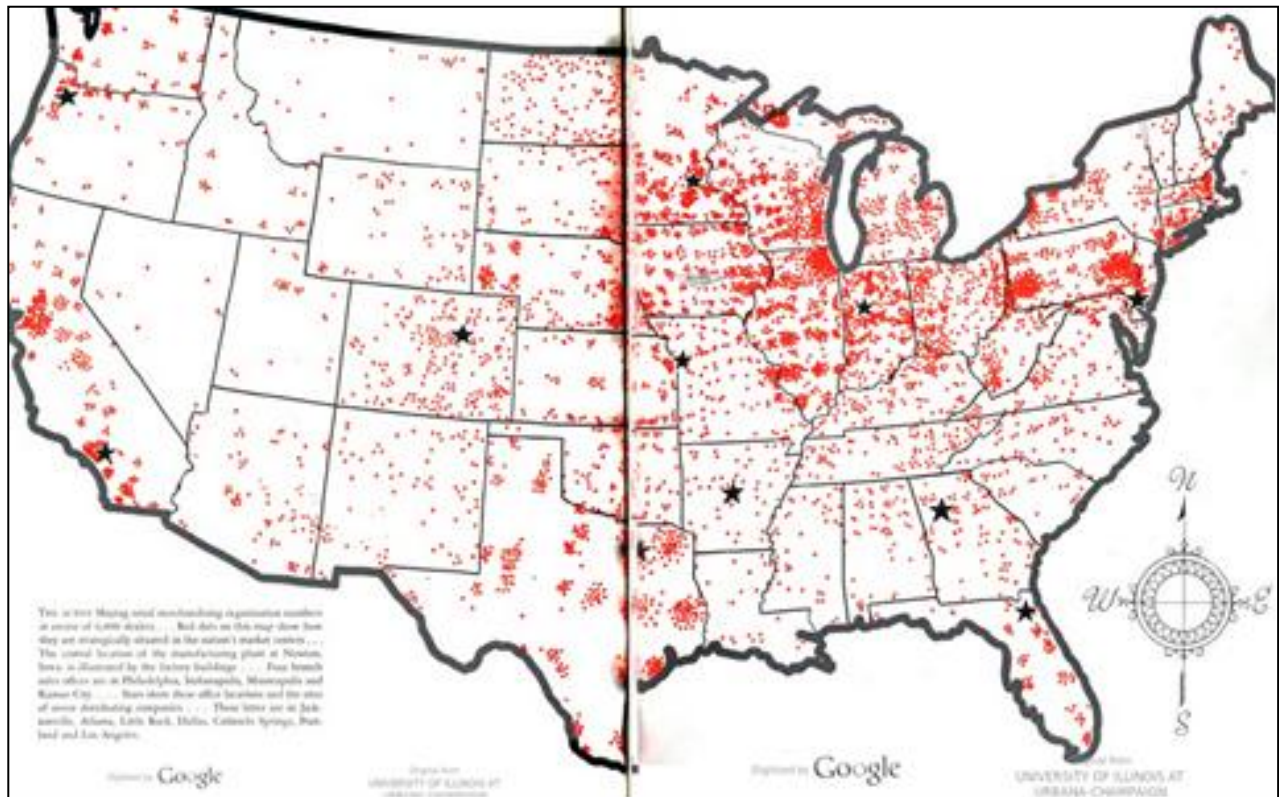


Figure 64. Ca. 1945 Map of Maytag's domestic footprint, showing the Newton headquarters and production center as an outline of Plant No.1, four branch sales offices (Philadelphia, Indianapolis, Minneapolis, Kansas City) and seven "distribution companies" (Jacksonville, Atlanta, Little Rock, Dallas, Colorado Springs, Portland, Los Angeles) as black stars, and over 6,000 Maytag dealers as red dots (Maytag Company 1945:22-23).

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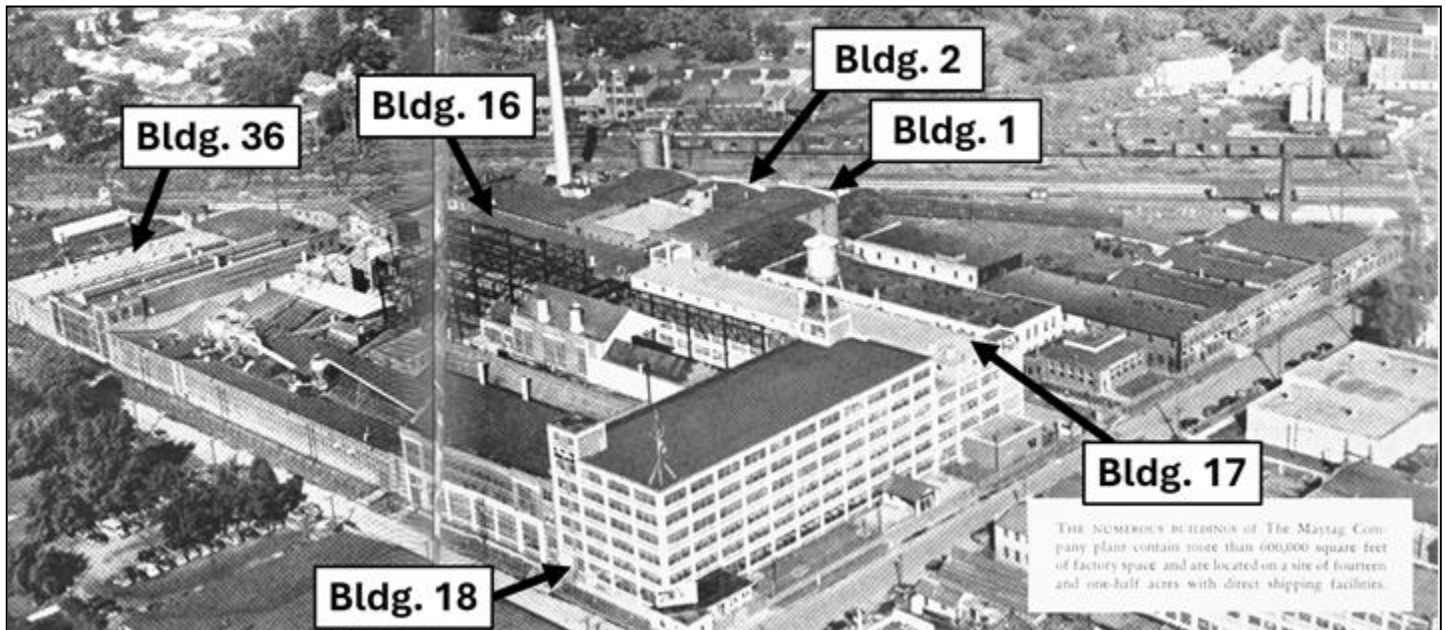


Figure 65. Ca. 1945 photograph of Maytag Plant No. 1, looking northwest, with extant buildings labelled
(Photograph Source: Maytag Company 1945:20-21).

Associated Resources

As with earlier periods described above, there are resources of this period that have since been demolished, including those to the east of the district boundary itself and some in its south half. The primary remaining resource of this age is Building 36.

Building 36 (See Figure 65): This building was constructed in 1943 to serve as an aluminum foundry for World War II manufacturing of airplane parts. The work was contracted to Proudfoot, Rawson, Brooks, and Borg from Des Moines and Arthur H. Neumann and Brothers, Inc. from Des Moines. The foundry was dedicated with a large celebration including military personnel and several thousand Maytag plant workers and their families. The building came into the possession of the Des Moines Area Community College in 2016 as part of a gift made to the college by Reza Kargarzadeh. The building was remodeled by the college, given a metal slipcover and alterations to its windows and entrances (The Des Moines Register 7/26/1943:4; The Des Moines Register 6/6/1943:21; Des Moines Area Community College 2025; Newton Enterprises LLC 2014).

Maytag's Shifting Emphases and an Increasingly Global Market, 1946 through 1999

In the immediate aftermath of World War II, the Maytag Company planned to introduce a number of new products to their line, including their first dryer, a freezer, and a gas stove, although the stoves would be manufactured by Globe American Corp. in Kokomo, Indiana. As the company saw a greater demand for their products, some parts of the factory were switched over to twenty-four-hour operation with workers alternating on three shifts (The Des Moines Register 10/14/1945:11; The Des Moines Register 10/20/1946:50; Newton Enterprises LLC 2014:93).

In November 1947, the five-millionth washer left the production line at the Maytag factory. This milestone was soon followed by the purchase of a facility in Hampton, Iowa, which had previously been used to make hemp cord during World War II. Maytag used the Hampton plant primarily as a parts factory, not for assembly, production, or research and development (The Humboldt Republican 11/14/1947:2; The Courier 12/2/1947:6; Newton Enterprises LLC: 2014:98). Even with their recent construction and additions in Newton and the 1947 expansion into Hampton, the company's output was not sufficient to keep up with demand. In recognition of that, the Maytag Company's next step was to plan a five-million-dollar plant for making their new model of

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automatic washing machine. Cities in Iowa and even some outside of Iowa competed to be the site of this future plant, with locations in Des Moines, Cedar Rapids, and Newton being those seriously considered. The company expressed concerns with building this new factory in Newton since industrial workers in Newton had already exceeded the housing available and other city amenities could not withstand the construction of another factory. However, city officials wanted Maytag to stay and eventually convinced the company to build in Newton by committing to improving the city in whatever way was necessary so that the factory could be built there (The Muscatine Journal 2/21/1948:1; Des Moines Tribune 2/17/1948:13; The Daily Nonpareil 2/22/1948:5; Des Moines Tribune 5/4/1948:4).

The site chosen for the new concrete and steel 250,000-square-foot factory building was on the northeast part of Newton, about a mile northeast of Plant No. 1, also along the Rock Island railroad tracks. A.H. Neumann and Brothers, Inc. received the contract to build this plant. The company expected that they would need between 500 to 600 more employees to staff this new plant (Des Moines Tribune 5/4/1948:4). With this new plant in operation, the company produced their six-millionth washing machine in October 1949 (The Des Moines Register 10/23/1949:56). With the opening of Plant No. 2, the building of automatic washing machines shifted over time to that plant. Plant No. 1 retained other aspects of the company's operation: materials receiving and warehousing, iron working and casting, aluminum foundry, research and development offices, headquarters offices, and—for a few extra years at least—the manufacture of wringer washers (McDowell 2007:44).

Labor issues continued through this period as well, most notably in 1950 and 1951. The first of these began on February 11, 1950. This strike was relatively short and involved 760 employees in the automatic washing machine plant who were upset about an employee being dismissed. The workers staged a walkout, although the union did not support that. The workers were eventually persuaded to return to their posts on February 20 and to deal with the matter differently (The Gazette 2/21/1950:14; The Des Moines Register 2/21/1950:19). On July 21, a larger walkout occurred with around 1,000 employees participating. This walkout was due to changes made in Maytag's manufacturing schedule. Although a vote to return to work did not pass until July 27, around 600 workers already had made the decision to go back to their jobs by July 26 (The Quad-City Times 7/25/1950:19; The Daily Nonpareil 7/28/1950:5).

In many years, the employees of the Maytag plant were scheduled for a two-week break. This was done so the facilities could undergo maintenance and upgrades, and the company typically retained some employees through these breaks to assist with those efforts. On June 29, 1951, prior to the majority of Maytag employees taking this planned vacation, union members took a vote allowing their executive board to declare a strike should ongoing contract negotiations warrant it. On June 29 and 30, while most workers were away from the workplace, the union executive board called such a strike and scheduled it to begin at midnight. The only workers able to actually strike were the 300 or so people assisting with repairs inside the plant and with the building and equipping of Building 74, which remains extant though non-contributing in the district today (Globe-Gazette 6/29/1951:1; Des Moines Tribune 7/8/1970:3; The Des Moines Register 7/1/1951:13,15; Des Moines Tribune 7/2/1951:5). This strike was called because the union demanded a twenty-cent pay increase while the Maytag company offered what they called a twenty-one cent "package." While the company said that the offer was a twenty-one cents per hour "equivalent," the actual increase offered was fifteen cents per hour pay increase for employees who earned an hourly wage, an average of twelve-cents per hour increase to the amount offered to workers earning an incentive-based wage, and additional vacation and insurance benefits that would bring the average employee's increase to twenty-one cents per hour total value. The company and the union finally drew up a mutually agreeable contract on July 18 and union members voted for the contract on July 19 (The Gazette 7/1/1951:4; Iowa City Press-Citizen 7/2/1951:10; The Des Moines Register 7/1/1951:13,15; The Sioux City Journal 7/19/1951:3).

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Plant No. 1 housed the wartime production facilities during the Korean War. The Maytag Company received a defense contract to produce tank track parts for use in the Korean War in early 1951. A new 52,500 square foot building, Building 74 (Figure 66), was built to accommodate this. Maytag simultaneously produced washing machines at Plant No. 1 and Plant No. 2 during this time, although materials were prioritized across the country for defense work. In 1952, Maytag produced fewer washing machines than it had in previous years, but their total sales still tallied to \$86,984,000 (Des Moines Tribune 3/13/1951:19; The Des Moines Register 1/11/1952:17; The Des Moines Register 1/3/1954:78). This part of their industrial operation is another component of the buildings' significance under Criterion A.

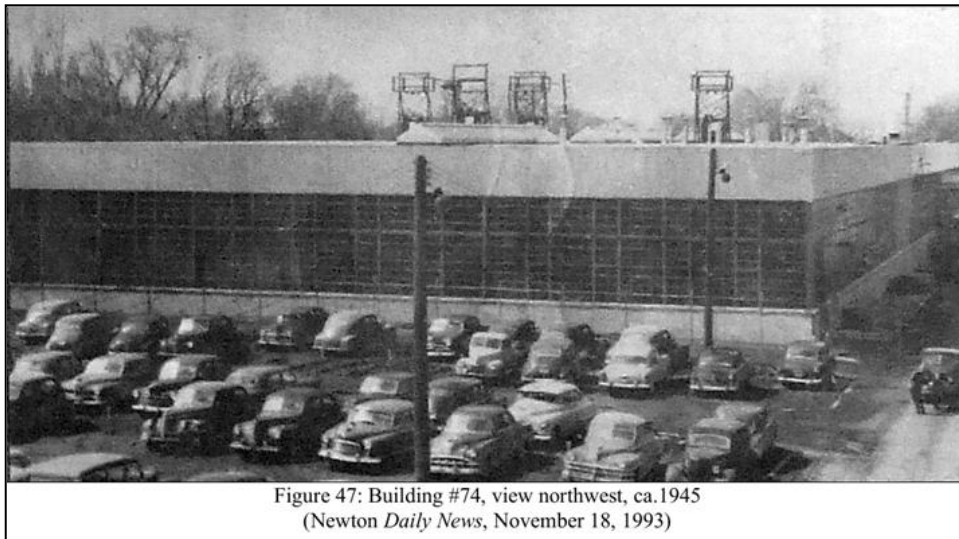


Figure 66. Building 74 is shown here in its original appearance. Note the large ribbons of industrial windows. Source: Newton Daily News, via Newton Enterprises LLC 2014:32).

