

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received MAR 11 1986

date entered APR 10

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic D. H. Anderson Building

and/or common Sue's Hallmark Store

2. Location

street & number 129 S. Main _____ not for publication

city, town Maquoketa _____ vicinity of

state Iowa code 019 county Jackson code 097

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Susan J. and Thomas H. Wilke

street & number 405½ W. Pleasant

city, town Maquoketa _____ vicinity of state Iowa 52060

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. County Recorder's Office

street & number Jackson County Courthouse

city, town Maquoketa _____ vicinity of state Iowa 52060

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title N/A has this property been determined eligible? _____ yes _____ no

date _____ federal _____ state _____ county _____ local

depository for survey records _____

city, town _____ state _____

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The D. H. Anderson building (1882) is a good example of an Italianate style influenced 19th Century commercial design. Its unusual gable roof with gabled parapet and cornice and its size make it a local downtown landmark.

This three story brick commercial building is rectangular on plan (37' x 100'). Its darkened brown brick are set in stretcher bond on the facade, and in standard American bond on the remaining walls. The building has a full basement and a combination heavy timber and iron column interior support system. The basement has either a load bearing central wall or wooden support columns. Three cast iron columns allow for an open first story floor plan. The upper two floors were designed for use as meeting halls and mixed use areas. The third floor had a 16' arched ceiling, a 56' long main meeting room, and four smaller chambers. The two story tall neighboring buildings allowed for third floor fenestration on both sides. The rear of the building was nearly completely fenestrated, an unusual feature for a commercial building. Doors were centered on the lower two floors. Large side windows on the first floor flanked the rear entrance and allowed some light into the main storefront. All windows are narrow Italianate 1/1 sash with segmental arches.

The key visual element is the massive galvanized steel gabled cornice. The parapet and cornice mirror the presence of the front gabled roof, an unusual commercial roof form. The gabled center projects above a triangular plate which contains the wording "D. H. Anderson." The cornice is heavily bracketed with scrolled brackets.

While the storefront consists of a modern replacement, the original upstairs entrance on the left hand side of the facade survives along with its transom window. Five thin Italianate windows with segmental brick arches on each of the upper floors are vertically aligned. Those on the uppermost floor are considerably taller than those on the floor below, due to the presence of the high ceilinged meeting hall on that level.

The interior surfaces are apparently lost at least on the first floor. A 1931 fire gutted that level and probably eliminated the floor and storefront along with damaging the basement. The iron columns are covered, the pressed tin ceiling, apparently intact, is obscured by a lowered ceiling with acoustical tile covering. The present storefront is probably at least third generation, featuring both a recessed display area and a recessed entryway. The original storefront was a plain straight front with centered entrance and two full glassed bays on either side without a clerestory. Transom areas topped the entrance and upstairs doorway. Basement windows protruded above the sidewalk area into the underside of the raised front display platforms. The 1901 replacement of this area added a structural I beam across the front with a brick curtain wall beneath it; The present signage apparently covers that bricked in area, the same space having been created by the lowering of the ceiling on the first floor. The present storefront probably postdates the 1931 fire.

The use of a gabled roof with short side parapet walls on the front apparently relied upon built in rain gutters which caused some degree of wall deterioration, as is evidenced by facade and side wall brick spalling and loss of mortar, as well as

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	___ community planning	___ landscape architecture	___ religion
___ 1400–1499	___ archeology-historic	___ conservation	___ law	___ science
___ 1500–1599	___ agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture
___ 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	___ education	___ military	___ social/
___ 1700–1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	___ humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	___ commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ theater
___ 1900–	___ communications	___ industry	___ politics/government	___ transportation
		___ invention		___ other (specify)

Specific dates 1882 **Builder/Architect** Unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph) Criterion C: Architecture

The D. H. Anderson building (1882) is a good example of an Italianate style influenced 19th Century commercial design. Its unusual gable roof with gabled parapet and cornice and its size make it a local downtown landmark.

Dr. Galloway Truax (1825- ?), a local operator of a druggist and book store, purchased Lot 19 in mid-March 1882 and constructed this building that same year. The Maquoketa Excelsior heralded its completion (30 September 1882). "The new brick building of Dr. G. Truax, now approaching completion is a substantial as well as handsome structure. It has a frontage of 38 feet and a depth of 100 feet and is three stories high with a basement. The first floor is one large room lighted by immense plate glass windows and strengthened by a row of pillars in the center. It will be occupied soon by D. H. Anderson's grocery store. The second story or part of it, has been leased by Timber City Lodge of Workmen and the third floor by the Masonic Orders. The building has a sloping tin roof and the front is surmounted by galvanized steel cornice." Truax was a local Mason and apparently altered his building plans so as to add a third floor hall for his Helion Lodge No. 36 A. F. & A. M.. The lodge was granted an initial twenty year lease and in fact departed at its termination in 1902. The building's gable roof was the direct result of the provision of a vaulted ceiling on the third floor. The 1901 local Masonic history noted the new quarters. "(Truax)...now added a third story, which he leased to Helion Lodge for its use and that of the Chapter and Commandery for twenty years from January 1st, 1883. The building became the property of brother D. H. Anderson in 1893. The apartments thus acquired are spacious and attractive, and well adapted to their uses. They include the lodge hall, 36 x 56 feet, with arched ceiling 16 feet high; a Templar armory or dining hall 18 x 32 feet; a parlor 14 x 18 feet; fuel and laboratory room, 8 x 10 feet, and the necessary ante-rooms and closets. The rooms are carpeted, supplied with good furniture, including dining tables and chairs and are electric lighted."

