

1585

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Weins Commercial Building

other names/site number none

2. Location

street & number 129/131 2nd Ave. N.E. N/A  not for publication

city or town Independence N/A  vicinity

state Iowa code IA county Buchanan code 019 zip code 50644

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this  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  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  nationally  statewide  locally. ( see continuation sheet for additional comments).

Patricia Olenkin DSHD 12-10-96  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

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 certifying official/Title Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

entered in the National Register.  
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register.  
 See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

Edson H. Beall  
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

1-16-97

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 the count.)  
Contributing      Noncontributing  
\_\_\_\_\_ buildings  
\_\_\_\_\_ sites  
\_\_\_\_\_ structures  
\_\_\_\_\_ objects  
\_\_\_\_\_ Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed  
in the National Register  
\_\_\_\_\_ 0 \_\_\_\_\_

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions  
(Enter categories from instructions)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
INDUSTRY/communications facility  
\_\_\_\_\_  
COMMERCE/TRADE/professional  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Current Functions  
(Enter categories from instructions)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
WORK IN PROGRESS  
\_\_\_\_\_  
VACANT/Not In Use  
\_\_\_\_\_  
DOMESTIC/Multiple Dwelling  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

7. Description

Architectural Classification  
(Enter categories from instructions)  
\_\_\_\_\_ LATE VICTORIAN/Romanesque \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Materials  
(Enter categories from instructions)  
foundation \_\_\_\_\_ Stone/limestone  
walls \_\_\_\_\_ brick  
\_\_\_\_\_ Stone/limestone  
roof \_\_\_\_\_ Synthetics/rubber  
other \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Narrative Description

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

**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 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  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

\_\_\_\_\_  
1892  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

\_\_\_\_\_  
1892  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

\_\_\_\_\_  
N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

\_\_\_\_\_  
N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

\_\_\_\_\_  
unknown  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

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

Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of Property less than an acre

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 [115] [51910191510] [4171012131010]  
Zone Easting Northing  
3 [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]

2 [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]  
Zone Easting Northing  
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 Mark A. White  
organization Buchanan Co. Historic Preservation Commission date 22 Dec. 1995  
street & number 400 1st Str. W. telephone 319-334-2595  
city or town Independence state Iowa zip code 50644

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the complete form:

**Continuation Sheets**

**Maps**

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

**Photographs**

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

**Additional items**

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

**Property Owner**

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

name Mark & John White -- Ruth Allen (% Dr. Herbert Jones)  
street & number 400 1st Str. W. -- P.O. Box 563 telephone 319-334-2595 -- 319-827-1430  
city or town Independence -- Jesup state Iowa zip code 50644 -- 50648

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

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

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The Weins Commercial Building, Buchanan County, Iowa

The two and one half story commercial building located at 129/131 2nd Avenue Northeast in Independence, Iowa, was built in 1892 for businessman Theodore A. Weins. The masonry building measures roughly 71' x 41' and provides space for two stores with additional rental space on the second floor. The building is an example of the Romanesque Revival style which is unusual for Independence. A major fire destroyed almost all of the business district in 1874 so most of the commercial buildings date from the period of reconstruction after the fire. They are all two or three storey masonry Italianate store fronts. The Weins building dates from a second period of development during the early 1890's. The Weins building and the Trask building (of 1893) on 3rd Avenue Northeast are the only commercial buildings in this style that remain from this period. Both are in the Romanesque Revival style, but the Weins building is more elaborate.

The building is sited with its narrow end fronting on 2nd Avenue N.E. As one moves to the west the ground slopes down to a parking lot located behind the building and the Wapsipinicon River. The building rests on a cut limestone foundation. The south face of the building is completely covered by the adjacent commercial building. Two chimneys rise above the top edge of this common wall.