Despite the fact that 1953 sales were expected to at least equal those of 1952, Maytag fell from its place as the top seller of washing machines in the nation around this time. The Whirlpool Corporation's sales exceeded Maytag's for the first time in 1951, a victory that newspaper reporters and even company President Fred Maytag II credited to the fact that Whirlpool began making an automatic washing machine in 1946 while Maytag began making one in 1948 (Des Moines Tribune 7/14/1955:12; The Des Moines Register 10/16/1954:4).

The year 1955 saw juxtaposition in the celebration Maytag's nine-millionth washing machine against another strike. The 1955 strike began at midnight on September 1 and revolved around wages. Picketing began outside the factory and only employees who worked in the offices went into their jobs. Workers finally returned to their jobs on November 7. Ultimately, the company and the union agreed to a very similar wage increase as the company had proposed midway through the strike on September 30. The company called it a "25-cent package," and it offered employees "a minimum wage increase of 6 cents hourly, adjustments of wage 'inequities,' addition of a seventh paid holiday, Good Friday, and improved pension, insurance and vacation benefits" (McDowell 2007:44; The Gazette 11/7/1955:2; The Des Moines Register 3/23/1955:6; Carroll Daily Times Herald 10/14/1955:12; The Des Moines Register 10/1/1955:1,8; The Des Moines Register 10/9/1955:15; The Des Moines Register 9/2/1955:1; The Des Moines Register 11/6/1955:17).

Other industrial developments around this time continued at Plant No. 1, which still housed research and development facilities and offices. Though washing machine production shifted more and more to Plant No. 2, plenty of parts were fabricated at Plant No. 1 as well. Some of the product development made there around this time included: the 1956 "Halo of Heat," which was their first automatic dryer, and the 1958 coin-operated

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laundromat washing machine, the first of its kind. These developments continue to demonstrate the invention and industry aspects of Plant No. 1 through this period.

At the beginning of 1957, Maytag manufactured their ten millionth washing machine. In August of that year, the company hired 140 more employees, though a majority worked at Plant No. 2 on automatic washers and dryers. This was a year that Maytag unveiled another innovative washer and dryer series, the Super Highlander. This series was notable because the dryer measured the needed drying time instead of requiring the person doing laundry to manually set the dryer timer. This dryer also had a button that started it, instead of the dryer restarting automatically after the door was opened and closed in the middle of the drying cycle. The 1957 washer offered "pre-wash and soak cycles and an automatic fabric softener dispenser" (The Newton Daily News 1/29/1965:12).

In January of 1958, the company ceased manufacture of their non-automatic washing machines and subsequently laid off about 400 workers. This greatly impacted the work done at Plant No. 1. In April, 290 additional employees were laid off because the company was producing too many automatic washers and dryers for the demand. This was much more of an impact at Plant No. 2. The company reinvested in marketing and advertising around that time and by June was able to bring back about 250 people. Over time, some more workers were brought back in the following months, and in August 150 more employees returned to work. 1,500 employees staged a walkout on August 20, that same month, over "work standards," which the employees had petitioned the company to correct but which remained unchanged. The union did not approve the walkout and both the company and the union stated that it went against the existing, negotiated contract. The walkout was short-lived, as the group decided to return to work the following day. As a consequence of the walkout, the company fired nine employees who they deemed to be the leaders, laid off twelve for a week, and around 200 of their employees received a cautionary letter. Meanwhile, the union stated that they would review these actions and determine whether they thought the company acted justly (The Daily Nonpareil 8/10/1957:4; Des Moines Tribune 10/3/1957:14; The Greene Record 1/2/1957:2; The Sioux City Journal 10/5/1957:6; Des Moines Tribune 10/31/1957:44; The Sioux City Journal 1/9/1958:16; The Gazette 4/14/1958:20; Des Moines Tribune 8/15/1958:5; The Sioux City Journal 8/21/1958:28; The Des Moines Register 8/21/1958:3; The Des Moines Register 8/30/1958:1; Newton Enterprises LLC 2014:106-107).

In 1958, the company expanded its headquarters office facility, Building 20 (extant, contributing), with a large addition, a modernization of its interior, and the application of a modern shell façade (Figure 67). The project cost around three million dollars, and it required the demolition of the remaining One Minute Washing Machine factory buildings. The contract for construction went to Arthur H. Neumann and Bros. Inc. of Des Moines. Instead of demolishing the old office buildings, they were worked into the design. The new building served as a new corporate headquarters office. One newspaper article described some of the details of the structure: "The exterior is of huge sculptured, pre-cast panels with Italian mosaic trim. It is one of the most modern and versatile office buildings in the Midwest" (The Des Moines Register 1/10/1960:160; Des Moines Tribune 6/12/1958:16; The Monroe County News 6/9/1958:6; Newton Enterprises LLC 2014:108). The entrance also had a sixty-foot, cantilevered canopy that has since been removed (The Des Moines Register 1/10/1960:160).

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Figure 67. A 1958 architect's drawing of the newly refinished and expanded Maytag Company headquarters, also known as Building 20, published in the Des Moines Tribune, June 12, 1958. Page 16.



Figure 68. Circa-1960 aerial photograph of the Maytag plant, including the 1958-renovated Building 20, looking west-southwest. Source: David and Judy Shedlock Postcard Collection, published at IAGenWeb.org/Jasper, 2017 and accessed March 2025, used with permission.

Maytag was still going strong in terms of sales through the dawn of the 1960s. The factory complex was documented in the above aerial photograph (Figure 68), and in a number of other photos that celebrated its role within the community. At that point, the Maytag family was still in charge and were prominent within the community. However, in 1962, company President Fred Maytag II passed away after leading the company for twenty years as president and two years as board chairman. After his death, the Maytag family ceased leadership of the company (The Daily Nonpareil 11/5/1962:2; Newton Enterprises LLC 2014:110). This also

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marks a period of changing emphases within the corporate leadership of the company. 1962 saw the Maytag Company break into the European market more earnestly. They opened "sales subsidiary headquarters" in Brussels, and in 1964 began manufacturing in West Germany. The German manufacturing interest consisted of three different plants and was the result of a partnership with Homann Werke, a company in Wuppertal. The resulting company was called Homme-Maytag GmbH (The Newton Daily News 1/29/1965:12).

In 1964, Maytag announced a new washing machine and dryer. This new series was an improvement on the Super Highlander line of 1957. The improvements made from that version included a built-in control for how much water was used per washer load and a selection of new color options for washers and dryers in "coppertone, turquoise, and yellow" (The Newton Daily News 1/29/1965:12; Newton Enterprises LLC 2014:110). In 1964 the company saw a total of \$120,769,510 worth of sales, a new record (The Des Moines Register 3/6/1966:10). Other new products announced in the 1960s were dishwashers that entered the market in some areas of the country in 1966. Additional improvements were made to washing machines and dryers in 1966 that made the dryer smaller with the same load capacity and washing machines capable of washing more than previous models. Moreover, in 1968, the Porta-Dryer-115V became available and was designed for smaller living spaces such as apartments or places without sufficient electrical hookup for an ordinary clothes dryer. This dryer could be plugged into any 115-volt outlet instead of the 220-volt outlets usually required by dryers, and it was smaller in size. The Maytag Company introduced a washing machine following the same concept in 1970. The research and development of these new products and some of the parts production were still conducted at Plant No. 1, though assembly and finishing occurred at Plant No 2. Plant No. 1 still maintained the status of corporate headquarters as well (The Des Moines Register 3/6/1966:10; Newton Enterprises LLC 2014:110; The Des Moines Register 1/7/1968:66; The Des Moines Register 3/25/1970:17).

In 1965, approximately six million dollars' worth of planned construction and improvements were announced. The projects included replacing the power plant at Plant No. 1—Building 82 took its place, (extant, contributing)— and an addition to Plant No. 2 for the painting department. In 1967, a plan for almost doubling the size Plant No. 2 was announced. Austin Co. of Des Plaines, Illinois did that addition there (The Newton Daily News 1/29/1965:12; Des Moines Tribune 12/14/1967:39).

On January 22, 1971, around 2,500 workers went on strike because the Maytag and the union again could not agree on their contract. While the company offered to increase pay by ten percent, employees were concerned that the way the terms of the contract read, wage increases would not keep up with the cost of living. Additionally, the salary for some workers was supplemented by pay according to workers' productivity, and workers wanted to do away with that practice. Other complaints involved issues with insurance and other benefits. The strike took place at all the plants: No. 1, No. 2, and the Hampton plant. The employees picketed outside the factories in groups of forty to fifty (Des Moines Tribune 1/22/1971:1; Des Moines Tribune 1/23/1971:14). One newspaper stated: "effects of the strike are being felt in Iowa counties all the way to the Missouri border," and one businessman described the ripple effect of that, by saying "You take a half-million-dollars weekly payroll out of circulation and it's bound to have an effect" (The Des Moines Register 2/21/1971:15). The strike dragged on until June, negatively impacting the economy in Newton and the surrounding region. When the factory workers went on strike, around 1,000 workers who were not union members remained working. However, the company gradually was forced by sluggish sales and disruptions in their process to lay off some of these workers as well. Around 300 people were laid off that May, but on June 18, the company and the union came to an agreement. Some union workers were happy with the outcome, while others felt that they had not achieved the results that they hoped for. The company agreed to around a forty-four cent pay raise, as well as subsequent raises to ensure that workers were able to afford life necessities. Retirement plans and other benefits were also improved. Although the strike lasted for 150 days, the company still managed to sell \$130 million worth of appliances in 1971 (The Des Moines Register 2/21/1971:11,15; The Courier 4/1/1971:25; The Des Moines Register 5/7/1971:14; The Des Moines Register 6/19/1971:1,3; The Des Moines Register 1/9/1972:136).

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By 1974, Maytag's position as a washing machine maker continued to slide. General Electric and Whirlpool each made over a billion dollars in sales compared to Maytag's \$227 million in 1973. However, the Maytag Company emphasized the quality and durability of their products, carving out a niche as a higher-end more dependable product relative to the competition. Their marketing campaigns echoed that goal, with commercials calling themselves "The Dependability People" and a decades-long advertising campaign that featured the Maytag Man, a repairman who found himself with so little to do when Maytag products needed so few repairs. As the company CEO at the time Daniel Krumm stated: "We're never going to be the biggest, so we have to be the best" (The Des Moines Register 9/22/1974:30).

Toward the end of 1974, washing machine sales decreased further. This led to another period in which factory operations were reduced to three days a week. This reduction was followed by layoffs. First, a group of 300 employees was let go in November. Then, another 350 were let go the following January. All of this led to a depletion of funds that the company had set aside to provide aid to laid-off workers. As a response to this, workers who were still employed at the factory each contributed ten cents an hour from their personal paychecks into the fund. In April, the company began rehiring workers back to the factory, starting with a group of only thirty-five people. By September, the company rehired all those laid off employees and hired an additional forty (Des Moines Tribune 11/7/1974:1; Des Moines Tribune 1/15/1975:1, 9; The Des Moines Register 4/11/1975:7; The Des Moines Register 9/20/1975:30).

The 1980s saw the Maytag Company shifting further from primarily being a washing machine manufacturer to manufacturing or acquiring companies that manufactured a wider variety of household appliances, ranging from stoves to vacuums. In 1980, Maytag acquired the Hardwick Stove Co. of Cleveland, Tennessee. This acquisition opened up the stove market to Maytag, although the company chose to continue manufacturing the stoves under the Hardwick name at that time (The Quad-City Times 7/28/1980:18; Des Moines Tribune 7/20/1981:4). Maytag added to their stove manufacturing by acquiring Jenn-Air Corp. Hardwick focused on manufacturing gas stoves, while Jenn-Air's primary product was electric stoves, giving Maytag entrance into each market. In 1982, Maytag's sales totaled \$440,800,000, which company believed was aided by their new acquisitions (The Gazette 4/30/1982:30; The Des Moines Register 2/2/1983:25).

While the company was adding new products, they also were discontinuing the manufacture of their wringer washer which was successful for so long. However, the company planned to still offer their customers parts that they might need to make repairs on the wringer washers which the company had previously sold. This was an additional loss of production at Plant No. 1 (The Sioux City Journal 11/27/1983:18).

In 1984, Maytag closed their plant in Hampton, Iowa and replaced it with a plant in Jefferson City, Missouri, where wages would not be subject to union negotiations or to Iowa's higher wage and benefits minimums (The Des Moines Register 3/2/1984:15; Iowa City Press-Citizen 2/24/1984:6; The Des Moines Register 2/24/1984:15; The Des Moines Register 5/10/1985:1). This event is reflective of the changing corporate philosophy and increasing interest outside Iowa.

Maytag continued to grow its appliance lines through the acquisition of Magic Chef Inc. from Cleveland, Tennessee in 1986. Through this addition, Maytag owned a company which focused on the manufacture of refrigerators. Instead of purchasing the company in the usual manner, the deal was conducted through a stock trade: "Maytag would trade 1.671 shares of its common stock for each of Magic Chef's 9.56 million common shares outstanding" (The Des Moines Register 3/25/1986:15). In the Spring of 1988, receipts continued to slow, and production outpaced sales. Maytag closed their Newton production plants for a week in the beginning of April. Layoffs followed in late April, although the number impacted by this is not certain (The Des Moines Register 3/31/1988:15; The Des Moines Register 4/7/1988:28; The Sioux City Journal 4/22/1988:7).