As mentioned above the building first housed the grocery firm of D. H. Anderson. Anderson actually purchased the building in late 1888, the building remained in the hands of that family until 1956. Anderson's story by 1886 sold both grocery and crockery. The second floor housed store offices, private offices and eventually one apartment (no date). By 1892 a rear iron stairway served the second floor. A photo from that period presents a view of the original entrance and hints at some of its tenants. The store front consisted of a second floor doorway and a straight storefront. The double door entrance with transom was flanked on either side by two full length plate glass windows. Corinthian capitals topped fluted cast iron columns. Basement windows, in line with the main bays, projected above the wooden sidewalk level, into the underside of the front display platforms to allow light into the basement. Window wells allowed for double hung sash along the basement front. The main entrance was two steps above ground level. Tenants then included lawyer B. F. Thomas and the Knights of Pythias on the second floor (K. of P. first occupied the building in 1892, and moved to the third floor after the departure of the Masons, finally leaving the building in 1957). Confused quantities of electrical wiring run into the second floor window indicate the use of that new

9. Major Bibliographical References

Refer to Continuation Sheet 9-2.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property less than one acre

Quadrangle name Maquoketa

Quadrangle scale 1/24,000

UTM References

A

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6	9	3	1	8	0
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Verbal boundary description and justification

Lot 19, Block 19, City of Maquoketa, contains only subject property.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title James E. Jacobsen, National Register Coordinator

organization Iowa State Historical Department
Office of Historic Preservation

date February 27, 1986

street & number E. 12th St. & Grand Ave.

telephone 515-281-4137

city or town Des Moines

state Iowa 50319

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

Towell J. Little

title Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

date February 28, 1986

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

James M. McPherson
Keeper of the National Register

Entered in the
National Register

date 4/10/86

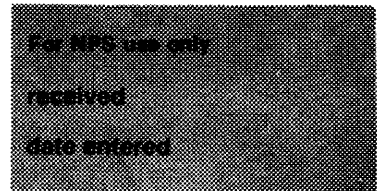
Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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some stucco patching on the side walls. Some window deterioration has occurred in the front. Rear window glass appears to have been painted.

The historical development of Maquoketa's commercial district resulted in the formation of a single dominant north south axis along Main Street, with the core area rising on that street between Platt and Pleasant Streets. The subject property was constructed near the center of the east side of this key block. It was the southernmost three story building on that block and visually marked the southern terminus of major commercial buildings. It was one of five three story building grouping on its block, and it is the only intact survivor of these, retaining both overall fenestration and its decorative cornice. 115 and 102-4 South Main have lost their cornices, while 109-13 has kept its cornice, while 109-13 has kept its cornice but has lost windows. 124-6 has lost all, being a solid metal front.

An investigation of commercial historic district potential for Maquoketa has determined that the likelihood of developing a multiple property nomination is remote. Major fires, especially during the period 1870-80, eliminated the original major business blocks. Remodelings of individual storefronts have as noted eliminated the visual integrity of the vast majority of commercial buildings. These alterations include the total covering of lower storefronts and second floor levels using mansard or gabled fronts, and so on. The Anderson Building, when compared to this local context, retains its full massing, cornice, and the general storefront lines and plan.

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power source. The Masons departed the building in 1902 to the Sanborn block, across the street from the subject building.

On 4 March 1901 the Anderson firm switched accommodations with M. S. Dunn Clothiers. Dunn did not purchase the Truax-Anderson building but did remodel the storefront at his new location. The plate glass and iron columns were sold to M. Rice, who built a building one block to the south (demolished c. 1963-4). Dunn's firm endured only six years, being replaced by a series of similar businesses, Klein & Geisler in 1907, Geisler Clothing in 1909, Gildner & Grove Clothing in 1924. The latter firm was occupant when a Christmas Eve 1931 fire damaged the building. According to a reprint published in the Jackson Sentinel (24 December 1971) "The most disastrous fire which has visited our city in many years broke out about 1:30 A.M. in the basement of the Gildner and Grove clothing and shoe store. The fire reached the first floor where heavy damage was done by fire and water. Quick response was made by the firemen who soon had six streams of water into the room and basement. Mr. Grove and Franklin Davis had remained in the building after closing the store until nearly midnight and it is thought that the fire started from an overheated furnace. Damage will run high as all of the stock of goods was exposed to heavy smoke and water damage. The building is owned by D. H. Anderson estate. The second floor was occupied by the Modern Woodmen of American and the third floor by the K. P. Lodge." The firm Davis and Grove occupied the store after 1946, and were there through 1971. The 1927 Sanborn Insurance Map indicates the presence of a small single story centered rear addition square on plan at the rear of the store. There is no sign of this addition today. Historic signage from the clothing store era survives on the rear wall ("OshKosh B'Gosh, The World's Best Overall"). The present owner is interested in possibly readapting the second floor for apartment use.

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Maquoketa Excelsior, 30 September 1882, p. 1.

Jackson Sentinel, 7 March 1901, 5 March, 24 December 1971

Property Abstract.

Owen's Gazeteer and Directory of Jackson County Iowa. Davenport, Owen Publishing Company, 1878.

Sanborn Insurance Maps, Maquoketa, Jackson County, Iowa, 1886, 1892, 1899, 1906, 1914, 1927.