The front or east face of the building rises two and one half storys above the street. The low sloped peaked roof is hidden by an ornamental parapet. At street level there are two store fronts separated by a door that provides access to the stair which leads to the second floor. The store fronts were reconfigured in the early 1960's. Pictures published in 1903 show the south store front with the typical plate glass front and a centrally located door. The north store front has the same large glass windows but the door is located near the midline of the building. The new store fronts are constructed of yellowish brick and cement block. The south store has windows of reduced size and the doors of both stores are located near the midline of the building. The wall above the stores is supported by steel "I" beams ornamented with metal rosettes. The area between the top edges of the windows and the "I" beams is covered with a glossy finished, laminate material.

Above the "I" beams the wall is formed of original soft pressed brick laid in a running bond. On the level of the second floor there are windows in three regularly spaced groups. At the left and right edges of the wall there is a pair of tall narrow double hung windows with single light sashes. The pair on the right retains a small rectangular fixed pane above each of the double hung windows. The pair on the left has been reduced in size. There is a plywood cover on about the upper quarter of each window that was added to accommodate a modern aluminum combination storm window. In the middle are two pair of shorter double hung windows which also have single light sashes. The pair on the left have been fitted with modern aluminum combination storm windows. Above each pair is a semicircular field filled with a sheet of plywood. There is a course of rusticated limestone which forms a band across the face of the building connecting all of the window sills. Between the band of

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The Weins Commercial Building, Buchanan County, Iowa

limestone and the "I" beams, there are four rectangular areas of decorative brick work. These areas are located below each group of windows. They are formed of bricks laid so that a corner of each brick is presented to the front surface of the wall. This creates wedge shaped cavities within the wall.

The wall above the windows is divided into three vertical sections. These sections are created by two brick engaged columns which begin with rounded limestone bases at the level of the semicircular plywood covered areas above the two pair of windows in the middle of the wall. They extend upward and terminate in rounded limestone caps above the parapet. The outer sections of the wall mirror each other. There is a limestone band which runs from the corners of the building across the tops of the windows to the columns. Above the limestone band is another field of "wedge cavity" brick work. Several courses higher, the brick work begins forming a corbeled cornice. This adds mass to the parapet. Above these courses are evenly spaced terra cotta rosettes. A heavy limestone course caps these side sections.

The middle section begins with a course of heavy limestone which begins below the columns and arches over the semicircular areas above the central pairs of windows. Above the limestone arches is another "wedge cavity" field. Centrally located within the field is a limestone panel with the date of construction carved in it. At the level of the terra cotta rosettes in the outer sections, the central section begins forming a corbeled cornice which matches the outer sections of the wall. Following these courses there is, again, a row of terra cotta rosettes and then a heavy limestone course capping the wall between the columns.

The north facade is organized in much the same way as the east. The first floor is quite plain with ornamental work reserved for the second floor. As the building site declines, more and more of the plastered limestone foundation and dressed limestone sill become visible. There is a plate glass window opening into the north store front at the left end of the wall on the first floor level. The rest of the first floor level is uninterrupted running bond brick work. There are ghosts of three windows, two tall and narrow located near the center and one short and narrow to the left of center, on the first floor. They have been filled with brick. There is a five course band which divides the wall into first and second floors. The lowest course projects from the wall. The next three courses are of rough or "rustic" finish brick. The fifth course projects to the same extent as the first.

At the second floor level there are five pairs of evenly spaced tall narrow windows. These windows match the unaltered double hung windows on the front of the building. Each pair shares a limestone sill. A limestone band runs across the wall between the tops of the windows. Above this band the bricks are laid in a box pattern. The bricks are alternately stacked horizontally or vertically in this area creating a series of square shapes covering the wall. Above each window there is a semicircular arch of headers. These arches are filled

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with fan carved wooden panels. The wall becomes more massive as it forms the parapet at the top of the wall. This is accomplished with rows of projecting headers which form small buttresses. There is a rustic limestone course at the top of the wall. Two chimneys extend above this top course.