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The Plant No. 1 campus saw continued change through this time. Most notably, Buildings 17 and 18 were given modern exteriors and nearly complete interior remodeling in 1988 (Figures 69 and 70), this coincided with their conversion to offices for the expanding conglomerate that the Maytag Company had become. They were termed Maytag's global headquarters. From that decade onward, other buildings at Plant No. 1 saw continued changes. Many other buildings and structures were removed from the complex. Further periods of significant demolition at Maytag Plant No. 1, described in the alterations section above, occurred in 1993 and 2007.



Figure 69. Aerial photograph of the Maytag Plant No. 1 circa 1986, looking southwest, not long before the major modification of Buildings 17 and 18. Note the additions on the east side of Building 18 that have also been removed. Source: Newton Enterprises LLC 2014:113.



Figure 70. Architectural rendering of the façade covering project of Buildings 17 and 18. Source: Narrative Part 1 and *Maytag Bulletin*, June 2, 1988.

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In early 1989, Maytag acquired Hoover, a vacuum manufacturer, from the Chicago Pacific Corporation, a company that was established from the liquidated remains of the bankrupt Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad after the railroad went bankrupt. With the acquisition of Hoover, Maytag also obtained the company's \$210 million debt. Hoover had a large foreign market share, and Maytag expected this to help expand their sales in Europe and beyond. The Hoover Company had factories in Scotland, Wales, Australia, Canada, France, Mexico, Portugal, and Columbia at the time that the sale took place (The Des Moines Register 7/2/1989:51; The Gazette 10/25/1988:28; The Des Moines Register 1/27/1989:17; The Des Moines Register 1/25/1989:13).

In 1990, Maytag decided to stop making dishwashers in Newton and to construct a new plant in Jackson, Tennessee. Despite this move, company leaders were hopeful that other production needs would lead to the retention of all workers from that department. However, the union expected that around 300 people would be out of work due to this move. Unfortunately, sales declined later that same year, and indeed, the company closed Newton production a week in October, a precursor for their layoff of 138 people in November (The Daily Nonpareil 4/25/1990:10; The Sioux City Journal 11/19/1990:4). Sales continued to lag through 1993, when Maytag found itself in damage control mode. The company had a European Hoover ad campaign that promised two discounted plane tickets (as low as \$150) to customers who bought Hoover products. The company suddenly found itself facing around 200,000 people who claimed to have made purchases and were inquiring about tickets. They also faced difficulties coming from the travel agencies they had planned to work with. To remedy this, save face, and make good on their advertised promise, Maytag eventually purchased over 100,000 tickets. The company estimated that this would cost them thirty-million dollars (The Des Moines Register 4/28/1993:29).

In 1993, Maytag partnered with the Des Moines Area Community College. Maytag donated Building 74 to the community college, although the agreement allowed Maytag to continue to use part of the building for professional development and training. This training was in line with the college's plan to use the building as a polytechnic campus. The college undertook extensive program of updating the building interior to accommodate these uses. The college also modified the exterior of the building with modern fenestration and dryvit paneling. The college received additional buildings in 2016, as discussed below (The Des Moines Register 12/17/1992:19; 11/19/1993:30).

Toward the end of 1993, Maytag planned a new factory for the manufacture of a new washer and dryer line that they designed to use less water and less power. Maytag considered Newton and Herrin, Illinois as potential sites for the factory. State Agencies and the City of Newton, again wanting to keep this top employer in the state and city, worked to find grants and tax incentives that would keep Maytag in Newton. Additionally, the county board of supervisors and the Iowa Interstate Railroad, which had since taken over the Rock Island Line's trackage through the city, agreed to build a site for railroad loading and unloading, as well as incoming shipment storage which would benefit Maytag, all in an effort to retain Maytag's presence here. This project cost \$2,500,000. Additionally, the union adjusted their contract that year to decrease the pay of incoming employees, a move which they estimated would reduce the amount that went into company pay checks by three-million dollars over three years (The Daily Nonpareil 11/10/1993:5; The Des Moines Register 1/20/1994:1, 3; The Courier 1/20/1994:22; The Des Moines Register 12/12/1993:15; The Courier 6/30/1994:34).

Maytag laid off around 150 total Newton employees in February 1996 due to a disparity between washer and dryer production and sales. However, as the year went on, sales climbed back up, and those workers returned to the plant on May 28 of that year. By 1997, Maytag broke their sales record with \$3,410,000,000 total sales (Iowa City Press-Citizen 2/19/1996:8; The Des Moines Register 5/9/1996:17; The Des Moines Register 2/6/1998:32). Maytag finished off the 1990s by buying two other corporations. The first purchase was of Blodgett Corp. from Burlington, Vermont in 1997. Maytag paid around \$93,500,000 for Blodgett Corp., which

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gave Maytag a market connection within the world of commercial appliances, specifically ovens and fryers. Continuing to grow their market in the commercial area, Maytag bought Jade Range of Los Angeles, California for about twenty-million dollars in 1999. Jade Range made and sold commercial grills and other cooking implements, as well as commercial refrigerators (The Des Moines Register 8/26/1997:16; The Des Moines Register 1/16/1999:34; The Sioux City Journal 2/19/1999:23; The Daily Nonpareil 1/16/1999:3; Newton Enterprises LLC 2014:15).

The period of significance for this district ends in 1975, fifty years before present. This is an arbitrary cut-off date that would allow for the re-evaluation and re-interpretation of younger resources and resources that were modified in the modern era. For example, buildings such as numbers 17 and 18 were heavily modified, inside and out, in the 1980s. Because of that, they can no longer represent their significances from the historic period, but the corporate growth, changing company emphases, and modernization that they do represent may be found to be significant and eligible in future years.

Associated Resources

The second half of the 20th century was a period of significant changes for the Maytag Company and for Maytag Plant No. 1. There were new construction projects, building removals, modification to the railroad tracks, landscaping, and parking lots (this period is when the development of parking areas known today began in earnest), and the extensive renovation and modifications that were conducted to Buildings 17, 18, 74, and 83. There was a period of building removals in 1993 that also impacted the built environment here.

These changes greatly reflected the global aspirations and activities of the Maytag Company, as former factory space was converted into modernized office space with building exteriors to reflect the modernization and globalization. Specifically, the extensive work done to Building 20 demonstrates a mid-century modern design and the work done to Buildings 17 and 18 represent a more international and corporate design. The new construction of the period is represented by Buildings 74, 82, and 83, though they have all been modified to greater or lesser degrees. Of them, only Building 82 retains historic integrity and is counted as a contributing resource.

Building 20 Expansion and Exterior Shell: This building began as a 1935 building that was built as offices; it was expanded, renovated, and given its current exterior in 1958. It served as corporate headquarters during very important periods of the company's timeline, including during the later parts of the Great Depression, the war-time manufacturing period, and during the second half of the 20th century, when the company continued to grow and diversify. It has served as offices for its entire lifespan, and though the second story remains unused today, area development organizations do use its first story as offices.

Building 74: Plans for this building were announced in 1951, and the contract was granted to Arthur H. Neumann and Brothers, Inc. The building was originally constructed for the manufacturing of tank treads as part of a war contract during the Korean War. The building underwent significant alterations in 1993 for use by the Des Moines Area Community College after being donated to the college by the Maytag Company. Part of the agreement between the Des Moines Area Community College and the Maytag Company was that the company would use areas of the building for employee training. One newspaper article from 1993 states that the building was "stripped to its skeleton and transformed into Des Moines Area Community College's new Polytechnic Campus" (Des Moines Tribune 3/13/1951:19; The Des Moines Register 12/17/1992:19; The Des Moines Register 11/19/1993:30).

Building 82: This building was built as a replacement for the former power plant on the site. It has steel siding, steel windows, and some other metal paneling dividing fenestration on its north side. It has concrete walls and foundation. The plant used the building for power generation initially. It was later stripped of most power-

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generating equipment, and today primarily serves as maintenance and equipment storage. The building does, however, still retain integrity and is counted as a contributing resource to this district.

Building 83: The original nucleus of building was built circa the late 1930s or early 1940s. It was purchased by Maytag from a car dealership company. According to a previous report on the Maytag Company, the building was constructed with privacy in mind and did not have many windows because it was intended for “high security planning” during periods of defense contracting and research and development. The building has undergone several significant additions and modifications in the modern era. It is non-contributing to the district (Iowa Geographic Map Server 2025; Newton Enterprises LLC 2014). Between 2021 and 2023, aerial photographs show that a large addition was made on the east side of the building (Iowa Geographic Map Server 2025).

Building 86: Plans for this building were announced in 1969. The contract for the construction of the structure went to William Knudson & Son, Inc. from Des Moines, while Brooks-Borg & Skiles, also from Des Moines, were the architects for the project. The building was constructed to be used as storage, as well as to create more space for use by the plastics and die-casting departments. The building has undergone significant alterations since its construction and is non-contributing (The Des Moines Register 10/11/1969:20; Newton Enterprises LLC 2014).

Dependability Square/ Plaza Landscape: This landscape site was begun in 1988, when the canopies appear to be from. It has undergone routine changes that continue through to the present day.

The End of the Maytag Company in Iowa and Modern Usage of the District, 2000 through Present

Maytag began the 2000s with leadership changes, several of their large buyers and retailers closing or facing bankruptcy, and the subsequent fall of their stock value. Despite that fact, in 2001, the opportunity arose for the company to buy the Iowa based Amana Appliances for \$325 million. Maytag CEO Leonard Hadley noted that this acquisition had been pursued at least as early as 1984, as Amana Appliances was best known for their household refrigerators, and Maytag wanted to expand into that market more for some time (The Courier 11/2/2000:4; The Des Moines Register 7/7/2000:24; The Gazette 6/6/2001:1; Newton Enterprises LLC 2014:15). In 1996, one newspaper article echoed an earlier 1938 article in stating: “The town called Newton is really Maytag” (The Des Moines Register 9/1/1996:43). Maytag had been Newton’s largest and most influential employer for almost a century to that point. But, because of lagging demand, Maytag continued their pattern of layoffs through the early part of the decade. 420 workers were laid off in 2002. 170 workers were laid off in February 2004. Another 110 people were laid off that April. This constituted a total of one-third of Maytag’s Newton workforce. While Maytag’s sales were doing well, the products manufactured at Newton were not the top sellers among their diversified holdings (The Des Moines Register 4/23/2004:35). In 2000, the population of Newton was 16,000 people, while Maytag employed around 3,648. One article suggested that over a ten-year period, Maytag spent around \$300 million which helped better their community both through their expansions of their plants and through their support of education and improvement projects. However, around this time, rumors had already begun to circulate that the factory might get shut down, and Newton knew that if they wanted to survive as a city, they needed to move away from their economic dependence upon Maytag (The Des Moines Register 9/1/1996:43; 6/29/2000:29).

In June 2004, negotiations between Maytag and the union came to a standstill yet again. The primary concerns were healthcare and retirement benefits. On June 10, the union called a strike at the Newton plants. Around 1,525 workers went on strike and were joined by around 700 people who were recently laid off. The company was also reducing the number of salaried workers at the Maytag plants, and the company could pay lower prices for labor and salaried work in other states and abroad. On July 2, a contract was agreed upon, and the workers returned to the plant on July 6. The strike led to around five million dollars in losses for the company; however, thirteen-million dollars per annum in savings were expected due to the terms of the new company

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and union agreement (The Des Moines Register 6/11/2004:1; The Des Moines Register 6/12/2004:1, 15; The Des Moines Register 6/22/2004:224; The Des Moines Register 7/2/2004:6; The Des Moines Register 7/13/2004:220; The Gazette 7/24/2004:18; Newton Enterprises LLC 2014:15). Maytag ended 2004 with nine million dollars in losses.

In 2005, Ripplewood Holdings and Whirlpool made offers to buy Maytag, while the people of Newton watched uncertainly, wondering whether the factory would remain open if the company was sold. In August of that year, Maytag agreed to the sale to Whirlpool who offered to buy Maytag's stock for twenty-one dollars per share, around \$2.7 billion total or \$2.6 billion if Maytag's debt was deducted from the total. Whirlpool waited to announce their plans for the Newton plants, but some people speculated that the Newton plants would be shut down in favor of non-union locations. The sale of Maytag to Whirlpool was completed on March 31, 2006. In May, Whirlpool announced that it would eventually close the Maytag plants in Newton. Their plan was to reduce the remaining workforce of 1,700 people by 100 people each month. By October 2007, the Newton workforce was down to 650 people, and the scheduled last day of washing machine manufacturing was October 25. After that, 100 workers remained in the factory assisting with the remaining work that needed to be completed in order to properly close the factory. This last group of workers ended their tasks on November 30 (The Des Moines Register 5/8/2005:30; The Des Moines Register 7/23/2005:100; The Des Moines Register 8/22/2005:53; The Des Moines Register 3/30/2006:6; The Daily Nonpareil 4/2/2006:16; The Daily Nonpareil 6/25/2006:14; The Des Moines Register 10/21/2007:32; The Des Moines Register 11/30/2007:33). Several Maytag Plant No. 1 buildings were demolished in 2007.

When it was announced that Whirlpool was closing the Newton plants in 2006, the city tried to look to the future. One person who worked for Maytag summed up the presence of Maytag in Newton by calling it: "Newton's greatest asset, but also its greatest liability in terms of economic development. The payroll was the town's lifeblood, but the presence of a large manufacturer paying high wages tends to discourage other employers from considering the location" (The Des Moines Register 5/11/2006:16). While Newton did not have the same number of jobs that it had when Maytag was at its peak with 4,000 workers, by 2016, Newton managed to accumulate around 1,750 new job opportunities, similar in number to the remaining jobs when the factory closed. The new major industry in Newton which brought in those jobs was wind energy (The Des Moines Register 11/1/2016:A4; The Daily Nonpareil 10/27/2007:9).

The closure of Maytag was a devastating blow to the city's economy initially, with the unemployment rate in Jasper County jumping from 5.5% in 2006 to 9.2% in 2007. However, the city began trying to bring in new employers, and by 2012 had seven new companies: Springboard Engineering, Trinity Structural Towers, TPI Composites, Caleris, Walter G. Anderson, Iowa Speedway, and REG Biodiesel. These companies employed 1,295 people full time, as well as 360 part-time employees. The unemployment rate for Jasper County in 2012 was 5.6%. The 2024 unemployment rate for Jasper County was down to 3.1% (Iowa Workforce Development 2024; Newton City Council 2012:2.1). The exit of Maytag left a significant economic void in the community that local and state agencies and entrepreneurs have tried to fill in the period since. The entrance of the Des Moines Area Community College and adaptive re-use of the buildings in this district are examples of this; others have worked to fill the manufacturing buildings at the former Maytag Plant 2, on the northeast edge of the city, with other businesses; and large-scale economic development came with the establishment of the Iowa Motor Speedway, a NASCAR-ready racetrack, which opened in 2006.

