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United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Bricker-Price Block
other names/site number C.D. Bricker Building (115 S. Chestnut) and W.J. Price Building (105 S. Chestnut)

2. Location

street & number 105-115 S. Chestnut Ave. not for publication N/A
city or town Earlham vicinity N/A
state Iowa code IA county Madison code 121 zip code 50072

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this x nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property x meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide x locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official [Signature] Date 30 Nov 2016

State Historical Society of Iowa
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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 Keeper [Signature: Edson H. Beall] Date of Action 1.17.17

Bricker-Price Block
Name of Property

Madison, Iowa
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
 public-local
 public-State
 public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- building(s)
 district
 site
 structure
 object

Number of Resources within Property

(do not include previously listed resources in count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u> 2 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	buildings
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	sites
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	structures
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	objects
<u> 2 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

None

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store
COMMERCE/TRADE: business
INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION:
communications facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

VACANT/NOT IN USE
COMMERCE/TRADE: business

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN/Romanesque

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation
walls BRICK
STONE/limestone
roof SYNTHETICS
other METAL/cast iron
GLASS

Narrative Description

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

Bricker-Price Block
Name of Property

Polk, Iowa
County and State

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 a grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey

- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMUNICATIONS

Period of Significance

1900-1928

Significant Dates

1900

1919

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Walton, J.E.

Primary Location of Additional Data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Bricker-Price Block
Name of Property

Madison, Iowa
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property less than 1 acre

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)
(Enter coordinates to 6 decimal places; place additional references on a continuation sheet)

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

	Latitude	Longitude	Latitude	Longitude
1	41.491483	-94.123004	3	
2	41.491361	-94.122949	4	

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jennifer James, MAHP organization Jennifer James Communications, LC
street & number 4209 Kingman Blvd. telephone 515/250-7196 email jenjames123@gmail.com
city or town Des Moines state IA zip code 50311 date revised 4/29/16, 5/30/16, 11/18/16

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps: A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

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

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name Bricker-Price Block, LLC, c/o Sharon Krause
street & number 6400 Westown Parkway telephone 888/458-6646
city or town West Des Moines state IA zip code 50266-7709

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

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

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Section 7 Page 1 Property name Bricker-Price Block
County and State Madison, Iowa

7. Narrative Description

Summary

Located in Madison County, Iowa, in the small town of Earlham, the Bricker-Price Block (consisting of C.D. Bricker Building, 115 S. Chestnut Ave., and W.J. Price Building, 105 S. Chestnut Ave.) has a unified façade and shared front central staircase and shared interior central stair landing on the second floor. The Bricker-Price Block occupies the prominent southwest corner at the intersection of First Street and Chestnut Avenue in the Earlham central business district. The two-story brick commercial block occupies two-thirds of a subdivided building lot. Built in 1900 to house the C.D. Bricker grocery/general store business and leased commercial space in the Price Building, with second-floor offices above, the Bricker-Price Block also includes a 1919 one-story rear warehouse addition to the Bricker Building accessed internally and via a doorway that opens to the rear public alley. (Sanborn map 1916, 1933; Madison County Assessor's Office) These two adjoining but separately owned buildings were built at the same time by the same builder with a unified façade and matching cast-iron storefronts, and thus the two buildings are jointly known historically as the Bricker-Price Block. The Bricker Building stands as the southern building second from the corner, and the Price Building stands as the northern building on the corner. Separate ownership of the buildings continued through the period of significance. (Abstract 105 S. Chestnut, Abstract 115 S. Chestnut) In this nomination, the exterior (symmetrical facade and other elevations) will be described as a unified block; the interior will be discussed by each half of the building.

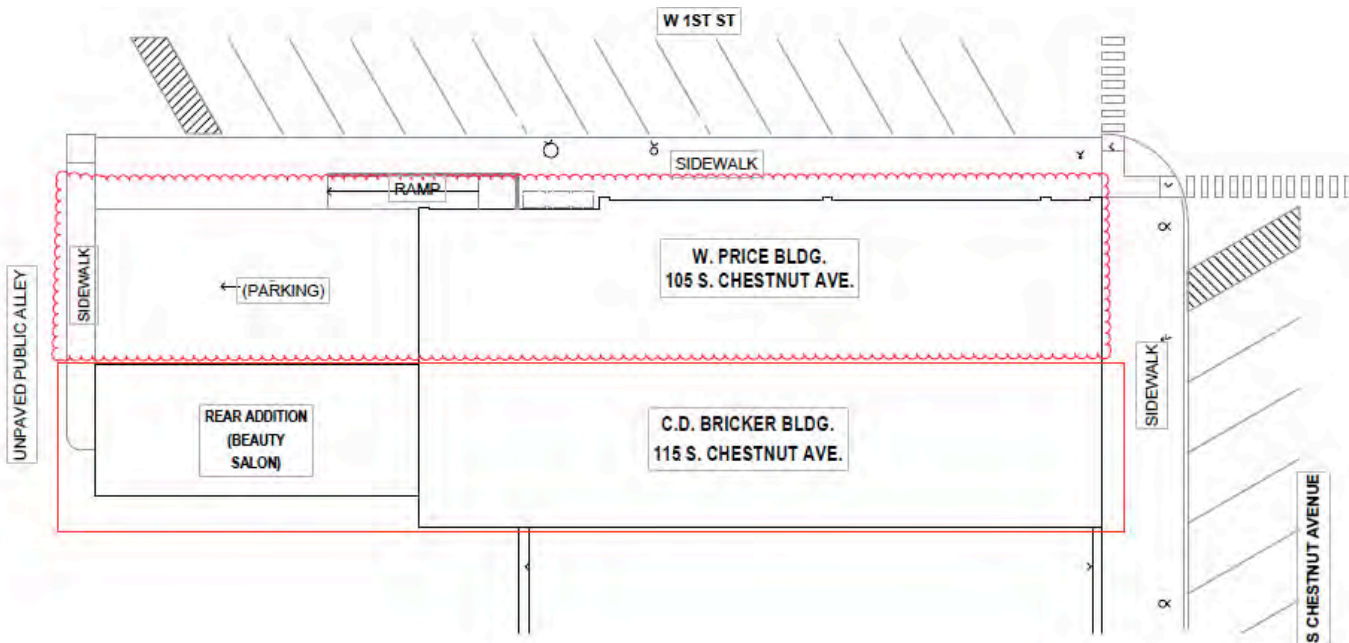


Figure 1: Site plan, 105-115 S. Chestnut Avenue, Earlham. (Shiffler Associates Architects, 2016)

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Local contractor J.E. Walton constructed the nearly symmetrical two-part commercial Bricker-Price Block with matching cast-iron double storefronts across the 46-foot unified facade. (The property line extends down the center of the shared central staircase and second-floor landing.) The Bricker Building occupies the south half, and with its rear addition occupies nearly all of its lot, which is rectangular at the front and becomes irregularly shaped at the rear: The Bricker Building lot measures 23 feet wide north-to-south by 145 feet deep east-to-west at the front but just 18 feet wide north-to-south in the rear 50 feet where the 1919 addition stands. The main Bricker Building measures 23 feet north-south x 95 feet east-west; the rear addition measures 18 feet north-south x 45 feet east-west. The adjoining Price Building occupies the north half and the building occupies the front two-thirds of its lot, which measures 22 feet wide north-to-south by 145 feet deep east-to-west. The main Price Building measures 23 feet north-south at the front 70 feet and 22 feet north-south in the rear 25 feet (the building juts in one foot where a rear side door is located).

The unified east façade of the block overlooks South Chestnut Street, and consists of red face brick with seven Roman arches containing extra-tall rounded arch-top window openings and decorative brickwork on the second story. Stone accents consist of the bases of four brick piers and the cast-iron storefront systems, windowsills on the second story, and a date stone inscribed "1900" that is centered in the parapet above the shared central staircase doorway and second-story stairwell window. The north side elevation includes a "façade wrap" (continuation of the façade treatment); the decorative cornice continues in a simpler pattern, the second-story arched window repeats, as does a smaller storefront window on the first story. On this secondary façade, the north's parapet wall steps down where the building recesses in one foot; brick is painted red; several original window openings and a side door exist.

