

1381

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" on the appropriate line 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 ANAMOSA MAIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 200-300 Block W. Main St.; 100 Block E. Main St.; 100 Block N. & S. Ford St.; N/A not for publication
100 Block N. Garnavillo St.
city or town Anamosa N/A vicinity
state Iowa code IA county Jones code 105 zip code 52205

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.)

Baibara A. Mitchell / DSHPS December 15, 2008
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 1-29-09
Signature of Keeper Date of Action

Anamosa Main Street Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Iowa
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many lines as apply)
Category of Property (Check only one line)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal
- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
42	9	buildings
		sites
1		structures
		objects
43	9	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)

COMMERCE/TRADE/speciality store, professional, organizational

INDUSTRY/manufacturing facility

SOCIAL/meeting hall

RECREATION AND CULTURE/theater

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/processing

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE/speciality store, professional, organizational

COMMERCE/TRADE/warehouse

SOCIAL/meeting hall

RECREATION AND CULTURE/theater/museum

VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN/Italianate

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY

AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Commercial Style

MODERN MOVEMENT/Art Moderne

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone

walls Brick

Stone

roof Asphalt

other Wood

Narrative Description

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

Anamosa Main Street Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Iowa
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" on one or more lines 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" on all the lines 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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1863 – c. 1955

Significant Dates

1863
circa 1872

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Shaw, William T.
McDaniel, S. S.

Narrative Statement of Significance - (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

9. Major Bibliography 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):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository

Anamosa Main Street Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Iowa
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 9 acres +/-

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 | 1 5 | 6 4 1 9 0 5 | 4 6 0 6 3 1 5 5 |

Zone Easting Northing

2 | | | |

Zone Easting Northing

3 | | | |

Zone Easting Northing

4 | | | |

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 William C. Page, Public Historian

organization Jones County Historic Preservation Commission date March 1, 2008

street & number 520 East Sheridan Avenue (Page) telephone 515-243-5740 (Page)

city or town Des Moines state Iowa zip code 50313-5017

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 SHPO or FPO.)

name See Attachment

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7

Page 1

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The City of Anamosa is the county seat of Jones County, Iowa, and its largest city. The city is laid out on the north side of the Wapsipinicon River, which flows from the northwest to the southeast along the southwestern edge of the community. Buffalo Creek flows into the Wapsipinicon nearby. The natural beauty and diverse landforms of these surroundings occasioned immediate notice by the area's earliest settlers. One description noted:

The surface of the country in this county is rolling, not in waves, but thrown into heaps and low conical hills, the valleys winding in every direction, with considerable timber along the water courses, and here and there groves of oak, maple, walnut, ash and cottonwood on the prairies. (Andreas: 457)

The City of Anamosa shares this picturesque topography. Main Street serves as the backbone of the community. Situated above the flood plain of the Wapsipinicon River and Buffalo Creek, this corridor runs a generally level course from east to west through the middle of the city. A benchmark at the corner of Booth and Main Streets indicates its elevation at 837 feet above mean sea level according to the U.S. Geological Survey. Hills abut Main Street on its north and south sides. North Hill rises to 859 feet to a ridge above Main on the north. South Hill rises to about 900 feet to a ridge above Main on the south. (These are nonhistoric names used in this nomination for identification.)

ANAMOSA MAIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

The Anamosa Main Street Historic District is a linear corridor situated near the center of the community. It runs from the 100 block of East Main Street to the 300 block of West Main Street. Ford Street serves as the dividing line between East Main Street and West Main Street, and house numbers ascend in both directions from that division point. Curiously, there is no 100 block on West Main Street, where house numbers begin at 200. This distance includes three city blocks. Commercial buildings line both sides of these blocks and directly abut the pedestrian rights-of-way. North and South Ford Streets include some extensions of the commercial district. Some light industrial properties are also situated there and included in the Anamosa Main Street Historic District.

Most buildings on Main Street are one or two stories in height. A few have three stories and visually stand out as a result. Most buildings are either of brick or stone construction. Most buildings date from the 1860s through the early 20th century. Italianate, late 19th and 20th century revivals, and late 19th and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7

Page 2

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District

early 20th century American movements are most prominent among their architectural styles. The employment of locally quarried Jones County limestone is notable in the construction of these buildings.

The Anamosa Main Street Historic District contains a very limited variety of property types. Commercial buildings predominate. The exceptions include a factory building at 107 North Garnavillo Street, the Anamosa Creamery at 110 North Ford Street, and its annex at 108 North Ford Street. These buildings served light industrial operations during the district's period of significance.

Resources generally date from the 1860s through the early decades of the 20th century. Most buildings employ vernacular commercial forms and architectural detailing popular in the Midwest during the period. Most buildings feature storefront designs on the first floor and 1/1 double-hung sash fenestration on the second floor. Buildings generally adjoin with one another and share a common setback from the street. Brick and stone provide the dominant building materials.

Noncontributing resources in the district are limited. They include several buildings constructed or remodeled within the last several years. F&M Bank, a building completed in 2005, stands near the western edge of the district. Citizens Bank at 215 East Main Street was built in 1965 and stands at the eastern edge of the district. Although both are evaluated as noncontributing to the historic district, their use of Jones County limestone and the scale of their designs help them blend into their historic surroundings. Several historic buildings are evaluated as noncontributing because they lack sufficient integrity or postdate the historic district's period of significance.

Because the evolution of the Anamosa Main Street Historic District forms a substantial part of its historical significance, that evolution is discussed in Section 8 of this nomination.

Recently, the City of Anamosa completed a public works project along Main Street. These improvements included new curbs and gutters, brick sidewalks, period-style streetlights, and other street amenities. These improvements are in keeping with the historic character of the area and will likely encourage private property owners to improve their own properties.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7

Page 3

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District

RESOURCE CLASSIFICATION AND COUNT

The Anamosa Main Street Historic District possesses 52 resources. Of them, 43 are counted as contributing and 9 are counted as noncontributing. These properties are listed below. All are classified as buildings except a gazebo, which is classified as a structure.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTING AND NONCONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

Under "Eligibility" and listed criteria below, "C" indicates a contributing resource and "N" indicates a noncontributing resource.

Street Address	Resource Name	Date of Construction	Eligibility Criteria	
			A	C
<i>North Side Main Street</i>				
308-310 West Main St.	Gillen Block	1890	C	C
304-306 West Main St.	Holt & Gillen Block	1881	C	C
300-302 West Main St.	Huggins & Belknap Block	1872	C	C
<i>North Garnavillo Street Intersects</i>				
220 West Main St.	F & M Bank	2005	N	N
<i>Alley Intersects</i>				
210 West Main St.	Metcalf Building	1863	C	C
208 West Main St.	Metcalf Building-First National Bank	1865	C	C
206 West Main St.	Peet & Cox Building	1865	C	C
204 West Main St.	McDaniel Building	1866	C	C
200-202 West Main St.	Palmer Block	1865	C	C

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7

Page 4

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District

100 West Main Street Address Numbers Do Not Exist in Anamosa's Central Business District

North Ford Street Intersects—East Main Street Begins

100-102-104 East Main St.	Union Block	1866, 1925	C	C
106-108 East Main St.	Niles & Watters Block	1884, c. 1923	C	C
110-112 East Main St.	Scott Block	1875	C	C
114-116 East Main St.	Holcomb Block	1875	C	C
118-120 East Main St.	Schoonover Block	1876,1905	C	C
122 East Main St.	Metcalf Building	1875	C	C
124 East Main St.	Citizens Savings Bank	1884,1907	C	C
126 East Main St.	Fisher Building	1872	C	C
128 East Main St.	Rhoden Building	1880	C	C
130-132 East Main St.	Masonic Lodge Block	1881	C	C
134-136 East Main St.	Shaw Block	1880	C	C
138 East Main St.	Shaw, Schoonover & Co. Bank	1880	C	C

North Huber Street—Eastern Boundary of Historic District

South Side Main Street

215 East Main St.	Citizens Bank	1965	N	N
N/A	Gazebo	c. 2000	N	N
213 East Main St.	Shada Building	1946	C	C
211 East Main St.	Chipman Building	1939	C	C
209 East Main St.	Blood Building	1949	C	C
207 East Main St.	Chaplin Building	1903	C	C
205 East Main St.	Palmer & Skinner Building	1871	C	C
203 East Main St.	Scott Building	1871	C	C
201 East Main St.	Tucker Building-Hotel Easterly	1871	C	C

South Booth Street Intersects

119-121 East Main St.	Schoonover Block- Former U.S. Post Office	1904	C	C
117 East Main St.	Benton Building-Former U.S. Post Office	1875	C	C
113-115 East Main St.	Alderman-Cunningham Block	1869	C	C

Alley Intersects

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7

Page 5

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District

107-109 East Main St.	Grand Opera House	1889	C	C
105 East Main St.	Sherman-Rairdin Building	1889, c. 1978	N	N
103 East Main St.	Shaw Building	1876, 1877	C	C
101 East Main St.	Palmer Building	1867	C	C

South Ford Street Intersects—West Main Street Begins

100 West Main Street Address Numbers Do Not Exist in Anamosa's Central Business District

201 West Main St.	McCullough Building	c. 1940	C	C
203 West Main St.	Hakes Building	1881	C	C
205 West Main St.	Watters & Niles Building	1871	C	C
207 West Main St.	Brunskill Building	1867	C	C
209-211 West Main St.	Dubuque Brewing & Malting Co.	1904	C	C

Alley Intersects

221 West Main St.	Lehmkuhl Block-Opera House (remains)	1867	N	N
-------------------	--------------------------------------	------	---	---

South Garnavillo Street—Western Boundary of Historic District

East Side North Ford Street

111 North Ford St.	Commercial Building	c. 1965	N	N
113 North Ford St.	J. F. Scott Building	1906	C	C
115-117 North Ford St.	Commercial Building	c. 1907	N	N

West Side North Ford Street

110 North Ford St.	Anamosa Creamery	c. 1922	C	C
108 North Ford St.	Anamosa Creamery Annex	c. 1955	C	C
104 North Ford St.	Commercial & Apartment Building	1975 +/-	N	N
102 North Ford St.	Office Building	1945 +/-	N	N

East Side South Ford Street

105 South Ford St.	Former Anamosa City Hall	1903	C	C
--------------------	--------------------------	------	---	---

East Side North Garnavillo Street

107 North Garnavillo St.	Factory	c. 1920	C	C
--------------------------	---------	---------	---	---

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7

Page 6

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District

THUMBNAIL SKETCHES OF RESOURCES

The following thumbnail sketches provide descriptive information about each of the resources in the Anamosa Main Street Historic Commercial District. The order of these sketches follows the same sequence as listed above.

North Side Main Street

Gillen Block (c)

308-310 West Main Street

Completed in 1890, this is a 2-story, brick commercial block whose front façade is now painted white. Cover-up materials now clad portions of the storefront, but, where these materials have been removed, one sees that its original configuration remains intact, including tall transom windows. The storefront is divided by brick piers into three bays. The west bay features a centrally placed, inset entrance flanked by storefront windows. The center bay features a storefront window. The east bay features a storefront window and door. The upper story originally included two oriel windows, now removed and the cavities infilled with cover-up materials and replacement windows set flush with the upper story wall. The remaining original windows feature 1/1 double-hung sash with limestone block lintels and sills. A simple frieze, defined by several stringcourses of brick, and a cornice with brick dentils, surmounts the upper floor. An appealing ghost sign remains visible on the west elevation. Although somewhat illegible, it reads, in part "Barron Motor Supply," the name of a one-time occupant. The preservation of this sign, as is, is highly recommended. (No remuddled "restoration.") Although the loss of the oriel windows is a misfortune, the largely intact storefront of this block justifies its evaluation as a contributing resource to the historic district. The date of this block's construction and the name of its owner, O. E. Gillen, and its builder, E. C. Holt, are as documented by Elizabeth J. Coleman. (Coleman 1991: 42) The name of R. W. Johnson, which appears on the concrete steps to the front entrance, refers to a grocery business operated by Johnson in the west commercial room early in the building's history. (Coleman 1992: #23)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7

Page 7

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District

Holt & Gillen Block (c)

304-306 West Main Street

Completed in 1881, this is a 2-story, red brick commercial block. The transoms above the storefront are now clad with cover-up materials, but the originals likely remain behind them. The storefront features two inset entrances flanked by store windows. Support columns remain visible behind these windows. A modern fixed metal canopy is suspended over the storefront between the store windows and the transom area. The upper story features six bays, with window cavities now foreshortened and filled with replacement windows. These windows feature original pressed metal hoodmolds and limestone sills. A pressed metal frieze and cornice, embellished with panels, brackets, and dentils, surmounts the front façade of the building. The construction of this block resulted from an investment by local Anamosa capitalists. They included J. S. Belknap, E. C. Holt, O. E. Gillen, E. W. Gawley, Ebenezer Brown, William M. Skinner, and C. W. Hollenbeck. Belknap was a city officer in Anamosa during the 1870s and a capitalist with multiple financial interests. (Andreas: 458) Holt and Gillen apparently were the primary investors. The block cost \$6,000 to erect. (Finn: 16) "The upper story was used for office space and lodge rooms owned by Lodge #56 of the Ancient Order of United Workman and the Anamosa Lodge No. 217 of Independent Order of Good Templars. The Women's Relief Corps bought space in the upper story in 1901." (Coleman 1992: #22) The date of its construction, 1881, and the name of its architect, Parsons & Foley, are as documented by an article in *The Anamosa Eureka*, August 11, 1881. (Coleman 1991: 41) Although the replacement windows on the second floor are visually distracting, the balance of this story remains original. Elements of the original storefront also remain intact. This justifies the block's evaluation as contributing to the historic district.