Whirlpool still utilizes the Maytag brand (and some subsidiary brands) to this day, using the name on some models of its products, but none of them are produced in Iowa.

Associated Resources

This period marks the end of Maytag's ownership of the plant, its transfer of ownership to Whirlpool, then the plant's eventual closure, and transition into the varied uses it has today. There are a few modern buildings here

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that are not counted as eligible under Criteria Consideration G; they are listed below. This period also marked the large-scale removal of buildings from the complex with extensive removals happening in and around 2007. These removals, and the broader pattern of building modification have impacted the built environment here as well. By 2016, many of the Plant No. 1 buildings still lacked permanent new uses. At that time, the buildings were owned by Reza Kargarzedah, a private businessman from nearby Grinnell, Iowa. Kargarzedah gifted the complex to the Des Moines Area Community College. The gift had an approximately nine million dollar value, the most that any person had donated to the college at one time (Iowa City Press-Citizen 11/1/2016:A5). Buildings 16 and 50 have been developed into multi-unit apartments. Portions of Building 16, 17, and 18 are used for academic and commercial spaces. Buildings 1, 1A, and 2 are in the process of being repurposed for mixed usage.

Building 50: Building 50 was constructed in 2000 for the purpose of housing power generators. In the 21st century it was converted into its present function with a common area on the main level for apartment residents and a large loft on the second floor (Newton Enterprises LLC 2014:128; Jasper County Assessor's Office).

Garage, Picnic Shelter, Greenhouse: These resources are modern in age, dating to 2024 and 2025. They represent a component of the modern ownership and usage of the district that involves beautification, increased pedestrian walkability, and community accessibility.

Important Maytag Company Leaders

George W. Parsons: George W. Parsons was born on February 12, 1849, in Virginia. He came from a wealthy, slave-owning family, and his mother had ancestry dating to the original settlers of the Harper's Ferry region in modern-day West Virginia. His family moved to Iowa, settling in Malaka Township in Jasper County. Parsons worked on his family's farm, with a particular aptitude for grain threshing. This talent informed his business interests, and in 1891 he filed a patent for a self-feeding thresher. With the help of an associate, he founded the Parsons Band Cutter and Self Feeder Company. In 1893, Frederick L. Maytag bought a quarter share of the company. Parsons remained the superintendent of construction for the company until 1897. He remained a stockholder for the company for another year but sold his interest in 1898. Parsons continued to invent and patent new devices. His two most significant inventions were the Hawkeye Self Feeder, another threshing machine which was manufactured by his new company, Parsons, Rich, & Company. Parsons also patented a type of trench excavator, which he sold to the United State government during World War I. Parsons married Emma Failor in 1877, and the couple had three daughters. Emma passed away in 1884. In 1911, George married again, this time to Cora Scarth. He passed away on September 28th, 1922. Cora lived until 1961 (Findagrave.com 2010a; 2010b; The Davenport Daily Times 10/26/1911:9; Huebinger 1901:43; Newton Daily News 8/10/1957:100).

Fred L. Maytag: Frederick Louis "Fred" Maytag was born July 14, 1857, near Elgin, Illinois, the oldest boy of his family. His parents, Daniel W. and Amelia (Toeneboehn) Maytag were both German immigrants and had previously lived in Iowa. His family moved back to Iowa in 1868, settling near Laurel, in Marshall County. The farm they settled on there was, as of 2009, still owned by members of the Maytag family. By that point, there were nine other children in the family. Frederick started off working on his family's farm, learning quickly and eventually operating machinery like the threshing machine at age 16 (Horton et al. 2009: 348; Des Moines Tribune 3/26/1937:1, 10).

In 1880, Frederick Maytag left his family farm and began working at the implement dealing firm McKinley and Bergman of Newton. After about a year of working there, Maytag purchased a share of the company with savings from his \$50 a month paycheck and a \$2,700 loan from his father. In 1882, he married Dena Bergman, the sister of two of the other partners of the firm. After just over a decade of working at McKinley and Bergman, Maytag sold his interest in the company in 1891 and went into business for himself, purchasing a lumberyard

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(Horton et al. 2009: 348; Des Moines Tribune 3/26/1937:1, 10; Quad City Times 3/26/1937:2; Muscatine Journal 3/26/1937:1).

Frederick Maytag's first foray into what would eventually become his eponymous company came in 1893. Maytag became a quarter owner of the Parsons Band Cutter and Self Feeder Company, which manufactured attachments for threshing machines designed by the majority owner George Parsons. Maytag's acquaintance with these machines from his time working on his family's farm helped him improve Parsons' initial design. The company's initial capitalization was \$2,400, of which Maytag supplied \$600. The company was successful, and Maytag was able to sell his lumberyard in 1904, devoting himself full time to the manufacturing company. He gained full control of the company in 1909, renaming it to the Maytag Company. He expanded the line of products produced by the company, adding corn huskers and shredders to the line of agricultural devices and an electric swinging wringer for washing machines to the products they manufactured (Horton et al. 2009: 348; Des Moines Tribune 3/26/1937:1,10).

In the midst of this expansion, Frederick Maytag left the company for a time in 1910. During this time, he focused on other ventures, mostly automobile and railroad promotion. He was a major investor in the Maytag-Mason Automobile Company, the South Dakota Railway Company, and the Iowa Mausoleum Company, among other ventures. However, Frederick Maytag returned to his original company after about four years, having found little success in these other businesses (Des Moines Tribune 3/26/1937:1, 10; Quad City Times 3/26/1937:2; Muscatine Journal 3/26/1937:1). Soon after his return, Maytag introduced its first washing machine as it might be known today. This product was a small machine powered by a gasoline engine.

Frederick left the presidency of the company in 1921, handing over administrative duties and his title to his son, Lewis Bergman Maytag. However, Fred Maytag remained as chairman of the board and an active manager and promoter of the company. Despite no longer being the president, he took a version of the newest model on a show trip to the west coast to drum up business. That trip proved to be successful, as many subsequent orders for the washing machines came from western states (Des Moines Tribune 3/26/1937:1, 10).

Besides the Maytag Company, Frederick Maytag also divided his time between other public and private ventures. Over the course of his life, he served in various political and honorary offices. Beginning in the late 1880s, Frederick served on the Newton City Council. In 1901, he was elected to the Iowa Senate and was reelected again in 1906, serving until 1909 as part of the 29th and 33rd general assemblies. He served on the senate's appropriations committee and was appointed the state's first director of the budget. One of his signature pieces of legislation while in the Senate was a bill strengthening the investigative and punitive power of the state's labor commissioner. Maytag's last foray into politics was as mayor of Newton from 1919 to 1920. Both his tenure on the city council and as mayor were marked by focuses on public infrastructure, with expansions of city light, water, and paved roads (The Des Moines Register 4/8/1902:1; Des Moines Tribune 3/26/1937:1, 10; Muscatine Journal 3/26/1937:1).

While the company contributed much to Newton, some areas of Newton which bear the Maytag name were specifically funded by the family and not the company. One newspaper article describes the work that Fred Maytag did in Newton:

At the suggestion of his son Elmer, he built upwards of 400 homes in Newton, which he sold to workers between 1925 and 1930 on generous terms. He built the YMCA, a Salvation Army building, a city park and a swimming pool. He contributed substantially towards construction of the hospital, and he added to the impressiveness of the town square by building the Maytag Hotel there (The Des Moines Register 9/1/1996:60).

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Frederick Maytag was also a noted philanthropist. The success of the Maytag company generated him an enormous amount of wealth, and he used a portion of that to fund a variety of projects in Newton and other parts of Iowa. When he was on the city council, he used much of his own money to fund the building of the water plant, which he then sold back to the city at a loss. He also donated \$250,000 to build a park in Newton, complete with a swimming pool and bandshell, which remain on the site today. Maytag donated another \$250,000 to build a YMCA building in Newton, as well as the money to build a Salvation Army building. Outside of Newton, Frederick Maytag also supported various small liberal arts colleges in and around Iowa, donating to Coe, Monmouth, and Parsons Colleges and endowing a scholarship fund at Grinnell College. Maytag also donated widely to the churches of Newton, especially around Christmas. According to his obituary, Maytag was also instrumental in keeping four of Newton's banks open during the Great Depression (Des Moines Tribune 3/26/1937:1, 10). These undertakings helped contribute to the success of organizations and the economy in Newton and across the state.

In his later years, Frederick Maytag divided his time between Iowa and several other states. He bought a large estate known as Ceylon Court in Lake Geneva, Wisconsin; the main house there was actually a repurposed building from the Chicago World's Columbian Exposition, moved there by the previous owner. In 1936, Maytag also bought a winter home in Beverly Hills. He was also noted to spend much of his time on his son Elmer's property in Miami, Florida. Frederick Maytag died in 1937, from complications related to heart disease. He was 79. He and his wife Dena had two sons and two daughters; both their sons were involved in the family business and served as president of the company. In one final act of philanthropy, Maytag's will, estimated to be the largest estate ever bequeathed in the state of Iowa, included cash gifts for almost all of his employees and annuities for his surviving siblings and nieces and nephews (Des Moines Tribune 3/26/1937:1, 10; Waterloo Courier 4/7/1937:2; Muscatine Journal 3/26/1937:1; Horton et al. 2009: 348; Wisconsin Historical Society 2025).

Howard Snyder: Howard Snyder had a long career as Maytag's lead inventor. He was born November 28th, 1869, in Footville, Wisconsin. His early life is largely unknown. According to records of his life, he was originally a farmer by trade and spent his early career in Austin, Minnesota. He married Lettie Phillips in 1892. Snyder was recruited to join the Maytag Company in 1898, when Frederick Maytag met him on a trip to Austin and found that Snyder was a capable inventor who held several patents for farm machinery improvements. Maytag hired him as a salesman and engineer, and Snyder was involved in producing many of the new products of the company, including corn huskers, shredders, and even the original wooden washing machines. Records of patents he obtained appear at various points in local newspapers. In 1912, Snyder was elevated to head of the company's Experimental Department and began to research improvements to the company's washing machines full time. His efforts led to the aluminum tub washing machine design in 1919, which became the standard for all such domestic models. Snyder eventually elevated to a vice presidency of the Maytag Company, and he and founder F. L. Maytag grew to be close friends. Snyder died September 4th, 1927, from complications related to anemia. Comparatively little is known about Lettie Snyder and her life. However, one account suggests she had as strong an interest in mechanics and engineering as her husband. According to a 1911 newspaper article, she worked at that time as the salesperson for Cartercar in Newton. According to the article, Lettie was interested in the design and operation of the cars when they were introduced and so began to study them. When she had learned about their operation and was satisfied with the quality, she began selling them, apparently as a hobby rather than out of financial necessity. This interest came apparently after she had "conquered practically every field of commercialism" (The Des Moines Register 4/30/1911:21), including working at a forge making horseshoes. Lettie lived until 1960 (Findagrave.com 2018a; 2018b; The Des Moines Register 12/30/1903:3; 4/30/1911:21; Des Moines Tribune 10/4/1919:7; Waterloo Courier 9/5/1927:1; Newton Daily News 8/10/1957:137).

Elmer Henry Maytag: Elmer Henry Maytag was the oldest of Frederick Maytag's children. Born September 15, 1883, he grew up in Newton, attending the city's public schools. He then attended the University of Illinois for

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two years. After attending college, Elmer spent six years as a salesman for his father's company, traveling as far as South America for the company. In 1909, Elmer was promoted to treasurer, and in 1910, he married Ora Kennedy. The couple would eventually have four children. Elmer further rose up the ranks of the company, becoming the secretary and treasurer in 1920. In 1926, Elmer rose to the presidency of the Maytag Company, after his brother Louis Bergman Maytag resigned from that post. Elmer held the post until his death on July 20th, 1940, following complications from a heart attack (Horton et al. 2009: 348-349; Waterloo Courier 2/12/1910:3; The Des Moines Register 7/22/1940:1).

Elmer Maytag's biggest venture outside running the Maytag Company was dairy farming. Originally, he bought a Holstein dairy cow to provide milk for his family. By the time of his death, roughly two decades after that first cow, he had thirty-five farms comprising about 5,500 acres of land. His cattle were well renowned and won competitions across the United States and Canada. After Elmer's death, the Maytag family worked with Iowa State University researchers to develop a blue cheese made with the milk of these prize-winning dairy cows, a first for the style, which was mostly made with goats' milk at that point. The eponymous Maytag Blue Cheese is still produced today (Horton et al. 2009: 349; The Des Moines Register 1/21/1996:1J-2J).

Elmer Maytag was, like his father, known as a philanthropist. However, he disliked publicity, so many of his efforts were more low-key or were not known until after he died. For example, he was president of the Jasper County Savings Bank during the Great Depression and instructed the bank to act with extreme leniency towards all borrowers if they made a sincere effort to make any possible payments. As president of the Maytag Company, he paid employees out of his own pocket around Christmas in a particularly lean year during the Great Depression. He also built subsidized housing for employees and set up pensions for retired workers with five or more years of service (Horton et al. 2009: 349; The Des Moines Register 7/22/1940:1, 11).

Lewis Bergman Maytag: Lewis Bergman "Bud" Maytag was Frederick Maytag's second son and third of four children. He was born on August 24th, 1888, in Newton. He graduated from Newton High School in 1905. Lewis then attended Iowa State University, where he played for the school's baseball team. He graduated in 1910 with a degree in mechanical engineering. Upon graduating, Lewis took a job at his father's company; some reports suggest he worked at the Maytag Company in Newton, others say it was at the Mason-Maytag automobile factory in Waterloo, Iowa. Either way, much is made, both in reports of the time and ones after the fact, of Lewis beginning his career in an entry-level position at a company owned by his father. However, Lewis would ascend to a director role in 1911, only a year after his joining the company. By 1917, he was the Maytag Company's sales manager, and a year later he was named a vice president. Finally, Lewis took over the presidency from his father, Frederick Maytag, in 1921. In 1924, he had married Catherine Beckman, and the couple would eventually have four children together. Lewis stepped down from the presidency of the Maytag Company in 1926, in order to pursue other interests (Horton et al. 2009: 348; The Evening Times-Republican 5/26/1905:8; The Evening Times-Republican 7/8/1910:3; The Des Moines Register 1/28/1917:24; 8/9/1967:1,5).