The south side elevation of the block is of red common brick, partially obscured by the adjoining one-story storefront. The rear west elevation first story is partially obscured by the one-story Bricker Building's rear addition, and stucco parging covers the north half (where a rear addition was removed circa 1970s); the second story is of red brick. The aforementioned rear addition has a mixture of cladding materials: stucco covers much of the west and north elevations, and on the south elevation is variegated brick veneer and underlying exposed building boards where brick has fallen away.

Note about Future Plans:

The full Bricker-Price Block (both buildings) is now owned by the Bricker-Price Block, LLC. The sale of the building followed storm-related water damage that occurred to the modern second-floor apartments and first-floor retail. The water damage resulted in modern cover-up materials being removed to reveal original 1900 interior details on the second floor. The block is vacant except for a beauty shop that operates from the rear addition. The new owner is seeking National Register listing of the Bricker-Price Block and applying for state and federal historic tax credits for the two buildings in order to rehabilitate the full block and return them to commercial use. Given that the two buildings within the block have a shared façade, shared stairwell, and shared landing, and are and have been known locally as the Bricker-Price Block, the buildings will be nominated to the National Register together under this name.

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Setting:

The small city of Earlham is located in central Iowa in the northwestern corner of Madison County, now counted as part of the five-county greater Des Moines metropolitan area (specifically Des Moines–West Des Moines Metropolitan Statistical Area). (U.S. Census) Madison County is located southwest of Polk County, which contains the capital city, Des Moines. Earlham is home to some 1,400 residents and a small central business district edged by diagonal railroad tracks and two grain elevators to the south and a public school to the north. The Bricker-Price Block is situated within the center of the flat Earlham main street business district, which is concentrated along Chestnut Avenue and First Street, extending approximately one block in all four directions from the intersection of Chestnut and First streets. Between the 1869 platting of the town of Earlham and the 1920s, this portion of the central business district developed into and remained a thriving business district supporting retail, service, financial, cultural and entertainment, and social club buildings. Masonry construction predominates in the commercial district: A 1901 fire resulted in all the frame commercial buildings south of the Bricker Building burning; the Earlham town council credited the masonry Bricker-Price Block as stopping the fire from spreading further and passed an ordinance requiring all commercial buildings to be built of masonry units. A number of masonry early-twentieth-century buildings remain in Earlham, but the Bricker-Price Block appears to be the oldest extant Romanesque Revival commercial property.

The Bricker Building is built on S 18' N 38' Lot 1 Block 9 E 95' S 4' N 42' Lot 1 Block 9 Original Addition of the Earlham town plat, first filed in 1869. (Madison County Assessor's Office) The Bricker Building with rear west addition is built up to the east, north and south lot lines and adjoins neighboring buildings to the north and south. To the east, the building adjoins the public concrete sidewalk along South Chestnut Avenue. Bordering the west boundary is a concrete pad with walk that extends north to the public sidewalk along First Street; beyond the concrete paving is the rear public unpaved alley. To the north of the main building is the adjoining Price Building; to the north of the rear addition (west of the adjoining Price Building) is an unpaved parking area. To the south of the main building stand the ruins of a one-story commercial building damaged by fire at an unknown date; only the front east and rear west walls plus north and south party walls remain (no roof or interiors). To the south of the rear addition is a narrow strip of unpaved land.

The Price Building is built on the N 20' Lot 1 & Strip 2' Wide On N Side Lot 1 Block 9 Original Addition. (Madison County Assessor's Office) This building is built up to the east, north, and south lot lines and adjoins the south the Bricker Building. To the east, the Price Building adjoins the public concrete sidewalk along South Chestnut Avenue. Bordering the west boundary is an unpaved parking area with rear walk that extends north to the public sidewalk along First Street. To the north is West First Street. To the south stands the Bricker Building with rear addition.

Street addresses have changed over time. The east-west street now known as First Street formerly was Main Street. And the business district was renumbered at an unknown date after adding north and south, east and west, to streets. For clarity, modern addresses will be used.

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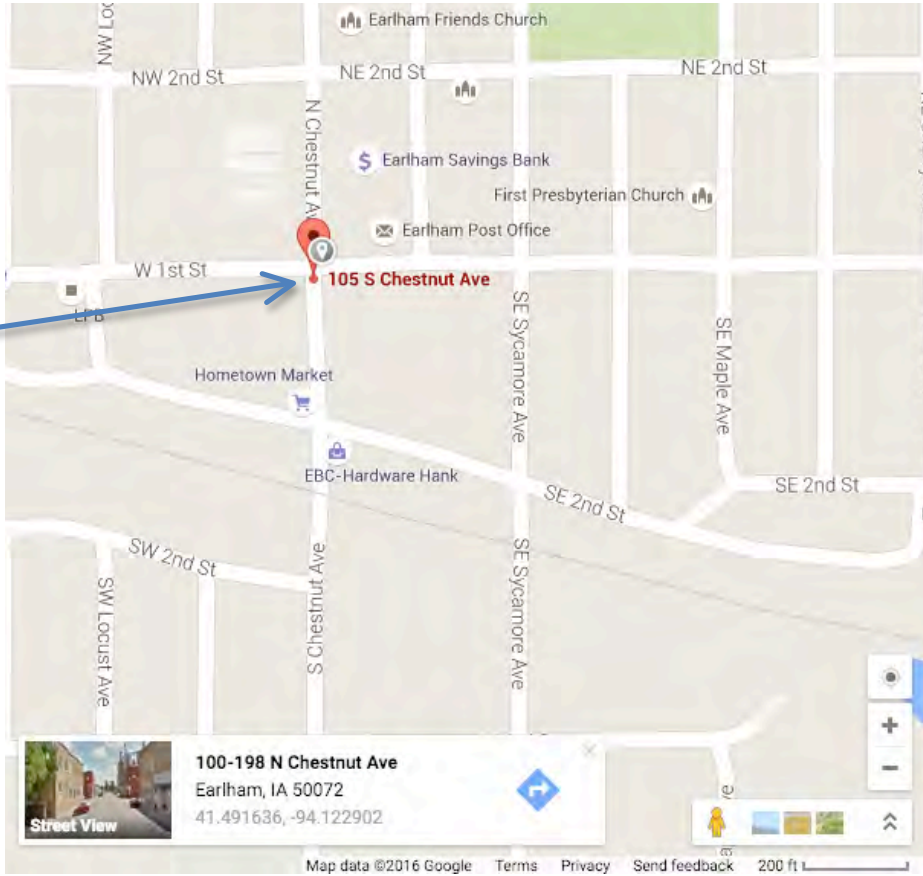


Figure 2: Location of the Bricker-Price Block, 105-115 S. Chestnut Avenue, Earlham. (Google map, 2016)

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Figure 3: Parcel map of Earlham commercial district, with enlarged detail of Bricker-Price. (Madison County Assessor's Office, 2015 aerial photograph)

Bricker-Price Block Exterior:

The two-part east façade is divided into the retail storefronts on the first story, plus the shared staircase entrance door; on the second story there are seven arched-top windows built to illuminate the upper front offices and the shared staircase. The façade brickwork shows decorative design intent on the part of builder, local contractor J.E. Walton and skillful work on the part of the original mason. The shared facade features four projecting brick piers that extend from sidewalk to parapet wall and enframe the façade. The façade, particularly the second story, features running bond (stretcher) brickwork inset with patterns: inset squares of polychromatic brickwork as well as a decorative geometric projecting designs at the cornice. The aforementioned arches cap the extra tall second-story windows, which are partially infilled with circa-1970s painted plywood except for the center staircase window, which is fully infilled with plywood. The windows each have a stone sill. The stepped parapet contains a centered date stone, onto which is carved "1900" in bas relief.

Each storefront has a centered recessed entrance door flanked by display windows on bulkheads that angle toward the modern glazed door. Each storefront has a transom opening surmounting the display window area, although each transom area has been covered with plywood; each transom area abuts a steel beam

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with decorative rosettes. The same transom/steel beam treatment is repeated above the staircase entrance door, where plywood also infills the tall transom area. Comparison with historic photographs shows that the existing storefront windows are at least second generation and perhaps third generation; the storefront appears to have changed with new ownership in the late 1970s or 1980s and perhaps again in the 1990s.