Centered in the top of the wall is a more massive section which emphasizes the symmetrical design of the whole wall. The outer edges of this section are formed by buttresses which are more prominent than those which line the top edge of the wall. These buttresses begin forming above the limestone band at the top edge of the windows and extend above the upper edge of the rest of the wall. They terminate in limestone caps which are larger than the blocks which run between them at the top of the wall. Between them, the wall begins building mass with the same corbeling used at the top of the front wall. The area between these courses and the limestone top course is filled with headers. The headers are laid so that alternate bricks project from the surface of the wall. The projecting headers alternate in each successive course. The shadows in this area create a checker board effect. A fire escape stair descends from a metal door which fills the fourth window from the left.

The west face or rear of the building is an unadorned field of running bond brick work. It is the only facade which has been painted. All window and door openings in this wall have low segmental arches of headers supporting the weight of the wall above them and cut limestone sills and thresholds. Due to the sloping of the land, there are doors which provide access to the basement. One wooden door for each side of the building is located near the middle of the wall. The main floor of the building has a centrally located double door flanked by two windows on each side of the building. The doorway on the north side is filled with a modern glass replacement and the flanking windows on the south side have been filled with brick. The second storey has six evenly spaced double hung windows with single light sashes. Above them, the peak of the low hipped roof is visible.

Since each side of the building is owned by a different party, the interior varies from side to side. The store on the north side of the building was formerly a utility company office and has been configured and modernized to fulfill the company's needs. The south side of the building has housed a printing shop since the late 19th century. It has changed very little. The complete store is one open space. The ceiling is covered with tongue-in-groove wainscoting. The walls are plastered. Wide pine boards cover the floor. A stair used by both stores descends to the divided unfinished basement. Massive posts and beams support the south half while the north half has unsupported floor joists. An exterior door between the two store fronts opens to the stair that rises to the second floor. Originally, the upstairs housed a variety of professional offices. At the present, there are four apartments filling the space. The upstairs rooms have been reconfigured at least once and possibly several times. One enters the attic space through a trap door located in the common area outside the apartments. The roof is supported by trusses which span the complete width of the building.

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The Weins Commercial Building, Buchanan County, Iowa

The Weins Commercial Building located at the north end of the 100 block of 2nd Avenue Northeast in Independence, Iowa, is locally significant under Criterion C as a rare example of Romanesque Revival architecture. Most of the business district of Independence was destroyed by fire in 1874. The rebuilt district is a cohesive group of Italianate, two and three story store fronts. The Weins building was built in 1892 during another period of development in Independence. The commercial district was expanding beyond the immediate vicinity of 1st Street East. Also in 1892, the three storey Gedney Hotel and Opera House (destroyed by fire in 1945) was built directly across 2nd Ave. N.E. from the Weins building and one half block away on 2nd Str. N.E., the Munson Library building was begun. The Illinois Central Railroad Passenger Depot, located at the north end of 2nd Ave. N.E., was also built during this year. This made 2nd Ave. N.E. a major corridor into the growing town.

Although nearly twenty years passed between these two periods of construction, there are certain similarities between the Weins building and the other commercial buildings. Structurally, it is a masonry shell with a timber skeleton. Massive beams and posts support the first floor on the south side and on the north the floor joists are keyed into the walls. The second floor joists on both sides are also keyed into the limestone and brick walls. Wooden trusses, supporting the roof, span the complete building. The glass and iron store fronts (visible in period photographs) were of the same configuration as the surrounding stores. This could be because at least some of them were manufactured locally. The legend "Frank Megow, Independence, Iowa" is visible on several stores that retain their original fronts. Also, the rosette ornamented steel "I" beam supporting the front wall over the store windows is a common feature in Independence.