Fred L. Maytag II: Fredrick (Fred) Louis Maytag II was born on January 8, 1911. Fred Maytag II was one of the sons of Elmer Maytag. Although at least part of his high school education took place outside of Newton at Culver Military Academy, Fred Maytag II still learned about the family business at a young age by working in the Maytag machine shop during summers. Fred Maytag II attended the University of Wisconsin until 1934, after which he became a Maytag sales representative. That same year, Fred Maytag II married Ellen Pray, and the couple had four children. In 1936, he became the vice president of the Maytag Company, and four years later became the president. During World War II, Fred Maytag II led the company as it underwent the conversion of the plant over to wartime manufacturing. Another major change that took place during his time as president of the company was the construction of the second Newton plant in 1948 and the beginning of the Maytag Company's automatic washing machine manufacturing (Iowa City Press-Citizen 11/5/1962:8; The Des

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Moines Register 11/5/1962:4; The Des Moines Register 12/1/1934:16; Quad-City Times 11/15/1962:19; The Des Moines Register 9/1/1996:60; The Des Moines Register 10/26/1954:4).

In addition to his involvement with the Maytag Company, Fred Maytag II was elected to the Iowa senate in 1947 and served until 1949. Later in life, he held the position of chairman of the Iowa Republican presidential conventions for both the 1952 and 1956 elections. In 1960, he represented the Iowa Republican Party at the Republican National Convention (Iowa City Press-Citizen 11/5/1962:8).

In 1960, Fred Maytag II became chairman of Maytag's board, a position that he filled until a few weeks before his death in 1962. While the Maytag Company was the primary company that he was associated with, Fred Maytag also served as a trustee, director, or president for other business concerns including Maytag Farms Inc., Maytag Company Ltd. in Canada, Iowa's Equitable Life Insurance Company, the Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Company, the Iowa Power and Light Company, and the Northwestern Bell Telephone Company. In 1959, Fred Maytag II died November 4, 1962 at the age of fifty-one after being diagnosed with cancer several years before (Des Moines Tribune 11/5/1962:22; Iowa City Press-Citizen 11/5/1962:8; The Daily Times 11/5/1962:14).

Archaeological Assessment

No archaeological survey was conducted as part of this nomination, and none was done with any prior inventory, survey, or study. Future archaeological work could be considered in the area of the former railroad sidings and in areas of demolished buildings and structures.

Comparable Resources in the State of Iowa

In terms of domestic product manufacturing, there are few resources in Iowa that exhibit such massive production or long-term operation. Maytag Plant No. 2, located on the northeast edge of Newton is one example. It was built in 1949 with a more modern manufacturing process in mind, reflective of a large, broad, and low construction design, rather than the multi-story brick factories that the contributing resources in this district reflect. It has a shared history with Maytag Plant No. 1 starting in that year through the closure of Maytag's Newton operations. Preliminary consideration was given to it as a non-contiguous part of a singular Maytag district in Newton, but its one-mile distance and resultant lack of visual cohesion dissuaded compilers from exploring that option. That complex of buildings may be found to be eligible as a standalone district in its own right, though the examination of its integrity and significances may take substantial further work.

In Davenport, 1441 Rockingham Road is a brick building that once housed a lesser-known washing machine factory. It retains some level of historic material, including brick masonry and metal windows, but intensive-level research would be required to determine its National Register eligibility. This may be found to be the nearest analog to Buildings 1, 1A, 2, and 16 within the subject district in terms of physical description.

The Amana Corporation plant in Middle Amana, Iowa County should also be considered as a comparable resource. This plant dates to 1940, though it did not enter the domestic appliance market until the 1960s. Another similarity it shares with the subject historic district is that it is a large employer in a small town that is near, but outside of a larger city or hub; middle Amana being outside Iowa City and Cedar Rapids, and Newton being outside Des Moines. The factory there is flat-roofed, low, and broad, much more like the Maytag Plant No. 2 than the Maytag Plant No. 1. Consideration of that factory location would also require intensive-level study.

Other resources that closely align with the period of significance and scope of operations at Maytag Plant No. 1 are of a slightly different ilk. The various John Deere factory locations in Iowa are certainly among them. These plants manufacture tractors, agricultural implements, and other equipment used in excavation, forestry, construction, and agriculture. The John Deere Waterloo works building in Waterloo, Iowa, contains some

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buildings of a historic nature that are worthy of intensive-level study. Other examples might include meat packing and food processing locations around the state, as with Sioux City where there were several, though many former meat packing plants across the state are non-extant (eg: Dubuque Packing Co., Dubuque, Iowa) or endangered (eg: Rath Packing Co., Waterloo, Iowa).

There are a few comparable NRHP-listed industrial historic districts and potential districts within the State of Iowa, though none yet revolving around a specific manufacturer in such a way as the Maytag Plant No.1. Also, these tend to be in Iowa's larger cities, where there is or was more diverse industry, relative to that in Newton. Some of the more notable industrial districts include the Dubuque Millworking Historic District (NRHP Ref. No. 08001030), the East Des Moines Industrial Historic District (NRHP Ref. No. 100001700), the Davenport Motor Row and Industrial Historic District (NRHP Ref. No. 100004113), Davenport's Crescent Warehouse Historic District (NRHP Ref. No. 03001290), and the Manufacturing and Wholesale Historic District in Burlington (NRHP Ref. No. 12000326). There are certainly others throughout the state that could be identified through various levels of survey.

Conclusion

The Maytag Plant No. 1 in Newton, Jasper County, Iowa represents an important part of Iowa's industrial history and invention history, under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places. The district's period of significance begins in 1905, when the oldest extant buildings were erected, and it ends fifty years before present, as its continued use through 1975 and even into the 21st century leave it without a clear, definitive end date. This cut-off may also allow for future re-evaluation of resources built or modified in the modern era. The state-level significance for industry is identified in several layers: as the company grew to one of Iowa's largest employers, its successes and failures were felt economically well beyond the city of Newton but across much of the state; it represents the largest, longest-tenured, and most significant industrial companies in the state that focused on domestic appliances for use in the home, while the other large industrial companies were geared towards agricultural machinery, food processing, and construction; these layers of importance rose to the forefront of the state's history in 1938 when Governor Nelson G. Kraschel personally oversaw labor negotiations between the union and the Maytag company and declared martial law to ensure peace between striking employees, union leaders, back-to-work supporting employees, Maytag management and corporate leadership, and local law enforcement and their actors. The Iowa National Guard kept the city under surveillance during this period and oversaw the peaceful re-opening of the factory upon the end of negotiations. The district is also eligible for invention, in that the decades of research and development that occurred here played an important role in the day-to-day domestic life of most people. Their numerous inventions incrementally changed the in-home washing and drying process, bringing the world to the modern washers and dryers that are known today. Examples are included in the sections above. Their inventions even modified out-of-home laundry, when they introduced the first coin-operated washers and dryers for laundromats. None of Iowa's manufacturers of domestic appliances had such a long or as significant tradition of invention and innovation that changed daily life for people across the nation or across the globe.

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- 1924 "Maytag Did \$6,00,000 Business Last Year." January 8. Waterloo, Iowa. Page 9.
1930 "F. L. Maytag Sees 1931 As Prosperous." December 20. Waterloo, Iowa. Page 2.
1931 "Take 700 Back to Work." January 16. Waterloo, Iowa. Page 2.
1931 "800 Return to Work." July 20. Waterloo, Iowa. Page 1.
1937 "Union Forecast Peaceful End of Strike in Newton." June 20. Waterloo, Iowa. Page 2.
1937 "Major Cities of Iowa Close Year of Improvements." December 21. Waterloo, Iowa. Page 16.
1947 "Maytag Will Make Parts at Hampton." December 2. Waterloo, Iowa. Page 6.
1971 "Newton, Hampton Feeling Effects of Maytag Strike." April 1. Waterloo, Iowa. Page 25.
1994 "Maytag Rejects Illinois Bid." January 20. Waterloo, Iowa. Page 22.
1994 "\$2.5 Million Approved for Maytag Facility." June 30. Waterloo, Iowa. Page 34.
2000 "Maytag Will Remain a Part of Iowa's Future." November 2. Waterloo, Iowa. Page 4.

The Daily Times

- 1942 "Newton Booms in Spite of Eclipse of Washer Making." May 21. Davenport, Iowa. Page 19.

The Daily Times

- 1904 "Opinions On Varsity Visit." March 29. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 7.
1938 "CIO Back to Work in Maytag Plant." August 4. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 1,2.

The Daily Nonpareil

- 1923 "Iowa Factories Are Enjoying a Period of Real Prosperity." May 6. Council Bluffs, Iowa. Page 1.
1927 "Sees Maytag Factory." August 2. Council Bluffs, Iowa. Page 7.
1936 "Chicago." March 9. Council Bluffs, Iowa. Page 2.
1938 "Kraschel to Arbitrate Maytag Feud." June 30. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 1.
1938 "Drivers Abandon Maytag Parts." July 19. Council Bluffs, Iowa. Page 1.
1938 "Don't Forget About Newton." October 31. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 4. 1941 "Maytag Boosts Wages 10 Pct." May 14. Council Bluffs, Iowa. Page 2.
1948 "Iowa Business: Maytag Announcement Starts Scramble." February 22. Council Bluffs, Iowa. Page 5.

Maytag Plant No. 1

Name of Property

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- 1950 "Maytag Employes Return to Work." July 28. Council Bluffs, Iowa. Page 5.
1957 "140 New Employes for Maytag Plant." August 10. Council Bluffs, Iowa. Page 4.
1962 "Newton Mourns Untimely Death of Fred Maytag, 51." November 8. Council Bluffs, Iowa. Page 2.
1990 "Tennessee Gets Maytag Plant; Union: Iowa to Lose 300 Jobs." April 25. Council Bluffs, Iowa. Page 10.
1993 "Maytag Eyes Iowa, Illinois Plants for New Washer Line." November 10. Council Bluffs, Iowa. Page 5.
1999 "Maytag Buys California Appliance Manufacturer." January 16. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 3.
2006 "Whirlpool Completes Acquisition of Maytag." April 2. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 16.
2006 "Fed Help Thin for Maytag Workers." June 25. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 14.
2007 "Century-old Maytag Factory Closes in Newton." October 27. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 9.

The Davenport Daily Times

- 1911 "Newton Young Couple Wedded in Davenport." October 26. Davenport, Iowa. Page 9.

The Davenport Morning Star

- 1897 "Strike at Newton." April 16. Davenport, Iowa. Page 2.
1897 "Newton Will Spruce Up." April 17. Davenport, Iowa. Page 2.
1902 "In the Iowa Assembly." April 8. Davenport, Iowa. Page 2.

The Des Moines Daily News

- 1911 "Are You Acquainted with Newton, Iowa?" August 25. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 16.

The Des Moines Register

- 1895 "Jasper County News." July 21. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 2.
1901 "Why Not More Iowa Factories?" April 21. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 19.
1902 "Recognize Labor Bureau." February 15. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 4.
1902 "Senate Proceedings." April 8. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 1.
1903 "Newton Courier." February 2. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 4.
1903 "Factories in Newton Thrive." August 6. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 2.
1903 "Iowa at Washington." December 30. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 3.
1909 "A Big Deal at Newton." November 3. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 7.
1911 "Woman is Auto Agent." April 30. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 21.
1916 "Maytag Doubles Output." June 11. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 36.
1917 "An Iowa Factory's Machines Wash the Whole Wide World." January 28. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 24.
1917 "An Iowa Manufacturing Center." December 19. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 6.
1920 "How the Maytags 'Moved Up on Broadway.'" February 8. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 41.
1923 "Maytag Ships 32 Carloads." July 4. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 10.
1923 "Washing Machines Sent by Mail Now." October 28. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 14.
1925 "New Foundry Is Completed." July 19. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 20.
1925 "Maytag Co. Is Building Wing on Home Plant." August 2. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 20.
1926 "Record-Breaking Solid-Trainload Shipments of Maytag Washers." Advertisement. Full Page.
September 28. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 3.
1932 "Maytag Calls 900 to Work." December 15. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 11.
1933 "Maytag Firm Recalls Force to Work Today." January 30. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 1.
1934 "F.L. Maytag, II, Marries in East." December 1. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 16.
1937 "2,500 Idle and One Man Goes Fishing." June 18. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 11.
1937 "Maytag Firm States Stand." June 22. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 14.
1937 "Newton Clerks Accept Pact." July 27. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 11.
1937 "Single Picket Rule Debated." August 20. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 3.
1938 "Pickets Patrol Maytag Factory." May 5. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 15.
1938 "Asks Company to Open Plant and Arbitrate." June 30. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 1.