Huggins & Belknap Block (c)

300-302 West Main Street

Constructed in 1872, this is a 2-story, brick commercial block now painted red. The south façade features two commercial rooms. Both rooms retain early storefront materials, including bulkheads, inset entrance, store windows, and transoms. Those on the west room are original to the building, and those on the east room probably date to the 1910s or 1920s. The east storefront wraps

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7

Page 8

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District

around the east elevation of the building and features an inset door canted to the northeast corner of the block. The upper story features four bays, with window cavities now foreshortened and filled with replacement windows. These windows feature original pressed metal hoodmolds and limestone sills. A pressed metal frieze and cornice, embellished with panels, brackets, and dentils, surmounts the front façade of the building. This block features a second primary façade on the east elevation. The use of hoodmolds continues around the east elevation. Several hoodmolds on the first floor are similar to those on the second floor of the Holt & Gillen Commercial Block at 304-306 West Main Street. A major fire in this building circa 1990 called into question its viability. A concerted preservation effort resulted in rehabilitation of the block, only marred by the installation of inappropriate windows on the second floor of the south elevation. The date of this building's construction is as documented by an article in *The Anamosa Eureka*, November 14, 1872. (Coleman 1991: 41)

North Garnavillo Street Intersects

F & M Bank (n)

220 West Main Street

Built in 2005 by general contractor Bruggeman Design Group of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, from their design, this is a 1-story, orange and red-colored brick and stone commercial building covered with a compound hip and deck roof intersected by front gables. The building is set back slightly deeper from the street than other properties along Main Street. Locally quarried limestone provides architectural embellishments to the building, as well as to a retaining wall. This stone is worked in various ways to display its possibilities, including a water table, belt course, and quoins. A driveway to a drive-in teller is situated to the east of this building. This is the site of several earlier edifices. Fisher House, later known as Gillen House, Iowan House, and the Iowan Hotel, stood on the corner. Several other pioneer edifices in Anamosa stood on this site. They included a commercial building, erected in 1858 and once used as the U.S. Post Office in Anamosa and the International Order of Odd Fellows Block at 212 West Main Street (constructed in 1860). Both stood next door to this bank to the east and are now nonextant.

Alley Intersects

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7

Page 9

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District

Metcalf Building (c)

210 West Main Street

Constructed in 1863 by Horace Metcalf, this 2-story building is of soft, Anamosa-fired brick now painted an orange-red color. The original storefront has been removed and now features a centrally placed entrance flanked by picture windows with the balance infilled with locally quarried limestone. The upper story possesses three bays, each with 1/1 double-hung windows, limestone lintels, and limestone sills. A brickworked cornice with deeply inset panels and a plain cornice surmount the façade. A visually distracting, modern balcony wraps around the façade to the west elevation, suggesting an historic balcony of similar configuration, as shown in historic photographs. The date of this building's construction, 1863, and the name of its early owner, George E. Noble, are as documented by an article in *The Anamosa Eureka*, cited as March 28, 1862 but likely in error for March 28, 1863. (Coleman 1991: 4) Although this building has been considerably altered, its very early date of construction and the preservation of its essential elements—particularly its upper story fenestration treatment, frieze, and cornice—justify its evaluation as contributing to the historic district. The date of this building's construction and the name of its first owner are as documented by Elizabeth J. Coleman. (Coleman: 1992 #17)

Metcalf Building-First National Bank (c)

208 West Main Street

Constructed in 1865, this 2-story commercial building is built of soft, Anamosa-fired brick of an orange-red color and now painted. Much of the paint has worn off. The storefront is an entirely modern design of metal frame and glass and rests on an original limestone plate. Original transoms might remain intact under cover-up materials above the store window. The second floor features three bays. The two east bays have foreshortened and replacement windows with original limestone lintels and sills. The west bay was enlarged at one time and now has a replacement window and in-fill materials in its cavity. Its original limestone lintel is missing, although its original limestone sill remains. A brickworked cornice with inset panels and a simple cornice with dentils surmount the upper story. Fixed metal canopies extend across the front façade of this building and its neighbor to the east, the Peet & Cox Building at 206 West Main Street. H(orace). C. Metcalf built this property. He was born in

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7

Page 10

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District

May 1821 in Indiana and came to Anamosa in 1845, one of its early settlers and businessmen. Metcalf engaged in mercantile pursuits for 20 years and then began a banking business in 1869. Two years later, he organized the First National Bank and was elected its president. Metcalf served in this office until January 1879, when the national banking system was established and Metcalf discontinued the business, engaging again in private banking. (Western Historical Company: 568) The First National Bank operated from this building. The second story served as a courtroom for the County of Jones County. Although the replacement windows on the second floor are visually distracting, allowance should be made for the building's great age in evaluating it, particularly since its frieze and cornice remain virtually intact and contribute to the rhythm of these important architectural details along the historic district's streetscape. The date of this block's construction, 1865, and the name of its early owner, H. C. Metcalf, are as documented by an article in *The Anamosa Eureka*, May 18, 1865. (Coleman 1991: 5) The near identical design of this building's façade and its neighbor to the east, the Peet & Cox, suggests that it also was constructed by William T. Shaw.

Peet & Cox Building (c)

206 West Main Street

Constructed in 1865 by William T. Shaw for D. A. Peet and Archie Cox, grocers, this 2-story commercial block is built of soft, Anamosa-fired brick of an orange-red color and now painted. Much of the paint has worn off. The storefront of the east room has been remodeled with limestone rubble laid randomly. Its second floor repeats the design of the Metcalf Building-First National Bank next door at 208 West Main Street, including frieze and cornice, except that all its window cavities remain intact. Fixed metal canopies extend across the entire front façade of both of these buildings. The date of this building's construction, 1865, and the name of its builder and early owner, William T. Shaw, are as documented by an article in *The Anamosa Eureka*, November 25, 1865. (Coleman 1991: 6) "D. A. Peet and Archie Cox opened their dry goods and grocery store later that same year [1865]. By the late 1870s, D. A. Peet was running the dry goods store alone. In 1878, he put a new glass front and awning on the building." (Coleman 1992: #15)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7

Page 11

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District

McDaniel Building (c)

204 West Main Street

Constructed in 1866 for Lieutenant Richard McDaniel, this is a 2-story commercial building of locally quarried limestone. The storefront has been extensively remodeled with brick infill, a window, and two doors. A fixed, metal canopy extends across the storefront. The upper story remains largely intact. It is of polished (or rubbed) limestone construction and features three bays, each with 1/1-double-hung sash windows. Several limestone stringcourses and three inset panels form a frieze, surmounted by a simple cornice defined by another set of stringcourses. The current 1/1-double-hung windows on the second floor are replacements, perhaps dating to the turn of the 20th century. An historic photograph of the building pictures a metal railing between the first and second floors. (Finn: 9) The date of this block's construction, 1866, the name of its early owner, Richard McDaniel, and the name of its attributed builder, S. S. McDaniel, are as documented by Elizabeth J. Coleman. "It is important to note that Richard McDaniel's father was S. S. McDaniel. The older McDaniel was involved in the actual building as a brick mason of many Anamosa buildings, including the Fisher House." (Coleman 1991: 7; 1992: #14) In spite of the alterations to the storefront of this building, its early construction and use of stone for the façade justify its evaluation as contributing to the historic district.

Palmer Block (c)

200-202 West Main Street

Constructed in 1865, by Henry L. Palmer this is a 2-story, brick commercial block now painted puce. The storefronts of both the east room and the west room have been remodeled, but they still feature large store windows, as would have originally been in place. A fixed, metal canopy extends across the storefront. The upper story features six bays across the front of the façade. They are filled with 1/1-double-hung sash with limestone lintels and sills. The current 1/1-double-hung windows on the second floor are replacements, perhaps dating to the turn of the 20th century. Originally, these windows would have been 6/6 double-hung sash. A projecting stringcourse of brick forms a frieze with panels of brick formed in arches. An historic photograph of the building pictures a metal railing between the first and second floors in front of each of

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 12

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District

the block's two commercial rooms. (Finn: 9) A simple cornice with dentils and a copy, which is perhaps modern, caps the block. The east elevation of this block repeats the second floor window treatment of the front façade. A front gable roof covers a portion of this block, an architectural feature, which indicates an early date of construction for commercial buildings in Anamosa. A number of businesses have occupied this block, including J. W. Conmey's dry goods store and Graham's Department Store. An advertising sign for J. W. Conmey, now repainted, is on the east elevation of this block. The construction date of the block and the name of its early owner, H. L. Palmer, are as documented by an article in *The Anamosa Eureka*, May 18, 1865. (Coleman 1991: 8)

100 West Main Street Address Numbers Do Not Exist in Anamosa's Central Business District

North Ford Street Intersects—East Main Street Begins

Union Block (c)

100-102-104 East Main Street

Originally constructed in 1866, the front façade of this edifice was face-lifted in 1925, leaving the long west elevation of the building largely unaltered. The face-lift also preserved the limestone quoins on the corners of the front façade and the limestone belt course between the storefront and the second floor. The period of significance for this building, under Criterion C, should be considered, therefore, 1866-1925. An article in *The Anamosa Eureka*, July 12, 1866 (Coleman 1991: 9; 1992: #12) dates the original construction of this block and the names of its builders—Alderman & Williams, E. H. Sherman, and William T. Shaw. At one time, letters worked in brick and reading "Union Block" ran across the south elevation of the building above its second floor. These letters were removed in the 1925 face-lift. A circa 1867 photograph of the building does not picture them, so they must have been later additions to the façade.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 13

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District

Niles & Watters Block (c)

106-108 East Main Street

Originally constructed in 1884 by the banking firm of Niles & Watters, this edifice was face-lifted circa 1923 by the same firm. Because of this radical redesign, the block should be evaluated as a 1920s edifice. It appears today as a 2-story, brick commercial block. The storefront of the west room preserves the general configuration of its c. 1923 design. The east room originally formed a part of the Scott Block next door and was included as part of the circa 1923 remodeling. The 108 East Main Street storefront has been infilled with Jones County limestone, foreshortened windows, and an off-centered door. The upper story possesses high integrity of its c. 1923 design. Elizabeth J. Coleman reports, "This brick building was built in 1884 by C. L. Niles and George Watters. The Monticello Express contains limited accounts of its progress. By October 1884, it was being occupied by Niles & Watters as a bank. The bank was a privately owned bank until January of 1905, when articles of incorporation were filed. Bank vaults still remain. There is a Mosler vault door that has railroad tie supports between the basement and first floor. An old style Diebold safe also remains. It has double doors on the outside. It is black with fancy gold trim." (Coleman 1992: #11) The construction date of the block is documented by an article in *The Monticello Express*, May 29, 1884. (Coleman 1992: 10) Finn reports that "in 1923, when the brick dividing wall was torn down the brick wall was found to be as good as when originally constructed." Finn also notes that after its incorporation, the Niles & Watters bank remained in business until the Great Depression, when it ceased operations. (Finn: 18) The original 1884 building included a parapet, which rose above its neighbors by four or five feet.

Scott Block (c)

110-112 East Main Street

Constructed in 1875 by William T. Shaw for hardware merchant J. A. Scott, this 2-story, orangish-red brick structure includes two remodeled storefronts and six bays on its upper floor. The construction date of the block and the name of its early owner, J. A. Scott, are as documented by an article in *The Anamosa Eureka*, May 18, 1865. (Coleman 1991: 8) The storefront at 110 was remodeled in the 1960s or 1970s with a bulkhead and corner posts of locally quarried limestone. A transom with prism glass remains extant from an earlier

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7

Page 14

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District

remodeling of the storefront circa 1925. The 112 storefront features a centrally placed, inset entrance flanked by storefront windows, surmounted with a transom of prism glass. This design dates from circa 1925 and likely was repeated at 110. The upper floor across the entire façade features arched limestone hoodmolds and limestone sills. Foreshortened double-hung, metal windows have replaced the original sash. A brickworked frieze with oval-shaped, recessed panels and cornice cap the façade. The upper floor of this block and that of the Holcomb Block at 114-116 East Main Street feature nearly identical designs. Both were constructed after a devastating fire in 1875 wiped out this section on the north side of East Main Street.