What makes the Weins Commercial Building different is the style of the upper portion of the exterior walls. Whether the work of some unknown architect or culled from the builder's design books, the Weins building is a departure from the standard maintained by the older buildings. The Romanesque Revival is clearly evident in the patterned brick work ornamentation, the rounded arches, and the use of rusticated limestone and brick courses to emphasize the divisions of the interior and various design elements of the exterior. The use of ornamental terra cotta is also a unique element. The windows are in pairs and of unequal sizes. This contrasts with the rows of tall narrow, evenly spaced windows with characteristic Italianate metal hoods that form an uninterrupted band across the second storeys of the other business district buildings. On the north face of the building where the paired windows are regularly spaced, they are integrated into the overall design of the surface decoration instead of appearing to be decorative in and of themselves.

Theodore A. Weins, a local businessman, purchased the building site in September of 1887. Early in 1892, construction began. Independence newspapers report that by the end of May, the brick work was completed and even though not finished, the second storey was rented by

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The Weins Commercial Building, Buchanan County, Iowa

the middle of June. Two people had small apartments and there was a doctor's office. T.A. Weins and his partner, Shillinglaw, reserved most of the south side for storage over their store. And a Mrs. Jenkins had a series of "bathing apartments" on the north side. This presumably were chambers where travelers or residents could bathe.

The north side of the first floor was rented in July of 1892 to Charles A. McEwen and Gus Raffauf. They opened a drug store which was managed by Mr. Raffauf while Mr. McEwen was selling on the road. The business was called Chas. A. McEwen and Co. and was to be open by August 1st of 1892. The south side was used by Weins and Shillinglaw. They reportedly had an elevator to their warehouse on the second floor. The Census of 1900 lists Weins's occupation as grocer.

In April of 1899, T.A. Weins sold the north half of the building to the Very Rev. Peter O'Dowd. Fr. O'Dowd owned the property until his death in 1912. (A portrait of Fr. O'Dowd taken at Gilbert's Photographic Studio was published in the local newspapers with the story of his death and funeral. At that time, the Gilbert Studio was located on the second floor of the north half of the Weins building.) His executors, the Very Rev. John J. Toomey and Richard Keane sold the north half of the building to Silas B. Hovey and Carlos D. Jones. It remains the property of the Jones family to this day. In May of 1900, Weins sold the south half of the building to Doctor Stephen Potter. D. S. Potter was an early resident of Manchester, Iowa, who moved to Independence with his second wife, Emma Raymond Potter in the early 1890's. Potter died on July 23, 1900, and his widow inherited the property. Mrs. Potter retained ownership until 1914 when she sold the south half of the building to her son, Edward W. Raymond, who had been operating a printing business on the premises. T.A. Weins and his family left the community in the early 1900's. At the time of Mr. Weins's mother's death in 1910, he was living in Bassano, Alberta, Canada.

Maps published in August of 1892 by the Sanborn and Perris Map Co. indicate a grocery located in the south half of the building and a butter and egg creamery in the north half. This contradicts the newspaper reports of the space being used by Chas. A. McEwen and Co. However, the information for the map may have been gathered months before the building was even completed. McEwen and Raffauf didn't rent the space until July of 1892. T.A. Weins was involved with a creamery business and presumably intended to use the space for that business when Sanborn employees were in Independence. Plans changed at a later date and the space was rented instead. The maps for 1899 show a flour and feed store on the south and a grocery on the north. By 1913, the maps indicate a printing shop on the south and offices on the north. Those tenants remained until the end of 1995.

Carlos D. Jones was an insurance agent in the early years of Independence. By the 1880's, he and Silas B. Hovey were partners. They developed plants in many communities that manufactured gas for interior lighting. They also owned the Northern Iowa Land Company,

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The Weins Commercial Building, Buchanan County, Iowa

an early real estate brokerage and loan company, whose offices were located in the north half of the Weins building. As the nature of their partnership changed, the offices of the Independence Gas Company replaced those of the land company in the Weins building. In October of 1929, Jones and Hovey transferred their undivided interests in the Weins building to their children. C.D. Jones sold his to his son, George H. Jones, and S.B. Hovey sold his to his two sons and one daughter. In August of 1933, the Hovey heirs sold their interest to G.H. Jones.