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- 1938 "Take Pay Cut, Kraschel Asks." July 6. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 11.
- 1938 "Kraschel Gives Stand on Troops." July 8. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 1. 1938 "Women Form Picket Line at Maytag Plant." July 9. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 6.
- 1938 "Orders Arbitration at Newton." July 9. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 1.
- 1938 "Most Pickets Leave Plant." July 9. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 5.
- 1938 "Maytag Plant Resumes Production, First Time Since May 9." July 19. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 5.
- 1938 "Trucks Hauling Maytag Parts Halted on Highway." July 20. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 7.
- 1938 "Says 'Hungry People' Might Cause 'Riots.'" July 21. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 1.
- 1938 "U.S. Labor Board Defies Kraschel." August 3. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 1.
- 1938 "Maytag Plant to Open Today." August 4. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 1,4.
- 1938 "Group Flays Kraschel for Use of Guard." Des Moines, Iowa. Page 1.
- 1938 "A. F. of L. Group Hits Kraschel." Des Moines, Iowa. Page 3.
- 1940 "E.H. Maytag, Washer Firm Head, is Dead." July 22. Des Moines, Iowa. Pages 1, 11.
- 1941 "Union Asking Defense Work." June 26. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 16.
- 1941 "Maytag Halts 2 Departments." June 20. Des Moine, Iowa. Page 6.
- 1941 "Maytag to Make Bomber Parts." September 4. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 1.
- 1943 "Maytag Plant Adds Building." June 6. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 21.
- 1943 "Dedicate New \$100,000 Newton Foundry." July 26. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 4.
- 1943 "Newton---." November 21. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 23.
- 1944 "Maytag Plans New Building." March 7. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 14.
- 1945 "War Work First Maytag Declares." May 20. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 30.
- 1945 "Maytag Affected." August 17. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 5.
- 1945 "Week's Vacation at Maytag Plant." August 24. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 12.
- 1945 "7,000 Machines Are Sent to Dealers---Employment Hits 1,500 As Lines Role." October 14. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 11.
- 1949 "Maytag Open House to Mark 6 Millionth Washer." October 23. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 56.
- 1950 "760 at Maytag End Walkout." February 21. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 19.
- 1951 "Call Maytag Strike Over Wage Issue." July 1. Des Moine, Iowa. Pages 13, 15.
- 1946 "Use Three Shifts at Maytag Factory." October 20. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 50. 1952 "No Shortage of Appliances Maytag Says." January 11. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 17.
- 1954 "The Spectacular Story of Newton." January 3. Des Moines, Iowa. Pages 4, 5.
- 1954 "The Spectacular Story of Newton." January 3. Des Moines, Iowa. Pages 77-78.
- 1954 "Maytag's Battle to Regain Lead in Washer Industry." October 15. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 4.
- 1955 "Maytag Company Makes 9-Millionth Washer." March 23. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 6.
- 1955 "Newton Ponders Effects of Maytag Strike." September 2. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 1.
- 1955 "Israel Vows to Keep the Peace." September 9. Des Moines, Iowa. Pages 1, 5.
- 1955 "Maytag-C.I.O. Wage Parley in Stalemate." October 1. Des Moines, Iowa. Pages 1, 8.
- 1955 "Maytag." October 9. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 15.
- 1955 "Maytag Set to Resume on Monday." November 6. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 17.
- 1958 "Work Halts at Maytag in Walkout." August 21. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 3.
- 1958 "Maytag Fires 9 Blamed in Brief Strike." August 30. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 1.
- 1960 "Newton Is Home for Many Firms." January 10. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 160.
- 1961 "Newton Iowa, A Wise Investment for Industry." January 8. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 192.
- 1962 "Public Service Brought Awards." November 5. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 4.
- 1996 "Horse Gave Maytag a Leg Up in Business." September 1. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 60.
- 1966 "Maytag Co." March 6. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 10.
- 1967 "L.B. Maytag is Dead at 78." August 9. Des Moines, Iowa. Pages 1, 5.
- 1968 "Peak Sales, Outlook Fine at Maytag." January 7. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 66.
- 1969 "Maytag Project." October 11. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 20.
- 1970 "Maytag's Sales Strong as Industry Volume Slips." March 25. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 17.

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- 1971 "How Maytag Strike Hurts Newton, Area." February 21. Des Moines, Iowa. Pages 11, 15.
- 1971 "Will Lay Off 93 at Maytag Plant." May 7. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 14.
- 1971 "Vote to End Long Strike at Maytag." June 19. Des Moines, Iowa. Pages 1, 3.
- 1972 "Recover From Strike Loss." January 9. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 136.
- 1974 "Maytag: 'The Gutless Wonder' Build 'Em to Last." September 22. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 30.
- 1975 "Maytag Recall for 35 Workers." April 11. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 7.
- 1975 "Maytag Plans Worker Recall, New Hiring." September 20. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 30.
- 1977 "Iowa's 20 Biggest Employers." January 9. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 110.
- 1983 "Maytag Reports Sales at All-Time High." February 2. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 25.
- 1984 "Maytag to Close Plant in Hampton; Disparity in Wage Costs Blamed." February 24. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 15.
- 1984 "Krumm Says Maytag Co. Plans to Remain in Iowa." March 2. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 15.
- 1985 "Maytag Chief Touts Iowa, But Puts Plant in Missouri." May 10. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 1.
- 1986 "Maytag Buys Magic Chef, Eyes No. 3 Ranking." March 25. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 15.
- 1988 "Maytag Plant to Shut Down for a Week." March 31. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 15.
- 1988 "Maytag Predicts Weak Demand Will Lower Profit." April 7. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 28.
- 1989 "Debt-burdened Maytag's Credit Rating Is Lowered." January 25. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 13.
- 1989 "Maytag Buyout of Hoover." January 27. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 17.
- 1989 "Maytag and Hoover: Marriage of Two Household Words." July 2. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 51.
- 1992 "Newton Expects Positive Impact from New DMACC Campus." December 17. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 19.
- 1993 "Maytag Loses \$10.5 Million." April 28. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 29.
- 1993 "How Bad Is the Damage?" April 28. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 29.
- 1993 "Newton's Newest Face Is DMACC." November 19. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 30.
- 1993 "Newton Residents Hold Rally to Keep Maytag Jobs in Town." December 12. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 15.
- 1994 "Newton Wins: Maytag Picks Iowa Site." January 20. Des Moines, Iowa. Pages 1, 3.
- 1996 "Known the World Over." By Jay P. Wagner. January 21. Des Moines, Iowa. Pages 1J-2J.
- 1996 "Maytag to Recall 150 in Newton." May 9. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 17.
- 1996 "Horse Gave Maytag a Leg Up in Business." September 1. Des Moines, Iowa. Pages 43, 60.
- 1997 "Maytag to Buy Food-Products Manufacturer." August 26. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 16.
- 1999 "Maytag Will Buy Jade Range." January 16. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 34.
- 1998 "Maytag 'Hitting on All Cylinders.'" February 6. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 32.
- 2000 "Like Birds of a Feather." June 29. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 29.
- 2000 "Maytag Pins Its Hope on Top Models." July 7. Des Moines, Iowa. Pages 24, 41.
- 2000 "Iowa's Largest Employers." September 5. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 44.
- 2004 "Maytag Lays Off 110 Employees." April 23. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 35.
- 2004 "Maytag Workers Strike After Contract Talks Fail." June 11. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 1.
- 2004 "Lengthy Maytag Strike Feared." June 12. Des Moines, Iowa. Pages 1, 15.
- 2004 "Concerns Mount in Maytag Strike." June 22. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 224.
- 2004 "Maytag Workers Will Vote Today on New Contract." July 2. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 6.
- 2004 "Strike Over, Uncertainty Lingers." July 13. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 220.
- 2005 "Maytag Burdened by Interest Payments; International Sales Are Up." May 8. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 30.
- 2005 "Ex-Maytag Worker Trades Uncertainty for Peace of Mind." July 23. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 100.
- 2005 "Maytag Agrees to Buyout by Whirlpool for \$2.7 Billion." August 22. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 53.
- 2006 "Future of Maytag's Plants, Offices in Iowa Uncertain with Whirlpool." March 30. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 6.
- 2006 "Post—Maytag: Move Ahead Creatively." May 11. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 16.
- 2007 "An Iowa Historic Moment." October 21. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 32.

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2007 "Production Area's Last 100 Workers Say Final Goodbye to Maytag Today." November 30. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 33.

2016 "Gift." November 1. Des Moines, Iowa. Page A4.

Des Moines Tribune

1919 "Patents Issued to Iowans." October 4. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 7.

1921 "Newton Firm Slashes Washing Machine Price." August 19. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 9.

1925 "Maytag Favors Newspaper Ads." September 21. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 6.

1925 "Maytag Does 35 Millions of Business in '25." December 29. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 1.

1926 "Maytag Inspects New York Sign." July 2. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 4.

1926 "Two Train Washers." September 23. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 5.

1926 "Huge Maytag Shipment." October 11. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 7.

1927 "Iowa's Biggest Advertiser." November 2. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 11.

1930 "Maytag Firm's Earning Apparently on 1929 Level." April 24. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 37.

1930 "Maytag Makes New Washers." October 29. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 1.

1931 "Maytag Plant Employs 800." July 20. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 9.

1934 "New Orders Keep Maytag Co. Operating in 3 Shifts." February 7. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 11.

1935 "Under Construction in Newton." August 9. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 9.

1937 "F.L. Maytag, 79, Dies in California." March 26. Des Moines, Iowa. Pages 1, 10.

1937 "Pickets Patrol Maytag Plant." June 21. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 9.

1938 "Maytag Plant Workers Out." May 9. Des Moines, Iowa. Pages 1, 7.

1938 "350 Men Occupy Maytag Plant: Mayor, Sheriff Confer with Gov. Kraschel." June 23. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 1.

1938 "In Governor's Office, Maytag Parley Begins. View of Conference on Maytag Strike." July 1. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 1.

1938 "Three Seriously Hurt Before Militia Restores Quiet." July 20. Des Moines, Iowa. Pages 1, 6.

1938 "Guardsmen Patrol Street Near Factory." July 20. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 6.

1938 "What Has Happened." July 20. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 6.

1938 "Labor Board Stops Newton Hearing." August 1. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 1.

1941 "Maytag Unit in Brief Halt." August 6. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 17.

1945 "250 War Vets Work at Maytag Factory." December 14. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 12.

1948 "New Factory for Maytag." February 17. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 13.

1948 "A New Plant for Newton." May 4. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 4.

1950 "Once Hit by Depression, Maytag's Now Expanding, Prospering." August 2. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 13.

1951 "War Contract for Maytag Co." March 13. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 19.

1951 "All Is Quiet at Maytag's." July 2. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 5.

1955 "Washing Machine Industry Goes Through the Wringer." July 14. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 12.

1957 "Building Razing Contract Is Let." October 3. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 14.

1957 "Maytag Net Below '56." October 31. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 44.

1958 "Start Work on Building." June 12. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 16.

1958 "Maytag Recalls 130 Employees." August 15. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 5.

1962 "1911—Fred Maytag II—1962." November 5. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 22.

1967 "Maytag Plans Plant Additions." December 14. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 39.

1970 "Newton's 'Dead' Right Now—Everybody's Off on Vacation." July 8. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 3.

1971 "Newton Merchants Fear a Long Maytag Strike." January 22. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 1.

1971 "40 Pickets at Maytag." January 23. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 14.

1974 "Maytag Plans Shorter Week; 'Sales Decline.'" November 7. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 1.

1975 "Maytag Fund Goes Broke." January 15. Des Moines, Iowa. Pages 1, 9.

1981 "Its Reputation for Quality 'Wrings' Up Profit at Maytag." July 30. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 4.

1981 "Newton Knows It Has a Strong But Quiet Friend in Maytag." July 31. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 8.

Maytag Plant No. 1

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The Evening Times-Republican

- 1901 "Maytag Is Announced." March 26. Marshalltown, Iowa. Page 8.
- 1902 "Special Tax Bill Lost." March 4. Marshalltown, Iowa. Page 1.
- 1905 "Graduation at Newton." May 26. Marshalltown, Iowa. Page 8.
- 1910 "Emulates Teddy Jr." July 8. Marshalltown, Iowa. Page 3.

The Gazette

- 1932 "Plant Re-Opens." June 5. Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Page 19.
- 1937 "Maytag Factory Closed by Strike." June 18. Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Page 1.
- 1938 "Evacuate Plant." July 2. Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Page 1.
- 1938 "Kraschel Keeps Plant Shut." July 20. Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Pages 1, 2.
- 1938 "Kraschel Defends Maytag Stand in Face of Editorial." July 28. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 1.
- 1938 "Strike Creates Fall Issue with Kraschel in Middle." August 5. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 4.
- 1950 "Maytag Workers Return to Jobs." February 21. Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Page 14.
- 1951 "UAW Calls Maytag Strike." July 1. Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Page 4.
- 1955 "Terms of New Maytag Pact Are Revealed." November 7. Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Page 2.
- 1958 "290 Employes Laid Off at Maytag Plant." April 14. Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Page 20.
- 1982 "Maytag Reveals Plan to Acquire Jenn-Air Corp." April 30. Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Page 30.
- 1988 "Maytag Plans Takeover of Hoover Firm." October 25. Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Page 28.
- 2001 "Maytag Buys Amana." June 6. Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Page 1.
- 2004 "Maytag Posts Loss of \$41 Million." July 24. Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Page 1.

Globe-Gazette

- 1931 "Other Editors: A Favorable Sign." July 24. Mason City, Iowa. Page 3.
- 1932 "Open with Full Force." December 15. Mason City, Iowa. Page 23.
- 1937 "F.L. Maytag of Newton Dies." March 26. Mason City, Iowa. Page 37.
- 1937 "New Wage and Hour Contract Approved in Maytag Company." June 11. Mason City, Iowa. Page 8.
- 1937 "Begin Picketing Maytag Plant." June 21. Mason City, Iowa. Page 1.
- 1940 "Maytag, C.I.O. in Agreement." May 16. Mason City, Iowa. Page 4.
- 1951 "Maytag Plant Strike Okayed." June 29. Mason City, Iowa. Page 1.

Greene Iowa Recorder

- 1926 "Five Trainloads of Maytag Washers in One Shipment." October 13. Greene, Iowa. Page 5.

The Greene Recorder

- 1957 "Maytag Produces 10-Millionth Washer." January 2. Greene, Iowa. Page 2.

The Humboldt Republican

- 1947 "Governor Blue Guest at Newton Ceremony." November 14. Humboldt, Iowa. Page 2.

Iowa-City Press Citizen

- 1937 "Exploring the History of Iowa." March 15. Iowa City, Iowa. Page 12.
- 1938 "Call for Volunteers at Newton." July 8. Iowa City, Iowa. Pages 1-2.
- 1938 "Declare Martial Law in Newton." July 20. Iowa City, Iowa. Page 1.
- 1951 "Strike While Maytag Plant Has Vacation." July 2. Iowa City, Iowa. Page 10.
- 962 "Fred Maytag II, Head of Washer Firm, Dies." November 5. Iowa City, Iowa. Page 8.
- 1984 "High Wages Cost Iowa 100 Jobs at Maytag Plant." February 24. Iowa City, Iowa. Page 6.
- 1996 "Maytag Layoffs." February 19. Iowa City, Iowa. Page 8.
- 2016 "Developer Donates Former Maytag Buildings to College." November 1. Iowa City, Iowa. Page A5.