Holcomb Block (c)

114-116 East Main Street

Constructed in 1875 by William T. Shaw "for a Mr. Holcomb." The construction date of this building and the name of its early owner are as documented by Elizabeth J. Coleman. (Coleman 1992: #9) This 2-story, orangish-red brick structure includes a remodeled storefront and five bays on its upper floor. The storefront features six cast iron columns defining five bays. Plate glass windows fill these bays. When originally constructed, the Scott Block at 110-112 probably included a similar design for its storefront. The upper floor across the entire façade features arched limestone hoodmolds and limestone sills. Foreshortened double-hung, metal windows have replaced the original sash. A brickworked frieze with oval-shaped, recessed panels and cornice cap the façade. The upper floor of this block and that of the Scott Block at 110-112 East Main Street feature nearly identical designs. Both were constructed after a devastating fire in 1875 wiped out this section on the north side of East Main Street.

Schoonover Block (c)

118-120 East Main Street

Originally constructed in 1876 by William T. Shaw for Wolf Vehon, this is a 2-story, light orange-colored brick commercial block, which was face-lifted by George L. Schoonover in 1905. The block should be evaluated as a 1905 edifice because of this extensive remodeling. Its present storefront is yet another

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7

Page 15

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District

remodeling. It features two inset entrances, one with one door and one with two doors, flanked by storefront windows. Locally quarried limestone is used for the bulkheads of this storefront. Although cover-up materials mask the transom area, original materials might remain behind them. A fixed, metal canopy runs across the entire storefront between the storefront windows and transom. The upper floor possesses three bays, slightly inset from the plane of the façade. Each bay possesses a series of windows. The center bay features a ribbon of three windows with 1/1 double-hung sash, capped with a large, brick segmental arch. Paired windows with 1/1 double-hung sash flank it. The paired windows feature plain, limestone block lintels and sills. The inset design of these bays suggests the presence of pilasters to define them. Brick denticulation surmounts these bays, repeated above in the frieze. A simple cornice caps this block, defined by two projecting stringcourses of limestone between courses of brick. Wolf Vehon was a clothier, who previously had established the Chicago Clothing Store at another location in Anamosa. Vehon's new block "had a tin roof that was put up by George Sauser an employee of J. A. Scott. J. R. Cook completed a sign for Vehon's store in 1877 that announced Vehon's Great Western Clothing Store. In 1885 Vehon sold his building to banker Lawrence Schoonover. . . George L. Schoonover remodeled the exterior in 1905 by tearing out the old front. The front was rebuilt with buff colored pressed brick and prism glass that was between the first and second stories. The interior was improved with electric lights and new shelving. New steel ceilings were also put in place at this time." Gildner Brothers, a clothing store, occupied this space originally. (Coleman 1992: #8) This is a separate property to the Schoonover Block-U.S. Post Office at 119-121 East Main Street. This block was originally constructed after a devastating fire in 1875 wiped out this section on the north side of East Main Street.

Metcalf Building (c)

122 East Main Street

Constructed in 1875 by Horace Metcalf, this building and its builder are as documented by Elizabeth J. Coleman. (Coleman 1992: #7) This 2-story, brick structure includes a storefront with three bays and four bays on its upper floor. The storefront features four support columns (likely of cast iron but now clad with cover-up materials), which define the three bays. Recently remodeled windows flank a centrally placed entrance. The upper floor features three

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7

Page 16

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District

windows and one door. The door originally provided access to an iron balcony. This cavity is now foreshortened with a replacement door. The original windows (likely double-hung sash) have been replaced by single-pane windows. While this remodeling has given new life to an historic building, the new design, particularly the upper floor windows, are visually distracting. Original stone hoodmolds cap the upper-story windows, along with a brickworked frieze with oval panels and cornice with dentils. The façade is now painted gray. This building was constructed after a devastating fire in 1875 wiped out this section on the north side of East Main Street.

Citizens Savings Bank (c)

124 East Main Street

Originally constructed for C. M. Brown in 1884, this 2-story building was face-lifted in 1907 for the Citizens Savings Bank (Coleman 1992: #6) with orangish-red colored brick. The building features a remodeled storefront, with an inset entrance, and a ribbon window with four, double-hung sash on the second floor. Pilasters of Bedford, Indiana, limestone flank this ribbon window, capped with a stone arch with keystone. (Perhaps the national reputation of Bedford limestone accounts for its use here.) Heavy, pressed metal brackets are situated at the top of the building and support a wide cornice. A drawing of the original 1907 design of this building pictures a storefront with a stone pilaster flanked on the west by inset entrance surmounted with a large transom with prism glass and on the east by a storefront window, also surmounted with a large transom with prism glass. (*Ibid.*) This prism glass might remain extant behind cover-up materials.

Fisher Building (c)

126 East Main Street

This is a 2-story, red brick commercial block. It features a remodeled storefront, with plate glass store windows and an inset entrance. Original (or early) transoms might remain behind cover-up materials, which mask the area. Cover-up materials might also mask a limestone lintel and stringcourse likely present in this area. This use would repeat the same use of these materials as at other properties directly to the east of this building. A fixed, metal canopy runs across

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7

Page 17

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District

the entire storefront between the storefront windows and transom. The second floor at 126 features three bays, each with foreshortened, 1/1 double-hung sash with limestone hoodmolds. The sills are masked with cover-up material but are likely limestone. The hoodmolds repeat a similar design as at the building's neighbors to the east. A pressed metal or wood frieze or cornice caps this building. The frieze features three panels surmounted by a projecting cornice with four brackets with pendants.

Rhoden Building (c)

128 East Main Street

This is a 2-story, red brick commercial block. It features a remodeled storefront, with plate glass store windows and an inset entrance. Original (or early) transoms might remain behind cover-up materials, which mask the area. A limestone stringcourse separates the first and second floors with a limestone lintel likely present behind the transom area cover-up materials. This use of limestone for a lintel and stringcourse would repeat the same use of these materials as at the Masonic Lodge Block and commercial building directly to the east of this building. The second floor at 128 features four bays, each with foreshortened, 1/1 double-hung sash with limestone hoodmolds and sills. The hoodmolds repeat the design of those at the other two properties already mentioned. A simple, brickworked frieze and cornice with dentils caps this building.

Masonic Lodge Block (c)

130-132 East Main Street

Constructed in 1881 by William T. Shaw, this is a 3-story, red brick commercial block. It features a remodeled storefront, with large, plate glass, store windows and an inset entrance. Original (or early) transoms might remain behind cover-up materials, which mask the area. A limestone lintel and stringcourse separate the first and second floors. The second floor features six bays, each with 1/1 double-hung sash with limestone hoodmolds and sills. The hoodmolds repeat the design of those at the commercial block next door to the east and the commercial building next door to the west. A limestone stringcourse separates the 2nd and 3rd stories. The 3rd story features six exceptionally tall bays, now

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7

Page 18

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District

filled with foreshortened windows. Elaborate, cast stone hoodmolds of horseshoe-shaped design cap these windows with limestone sills at their base. A cast stone name plaque in Maltese cross design is situated above these windows, indicating that the local chapter of the Grand Army of the Republic also met in the building. A ribbon-shaped cast stone plaque is situated above it. This plaque reads "A[ncient]. F[ree]. & A[cccepted]. M[asons]" above "1881," the date of the block's construction. This edifice is capped with an elaborate parapet with frieze, cornice, and pediment. The pediment is arched, a treatment repeated by the brick frieze. The latter is flanked on each side by horizontal panels, worked in brick. The cornice repeats the line of the pediment and frieze and features corbels, dentils, and a keystone surmounting the arch, worked in limestone and brick. A coping of limestone caps the pediment. Original brick chimneys remain on the west edge of the roof. This block is one of two 3-story edifices extant in the Anamosa Main Street Historic District. The block stands as a landmark in the district because of its height. The rich detailing of its third story further emphasizes its importance. Elizabeth J. Coleman reports the following about this block: "William T. Shaw was the contractor who put up the three story Masonic Lodge building in 1881. The masons determined that they would put up a third story for a lodge room. . . In the *Anamosa Eureka*, the structure was described as having 'stone coping and key-stone, (that) are securely tied down by strong iron rods built deep in the wall.' The large store rooms in the 37 by 90 foot structure were looked on with wonder." (Coleman 1992: #3)

Shaw Block (c)

134-136 East Main Street

This is a 2-story, red brick commercial block. It features a remodeled storefront, with large, plate glass store windows and an inset entrance. Original (or early) transoms might remain behind cover-up materials, which mask the area. A door at the west end of the first floor is surmounted with a double-paned transom with painted lettering, which reads "Starlighters Theatre," the name of its present occupant. Although this door forms part of this commercial block, it serves as an entrance to the Masonic Lodge Block next door. This physical link between the two blocks and the repetition of hoodmolds on both of them point to William T. Shaw as the builder of the 134-136 block. A limestone lintel and stringcourse separate the first and second floors. The second floor features six bays, each with 1/1 double-hung sash with limestone hoodmolds and sills. These sash

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7

Page 19

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District

might be original to the block. Their design is certainly architecturally appropriate for its style. The hoodmolds also repeat the design of those on the Rhoden Building at 128 East Main Street. A brickworked frieze with inset panels and cornice with dentils caps this block.

Shaw & Schoonover Bank (c)

138 East Main Street

This is a 2-story, orange-red brick commercial building. It possesses a double façade, one facing East Main Street and one facing Huber Street. A canted front entrance to the building on the southeast corner of the building links these two facades. The Main Street façade features a remodeled storefront surmounted by a pent roof with shake shingles. A limestone lintel and stringcourse separate the first and second floors. Limestone quoins edge both of the corners of the upper floor. This quoin work echoes the same architectural motif as found in the Union Block at 100-102-104 East Main Street at the west end of this city block, so that both of these edifices act as bookends to those commercial properties in between. Shaw's Block-Jones County Courthouse (nonextant), across the street to the east at 200 East Main Street, also featured limestone corner quoins, so that this motif provided a visual continuity of premeditated design along Main Street. This is most unusual among Victorian commercial streetscapes in Iowa. Two 1/1 double-hung windows are situated in foreshortened window cavities at the 138 building, capped with limestone hoodmolds with pendants. The same hoodmolds cap the building's windows on the east elevation. A frieze with two inset panels and a cornice with dentils cap the building. The Huber Street façade of the building repeats this architectural design. The orange/red-colored brick used for this building is characteristic of locally fired brick in Anamosa, the brickyard for this operation being only a few blocks away.

North Huber Street—Eastern Boundary of Historic District

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7

Page 20

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District

South Side Main Street

Citizens Bank (n)

215 East Main Street

This is a 1-story limestone and wood commercial building constructed in 1965. It features a gable end roof, wide eaves, and a broad storefront with full-length windows. Although outside the period of significance for the historic district, the building's scale and direct abutment to the public right-of-way make the design compatible with that of the district.

Gazebo (n)

200 Block East Main Street w/o house number

This is a frame, octagonal-shaped gazebo constructed circa 2000 in a vacant lot now converted to a vest pocket park. The gazebo is classified as a structure.

Shada Building (c)

213 East Main Street

This is a 2-story, red brick commercial building constructed in 1946 by Tony Shada for the Anamosa Fruit Market, a business he operated with Charles Shada, his father. (Coleman 1992: #45) Although the storefront window and door have been altered, they retain the original storefront cavity, bulkhead, and inset entrance. An original transom might remain behind cover-up materials in the transom area. The upper story features two sets of paired windows, also with their original cavities but now infilled with visually distracting replacement windows. A brickworked plaque surmounts the second floor, topped with a cast concrete coping. In the 1990s, or thereabouts, the structure abutting this building to the east was razed, and limestone was applied as facing material on the east elevation of this building. Because the original storefront cavity remains intact, this building is evaluated as contributing to the historic district, although barely.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7

Page 21

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District

Chipman Building (c)

211 East Main Street

Built in 1939, this is a 1-story, masonry building faced with orange and red-colored brick. Waylite blocks, the proprietary name for a masonry product, provide the building's structural support. The building retains its original storefront with store windows, inset entrance, and transom over the door. An original transom might remain extant behind cover-up materials. Clyde Chipman had this building erected as a business investment. Blood's Grocery was its first occupant. (Coleman 1992: #44) This building shows how a small and seemingly modest structure can acquire significance through the careful preservation of original storefront materials.