George H. Jones, who had attended Iowa State College and a Cedar Rapids business college, was originally employed at the First National Bank in Independence. He later was manager of the Independence Gas Co. In 1932, the Independence Gas Co. was sold to a public utility, Iowa Public Service. Jones entered the insurance business and used space on the second floor for his office. Iowa Public Service and its corporate successors maintained the office in the Weins building until November of 1995. G.H. Jones died in 1954 and his wife inherited the property. She retains ownership of the north half of the Weins building.

E.W. Raymond was born on June 28, 1867, in Manchester, Iowa. He began working in the print shop of the Manchester Press when he was 13 years old. Five years later, he was working at the Manchester Democrat and in 1893, he moved to Independence and rented the Job Printing Department of the American Trotter Magazine. When the magazine failed, Raymond purchased the equipment and opened his own print shop. *Souvenir Views of Independence, Iowa* is a booklet of photo-gravures published in 1903. There is a view of the Raymond Print Shop located in the south half of the Weins building with three men standing in the doorway. Raymond should be one of them. The booklet was published by the Northern Iowa Land Company. The back cover features a picture of the whole building.

Edward Raymond was an active member of the community. He was a member of several lodges and the Volunteer Fire Department (serving as chief for over 25 years), and he was active in political organizations and the local government. He also was a noted musician in the area. He was the leader of a 26 piece ensemble called Raymond's Concert Band.

E. W. Raymond died in 1929 and his sons, Earl E. Raymond and Clarence L. Raymond (known as "Buster"), continued the business. Emma E. (Mrs. E.W.) Raymond retained ownership of the south half of the building until 1947, when she sold it to her son and daughter-in-law, C.L. and Arlene Raymond. It was during Buster Raymond's tenure that the new store front was installed.

Rev. Charles Hewlett began working with Buster Raymond in 1965 and when Raymond retired in 1972, he purchased the south half of the Weins building and the print shop. Rev. Hewlett moved to the area from Chicago, Illinois, in the 1960's and worked at a print shop near Walker, Iowa, before beginning at the Raymond Printing Shop. Rev. Hewlett has also

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The Weins Commercial Building, Buchanan County, Iowa

been the pastor of the Pine Creek Mission Baptist Church, located southeast of Independence, for 30 years. He retired from printing in 1995 and the Raymond Print Shop came to an end. He sold the south half of the Weins building to Mark A. and John C. White of Independence. M.A. White and J.C. White are active in the business community of Buchanan County as the funeral directors at the White Funeral Homes located in Independence, Jesup, and Quasqueton. The Whites are currently making some needed repairs and plan to eventually rent the first floor space to a retailer and renovate the second floor apartments.

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The Weins Commercial Building, Buchanan County, Iowa

### Bibliography:

Buchanan County Geneological Society, Independence, Iowa, files.

Church, Harry, and Katharyn Joella Chappell. History of Buchanan County Iowa and Its People. Chicago: S.J. Clarke Publishing, 1914.

Gebhard, David, and Gerald Mansheim. Buildings of Iowa. New York: Oxford University Press, 1993.

Green, Fayal. The Anatomy of a House. New York: Bantam Doubleday Dell Pub. Group, Inc., 1991.

Independence Newspapers, files. Located at Office of the Buchanan County Auditor, Buchanan County Court House, Independence, Iowa.

Sanborn and Perris Map Co. Map of Independence, Iowa. New York, 1892 - 1932.

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The Weins Commercial Building, Buchanan County, Iowa

Verbal Boundary Description:

Commencing 4 rods due west from the Northwest corner of Lot 4 in Block 3, Stoughton and McClure's Addition to Independence, Buchanan County, Iowa, thence running West 8 rods more or less to an Alley, thence South 2.5 rods, thence East 8 rods more or less to a point due South of place of beginning, thence North to the place of beginning.

Boundary Justification:

The nominated property includes the entire parcel historically associated with the Weins Commercial Building.