The façade wraps the first several feet of the north elevation, with a narrow storefront featuring a non-original display window with plywood-infilled transom on the first story, and a rounded arch-top window on the second story infilled with plywood and a small modern double-hung window. Beyond the façade wrap, the decorative cornice treatment simplifies; the north wall juts inward one foot at the rear 25 feet and here the parapet wall is lower; the brick has been painted red. The first story has one rounded arch-top window opening infilled with plywood and one flat segmental-arch-top window opening infilled with brick, plus one rear door opening with modern door and upper transom area infilled with plywood and reached by a concrete ramp with metal railing. The second story has six flat segmental-arch-top window openings infilled with plywood and small modern double-hung windows. All windows appear to have stone sills, which have been painted red.

The two-story block has white sealant coating the roof that slopes to the west. On the south Bricker half, beneath the sealant is a built-up roof; on the north Price half, beneath the sealant, is rolled roofing. Gutters hang from the west elevation feeding downspouts. In summer 2015, a major thunderstorm with 70 mph winds lifted up the roof of the Price Building and dumped in 7.5 inches of rain, causing extensive water damage to the interior.

The rear west wall of the main two-story block is of red brick (which appears to be painted red) on the second story; on the first story north half is stucco-type parging*, and on the south half is the rear addition. (*This parging likely covers where the non-extant north Price rear addition attached, as seen on the 1916 and 1933 Sanborn maps; it was removed circa 1970s under prior ownership.) The west wall of the main two-story block has five visible window openings: on the first story south half there is one original window opening infilled with concrete block and partially blocked by the rear addition; on the second story there are four segmental-arch-top window openings: two are partially infilled with plywood and smaller modern windows, one is fully infilled with plywood, and one other is infilled by a modern egress door that opens to a small modern fire escape egress balcony.

The south elevation of the block is of red common brick, and the parapet wall steps down to the rear west. The first story is mostly obscured by the ruins of the adjoining one-story commercial storefront, and some of the south wall brick within this adjoining shell has been painted or plastered. On the first story of the south wall are two original rear first-floor fenestration openings infilled with clay tile; one opening is arch-topped and the other is segmental-arch-topped, and both have stone sills. The south wall second story has six original segmental-arch-top second-story window openings with stone sills; these openings have been partially infilled with painted plywood and smaller modern windows.

The rear south Bricker addition is clad in a mixture of wall surfaces, and the roof slopes downward to the

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west where a gutter and downspout hang. The addition's rear west wall is stuccoed or parged and has a centered wide door opening partially infilled with white vinyl siding and modern French doors. The addition's north wall is mostly stuccoed/parged with white painted brick at the northwest corner; there are two modern window openings in the wall. (Historically this addition was built in 1919 against the pre-existing rear addition of the Price Building to the north; the Price Building rear addition was removed at an unknown date, circa 1970s.) The addition's south wall was once fully veneered with variegated brick, but all but the southeast corner of brick has fallen/been removed, leaving the horizontal building boards visible. There are three small rectangular window openings on the south side, two partially infilled with plywood and one infilled with plywood and an air-conditioning window unit.

Price Building Interior:

The first-floor storefront and second floor retain original finishes, some of which have been covered by modern materials.

First-floor storefront: The storefront features an early or original retail layout of open retail front area and rear back-of-house area. The storefront includes original plaster walls and ceilings, original wood floors, and an original tall doorway trimmed with casing and corner blocks leading to the rear. Some adaptations to the back-of-house space appear to have been made circa 1978, when the Montross Pharmacy opened. Some water damage occurred in summer 2015 due to the aforementioned wind-driven storm. (Abstract 105 S. Chestnut; Evans)

Second-floor offices (currently apartments): The second-floor of the Price Building is reached via a shared interior staircase that leads to a shared landing (see below for description). The landing opens to a front east apartment, and a rear west hallway. The second-floor of the Price Building is divided into front east apartment, middle apartment, and rear west apartment. Although modern cover-up materials exist, original/early plaster ceilings, original/early upper walls with original wood trim/corner blocks, and original/early wood flooring still exist and are visible after the storm-damage removal of modern GWB, carpet, and tile. The upper story appears to have been built with two offices (as shown on the 1916 Sanborn map), the front office having a few rooms and the rear office being mostly one open space. The three apartments were created circa 2000 within the original walls with modern cover-up finishes, including low 8-foot dropped GWB ceilings and GWB walls installed in order to insert code-compliant mechanicals, electrical, and plumbing. Above the lower modern ceiling line, original plaster ceilings and walls exist, including original window and door casings including corner blocks. Original window frames are also visible. (Evans)

Partial basement: The basement extends under the original storefront footprint. An enclosure at the rear of the storefront surrounds the angled door that provides access to an open wood staircase. The basement walls are stone, the low ceiling is exposed, and the floor is dirt.

Utilities: The building is heated by furnaces and cooled by air-conditioning units, some or all of which reside on the sidewalk level along the north elevation.

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Shared Bricker-Price Block Interior Staircase and Landing:

Shared front stairwell: The staircase enters from the S. Chestnut Avenue sidewalk, stepping up to a wood floor. The narrow staircase is shared with both the Bricker and Price buildings. The stairs are carpeted and edged by tall wood base. The staircase walls are original plaster over brick; a cylindrical handrail is mounted to the north wall. Above the modern lower slanted gypsum wallboard ceiling is a taller flat original ceiling and the original staircase window, which appears to retain its arch-top wood window casing trim.

Shared second-floor landing: The stairs open to a polygonal landing that is carpeted; this landing is shared with both the Bricker and Price buildings. The landing features four original door openings, two office doorways inserted into angled walls and two doorways on either side of a plastered party wall that each lead to a hallway. In other words, because this landing area is shared, each half of the Brick-Price Block has an angled wall with doorway and a narrow hallway leading to a rear west doorway. Joists of a remnant modern lower gypsum wallboard (GWB) ceiling exist in the landing, offering views of the original plaster ceiling with roof opening, and plaster walls with original tall doorway openings outlined with original casing trim and corner blocks. The modern GWB ceiling was removed following the 2015 storm water damage.

Bricker Building Interior:

The first-floor storefront and second floor of the main building, plus rear warehouse addition, retain original finishes covered up by modern materials as evidenced by exploratory removal of the modern finishes.

First-floor storefront: The original retail space features original walls and ceilings (mixture of plastered and decorative tin) plus possibly wood floors covered by modern circa-1970s/1980s cladding: dropped acoustical tile ceilings, plywood and faux-stone paneling, gypsum wall board office partition walls, and carpeting and vinyl-type floor tiles over plywood underlayment. The original plastered ceilings are visible behind loose acoustical ceiling tiles; tin ceilings are partially exposed in the rear of the main building. Some original plaster or exposed masonry walls are visible above the loose acoustical ceiling tiles. After the grocery store business closed in 1966, C.D. Bricker granddaughter and former Bricker storeowner Cecile Lewis converted the building into a two-story living space with modern elevator shaft in the storefront area; the unique residence was featured in a 1971 newspaper article. (*Des Moines Sunday Register*, January 17, 1971) Subsequent owners and tenants further partitioned the space and added cover-up materials for various commercial uses. The upper portion of the elevator shaft was removed during the 2004 apartment remodel. (Abstract 115 S. Chestnut; Earlham Historical Society; Byrne)

Rear south addition: The rear warehouse space appears to be built on a concrete slab or shallow crawlspace. It features modern 2000s cover-up retail finishes: GWB walls and ceilings, plus vinyl-type flooring over older/original raw exposed structure. Above a ceiling vent is visible the original north masonry wall. Other original warehouse finishes may exist beneath these cover-up materials.

Second-floor offices (currently apartments): The second-floor of the Bricker Building is reached via a shared interior staircase that leads to a shared landing (see above for description). The landing opens to a front east apartment, and a rear west hallway leading to a small open laundry area and a rear apartment.