Blood Building (c)

209 East Main Street

Built in 1949 for Carrel Blood, this is a 1-story, masonry building of tan, red, and orange-colored brick. Its storefront is substantially altered, with Jones County limestone providing the bulkhead and piers between door and windows. A pent roof surmounts the storefront. The brick panel above the storefront features a basket weave design. The cornice of this building is clad with cover-up, vertical siding. The B & A Variety Store was an early occupant of the building. Since circa 1984, doors between the Blood Building and the Chaplin Building, its neighbor to the west, connect them internally. (Coleman 1992: #43)

Chaplin Building (c)

207 East Main Street

Built in 1903 for Manville Chaplin, this is a 2-story, red brick building, whose storefront has been altered with Jones County limestone to blend in with the building at 209 East Main Street, including an extension of its pent roof. Brick pilasters define the side edges of this building's façade, and the rest of the upper story is slightly inset behind them. The second floor features 1/1, double-hung sash windows, limestone sills, and limestone lintels. The lintels are heavy. The center window is deeper than those that flank it. This architectural motif is redolent of other commercial buildings along Main Street, which feature

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 22

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District

doorways on the second floor, although in this instance, the motif appears to be a design atavism, never having provided access to an upper story balcony. A frieze surmounts the windows and features three panels worked in brick beneath a cornice with low relief dentils worked in brick. Although the storefront has been radically remodeled, the upper story retains its integrity, so that this building should be counted as a contributing resource. The building originally housed Hanson & Fay's grocery store. (Coleman 1992: #42)

Palmer & Skinner Building (c)

205 East Main Street

Built in 1871, this is a 2-story, brick building, now painted white. It was built for H. L. Palmer and William M. and Mary Skinner in a design compatible with its neighbors at 203 and 201 East Main Street but as a separate and distinct building. The remodeled storefront of the Palmer & Skinner Building is related in its limestone treatment to the commercial buildings at 203 and 207 East Main Street. Instead of a fixed pent roof above its storefront, however, this block features a canvas awning. The upper story features a series of three bays. The most easterly bay possesses an oriel window covered with a hipped roof. Stone hoodmolds surmount the other two. A pressed metal, paneled frieze and cornice with brackets and dentils cap the edifice. This frieze and cornice are virtually identical to those on buildings at 203 and 201 East Main Street.

Scott Building (c)

203 East Main Street

Built in 1871 for C. R. Scott, a local attorney, this is a 2-story, brick building, now painted white. Its remodeled storefront is related in its limestone treatment to the commercial buildings at 205 and 207 East Main Street. Like the Palmer & Skinner Building at 205, this building features a canvas awning above the storefront and a series of three bays on the upper story. Each of these windows features 1/1 double-hung sash, although their cavities have been foreshortened. Stone hoodmolds surmount these windows. A pressed metal, paneled frieze and cornice with brackets and dentils caps the edifice. This frieze and cornice are virtually identical to those on buildings at 201 and 205 East Main Street. Rather early in its history, this building became part of the Easterly Hotel. (See 201

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7

Page 23

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District

East Main Street below.) “The Easterly Hotel accessed into this building from the west corner. At one time the restaurant associated with the hotel occupied the street level room.” (Coleman 1992: #40) Although this amalgamation occurred early in its history, the Scott Building is counted as a distinct resource from the 201 property because of the architectural significance of its design. (See Section 8.)

Tucker Building-Hotel Easterly (c)

201 East Main Street

Completed in 1871, this is a 2-story, brick building, now painted white. The building’s storefront is now clad with cover-up materials. Perhaps original materials might remain behind them. The upper story features three bays, each filled with 1/1-double-hung windows. Segmental-arched stone hoodmolds surmount these windows. A pressed metal, paneled frieze and cornice with brackets and dentils caps the edifice. This frieze and cornice are virtually identical to those on buildings at 203 and 205 East Main Street. The building possesses another primary façade on its west elevation. This elevation is punctuated by 1/1 double-hung windows, as on the north elevation, but without hoodmolds. Rather early in its history, the Easterly Hotel expanded its operations into the Scott Building at 203 East Main Street. “The Easterly Hotel accessed into this building from the west corner. At one time the restaurant associated with the hotel occupied the street level room.” (Coleman 1992: #40) Although this amalgamation occurred early in its history, the Tucker Building-Easterly Hotel is counted as a distinct resource from the 203 property because of the architectural significance of its design. (See Section 8.) Although the name of this hotel—“Easterly”—refers to S. B. Easterly, the original proprietor of the business, the name nicely referenced the building’s geographic location along East Main Street in Anamosa. It also distinguished this hotel from its rival on West Main Street—the Fisher House—at a time when East Main Street was emerging in commercial importance in the community. (See Section 8.) The styling of this property’s name—“Hotel Easterly” and “Easterly Hotel”—both appear in the historical record.

South Booth Street Intersects

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7

Page 24

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District

Schoonover Block-Former U.S. Post Office (c)

119 East Main Street

This is a 2-story, brown-colored brick, commercial building constructed in 1904 under the influence of Classical Revival styling. George L. Schoonover, an Anamosa banker, built this block as an investment property, a portion of it under a contract with the United States Post Office to provide a facility for that federal department. The building features two facades, one facing East Main Street and one facing Booth Street. The Booth Street façade has a large, storefront window, now converted into an inset porch, surmounted by a broad arch. The Main Street storefront repeats this design, with the central window narrower than the two that flank it. The two storefront windows on the northeast corner of the building have been removed to convert the space into a covered porch. Limestone provides extensive detailing to the building, including keystones in the arches, the arches themselves, the plate on which the building rests, plinths under the brick pilasters, a belt course between the first and second floor, and sills. Replacement windows on the second floor are recent and inappropriate. Elaborate brick hoodmolds with limestone keystones surmount the second floor windows. A deep, brickworked frieze features large panels, surmounted by a copper cornice capped by a brick parapet with heavy brick finials. One local historian has noted, "The building was built of Twin City pressed brick and trimmed with blue Bedford stone. The Post Office occupied the street level story of this 2-story structure. 500 lock boxes were installed in the east half of the building on ground floor. The west half was originally occupied by A. S. Gibbons & Co., Cash Pharmacy. Judge Davis McCarn (McCarn Abstract founder) and Park Chamberlain occupied the second story along with Dr. H. W. Sigworth & Sons. The Welch Factory, or school desk factory of Anamosa, built the Post Office furnishings." (Coleman 1992: #38) Leah D. Rogers has described the building as follows: "Similar to the Dubuque Malting building and built the same year, the Post Office building exhibits some Neo-Classical stylistic influence in the brick corbelled entablature with copper cornice mold, stone-capped parapet, and brick pilasters of the second floor. However, the first floor design differs from that of the Dubuque Malting in the arcaded façade and round-arched [sic] and Palladian window and door treatments on the east side. This two-story brick building exhibits a pressed brick veneer of one color, with a polychrome effect imparted by the contrasting use of dressed stone for the belt course, window keystones, and archivolt molding of the first floor arcade. Further decorative effect is imparted

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 25

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District

by geometric brick corbelling, which includes circular medallions above the arcade and the spiraled finials, which cap the pilasters. As with the Dubuque Malting Building, the Post Office is also situated on a corner lot and has an open, arcaded corner entry with a recessed, central entry. The corner entry, however is a modification, with the recessed, central entry being the original building entrance.” (*Ibid.*)

Benton Building-Former U.S. Post Office (c)

117 East Main Street

This is a 2-story, brick building, now painted gray, with an altered storefront, pressed metal cornice between the first and second floor, heavy pressed metal hoodmolds over the second floor windows. The center window on the second floor features 2/2 double-hung sash and is taller than the two windows, which flank it, each of which has 1/1 double-hung sash. The flanking windows are unusually narrow. All the windows feature limestone sills. A heavy pressed metal frieze with brackets and a cornice cap the facade. Coleman reports, “The Congregational Church of Anamosa was once located on the corner of Main and Booth Streets. In 1875, the trustees of the church sold off a parcel of land, which was bought by W. S. Benton who was one of the trustees. In June of 1875 the Post Office building (117 Main Street) was built by Benton.” (Coleman 1992: #37)

Alderman-Cunningham Block (c)

113-115 East Main Street

This is a 2-story, brick block built in 1869 for E. B. Alderman and Dexter Cunningham. (Coleman 1992: #36) The east room is now painted gray. Its title of ownership includes the center bay of the block’s seven bay facade. The west room is now painted red. The storefront of the east room retains its original cast iron columns and inset entrance, although cover-up materials now clad the windows, transoms, and entrance. The storefront of the west room retains its original windows, transoms, and entrance. Prism glass transom remains over the entrance to the west unit. The upper story is the same across the east and west rooms. It features tall and narrow 2/2, double-hung sash windows with heavy limestone lintels and sills. The lintels feature triangularly shaped pendants. A

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7

Page 26

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District

simple frieze, defined by brick stringcourses, is surmounted by a cornice with denticulation. This "double-brick building was put up by owner D. H. Cunningham and housed an implement store on the west in 1891. The storeroom on the east was occupied by E. J. Wood Clothing Store. The floors and ceilings in the double store rooms were made from Georgia pine." (Finn: 19) In 1875, the Good Templars relocated their lodge to the upper story of the east room. (Coleman 1992: #36)

Alley Intersects

Grand Opera House (c)

107-109 East Main Street

Begun in 1889 and first occupied in January 1890, this is a 3-story stone and brick commercial blocks. It cost \$25,000 to construct. (Finn: 19) Its storefront now features tan-colored, ceramic tile block, dating from circa 1952, and altered storefront windows. A movie theater marquee is situated above the west room of the block. The upper floors of the front façade are clad with Jones County limestone. The second floor features five bays, with a small window in the central bay flanked by two windows. All these 1/1, double-hung sash are replacements and are visually distracting, because this alteration infilled the arches, which surmount them, with cover-up materials. The lintels of these arches are formed by rough-façade limestone. The third floor features a series of stringcourses forming a frieze, with a pair of windows centrally located and flanked by stone pilasters. A cornice with dentils and a central name plaque, now covered over to read "Mike's Pad," surmounts the frieze, and a limestone parapet caps the block. An historic photograph of the building in the collection of Cecelia Hatcher pictures a triangular-shaped pediment centered above the parapet. E. F. Bickel and J. A. Green built this edifice. According to Finn, "In 1889 excavation started on the building which would house the new Grand Opera building. At a depth of 6 ft. the workers found they were working in a sea of liquid clay. This was the location of the Edmund Booth house built in 1851, and destroyed in a fire in 1881." (Finn: 19)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7

Page 27

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District

Sherman-Rairdin Building (n)

105 East Main Street

This is a 2-story masonry building constructed for A. H. Sherman by E. M. Harvey in 1889. The federal government moved its post office in Anamosa to this building in 1890. "A. H. Sherman, who was to be the owner, accompanied contractor E. M. Harvey and E. F. Bickel to Davenport to inspect the different designs of architecture." Mr. Rairdin radically altered this building circa 1978 for use as a photography studio. (*Ibid.*) The remodeling included cover-up materials, cast concrete arches, and vertical metal siding. As a result, it should be evaluated as a circa 1978 building and noncontributing to the historic district.