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The Weins Commercial Building, Buchanan County, Iowa

The information below is common to all photographs.

Photographer - Mark A. White

Date - 12 December 1995

Negatives are in the possession of the photographer

1. East facade - camera facing west
2. North facade - camera facing southeast
3. West facade - camera facing east
4. Detail of filled windows on north facade - camera facing southeast
5. Parapet on north facade - camera facing southwest

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The Weins Commercial Building, Buchanan County, Iowa



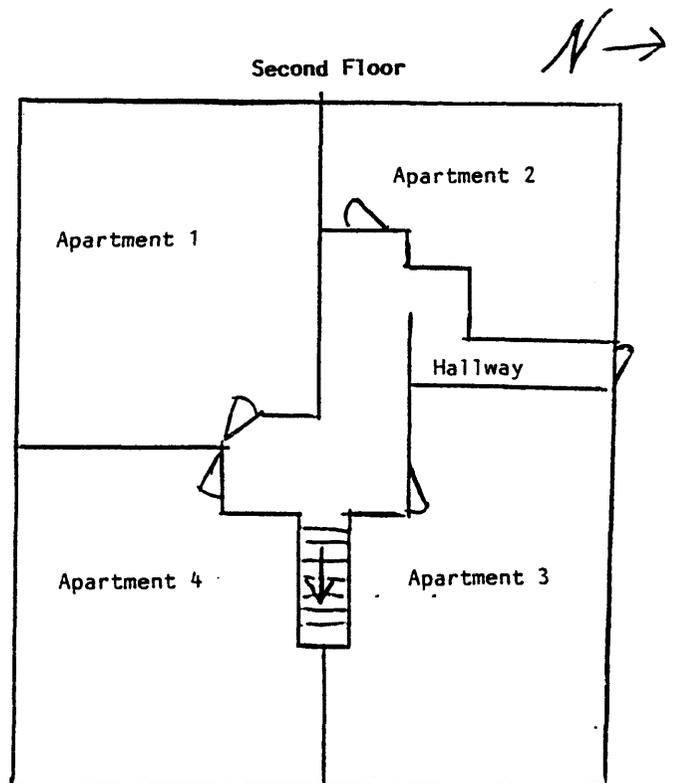
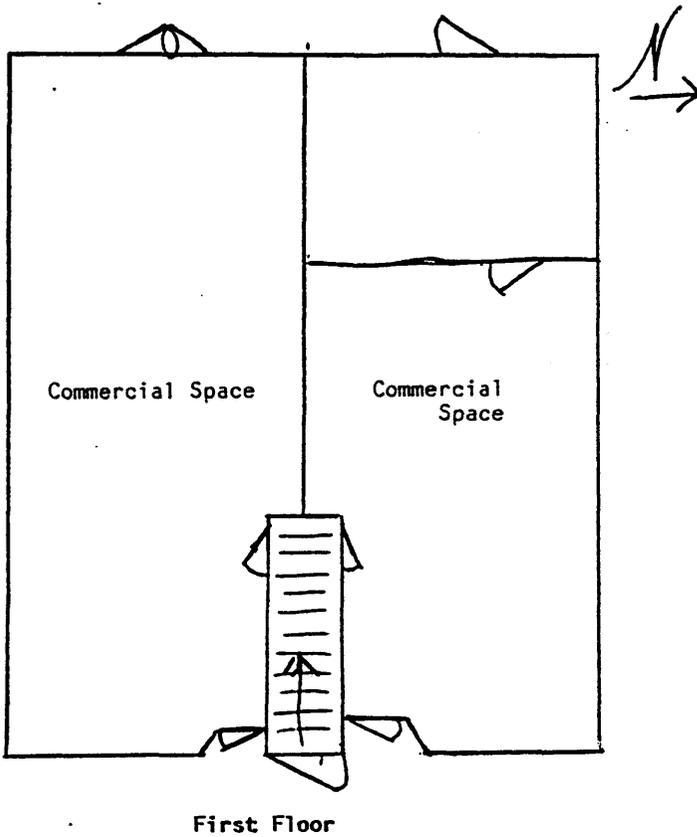
The Weins Commercial Building from Souvenir Views  
of Independence, Iowa - Published 1903