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Although modern cover-up materials exist, original/early plaster and tin ceilings, original/early upper walls with original wood trim/corner blocks, and original/early wood flooring still exist underneath per exploratory investigation and interview with past owner Ken Evans. The upper story was built as offices. Residential use was established midcentury with a rear apartment, then the remaining office space was converted into part of the two-story residence by 1971; in circa 2004 Evans remodeled the second floor into two apartments separated by the laundry area. The existing apartments have modern cover-up finishes over original finishes: low 8-foot dropped GWB ceilings, GWB walls, and carpet/tile floors; new GWB was installed in order to insert code-compliant mechanicals, electrical, and plumbing. However, examination of the original 12-foot or taller ceiling area viewable above the dropped ceilings from three hatches within closets shows that original plaster walls and ceilings exist – and some ceilings have decorative tin and at least two original skylight openings with beaded board surrounds exist but have been covered rooftop. In addition, original arch-top window and door trim with corner blocks exists. Some of the apartment partition walls extend down from original/older plaster walls. Original/older wood flooring exists under tile/carpeting and underlayment. A row of wood or plywood cabinets hangs on one partial upper wall – these may have been part of a doctor’s office or the circa 1970 two-story residence. (Evans)

Partial basement: The basement extends under the original storefront footprint (there appears to be no basement under the rear addition). An in-floor door at the rear of the main building provides access to an open wood staircase. The basement walls are stone, the low ceiling is exposed, and the floor is concrete (some areas may be dirt).

Utilities: The building is heated by furnaces and cooled by air-conditioning units, some or perhaps all of which reside on top of the rear addition.

Integrity

The Bricker-Price Block, consisting of C.D. Bricker Building and W.J. Price Building, retains integrity for National Register listing as a rare surviving intact Romanesque Revival double cast-iron storefront commercial block built in 1900 with rear warehouse addition dating to 1919.

The block’s integrity strongly conveys its original location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. On the exterior, the cast-iron storefront system remains intact though partially covered, the highly decorative brick cornice remains intact, and all window and door openings remain intact. As is often the case, windows and doors have changed (although at least some window frames appear intact) and alterations have been made to the rear alley-side additions (the rear addition of the Price Building was removed at an unknown date and the rear addition of the Bricker Building has lost some brick on the south elevation). The interior includes original/early materials include plaster walls, plaster ceilings, tin ceilings, central shared staircase and second-floor landing, wood trim/casing and corner blocks—some of which remain behind modern cover-up materials. These changes are largely reversible and have not diminished the original architecture. In sum, the building clearly expresses its original design.

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Seven Aspects of Integrity:

The Bricker-Price Block retains excellent integrity in five aspects, and good historic integrity two aspects.

Location: With regard to location, its integrity is excellent. The Bricker-Price Block remains at its original corner site, with the original orientation of public sidewalk in front of the east facade and secondary north facade, public alley at the rear, and adjoining commercial buildings to the south.

Design: The design continues to reflect the building's historic dual function of retail storefronts on the first floor with second-floor leased space above accessed via a central shared staircase. The main elevation still retains the highly decorative original brickwork with original facade detailing including engaged brick piers with stone bases, original window openings, decorative brickwork, and ornate brick cornice. The interior storefronts retain original plaster walls and original/early ceilings (plaster and tin), with some materials hidden under removable modern cover-up materials and walls on the south Bricker half. The second-floor offices include the shared landing and some original plaster walls and ceilings, original tin ceilings, wide wood casing, and wood strip flooring, some of which is hidden under removable modern cover-up materials. In these regards, its integrity is good.

Setting: The overall integrity of setting is excellent. The Bricker-Price Block is located on the prominent corner of Chestnut and First streets, in the heart of the small Earlham commercial district that retains a number of turn-of-the-twentieth-century commercial buildings that were built during the Bricker-Price Block period of significance. These buildings share a common "Main Street" heritage, although some have had more significant cover-up materials added or remodeling than the Bricker-Price Block.

Materials: The integrity of materials is excellent on the exterior and good on the interior. The exterior remains relatively unchanged from when it was originally constructed and the overall condition of materials remains excellent. The brick that predominates is in excellent condition. The stone that accents the main facade is in excellent to very good condition. Original storefront display window, transom, and first- and second-story office window openings remain. The interior spaces, from finished storefront areas with rear work/storage areas to finished enclosed staircase to finished second-floor offices retain key original building materials behind modern cover-up materials. The staircase and second-floor landing and halls remain little changed since original construction.

Workmanship: The integrity of workmanship is excellent. It is clearly expressed via quality brickwork, facade brick detailing, and stone trim. Inside, workmanship is expressed via smooth plaster walls and ceilings that withstood water damage, carefully installed wood trim and wood-strip floors.

Feeling: The integrity of feeling is good. The front facade readily conveys its turn-of-the-twentieth-century commercial history. Looking beneath cover-up materials, the first-floor interiors demonstrate their retail heritage; the second-floor staircase, landing, and offices demonstrate historic character beneath modern cover-up materials.

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Association: The integrity of association is excellent. The building retains its association as a late-nineteenth-century retail commercial building through its large storefront window openings with transoms above; the tall-ceilinged second floor strongly retains its original fraternal hall association with the main front meeting hall with rear built-in storage closets relatively unchanged. It retains its association as part of Earlham's original commercial district, through its location on the prominent corner of Chestnut and First streets, in a block that contains other early-twentieth-century commercial buildings.

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8. Narrative Statement of Significance

Summary

The Bricker-Price Block is significant locally under Criterion C—Architecture as a rare-surviving well-preserved example of Romanesque Revival commercial architecture with intact cast-iron storefronts, consisting of the C.D. Bricker Building and W.J. Price Building with unified façade and shared central staircase and second-floor landing, as built in 1900 by local contractor J.E. Walton. The Bricker-Price Block is also significant locally under Criterion A—Communications as the location of an early telephone exchange based from the second floor of the Price Building, 1902-1928.

The period of significance for the block is 1900 through 1928, representing the year it was constructed and including the year (1919) the rear warehouse addition was added. In addition, the period of significance includes the years through which the original owners C.D. Bricker and W.J. Price owned their respective buildings within the Bricker-Price Block, and key years the telephone exchange operated on the second-floor of the Price Building. The significant dates are 1900 (marking the year that the block was completed and put into service by general merchant C.D. Bricker and adjoining building owner W.J. Price) and 1919 (the year that the rear addition was built) and 1928 (the year the telephone exchange vacated its office).

Construction History and Early Occupancy

The Town of Earlham was platted as a railroad town in May 1869 by Des Moines banker Benjamin F. Allen. The plat laid out blocks 300 square feet with 20-foot rear alleys bisecting the blocks; streets were 80 feet wide, except the north-south Main Street (now First Street), which was 100 feet wide. Earlham became the first community in Madison County to be served by a railroad, a trunk line of the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad, which established a station at Earlham. The town was incorporated in May 1870. The name Earlham refers to Earlham College in Indiana and reflects the Quaker roots of some of the earliest settlers, who started a Quaker college east of the commercial district. (Mueller: 323-324)

The subject property, roughly the north two-thirds of Lot 1 of Block 9 of the Original Town of Earlham, changed hands numerous times over the years. C.D. Bricker purchased the center third of Lot 1 in 1891 and built a frame general merchandise store. (This middle part of Lot 1, Block 9 now is fully described as commencing 20 feet S. of the NE corner of said Lot 1, thence W. 145 feet to alley, thence S. 18 feet, thence E. 50 feet, thence S. 4 feet, thence E. 95 feet, thence N. 22 feet to place of beginning). W.J. (Walter J.) Price purchased the north third of Lot 1 in October 1899; in May 1900, Price purchased a two-foot-wide strip of land directly north of his lot from the Town of Earlham for \$40. This additional land provided Price with a 22-foot-wide lot to match Bricker's 22-foot-wide lot and enable construction of a symmetrical double storefront block. Bricker and Price coordinated on constructing their adjoining buildings with unified façade featuring matching cast-iron storefronts, shared central staircase, and shared second-story landing leading to upper offices. (Byrne; Earlham Historical Society; Myers, "Early Business Ventures")