Shaw Building (c)

103 East Main Street

William T. Shaw built this edifice in 1876-1877, evidently as an investment. This is a 2-story, red brick commercial building now painted red. Its storefront is clad with cover-up materials, but its original inset entrance and support posts remain visible on the storefront, and its original transom likely remains behind other cover-up materials. The upper floor features three bays, each with 1/1 double-hung sash windows. Finished with limestone hoodmolds and sills, these sash are unusually narrow. The hoodmolds are arched in shape and feature keystones. A frieze with three inset panels and a cornice with brickworked denticulation surmount the second floor. The removal of the cover-up materials on the storefront would enhance this building. This building and its neighbor to the west, 101 East Main Street, share the same height. Ross Hanna's Book Store was an early occupant of the storeroom. "A public room was also constructed by Shaw in the second floor. At the time Shaw joked that he was going to start a church in which he would preach. The second level became the location of the Stella I.O.O.F. Lodge." (Coleman 1992: #33)

Palmer Building (c)

101 East Main Street

Built in 1867 for Henry L. Palmer, this is a 2-story, red brick commercial building now painted red. This is one of the earliest extant buildings in the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7

Page 28

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District

historic district. A front gable roof covers the building. Although the building's front façade masks it, this gable is clearly visible from the west side. The storefront has been altered with the installation of limestone infill in the storefront window. The upper floor features three bays, each with double-hung sash windows. The top sash are original to the building and feature 6/6 configurations—a remarkable survivor after about 150 years. Simple lintels of limestone block and sills finish off these windows. A frieze with four inset panels and a cornice with brickworked denticulation surmount the second floor. This building and its neighbor to the east, 103 East Main Street, are contemporary in construction date and share the same height. A door is situated at 101 on the east end of its first floor. This door serves as an entrance to the second floor of both 101 and 103. According to Elizabeth J. Coleman, "The Eureka Printing Office was housed in the upper second story level. The *Anamosa Eureka* newspaper was printed in this location for several years. Edmund Booth was the editor." (Coleman 1992: # 32) The building has been extended to the south several times. "Due to the increase in business in 1883, F. S. Dunklee purchased the lot and lower story of the Eureka, on the southeast corner of Main and Ford. A 50-foot extension was added at this time. . . In 1907, Meek & Beam, undertakers, moved there and added the last brick portion on Ford Street." (Finn: 18)

South Ford Street Intersects—West Main Street Begins

100 West Main Street Address Numbers Do Not Exist in Anamosa's Central Business District

McCullough Building (c)

201 West Main Street

Constructed circa 1940 by Jennie Chipman McCullough, this building housed the Korn Krib, a confectionary business operated by Frank Burgert until about 1947. (Coleman 1992: #21) It is a 1-story, red and buff-colored brick building, which includes several doors along South Ford Street. This building features a double façade, with a canted entrance on its northeast corner and inset entrances on the east façade. Soldier courses of brick define the building's window sills as well as a cornice at the top of the building.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7

Page 29

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District

Hakes Building (c)

203 West Main Street

This is a 2-story, brick commercial building, now painted red, constructed circa 1882. Its storefront is clad with cover-up materials, but the original storefront might remain behind them. (It likely resembled the storefront at 205 West Main Street.) The upper story of this building possesses three bays, each filled with 1/1 double-hung sash. Limestone sills and heavy hoodmolds finish off these windows. Although the windows themselves are replacements, the new materials respected the original window cavities. The hoodmold on the far west extends into the building at 205 West Main Street, suggesting an original collaboration in the construction of these two edifices. A frieze with three inset panels and a cornice with brickworked denticulation surmount the second floor. The frieze and cornice design matches the building at 205. The construction date of the building and the name of its first owner, D. H. Hakes, a grocer, are as documented by Elizabeth J. Coleman. (Coleman 1992: #30) Finn reports that a frame, single-family dwelling occupied by the pastor of the United Brethren Church in Anamosa first occupied this site. (Finn: 16)

Watters & Niles Building (c)

205 West Main Street

This is a 2-story, brick commercial building, now painted red, constructed in 1871 by brothers John Watters and George Watters. It possesses an original storefront with cast iron columns, storefront windows, inset entrance, and transoms. (The storefront at 203 West Main Street likely resembled it.) The upper story of this building possesses three bays, each filled with 4/4 double-hung sash. Limestone sills and heavy hoodmolds finish off these windows. The hoodmold on the far west end of the 203 West Main Street building extends into the building at 205 West Main Street, suggesting an original collaboration in the construction of these two edifices. A frieze with three inset panels and a cornice with brickworked denticulation surmount the second floor. The frieze and cornice design matches the building at 203. The construction date of the building, its builders, and the names of the first owners are as documented by Elizabeth J. Coleman. (Coleman 1991: 34)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7

Page 30

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District

Brunskill Building (c)

207 West Main Street

This is a 2-story, orange-colored brick building erected in 1867 by local builder Samuel Brunskill for the Sherman Brothers grocery store. The storefront has been radically remodeled, using local limestone pilasters to define storefront windows and doors. The original storefront likely possessed three bays, with a centrally located entrance (like its neighbor to the east at 205 West Main Street) flanked by store windows. The use of five pilasters in the remodeling spoiled the symmetry of the storefront and its 3-bay configured upper floor. Original cast iron columns and perhaps the store windows and transoms themselves might remain behind the limestone cover-up materials. The second floor is pristine. It features limestone lintels and sills, 2/2 double-hung sash, a brick frieze with three inset panels, and a brick cornice with denticulation. In spite of the storefront remodeling, this property serves as a contributing resource to the historic district because of the high integrity of its second floor. The frieze is exceptionally deep on this building and extends upward almost one-half story. The eastern wall of this building does not abut its neighbor. Sometime in the past, the open space between the two buildings was bricked-in. The construction date of the building and the name of its early owners, the Sherman Brothers, grocers and butchers, are as documented by an article in the *Anamosa Eureka*. (Coleman 1991: 35)

Dubuque Brewing & Malting Co. Block (c)

209-211 West Main Street

Constructed in 1904, this is a 2-story, dark red-colored brick, commercial block. Its storefront features three bays of different sizes defined by brick pilasters. An inset entrance with two doors and a store window are situated in the eastern bay, a store window is situated in the central bay, and a canted entrance is situated in the western bay on the northwest corner of the building. The upper floor features two windows flanked on each side by smaller windows with 1/1 double-hung sash. The same kind of small window is located on the west end of the front façade. A deep and rather simple frieze is capped with a widely projecting pressed metal cornice with brackets and dentils, capped by a parapet with ball finials. Limestone detailing is extensively employed and includes keystones above the second floor windows, plinths and capitals to the pilasters, and a belt

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7

Page 31

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District

course. Elizabeth J. Coleman reports that John Cartano built this block in 1904 “on the site of the United Brethren Church. The original use was that of a saloon. This use caused an uproar in the community by those who were for temperance or against drinking. The Anamosa City Council granted a permit to open the saloon.” (Coleman 1992: #27)

Alley Intersects

Lehmkuhl Block-Opera House (n)

221 West Main Street

This is a 1-story building, the truncated part of a much larger, 2-story edifice. Henry Lehmkuhl originally constructed this building in 1867. An opera house was located on the second floor. Its name was later changed to the Holt building and it served city offices and as a community hall, known as Holt’s Hall, for town entertainment. This building was commonly called the “Opera House” before the Grand Opera House at 109 East Main Street was completed. (Finn: 9) Jones County headquartered its offices in this building from 1871 until 1874, when the county rented space in the Shaw’s Block-Jones County Courthouse. Following a fire in the late 1990s, the building was radically reduced in size. Today, it stands as a 1-story structure covered with a front gable roof and clad with cover-up siding. Limestone quoins on the northwest corner and in the center of the façade bespeak of the earlier building. This is a noncontributing resource to the historic district because of its compromised integrity. It is included in the historic district to avoid an arbitrary boundary.

South Garnavillo Street—Western Boundary of Historic District

East Side South Ford Street

Former Anamosa City Hall (c)

105 South Ford Street

This is a 2-story, brick commercial building. The brick on the west façade is now painted red. It was constructed circa 1903 and shows the influence of Classical Revival styling on its design. The storefront has been altered, circa 1980, with the installation of cover-up materials and, likely, a redesign of its bay configuration. Now asymmetrical, the front door is now located on the north

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 32

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District

side of the façade with a picture window to the south. A pent roof, part of this alteration, is situated between the first and second floors. The upper floor features four bays, each with a window featuring a segmental arch above the lintels. Plywood now covers up the windows themselves, but original materials might remain extant underneath it.

East Side North Ford Street

Commercial Building (n)

111 North Ford Street

This is a 1-story building erected circa 1965. The west elevation features a storefront inset under a canopy and the north side of the storefront clad with large slabs of limestone. The south elevation is constructed of concrete block with narrow, fin-like pilasters running up from grade to the roof.

J. F. Scott Building (c)

113 North Ford Street

This is a 2-story, solid masonry, red brick commercial building. As a limestone name plaque under the cornice indicates, J. F. Scott constructed the building in 1906. The storefront has been remodeled, and the transom is now infilled. The upper story features three bays, each with 1/1 double-hung sash windows capped with segmental arches. A brickworked cornice surmounts the west elevation. This design shows the influence of Classical Revival styling. Other limestone details include window sills and lintels.

Commercial Building (n)

115-117 North Ford Street

This is a series of two, 2-story, masonry edifices, which now serves as the Anamosa Bowling Center. A major remodeling occurred in circa 1960, which installed a Permastone-like material across the entire west elevation of both properties. The southern of the two units was originally constructed as a commercial building. This configuration remains discernable by the storefront and the three bays, which extend across the upper floor. The storefront features

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7

Page 33

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District

two iron support columns, which flank the main entrance in the middle of the first floor. Although the storefront windows have been infilled, these posts define the location of its bays. Another door, surmounted with a transom now infilled with opaque glass block, stands at the north end of the storefront and provides access to the upper floor. This entrance is designed 115-1/2 North Ford Street. The three bays in the upper floor feature 1/1 double-hung sash capped by segmental arches. Commercial activity arose in the 100 block of North Ford Street developed during the early 20th century, and this building likely was constructed circa 1906. Originally, the northern of the two units was built as a commercial block. Today, the parapet at the top of the west elevation is the only sign of this original design. This parapet is stepped—the higher portion extending across the middle and at the top of the upper floor, flanked on each side by lower portions. Both the first and second floors of the west elevation feature asymmetrical bays. The first floor possesses four bays, and the second floor possesses five. Both the commercial building and the commercial block are evaluated within the context of this nomination as one property because of circa 1960 remodeling, which converted their exterior and interior designs into a unified whole. This building is evaluated as noncontributing to the historic district because of its radical remodeling, which also occurred outside its period of significance.

West Side North Ford Street

Building (n)

102 North Ford Street

This is a 1-story building, of concrete block construction, whose east and north facades are now covered with vertical siding. The east elevation is surmounted with a low parapet. Originally constructed circa 1945, the exterior of the building was likely remodeled circa 1990 and its east façade now features three bays, symmetrically configured with a front door flanked by a window. The building presently houses the Thomas, Weimer & Thomas Law Firm.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7

Page 34

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District

Commercial and Apartment Building (n)

104 North Ford Street

This is a 2-story, frame building covered with a gable roof. The building was likely built circa 1975. Although it is set back far from the street and does not impinge on the streetscape, it is included in this nomination because of its siting within the historic district. A service shop is situated on the first floor and an apartment on the second floor.

Anamosa Creamery Annex (c)

108 North Ford Street

This is a complex of several units, originally constructed circa 1955 as an enlargement of the Anamosa Creamery, headquartered in an earlier building located nearby to the north on North Ford Street. The 108 property is situated directly west of the North Ford public right-of-way and includes a 1-story, brick wing, which serves as the complex's front façade. A flat roof covers this wing. A 1.5-story unit is situated adjacent to the west. Constructed of concrete block, this unit is covered with a gable end roof. A third unit, constructed of concrete block, is situated to the north. It is covered with a flat roof and features opaque glass block windows on its east elevation and a stone water table. A rear wing is situated on the west side of the complex. It is covered with a shed roof. In 2004, the interior of this complex was remodeled and became the headquarters the Daly Creek Winery, restaurant, and bistro.

Anamosa Creamery (c)

110 North Ford Street

Constructed circa 1926, this is a 1-story masonry building with eclectic architectural styling. The building's steep roof, tapestry brick exterior walls, and half-timbering in the gable ends point to Tudor Revival styling. The wide, exposed eaves and braces point to Craftsman styling. The arched roof over the stoop porch shows the influence of Colonial Revival styling. The building rests on a poured concrete base and is constructed of clay tile faced with brick. Limestone is used for architectural detailing, including corner blocks by the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7

Page 35

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District

lintels, as well as the sills and a water table. The name plaque, now painted white, indicates the original purpose of the building, "Anamosa Farmers Creamery." The tapestry brick features red, dark orange, and purple colors with vertical striations. The brick is laid in a pink colored mortar, which blends with the brick and lends a rich texture to the design. Following World War II and the success of this business, its owners expanded their operations and built the complex at 108 North Ford Street.

East Side North Garnavillo Street

Factory (c)

107 North Garnavillo Street

This is a 2-story building, whose footprint measures 60 x 122 feet. The building is of clay tile constructed faced on the front façade with red brick. Constructed circa 1920, the building originally served as a factory to manufacture shirts. It later became a factory for the Collins firms, which manufactured radios from the site. A front façade of the building is symmetrical in design and features cast concrete detailing. A livery stable for the nonextant Fisher House occupied this site earlier.

PRESENT CONDITION AND INTEGRITY

The condition of the Anamosa Main Street Historic District varies. Those constructed in the mid-19th century were built of locally fired, soft brick, and this material has weathered over the years. Some spalling has occurred as at the buildings at 101 and 201 East Main Street. These and other buildings have been painted in an attempt to provide some protection to them. The condition of these buildings is an issue, which property owners in the historic district need to address. Generally speaking, these buildings are in fine condition given their age. Buildings constructed during the late 19th and early 20th century are generally in excellent condition. They are constructed of better quality brick have weathered well.

The Anamosa Main Street Historic District possesses a high level of integrity according to six of the National Register's seven qualities. Its seventh, the quality of its setting, is nearly excellent.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7

Page 36

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District

The district's integrity of location is outstanding. All buildings remain on their original sites, and the land use areas surrounding the district continue to function today much as they did during the district's period of significance.