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The Iowa State Democrat

1898 "Makes Large Additions." September 1. Newton, Iowa. Page 1.

The Monroe County News

1958 "Work Starts on \$3 Million Maytag Building." June 9. Albia, Iowa. Page 6.

The Muscatine Journal

1937 "F.L. Maytag, Pioneer Iowa Industrialist, Dies at 79." March 26. Muscatine, Iowa. Page 1.

1938 "Guardsmen Halt Newton Riot." July 20. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 1.

1948 "Cities Scramble to Attract New Maytag Plant." February 21. Muscatine, Iowa. Page 1.

Muscatine News-Tribune

1905 "Week's Iowa Improvement Record." August 16. Muscatine, Iowa. Page 2.

The Newton Daily Journal

1913 "Contract Let For Maytag Co. New Building." October 20. Newton, Iowa. Page 1.

The Newton Daily News

1957 "Skunk River Sawmill is Start of Local Industrial Growth." By Cort Klein Jr. August 10. Newton, Iowa. Page 100.

1957 "Maytag—World Leader from Small Start." August 10. Newton, Iowa. Page 137.

1965 "Maytag Introduced New Line During 1964." January 29. Newton, Iowa. Page 12.

The Newton Herald

1896 "Will Build Next Year." December 25. Newton, Iowa. Page 1.

1897 "Parsons Feeder Works." December 31. Newton, Iowa. Page 1.

The Newton Journal

1912 "The Maytag Company Will Remain in Newton." December 11. Newton, Iowa. Page 2.

The Newton Record

1895 "May Building in the Spring." October 4. Newton, Iowa. Page 4.

1895 "Will Build Next Year." December 25. Newton, Iowa. Page 1.

Oelwein Daily Register

1931 "Maytag Puts 800 Men to Work." January 19. Oelwein, Iowa. Page 1.

1937 "Labor Situation in Newton." July 31. Oelwein, Iowa. Page 2.

1938 "Next Move of Maytag Strike Up to Kraschel." June 30. Oelwein, Iowa. Page 2.

The Opinion-Tribune

1897 "Iowa Patent Office Report." December 9. Glenwood, Iowa. Page 14.

The Quad-City Times

1937 "F.L. Maytag, 79, Wash Machine Builder, is Dead." March 26. Davenport, Iowa. Page 2.

1937 "Maytag Factory Strike Settled." June 23. Davenport, Iowa. Page 19.

1938 "Kraschel Ends Newton Strike NLRB Hearing." July 31. Des Moines, Iowa. Page 2.

1938 "Strikers Go Back to Work." August 4. Davenport, Iowa. Page 1.

1943 "Maytag Foundry Is Dedicated." July 26. Davenport, Iowa. Page 2.

1950 "Some Workers at Maytag Plant Are Back on Job." July 25. Davenport, Iowa. Page 19.

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- 1962 "Maytag's Will Filed in Court." November 15. Davenport, Iowa. Page 19.
1980 "Staid Old Maytag Puts Its Money on Stoves." July 28. Davenport, Iowa. Page 18.
1987 "Brammer studies new locations." August 23. Page 47. Davenport, Iowa.

The Sioux City Journal

- 1894 "Farmers Interested." October 11. Sioux City, Iowa. Page 3.
1925 "Maytag Advertising Is Proving Great Sales Booster." January 11. Sioux City, Iowa. Page 11.
1925 "Iowa Leader of National Industry Continues to Grow." June 28. Sioux City, Iowa. Page 36.
1927 "Facts About the New Maytag." November 10. Sioux City, Iowa. Page 11.
1928 "Maytag Offers Big Innovation." December 16. Sioux City, Iowa. Page 28.
1938 "Residents of Newton Enter Maytag Case." July 8. Sioux City, Iowa. Page 1.
1951 "Labor, Management Reach Agreement in Maytag Strike." July 19. Sioux City, Iowa. Page 3.
1957 "Maytag Will Wreck Row of Old Buildings." October 5. Sioux City, Iowa. Page 6.
1958 "Maytag Lays Off About 400 Employees." January 9. Sioux City, Iowa. Page 16.
1958 "1,500 Maytag Workers Stage Walkout." August 21. Sioux City, Iowa. Page 28.
1983 "Maytag's Wringer Washers Not Being Made Anymore." November 27. Sioux City, Iowa. Page 18.
1988 "Profits Down, Maytag Lays Off Workers." April 22. Sioux City, Iowa. Page 7.
1990 "Maytag Announces Layoffs." November 19. Sioux City, Iowa. Page 4.
1999 "Maytag Completes Purchase of Jade Range." February 19. Sioux City, Iowa. Page 23.

Waterloo Courier

- 1910 "Kenney[sic]-Maytag." February 12. Waterloo, Iowa. Page 3.
1927 "Onetime Laborer Dies as Official." September 5. Waterloo, Iowa. Page 1.
1937 "Maytag Leaves 3 Millions[sic] to Kin, Help and Friends." April 7. Waterloo, Iowa. Page 2.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested (Project # 43999)
 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:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State Agency
 Federal Agency
 Local Government
 University
 Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): Site Inventory No. 50-00959; HADB No. 50-009

Maytag Plant No. 1
Name of Property

Jasper County, Iowa
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 30.17

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage; enter "Less than one" if the acreage is .99 or less)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1	41.704053	-93.057949	3	41.701860	-93.057515
	Latitude	Longitude		Latitude	Longitude
2	41.703493	-93.057515	4	41.701860	-93.056606
	Latitude	Longitude		Latitude	Longitude

- 5 41.701517, -93.056606
- 6 41.701517, -93.057515
- 7 41.700565, -93.057515
- 8 41.700565, -93.062707
- 9 41.701705, -93.062707
- 10 41.702768, -93.060852
- 11 41.702994, -93.060387

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The Maytag Plant No. 1 Historic District is bounded to north by the Iowa Interstate Railroad right-of-way, formerly owned by the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad. It is bounded to the west by W 8th Street N, to the south by N 2nd Ave W, and to the east by W 4th Street N, except for the west 180 feet of the south half of Block 6 of Original Newton, which extends to the east of W 4th Street N. This incorporates all of the Synergy Addition and that southwest part of Block 6 of Original Newton, all within the corporate limits of the City of Newton, in Jasper County, Iowa.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary was drawn in such a way as to include all extant resources and grounds that were part of the Maytag operation here and constituted Maytag Plant No. 1. Plant No. 2 sits about one mile to the northeast of this district and was not included as a discontinuous part of the district for that reason.

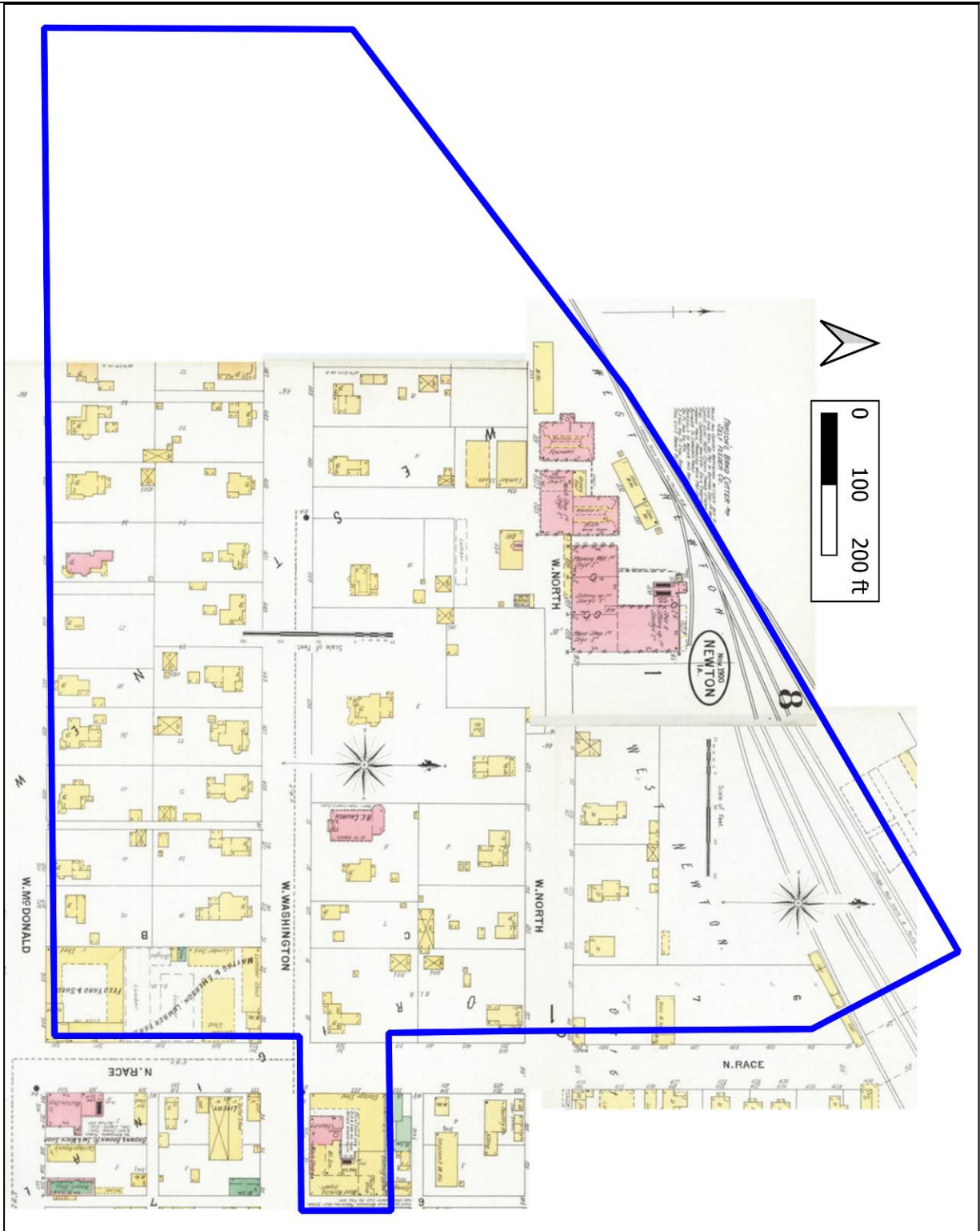
11. Form Prepared By

name/title Ray J. Werner, Elyse C. Nurenberg, Jacob Noble date 10/13/2025
organization Tallgrass Archaeology LLC telephone 319-354-6722
street & number 2460 S. Riverside Drive email ray.werner@tallgrassarchaeology.com
city or town Iowa City state IA zip code 52246

Maytag Plant No. 1
Name of Property

Jasper County, Iowa
County and State

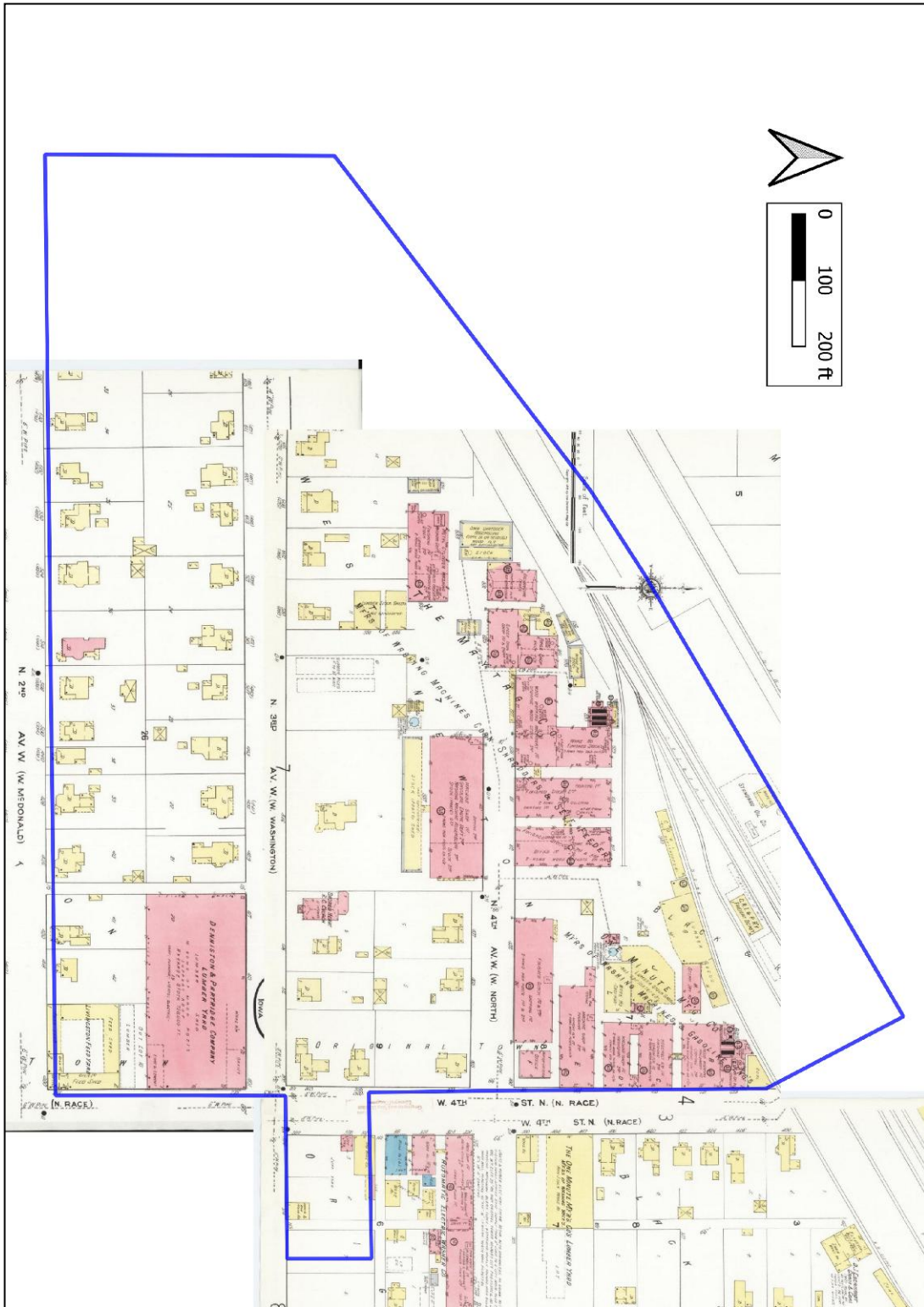
Additional Documentation



1900 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. Maytag Plant No. 1 boundary shown in blue.