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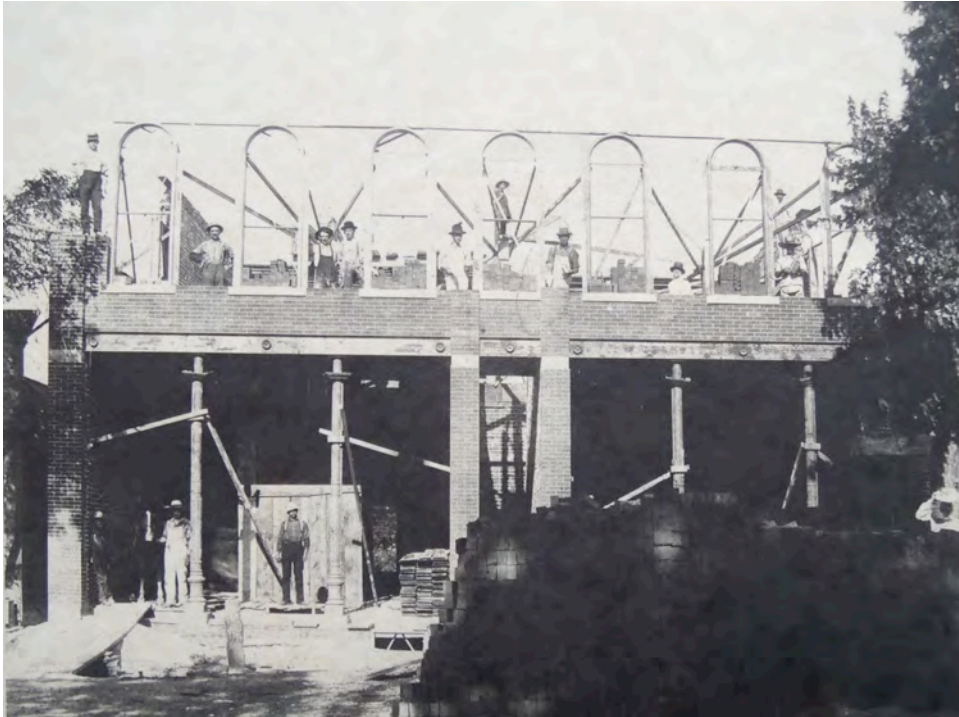


Figure 4: Construction of the Bricker-Price Block as recorded in a photo dated 1900. It shows that the block was constructed all at one time with unified façade including shared central staircase. (Courtesy Earlham Historical Society Museum)

Local contractor J.E. Walton, noted in the Earlham centennial history as building more Earlham structures than any other (as will be explored below), constructed the nearly symmetrical Bricker-Price Block. (Myers: "Early Business Ventures") A 1900 photograph (Figure 4) captures the construction, showing that the unified façade was built all at one time.

The 1916 Sanborn Fire Insurance Co. map, the first for Earlham, shows the Bricker-Price Block to have upper offices including the telephone company on the north half. The map also shows a rear addition behind the Price Building, which remained as of the 1933 Sanborn map, and was removed sometime after that. The Bricker Building addition is attributed as 1919 construction per Madison County Assessor records but could have been added later.

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Figure 5: Postcard views of Earlham's business district often featured Chestnut Street (now Chestnut Avenue). The Bricker-Price Block is indicated by the arrow. (Myers: "Early Photos...")



Figure 6: Bird's eye view of downtown taken from the top of the grain elevator, looking northeast toward First Street and Chestnut Avenue. The Bricker-Price Block (indicated by the arrow) is shown from the rear, before the rear south addition was built to the Bricker Building, pre 1919. (Myers: "Early Photos...")

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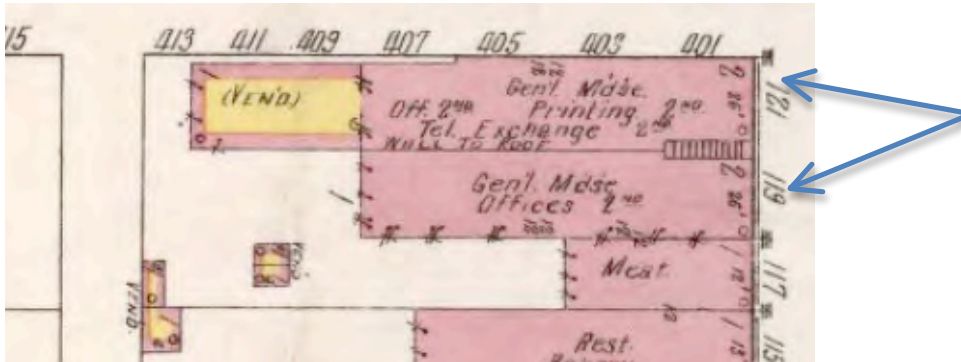


Figure 7: Color 1916 Sanborn map, without rear south addition to Bricker Building. (Library of Congress)

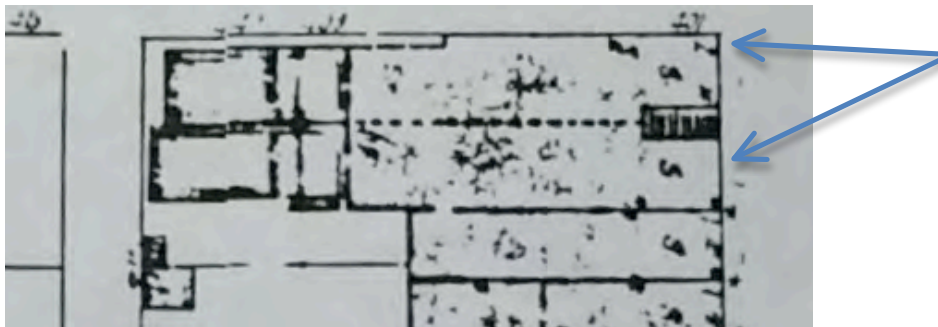


Figure 8: 1933 Sanborn map, showing rear south addition built to Bricker Building.

Architectural Significance:

The Bricker-Price Block is locally significant as a rare-surviving extant Romanesque Revival commercial property, built with a shared façade uniting two separate buildings that together share a central staircase leading to a shared second-floor landing that provides access to what were built as offices. The 1900 date of construction places this at the end of the Romanesque Revival period of popularity. The brickwork on the exterior represents the work of an experienced mason who executed geometric designs, roman arches, and an elaborate brick cornice.

The Bricker-Price rare-surviving cast-iron storefronts are an important architectural element: As the National Park Service has noted in *Preservation Brief 27: The Maintenance and Repair of Architectural Cast Iron*, many cast-iron storefronts have been lost to retail-driven modernizations and remodeling. Historically, cast iron became a desirable alternative to masonry in that it allowed construction of larger glazed storefronts—very appealing to nineteenth-century merchants who used storefront windows to advertise goods and entice customers. As Waite and Gayle record, “In the second half of the 19th century, the United States was in an era of tremendous economic and territorial growth. The use of iron in commercial and public buildings spread rapidly, and hundreds of iron-fronted buildings were erected in cities across the country from 1849 to beyond the turn of the century.” However, cast iron fell out of favor as a construction material around the

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turn of the twentieth century, supplanted by structural steel. As time has passed, many cast-iron storefronts have been lost: "Regrettably, a large proportion of iron-fronts nationwide have been demolished in downtown redevelopment projects, especially since World War II." (Waite and Gayle)

The Bricker-Price brickwork is another important architectural element. As mentioned, the brickwork includes intricate patterns, roman arches, and an elaborate cornice. The brick itself is in very good condition and likely was manufactured in nearby Redfield, Iowa, home to at least two brickyards, according to Earlham Historical Society president Carol Harris. (Harris) Locally, masonry construction predominates in the extant Earlham commercial district buildings, reflecting a local trend that is linked specifically to the use of brick on the Bricker-Price Building. A 1901 fire resulted in all the frame commercial buildings south of the new Bricker Building burning—reported as six buildings entirely destroyed and two others badly damaged, with loss estimated at \$20,000. The fire extended from near the railroad tracks and spread to the double brick block owned by Bricker and Price. Newspaper reporting described the role of the Bricker-Price block in stopping the fire: "Here it was checked with the aid of the small fire engine which had been used from the start but without effect on the wooden buildings. The brick structure, with its contents, was saved, although badly damaged." (*Webster City Weekly Tribune*, "The News in Iowa," September 6, 1901: 8) Thereafter, the Earlham town council recognized the role that the masonry Bricker-Price Block played in stopping the fire from spreading further and passed an ordinance requiring all commercial buildings to be built of masonry units. (Myers) A number of masonry early-twentieth-century buildings remain in Earlham, but the Bricker-Price Block appears to be the oldest extant Romanesque Revival commercial property, being a cast-iron two-story double storefront commercial block consisting of two individual buildings, the C.D. Bricker Building to the south and the W.J. Price Building to the north.