The integrity of the district's architectural design is excellent. With the exception of two new buildings and one face-lifted building—all dating to 1960 or later—all of the buildings in the historic district date from its period of significance and most retain their essential design elements. This is particularly important given the great age of many of these buildings. The Palmer Building at 101 East Main Street retains, for example, its 6/6 double-hung sash from 1867. The fenestration on the upper floors of the district's other buildings also remains largely intact, either with original sash or with sympathetic replacements. The recent replacement of inappropriate upper floor windows in the Metcalf Building at 122 East Main Street and in the Schoonover Block at 119-121 East Main Street is regrettable, and, hopefully not a trend. Although a number of storefronts have been altered over the years, this is not unusual in a commercial district, where merchants have historically sought to present an updated appearance to their customers. This nomination has taken this fact into consideration in its evaluation. It is also true the iron balconies, which once embellished the upper floors of many buildings in the historic district, have been removed, but these balconies were decorative features rather than essential architectural elements, and given that their loss is acceptable. One recent replication of a balcony in wood appears on the Metcalf Building at 210 West Main Street. While this replication indicates local recognition of the balcony as a part of the community's architectural heritage, the use of heavy wood members in its construction is visually distracting. One final note: several examples of 19th century buildings exist in the historic district that were face-lifted in the early 20th century. Because this occurred during the district's period of significance, because these designs show the influence of architectural styling, and because the integrity of these designs remains excellent, these buildings contribute to the district's architectural significance.

The district's integrity of setting is nearly excellent. East and West Main Street continues to function as a commercial corridor with historic buildings lining both sides of the street. Although a new bank building is situated on the western edge and on the eastern edge of the district, their massing and 1-story height fit into the scale of their surroundings.

The integrity of the district's building materials is excellent. The extensive use of locally quarried stone, its beauty and durability, and residents' respect for it as a building material have meant that few instances of inappropriate treatment have occurred. Much, if not most, of the historic stone in the district remains unpainted. The covering up of stone facades and detailing with new materials is also rare. Indeed, the remodeling of the 1866-built Union Block in 1925 shows the reverse. That radical remodeling of the block's façade preserved its original stonework as an essential element of

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7

Page 37

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District

the new design. Mention of locally fired brick is also in order. Virtually all of the pre-Civil War buildings and most of those constructed during the post-war boom in Anamosa were constructed of locally fired brick. This soft material has withstood the test of time, but their continued stability for future generations is in question. In some instances, these buildings have been painted with the intention of providing them with protection. Many of these buildings retain their original brick finishes.

Workmanship forms an essential part of the historic district's significance, and this workmanship is most evident in the quality of the district's masonry. The cutting, dressing, and laying of the limestone used almost ubiquitously throughout the district call attention to the skill of local workman to work with this difficult material.

The historic district possesses the feeling of an active and vibrant commercial center. The level of vehicular and pedestrian traffic along Main Street today attests to the historic district's vitality. While it is true that local consumers now shop for many staples products outside the historic district, Main Street merchants and service-providers recognize that they need to tailor their offerings to more specialized needs, thus preserving Main Street as economically viable.

The Anamosa Main Street Historic District retains a high quality of association as a central business district. Visitors today from the district's period of significance would readily recognize it.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7

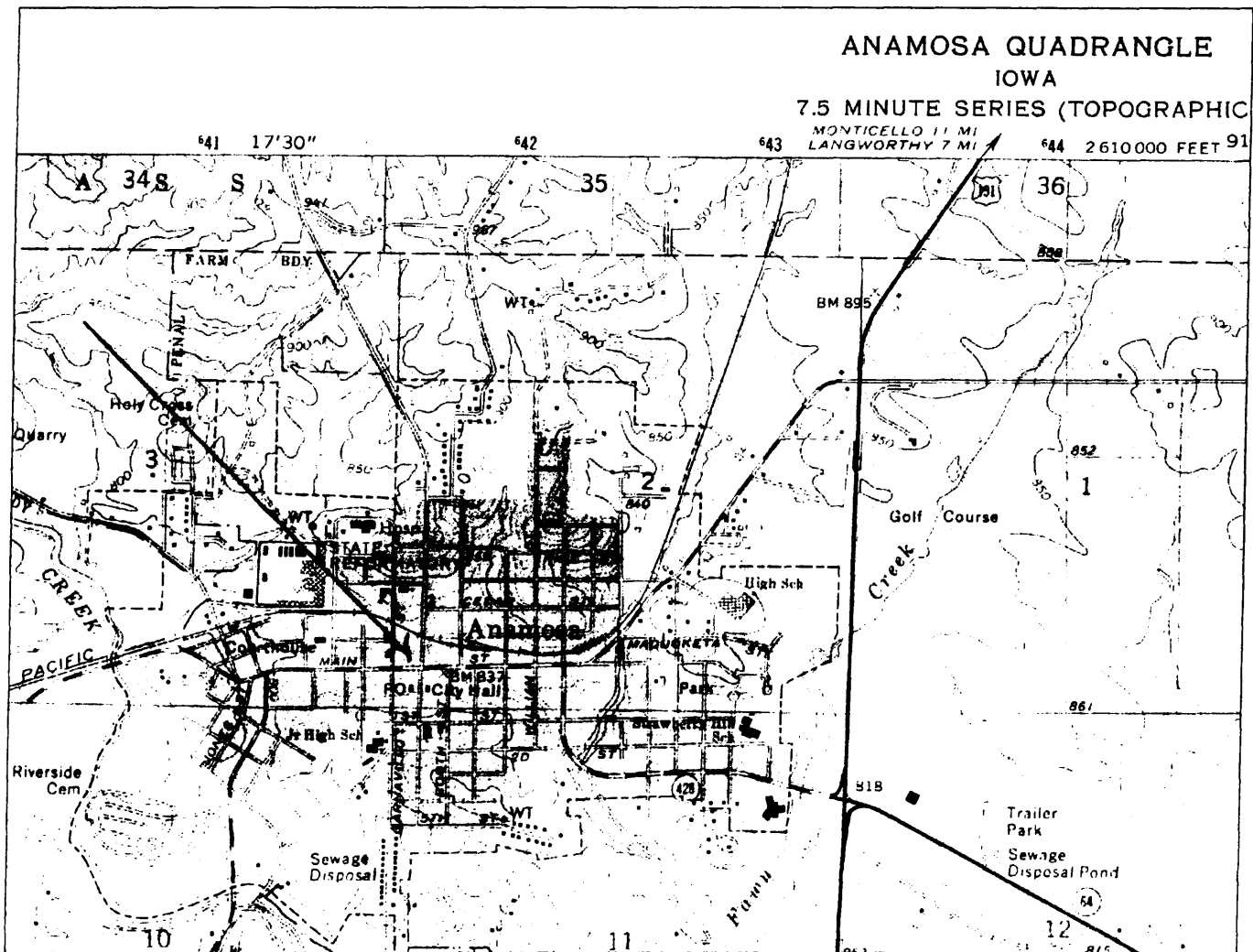
Page 38

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District, Jones County, Iowa.

MAP

ARROW LOCATES PROPERTY



Source: U.S.G.S. 7.5 Minute Series Topographic Map, Anamosa, Iowa, Quadrangle, 1973.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

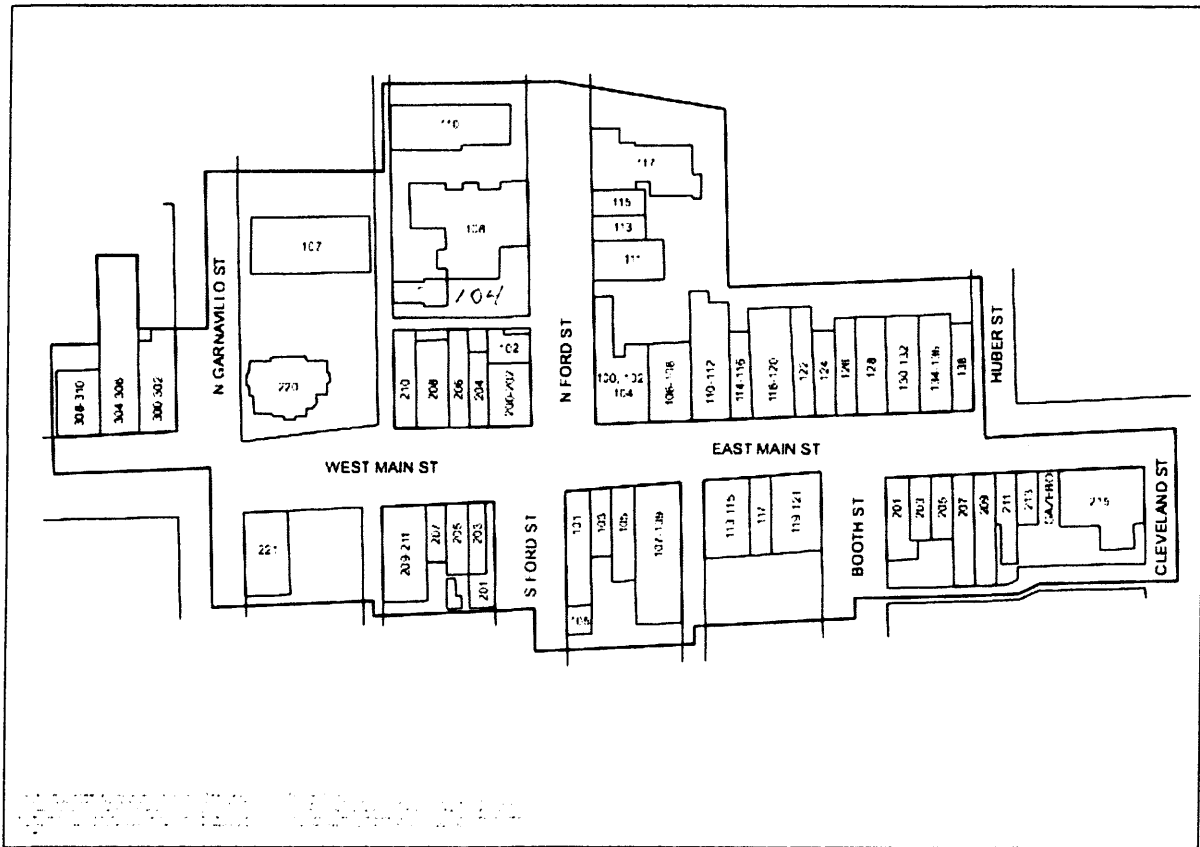
Section number 7

Page 39

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District, Jones County, Iowa.

MAP AND BOUNDARIES OF HISTORIC DISTRICT



The heavy lines show the boundaries of the Anamosa Main Street Historic District.
House numbers are shown superimposed on the footprints of resources.

Source: Jones County Auditor's Office, 2008.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7

Page 40

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District, Jones County, Iowa.

ANAMOSA IN 1875

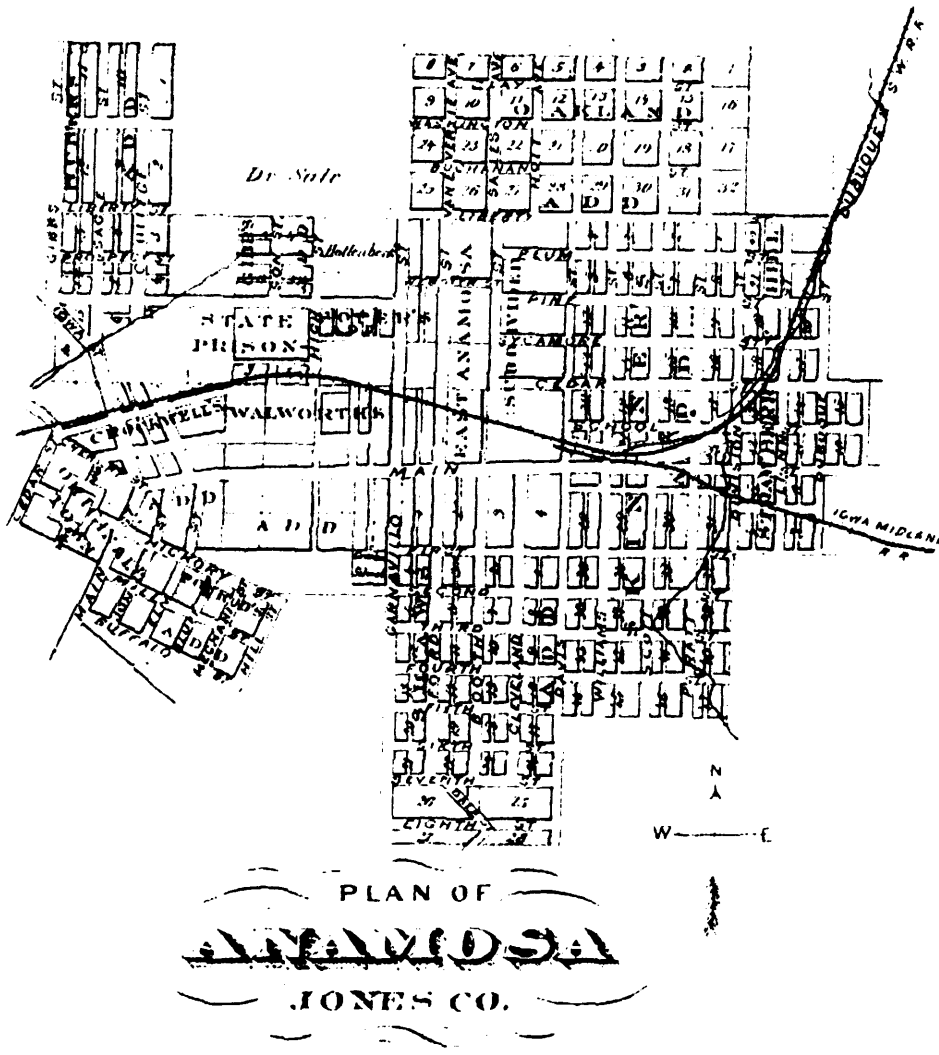


Figure E-1

Source: *Andreas Illustrated Historical Atlas of the State of Iowa*, p. 112.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7