Maytag Plant No. 1
Name of Property

Jasper County, Iowa
County and State



1918 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. Maytag Plant No. 1 boundary shown in blue.

Maytag Plant No. 1
Name of Property

Jasper County, Iowa
County and State



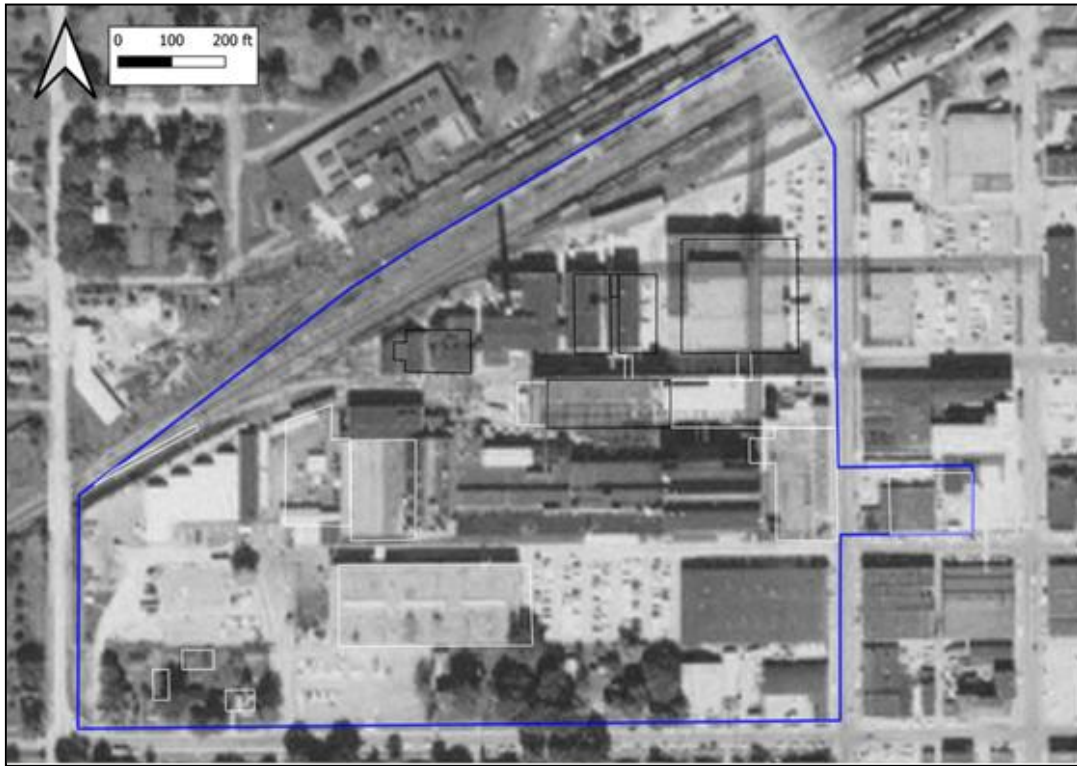
1930s historic aerial image of Newton, showing the district boundary (blue), contributing resources (black) and non-contributing resources (white).



1950s historic aerial image of Newton, showing the district boundary (blue), contributing resources (black) and non-contributing resources (white).

Maytag Plant No. 1
Name of Property

Jasper County, Iowa
County and State



1960s historic aerial image of Newton, showing the district boundary (blue), contributing resources (black) and non-contributing resources (white).



1970s historic aerial image of Newton, showing the district boundary (blue), contributing resources (black) and non-contributing resources (white).

Maytag Plant No. 1
Name of Property

Jasper County, Iowa
County and State



1980s historic aerial image of Newton, showing the district boundary (blue), contributing resources (black) and non-contributing resources (white).



1990s historic aerial image of Newton, showing the district boundary (blue), contributing resources (black) and non-contributing resources (white).

Maytag Plant No. 1
Name of Property

Jasper County, Iowa
County and State



2002 historic aerial image of Newton, showing the district boundary (blue), contributing resources (black) and non-contributing resources (white).



2007-10 historic aerial image of Newton, showing the district boundary (blue), contributing resources (black) and non-contributing resources (white).

Maytag Plant No. 1
Name of Property

Jasper County, Iowa
County and State



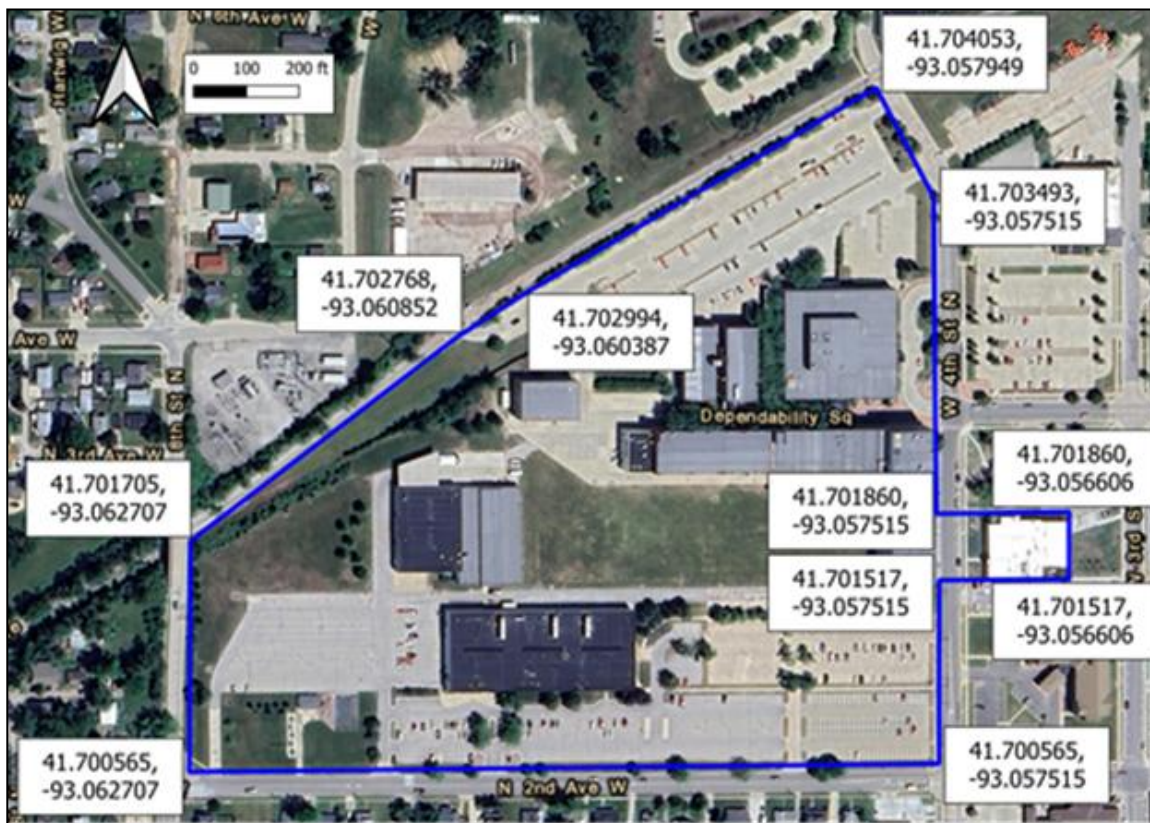
2016-18 historic aerial image of Newton, showing the district boundary (blue), contributing resources (black) and non-contributing resources (white).



Current Google maps satellite image, 2023, showing the district boundary (blue), contributing resources (black) and non-contributing resources (white).

Maytag Plant No. 1
Name of Property

Jasper County, Iowa
County and State



Current Google maps satellite image, 2023, showing the district boundary (blue) and GPS coordinates of its corners.

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs under separate cover. The size of each image must be 3000x2000 pixels, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and does not need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Maytag Plant No. 1 Historic District

City or Vicinity: Newton

County: Jasper **State:** IA

Photographer: Ray J. Werner, Tyrus Lankford, Tarah Marks

Date Photographed: 2/28/2025, 6/8/2025

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- Photo 1 of 28: North-facing façades of Buildings, 1A, and 2, looking south.
- Photo 2 of 28: Detail view of masonry and fenestration on east wall of Building 1, looking west.
- Photo 3 of 28: Interior view on top story of Building 1, looking south.
- Photo 4 of 28: Interior view of lowest level of Building 1, looking northeast.
- Photo 5 of 28: Interior view of Building 2 first story, looking south

Maytag Plant No. 1

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Photo 6 of 28: Interior view of Building 2 second story, looking northwest.

Photo 7 of 28: South wall of Building 16, looking southeast.

Photo 8 of 28: Interior view of one apartment space, 1st Story, Building 16, looking north.

Photo 9 of 28: North and east walls of Building 17, Skywalk/Building 98, and part of Dependability Square, looking southwest.

Photo 10 of 28: Interior hallway in Building 17, looking south.

Photo 11 of 28: East wall of Building 18, looking west.

Photo 12 of 28: Interior view of Building 18, in southeast corner lobby, looking south

Photo 13 of 28: Interior view of an upper story office space in Building 18, looking north.

Photo 14 of 28: East façade of Building 20, looking west-northwest.

Photo 15 of 28: Detail view of aggregate concrete exterior material, tile covering between windows and aluminum windows on west wall of Building 20, looking east.

Photo 16 of 28: Interior lobby of Building 20 from main/east entrance, looking west.

Photo 17 of 28: West and south sides of Building 50, looking northeast. Building 16 is behind it.

Photo 18 of 28: South wall of Building 82, looking north.

Photo 19 of 28: West side of Skywalk/Building 34 connects Buildings 1 and 16; Building 24, visible in the background, connects Buildings 17 and 20, looking east.

Photo 20 of 28: Plaza landscape situated between Buildings and 20, looking southeast.

Photo 21 of 28: Plaza landscape and parking area between Buildings 16 (center-right) 50 (far right) and Buildings 1 and 2 (left), looking east.

Photo 22 of 28: View of the land and pavement south of the district and the contiguous Buildings 50, 16, 17, and 18 in view, looking north.

Photo 23 of 28: View of 2025 landscaping and sidewalks with Building 36 in the background, looking west from the south end of Building 18.

Photo 24 of 28: West side of Building 83, looking east-northeast.

Photo 25 of 28: South and east sides of Building 74, looking northwest.

Photo 26 of 28: Southwest corner of Building 74 with parking lots and landscaping, looking northeast.

Photo 27 of 28: South side of Building 86, looking north.

Photo 28 of 28: Southwest corner of Building 36, looking northeast.

Maytag Plant No. 1
Name of Property

Jasper County, Iowa
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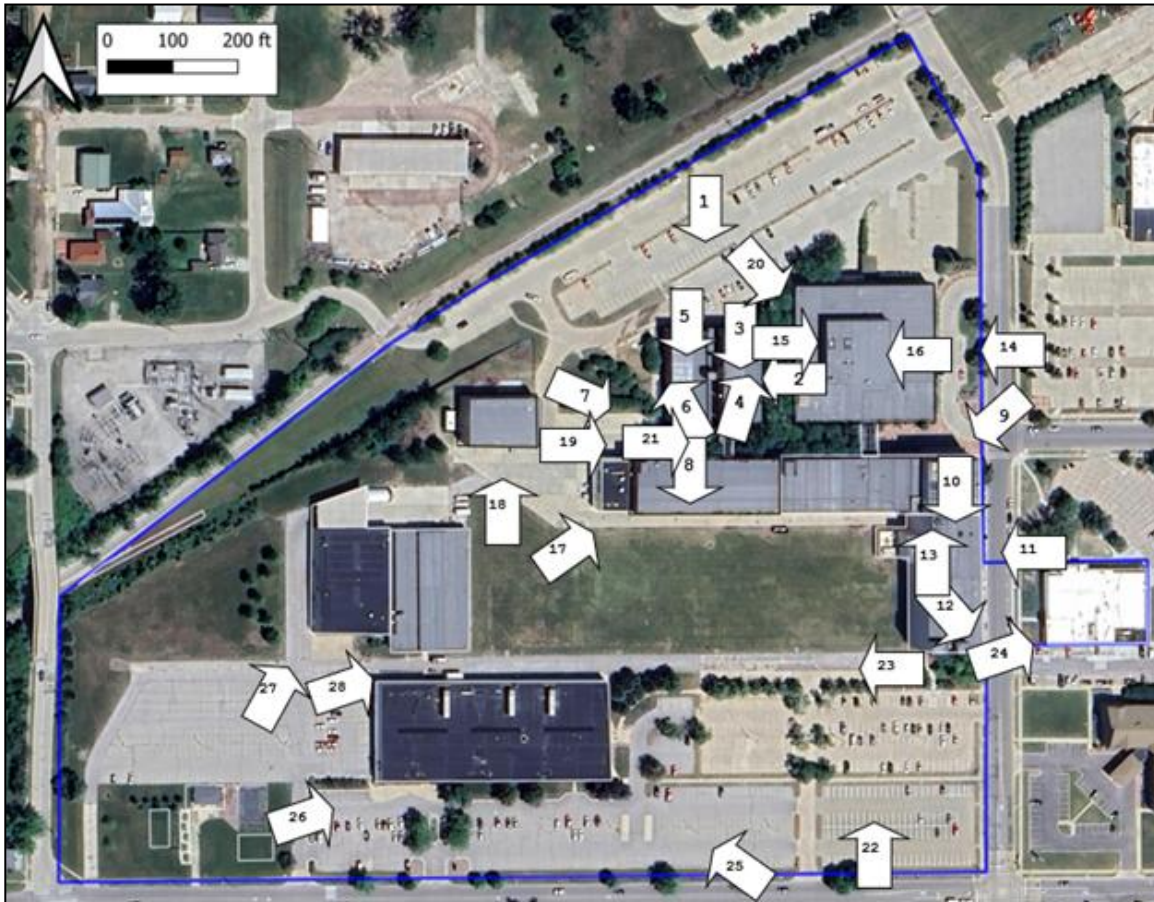


Photo Log Map. Basemap: Current Google Maps satellite imagery, accessed through QGIS mapping software, March 2025.

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.

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