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The Weins Commercial Building, Buchanan County, Iowa

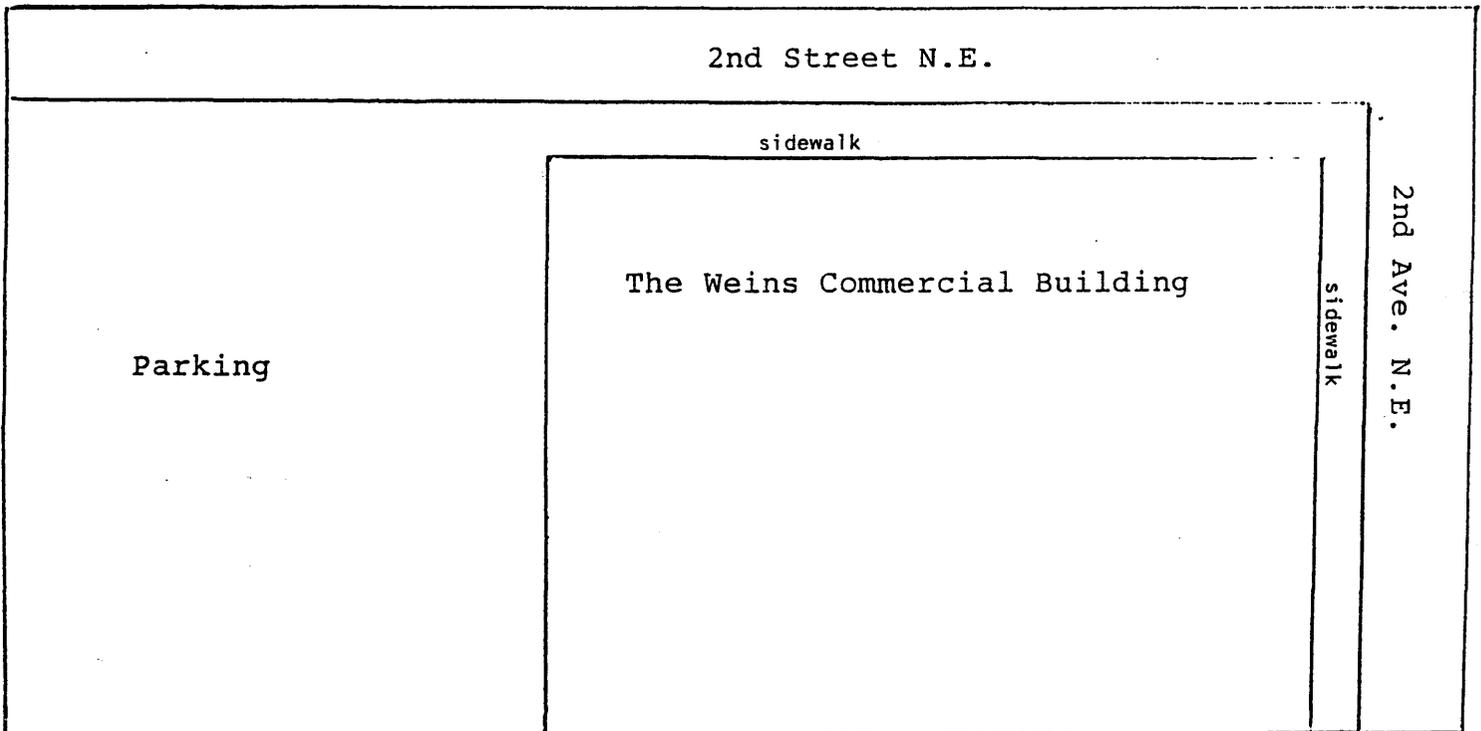


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