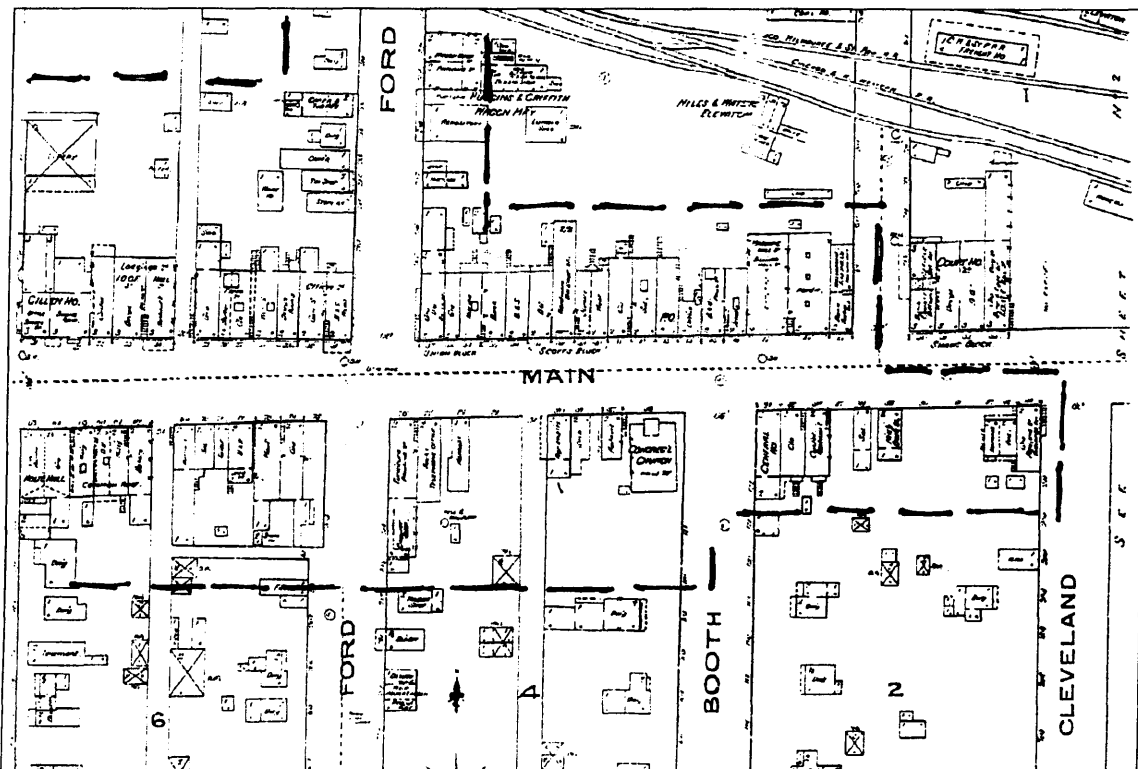
Page 41

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District, Jones County, Iowa.

1886 FIRE INSURANCE MAP

BUSINESS SECTION'S MARCH UNDERWAY TO THE EAST. THE HISTORIC DISTRICT BOUNDARY IS OUTLINED.



This map shows the influence of William T. Shaw on the upbuilding of the Anamosa Main Street Historic District. The entire north side of East Main Street east from Ford Street to Huber Street (upper right) has been improved with commercial buildings—most of which Shaw constructed. Completed in 1871, the Shaw Block ("Court Ho." at northeast corner of Main and Huber) served as a magnet for this development, which extended over a period of ten years. The south side of East Main Street along this same stretch remains only partially improved. Shaw constructed fewer buildings there.

Source: Sanborn Map Company, "Anamosa, Iowa," 1886, p. 1.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7

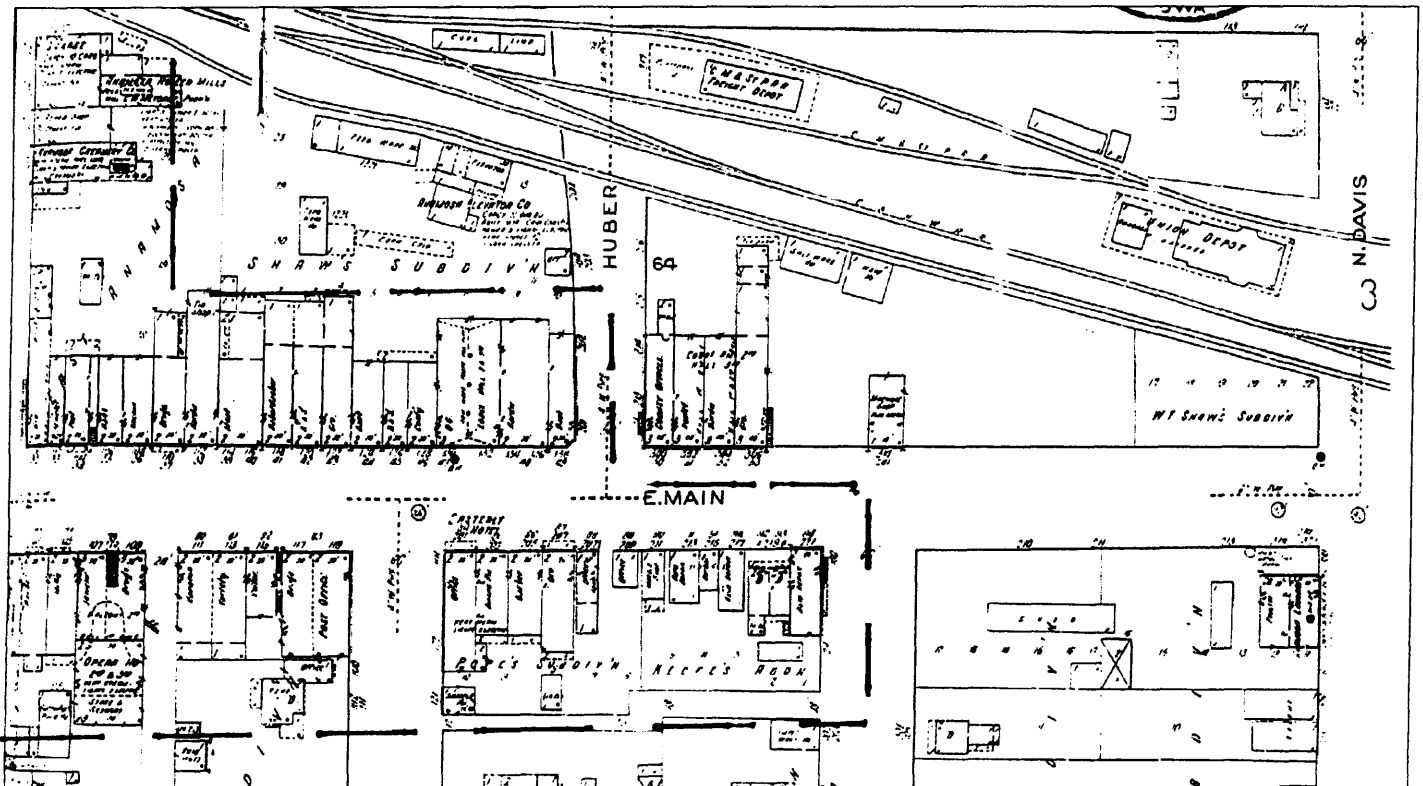
Page 42

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District, Jones County, Iowa.

1917 FIRE INSURANCE MAP

BUSINESS SECTION'S MARCH TO THE EAST COMPLETE. THE HISTORIC DISTRICT BOUNDARY IS OUTLINED.



This map pictures East Main Street at its fullest commercial extent.
The city blocks on both sides of East Main Street have filled with improvements.

Source: Sanborn Map Company, "Anamosa, Iowa," 1917, p. 5.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7

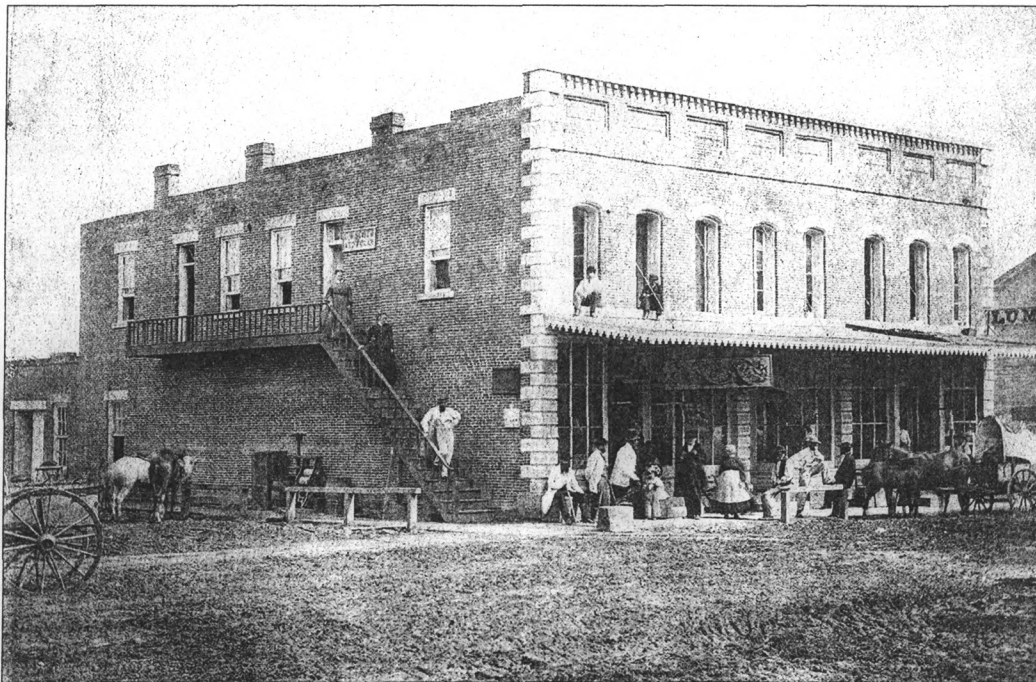
Page 43

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District, Jones County, Iowa.

UNION BLOCK

CIRCA 1867



This picture shows the Union Block at 100-102-104 East Main Street soon after its completion in 1866. The rear of the building (far left) remains only one story and the brickworked lettering "Union Block," which later appeared above the second floor, has not yet been built. Townspeople loaf on the boardwalk in front of the building and pose on its outside staircase. All the windows, transoms, and doors are open, including the unusual full-height, hinged windows on the front façade. Some men wear summer whites. Everyone is enjoying the day. A richly figured trade sign, reading "Alderman Williams Palmer," hangs from the canopy to advertise this mercantile business. A limestone block is situated on the corner to mount and dismount from carriages along with neatly built hitching rails and a bench beside the building. A feeling of order, prosperity, and architectural sophistication pervades the photo.

Source: Collection Cecilia Hatcher, Anamosa, Iowa.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7

Page 44

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District, Jones County, Iowa.

SHAW'S BLOCK-JONES COUNTY COURTHOUSE CIRCA 1871



Begun in 1866 and completed in 1871, the Shaw's Block-Jones County Courthouse was located far to the east of Anamosa's existing business district. William T. Shaw had the foresight to locate it here because of its proximity to Anamosa's railroad depot. The Shaw's Block-Jones County Courthouse and the depot subsequently acted as magnets for commercial expansion along East Main Street. In 1874, Jones County leased rooms in this block to serve as the county's courthouse, remaining there until 1937. The Shaw's Block-Jones County Courthouse was demolished in 1967.