Figure 9: Photograph from 1901 showing Bricker-Price Block (arrow) still standing after destructive fire burned all commercial buildings to the south. (Courtesy Earlham Historical Society Museum)

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Figure 10: Undated photograph from early 1900s showing Bricker-Price Block (arrow) and post-fire brick commercial buildings to the south. (Courtesy Earlham Historical Society Museum)

Communications Significance:

Telephone service in Earlham began in the early 1880s. But it wasn't until 1902 that widespread telephone service was available, due to the efforts of the Hawkeye Telephone Company. The company established an exchange in the Price Building and strung miles of wire throughout Madison County and beyond. In 1902, the company petitioned the Earlham town council for permission to install telephone lines, and a general election was held in spring 1902 to approve the proposal. (Myers: "Public Utilities and Services")

The exchange operated from the second floor of the Price Building. (1916 Sanborn; *Earlham Echo*, 1970) A 1902 photograph shows a telephone operator sitting next to a switchboard. An early photograph of West First Street (formerly Main Street) shows the rear of the Bricker-Price Block with a large telephone pole planted next to the sidewalk. By 1908, the Hawkeye Telephone Company had more than 1,200 miles of lines in eleven Iowa counties, with Madison County having the most miles (more than 360), as of a 1908 telephone valuation guide. (Davison: 28)

The 1916 Sanborn map indicates the telephone exchange had an office on the second floor and "printing" as another second-floor use, which may indicate that the *Earlham Echo* newspaper was based on the second floor; it operated from 1890-1987 at various locations. (Earlham Historical Society) However, no further information has been located to confirm the newspaper use.

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An *Earlham Echo* newspaper story from July 2, 1970, about the history of telephones in Earlham noted the following timeline:

- April 1902: The Hawkeye company is installing a rural telephone line south from town through county seat Winterset, and many farmers along the route will have telephones installed. Three more lines will be run out of town before establishing an exchange at Earlham.
- May 8, 1902: Poles and wires are up for the telephone exchange (located above what in 1970 was the Smith's By-Lo grocery in the Price Building).
- September 1910: Competing Adams Township telephone company merges with the Hawkeye company.
- 1928: The switchboard moves out of the Price Building to the new bank building; the new office included living quarters for the operators. (Unknown if living quarters were included previously) (*Earlham Echo*, "Earlham's Progressive Use of Telephones," np)



Figure 14: This photograph shows a Hawkeye Telephone Company operator in the Earlham exchange, circa 1902. (Myers: "Public Utilities and Services")

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Figure 15: This early 1900s view of First Street (then Main Street) looking east shows the north wall of the Bricker-Price Block with a telephone pole planted next to the sidewalk (arrow points). (Courtesy Earlham Historical Society Museum)

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Background: Information on the Bricker store and W.F. Price store

Merchant C.D. Bricker operated five general merchandise stores, with the Earlham store being the flagship store. During the period of significance for the building, 1900 through 1928, three generations of the Bricker family operated the store. In an undated letter from third-generation Bricker store operator Mary Byrne to the Earlham Historical Society founder Carol Harris, Byrne recorded the family's mercantile history. (Byrne) The Earlham Historical Society also includes a display about the Bricker family's store that includes store fixtures, photos, and history—demonstrating its local importance. (Harris) Although other grocery and general merchandise stores operated in Earlham, both Byrne and Harris, in her capacity as the Earlham Historical Society president, recognize the C.D. Bricker store as different from others in that it was a very large general store. Additionally, it was the flagship store from which the other subsidiary stores were supplied.

The Byrne letter, Earlham Historical Society Bricker store display, and Price family ephemera record the following mercantile milestones in the Bricker-Price Block:

Fall 1891: Cephas Dodd Bricker (1845-1916) bought an existing frame store building and the business on the present location of the Bricker Building. He operated it as C.D. Bricker & Son with his son George Bricker (1875-1941).

1900: C.D. Bricker coordinates with adjoining landowner Walter J. Price (1857-1929) to construct a unified façade with shared central staircase for their two individual commercial buildings. Byrne's letter refers to "Uncle Billy Price," which may indicate a family connection between the two original owners; however W.F. Price family members are unaware of any family connections with the Brickers. (Price) Meanwhile, the Bricker store continued uninterrupted from the frame store, which was relocated to Chestnut Avenue.

1901: Bricker-Price Block stops the great fire from spreading north to the rest of Earlham. The fire caused "great damage to stock and all wood trimming." (Byrne)

1891-1916: C.D. Bricker operated the Earlham store in concert with other partners including son George Bricker and business associate Clarence Boots. He also owned (at times with other partners) additional stores in Boonsville, Dale City (noted by Byrne as "an inland store supplied from Earlham store"), DeSoto, and Valley Junction.

1909-1913: George Bricker sold his shares in the family business and left with wife Mary (1876-1964) to farm and later own a general store in Nebraska; after his out-of-state general store burned in 1913, he returned to the family business and moved back to Earlham.

Circa 1913-1938: Meanwhile, next door, Walter J. Price's son William Ford Price (1895–1970) opened a general merchandise dry goods store, W.F. Price & Co., in the Price Building around 1913. Previously one or more general stores appear to have leased the Price first-floor storefront. The Price store continued until around 1938, when W.F. Price and family moved to a family farm following the tragic loss of their young

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son. (Price)

circa 1916-1927: George Bricker and his wife ran the store first with Charles Benson (a relative?) as Bricker & Benson and then with his wife as Bricker & Co., and finally at an unknown date becoming Bricker & Lewis with their son-in-law and daughter Robert and Cecile (nee Bricker) Lewis. (Cecile (1900-?) was the oldest of five children and sister of Mary Byrne.)

circa 1927: Lewises purchased out George Bricker, who then sold insurance for a Des Moines company.

Post period of significance: The abstract of title shows that the Brickers' mortgage on the building was foreclosed in the 1930s during the Great Depression. In 1934 the building was conveyed to the county, and in 1937 the Lewises (Cecile Lewis was granddaughter of C.D. Bricker) purchased the building on contract from the county board of supervisors. (Abstract of title 105 S. Chestnut) In 1943, the Lewises sold out all the stock and moved to California. The Lewises would later sell the Bricker Building to the Brynes (Mary Byrne was sister of Mrs. Lewis and granddaughter of C.D. Bricker), who operated a smaller grocery store elsewhere in town. The Brynes moved their store to the building, and closed the store in 1966. (Byrne) By the time of a 1971 newspaper story, Mrs. Lewis had moved back from California and converted the two-story building into a single-family residence. (*Des Moines Sunday Register*, January 17, 1971)



Figure 16: Circa-1900 advertisement for C.D. Bricker and Son "General Merchandise, Dry Goods, Furnishings, Footwear, Groceries, &..." (Courtesy of Earlham Historical Society museum)

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Figure 17: Bricker-Price Block in 1910, look SW. (Courtesy Earlham Historical Society museum)



Figure 18: Bricker-Price Block in circa 1922, look SW. (Courtesy Ben Price and family)

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Figure 19: Bricker store interior; caption says: "Geo. Bricker's general store (1914)." (Courtesy Earlham Historical Society museum)



Figure 20: W.F. Price & Co. general merchandise store, date unknown. (Courtesy of Ben Price and family)

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9. Major Bibliographical Sources

Newspaper citations as imbedded in text as well as:

Abstract of Title for 105 S. Chestnut Ave., Earlham, Iowa.

Abstract of Title for 115 S. Chestnut Ave., Earlham, Iowa.

Byrne, Mary (nee Bricker). Letter describing the history of the C.D. Bricker Building and general store, operated by three generations of Bricker family members, 1891-1966 (last proprietors Mr. and Mrs. D.A. Byrne). N.d. On file with the Earlham Historical Society.

Davison, A.H., compiler. *Report of the Ninth Annual Assessment of Telegraph and Telephone Property in the State of Iowa*. Des Moines, Iowa: State of Iowa, Emory M. English, state printer, July 24, 1908.

Des Moines Sunday Register, Picture magazine section "Wanted to Live 'Right on Main Street,'" by Mary Bryson, January 17, 1971: 4-7. (Information provided by family member Terry Byrne)

Earlham Echo: 1940 70th anniversary edition newspaper, October 24, 1940, (on file at State Historic Preservation Office in Earlham file) and 1970 100th anniversary edition newspaper, July 2, 1970 (on file at Earlham Historical Society's Old School House Museum).

Earlham Historical Society. Photo and ephemera collection. Special thanks to Carol Harris for her guidance regarding research materials and tour of the Old School House Museum's Bricker store display and Earlham commercial district collection.

Evans, Ken. Informant interviews with current owner, who is selling the Bricker-Price Block buildings. February 2016.

Harris, Carol. Informant interviews with Earlham Historical Society president. February-March 2016.

Longstreth, Richard W. *The Buildings of Main Street: A Guide to American Commercial Architecture*. Walnut Creek, CA: AltaMira Press, 2000.

Madison County Assessor's Office. Property tax records for 105 and 115 S. Chestnut Ave. Available online.

Mueller, Herman. *A History of Madison County, Iowa, and Its People, Volume 1*. Des Moines, Iowa: S.J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1915.

Myers, Ronald E., editor. *Earlham, Iowa: 1870-1970 Centennial*. Self-published by the Centennial Historical Committee, n.d. (1970). Copies available from Earlham Public Library and Earlham Historical Society.

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Price, Ben. Informant interview with grandson of W.F. Price and great-grandson of building owner W.J. Price. The Price family graciously shared photographs and other ephemera.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps of Earlham, Iowa, 1916, 1933. Color 1916 map from Library of Congress, <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g4154em.02640001>.

State Historic Preservation Office of Iowa, file on 105-115 S. Chestnut Ave., Earlham including Iowa Site Inventory Form and architectural windshield survey photos.

United States of America, Bureau of the Census. Ancestry.com.

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10. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

Original Addition of the Earlham town plat, Block 9, and part of Lot 1: S 18' N 38' & 9 E 95' S 4' N 42', and N 20' & Strip 2' Wide On N Side Lot 1

Boundary Justification

The boundaries for this nomination are the historic boundaries of the two buildings representing the Bricker-Price Block.

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Photo Log

Bricker-Price Block, Earlham, Madison County, Iowa.

All photographs taken February-March 2016 by Jennifer James, Jennifer James Communications, Des Moines, Iowa.

Photographs total 26 images.

Photo 1: East and north elevation looking southwest from chestnut/first street intersection.

Photo 2: East elevation looking west from Chestnut Street.

Photo 3: South and east elevation looking northwest from Chestnut Street.

Photo 4: First Street looking east; north elevation on right.

Photo 5: North and west elevation looking southeast from First Street.

Photo 6: West and south elevation including rear addition, looking northeast from rear alley.

Photo 7: South elevation and southwest corner looking northeast.

Photo 8: Price 1st floor storefront looking west.

Photo 9: Bricker 1st floor storefront front room looking east.

Photo 10: Bricker 1st floor storefront central hall rooms looking east.

Photo 11: Bricker 1st floor storefront rear room tin ceiling looking south.

Photo 12: Bricker 1st floor storefront rear south room looking east (tin ceiling above).

Photo 13: Shared staircase, 1st floor, looking up west; original trim, plaster walls new low ceiling.

Photo 14: Shared staircase 2nd floor looking down e; original trim, plaster walls, new low ceiling.

Photo 14B: Shared staircase 2nd floor looking east above modern low ceiling original plaster walls, ceiling, window.

Photo 15: Shared landing 2nd floor looking w to left Bricker, right Price hallways; original plaster walls and original plaster ceiling visible above low ceiling framing; roof hatch; door trim corner blocks looking w.

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Photo 16: Shared stair landing 2nd floor looking southeast.

Photo 17: Price 2nd floor Apt. # 1 front room looking east - typical original walls/window trim behind drywall.

Photo 18: Price 2nd floor Apt. # 1 original partition wall, ceiling, door trim looking north.

Photo 19: Price 2nd floor Apt. # 2 looking west original ceiling, wood floor, perimeter walls.

Photo 20: Price 2nd floor Apt. # 3 typical window frame and trim, stenciled plaster above.

Photo 21: Bricker 2nd floor Apt. # 4 looking west - typical modern cladding over original floors, walls, ceilings.

Photo 22: Bricker 2nd floor Apt. # 4 typical above modern ceiling original tin ceilings looking east.

Photo 23: Bricker 2nd floor Apt. # 5 looking west - typical modern cladding over original floors, walls, ceilings.

Photo 24: Bricker 2nd floor Apt. # 5 typical above modern low ceiling looking east at original double skylight tin ceilings, plaster walls.

Photo 25: Bricker 1st floor rear addition looking southeast typical modern cladding over original walls and ceiling.

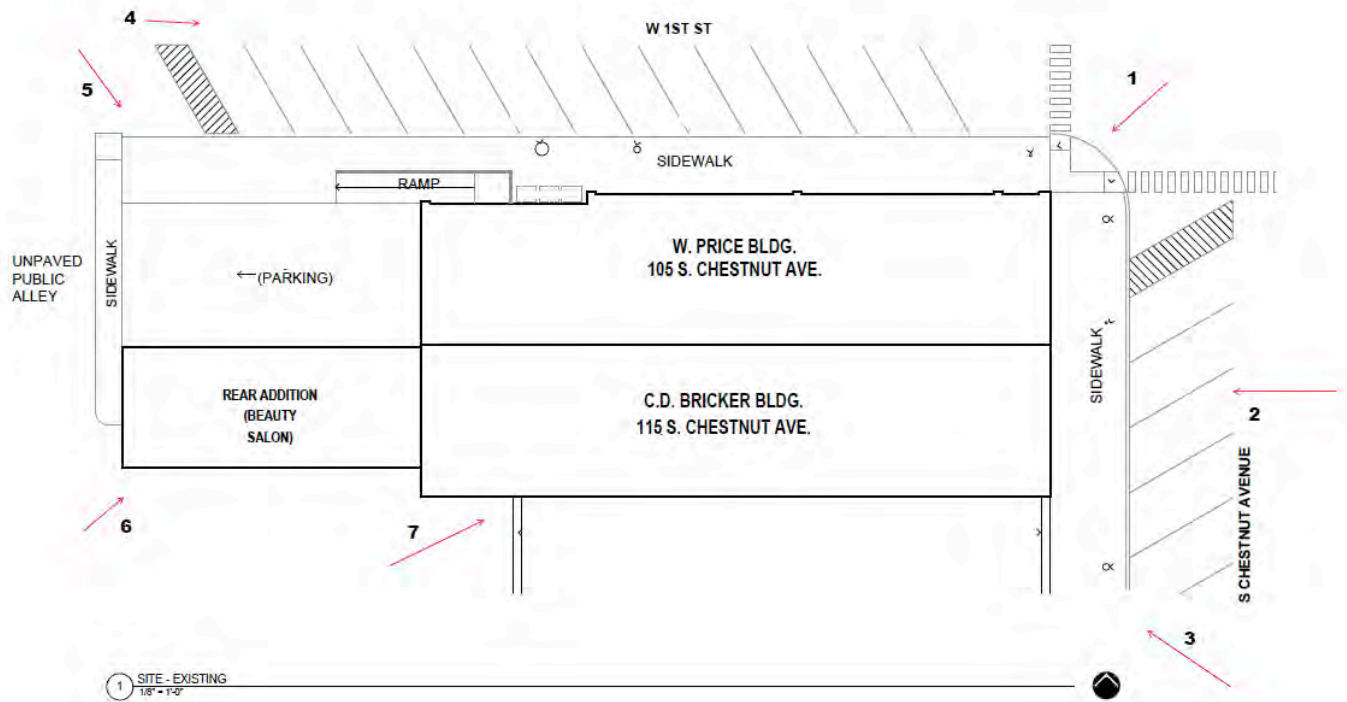
Photo 26: Bricker 1st floor rear addition looking north above dropped ceiling north wall.

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Site Plan Sketch Map and Photo Key – Existing Conditions, 2016



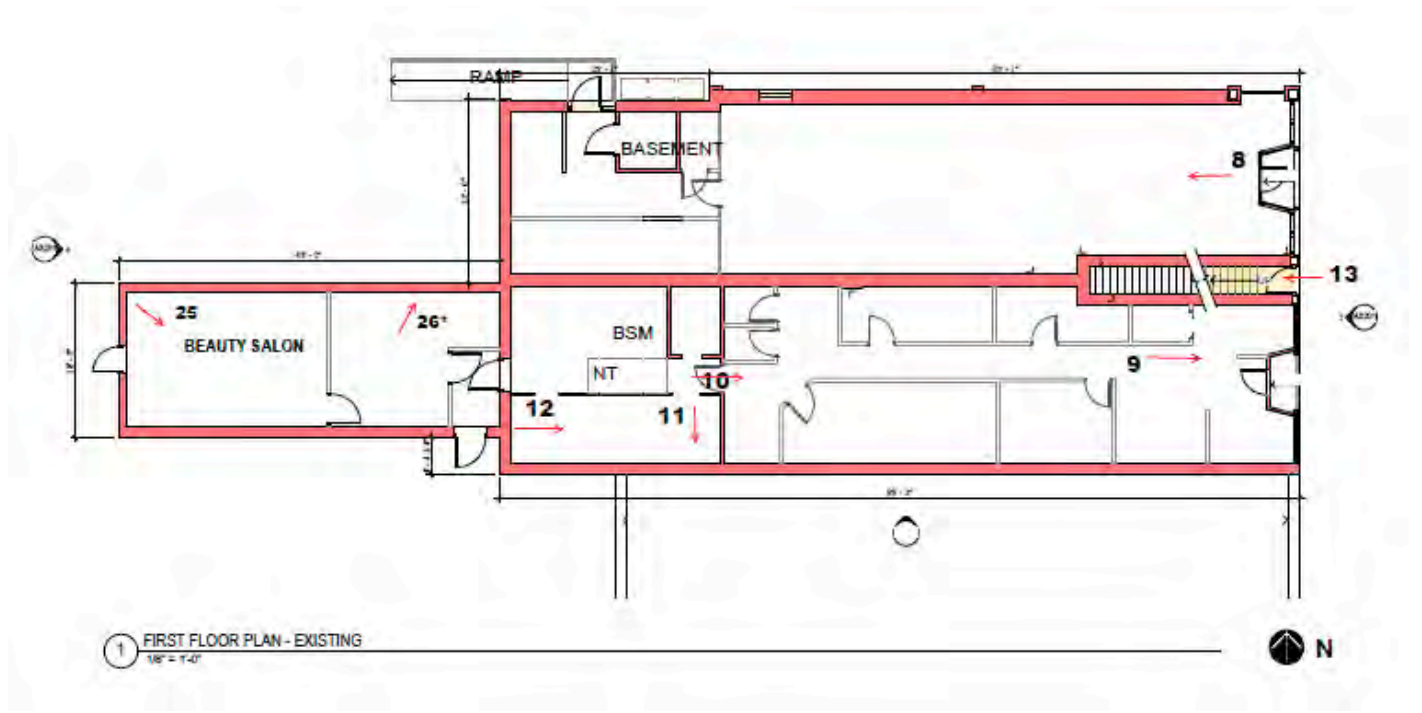
(Source: Shiffler Associates Architects, 2016)

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First-floor Plan Sketch Map and Photo Key – Existing Conditions, 2016



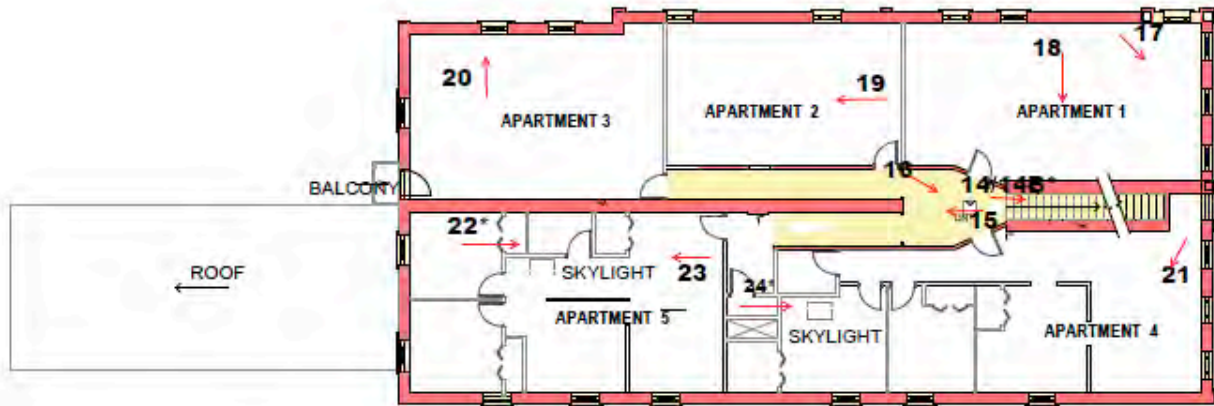
(Source: Shiffler Associates Architects, 2016)

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Second-floor Plan Sketch Map and Photo Key – Existing Conditions, 2016



* = photo taken above modern dropped ceiling to show original height ceiling

2 SECOND FLOOR - EXISTING
1/8" = 1'-0"



(Source: Shiffler Associates Architects, 2016)





Chestnut Cafe

Handicapped parking sign



WEST SIDE

Chestnut Cafe



Blue awning over a storefront on the right side of the street.







ANKENY SANITATION
964-5229







HAIR
TESTER BAR















NO
SMOKING!

Please do not smoke
in the building or in
the vicinity of the
building.

Thank you for your
cooperation.























UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 12/2/2016 Date of Pending List: 12/27/2016 Date of 16th Day: 1/11/2017 Date of 45th Day: 1/17/2017 Date of Weekly List: 1/25/2017

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject 1/17/2017 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria

Reviewer Edson Beall Discipline Historian

Telephone _____ Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.

IOWA DEPARTMENT OF
CULTURAL AFFAIRS

WARY DOWNIE, DIRECTOR
CHRIS KRAMEL, DEPUTY DIRECTOR

THOMAS E. HANSEN, SUPERVISOR
KIM REYNOLDS, CLERK



November 30, 2016

J. Paul Loether, Deputy Keeper and Chief
National Register and National Historic Landmarks
1201 Eye St. NW, 8th Fl.
Washington D.C. 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

The following National Register nomination(s) from Iowa are enclosed for your review and listing if acceptable.

- Bricker-Price Block, 105-115 S. Chestnut Avenue, Earlham, Madison County
- The Priester Building, 601 Brady Street, Davenport, Scott County
- Home Federal Savings and Loan Association of Des Moines Building, 601 Grand Avenue, Des Moines, Polk County
- Mack-International Motor Truck Corporation Building, 121 12th Street, Des Moines, Polk County
- Washington and Elizabeth Miller Tract-Center-Soll Community Historic District, roughly 35th St. west to 38th St. between 3500-3607 Grand Ave. north to Center St., Des Moines, Polk County
- Walnut Tire & Battery Co. – Globe Publishing Company Building, 1417-1425 Walnut Street, Des Moines, Polk County
- Storm Lake High School, 310 Cayuga Street, Storm Lake, Buena Vista County
- Hotel President, 500 Sycamore Street, Waterloo, Black Hawk County
- Park Hotel, 115 NW State Street, Sac City, Sac County
- Hamburg Historic District (amendment, increase, decrease), hill to northwest of downtown: roughly W. 5th St from Western to Brown, W. 6th St from Harrison to Warren, W. 7th St, W. 8th St and W. 9th St from Ripley to Vine, Davenport, Scott County
- Iowa Highway Commission, District 6 Building, 430 16th Avenue SW, Cedar Rapids, Linn County

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Foster
National Register Coordinator
State Historical Society of Iowa

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