Source: Collection Cecilia Hatcher, Anamosa, Iowa.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 45

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District, Jones County, Iowa.

MASONIC LODGE BLOCK AND STREETScape

CIRCA 1882



This photograph shows the strong rhythm established by upper story fenestration on the north side of East Main Street in the 100 block. The uniform heights of the second story windows and their almost identical hoodmolds lend further regularity to the streetscape.

Source: Collection Cecilia Hatcher, Anamosa, Iowa.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 46

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District, Jones County, Iowa.

EAST MAIN STREET - 100 BLOCK - NORTH SIDE

CIRCA 1882



J. W. Miller, an Anamosa photographer, shot this stereoview. It shows the Shaw, Schoonover & Company Bank, Shaw Block, and the Masonic Lodge Block soon after the latter's completion in 1881.

Source: Collection Cecilia Hatcher, Anamosa, Iowa.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 47

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District, Jones County, Iowa.

WEST MAIN STREET – 300 BLOCK – NORTH SIDE

CIRCA 1891



This historic photograph pictures (l. to r.) the Holt Block, Holt & Gillen Block, and Huggins & Belknap Block. In the late 19th century, these three blocks anchored the west end of downtown Anamosa. They continue to serve that purpose to the present day. The oriel windows have been removed from the Holt Block.

Source: Coleman, *A Guide to Historic Main Street Anamosa*.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 48

CPN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District, Jones County, Iowa.

EAST MAIN STREET – 100 BLOCK – NORTH SIDE

CIRCA 1904



This view clearly shows the rhythm established by storefronts, second story windows with hoodmolds, and brickworked panels in the friezes. Many upper stories feature iron balconies across their front facades. This uniformity undoubtedly pleased Colonel William T. Shaw's military sense of order and continues to make a strong visual statement today.

Source: Collection Cecilia Hatcher, Anamosa, Iowa.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

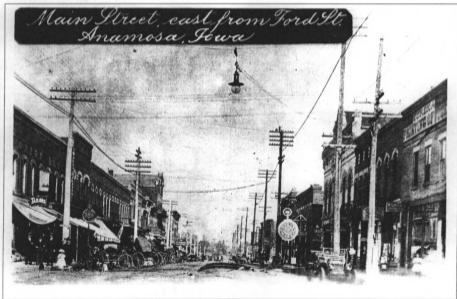
Section number 7 Page 49

CFN-250-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District, Jones County, Iowa.

100 BLOCK—EAST MAIN STREET

CIRCA 1905



Telephone poles dominate this scene. Although distracting to the modern eye, they conveyed a sense of progress to contemporary Anamosa residents. Advertising signs are also in evidence, including two rebus signs of pocket watches, one for jeweler E. S. Stone (right) and one for another jeweler across the street (left).

Source: Collection Cecilia Hatcher, Anamosa, Iowa.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7

Page 50

CFN 259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District, Jones County, Iowa.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

CIRCA 1900



This edifice is the largest and most elaborate stone building in the Anamosa Main Street Historic District. Built by J. A. Green, among others, the building features locally quarried limestone cut and dressed in a variety of ways. The balcony on the building to the west (right) has been fitted up with a canvas awning. The Behemoth coffeepot street-sign, advertising J. A. Scott's hardware store across the street, appears in the upper left hand corner of the photograph.

Source: Collection Cecilia Hatcher, Anamosa, Iowa.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7

Page 51

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District, Jones County, Iowa.

MAIN STREET LOOKING WEST

CIRCA 1960



Except for changes to storefronts, the Anamosa Main Street Historic District remained in the 1950s very much as it had appeared in the past. The same can be said today.

Source: Collection Cecilia Hatcher, Anamosa, Iowa.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 52

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District, Jones County, Iowa.

Architect/Builder (continued)

Bickel, E. F.
Brunskill, Samuel
Cartano, John
Green, John A.
Harvey, E. M.
Hollenbeck, W. W.
Holt, E. C.
Metcalf, Horace C.
Palmer, Henry L.
Parsons & Foley

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Anamosa Main Street Historic District is significant, locally and under National Register Criterion A, because it calls attention to the organic development of the city's commercial center from three separate commercial nodes. Never properly laid out as a town, let alone a county seat, and bedeviled by laissez faire land speculation during its earliest years, a commercial center for Anamosa nonetheless emerged from these disjointed beginnings following the Civil War through the efforts of several strong local leaders. Operating within the context of self-interest yet following traditional patterns of urban planning, Colonel William T. Shaw, journalist Edmund Booth, and several others brought cohesion to the community's hitherto welter of irregularly laid out plats by acquiring certain subdivisions within them to form a long street design, which became the backbone of the community's central business district. Today, the Anamosa Main Street Historic District's pleasing streetscape stands as a testament to these efforts and belies the handicaps surrounding its birth.

The Anamosa Main Street Historic District is significant, locally and under National Register Criterion C, because of its architectural design. As befits a town settled in eastern Iowa in the mid-19th century, the influence of Italianate styling pervades the streetscape, and structures reflecting this influence remain in remarkably good condition and with excellent integrity considering their great age. The historic district's architecture prominently features locally quarried and dressed limestone. The use of this limestone for structural and decorative purposes, along with its warm color and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 53

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District, Jones County, Iowa.

pronounced veining, provides visual cohesion to these structures. Colonel William T. Shaw served as the general contractor and built many of these commercial edifices. His sense of order, eye for architectural design, and construction experience resulted in the erection of about one dozen commercial buildings and blocks in the Anamosa Main Street Historic District.

The period of significance, under Criterion A, is 1863 to circa 1955, the time of the district's upbuilding. The period of significance, under Criterion C, is 1863 to circa 1955. The earlier year dates the construction of the Metcalf Building at 210 West Main Street (the earliest building in the district) and circa 1955 marks the time of the Anamosa Creamery Annex's construction.

The year 1863 is significant because it dates the construction of the first building in the historic district. Circa 1872 is a significant date because it marks the end of Anamosa's post-Civil War boom and the advent of Victorian improvements in the city.

The Anamosa Main Street Historic District possesses 52 resources: 43 are counted as contributing, and 9 are counted as noncontributing. All the resources are classified as buildings except the gazebo, which is classified as a structure.

* * *

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 54

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District, Jones County, Iowa.

ORGANIC DEVELOPMENT

The Anamosa Main Street Historic District is historically significant because it reveals a tale of three commercial nodes emerging during the early history of the community. One of these nodes emerged in the 1840s on the floodplain of the Wapsipinicon River. One of them emerged in the 1850s on higher ground to the east. The third emerged in the early 1870s yet farther to the east. By the time Anamosa incorporated as a city in 1872, the two nodes on the upland had coalesced together. This evolution calls attention to the organic growth of Anamosa's business district, unusual in Iowa, where many towns began from an original plat mapped out with a preordained commercial center.

The development of the Anamosa Main Street Historic District spans more than 150 years. In a way, the historic district stands as a microcosm of the broader history of the town. Still, historical forces beyond the ken of the historic district helped shape its history, and these forces require explication before examining the significance of the historic district itself.

The following historic eras have shaped Anamosa's development:

Pioneer, c. 1846-1865
Post-Civil War Boom, 1865-c. 1872
Victorian Improvements, c. 1872-c. 1901
Progressivism, c. 1901-1929
Mid-20th Century, 1929-c. 1958
Contemporary History, c. 1958- c. 2008

This thumbnail sketch fleshes out this outline of community development. "Upbuilding Main Street," the subsection, which follows below, explicates and interprets in detail those events and their significances related to the historic district.

Each of the eras identified above witnessed physical changes of one kind or another, but some eras witnessed more than others. The pioneer and post-Civil War eras figure prominently in this history. Other historic eras, including much of the 20th century, have witnessed fewer physical changes. As a result, this nomination treats the formative eras of the historic district with greater attention than its later years. The eras as outlined here stem from primary and secondary research for this project and appear here for the first time.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8

Page 55

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District, Jones County, Iowa.

COMMUNITY SNAPSHOT

The rise (and fall) of Anamosa’s population provides a quick snapshot of community development. As can be seen in the table below, the population of Jones County experienced a great in-migration in the decades between 1850 and 1860. The advent of railroads in Jones County during the 1860s and following the Civil War stimulated major growth. Their voracious demand for stone from nearby quarries in the village of Stone City propelled these hitherto small-scale operations to become major operations. These quarries had previously supplied limestone for local construction, but now they expanded to supply the regional railroads with crushed stone for track beds and site fill and for cut stone to build bridge piers and abutments.

Anamosa experienced a huge surge in growth between 1860 and 1870. This period witnessed the advent of the railroad in Anamosa, the hiatus of community growth during the Civil War, and the burgeoning of the town’s population following the war. Other periods of growth occurred between 1890 and 1900 and between 1920 and 1940, interspersed with periods of generally stable population in between. The last thirty years have witnessed another period of growth. Anamosa’s population in 2000 is the highest in its history. This is remarkable, as many cities and towns in Iowa have experienced population declines during the same period.

POPULATION STATISTICS

<u>Year</u>	<u>Anamosa</u>	<u>Jones County</u>
1850	N/A	3,007
1860	889	13,306
1870	2,083	19,731
1880	2,083	21,052
1890	2,078	20,233
1900	2,891	21,954
1910	2,983	19,050
1920	2,881	18,607
1930	3,579	19,206
1940	4,069	19,950
1950	3,910	19,401
1960	4,616	20,693
1970	4,389	19,868
1980	4,958	20,401
1990	5,100	19,444
2000	5,494	20,221

Sources: * Goudy 1994 & U.S. Census Bureau.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 56

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District, Jones County, Iowa.

From the 1870s until about 1980, the population increases and declines in Anamosa generally reflected similar increases and declines in the population of Jones County. Since then, the story has changed. While Anamosa has continued to grow, the population of Jones County shifts back and forth in number.

From this brief analysis, it can be concluded that—although many towns in Iowa have declined in population since World War II—the population of Anamosa continues to increase. This is due to the growing role of the city as a bedroom community for metropolitan Linn County and the cities of Cedar Rapids and Marion. Cedar Rapids is 28 miles from Anamosa. The reconstruction of U.S. Highway 151 as a divided road between that metro area and Anamosa in 2006 accelerated this trend. Now it is more convenient than ever to live in Anamosa and work in Linn County. The new highway has also made it easier for Anamosa consumers to shop outside Jones County. One purpose of this nomination is to promote economic development in downtown Anamosa so that it can compete with other retail and service centers.

PIONEER: CIRCA 1846-1865

Historic Context

The pioneer era witnessed a patchwork of attempts to establish a viable town at the forks of the Buffalo Creek and Wapsipinicon River, the successful rise of Anamosa as a town there and its incorporation in 1857, the advent of a railroad in 1860, and the conclusion of the American Civil War in 1865. This was a critical era for the development of Anamosa. The fledgling town attracted a cadre of well-educated citizens as residents, land speculators laid out plats for subsequent improvements, and substantial new construction occurred. The arrival of the railroad signaled future prosperity.

The 1830s and 1840s were heady times for pioneer settlement in Jones County. Other settlements had already appeared across the county before Anamosa was settled. They included Bowen's Prairie (1836), Monticello (1836), and Scotch Grove (1837), with others following within several years. Lexington, the forerunner of Anamosa, was platted in 1846.

A particular inexactitude pervades the historical record to document these settlements, so much so that as early as 1875 the seminal *Andreas' Illustrated Historical Atlas of the State of Iowa* disclaimed the accuracy of its thumbnail sketch of Jones County.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 57

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District, Jones County, Iowa.

The facts herein recorded have been obtained from the old settlers themselves, from papers which have been published at old settlers' meetings, and from the records. The early records of the county, however, [official government records, presumably, ed.] have been lost, and testimony depending on the memory of county officials, etc., is the best that now can be obtained. (Andreas: 457)

Although these conflicting reports hampered the Andreas telling of Jones County's early history, it bespoke the independent nature of its residents. Given the rolling topography of the county, its many valleys, and the absence of good roads and other means of communication, each of these inchoate settlements developed as an isolated cluster with limited contact with other settlements. All this encouraged close-knit bonds among immediate neighbors but suspicion of those who lived beyond the farther hills.

Political wrangling over the site for local government caused real friction. Jones County was originally a part of the Blackhawk Purchase and the Wisconsin Territory. The county was established with its present boundaries in 1838. In 1840, commissioners, appointed to affix the site of a county seat, selected a centrally located spot in the county, laid out a plat, and named it Edinburgh, to honor the nearby residents of Scotch Grove and their native Scotland.

This location did not hold, and county government became peripatetic. The court first moved to Newport and, in 1847, to Anamosa, then known as Lexington. (*Ibid.*) Cascade had also been considered, but lost the right to host the court in a countywide public vote.

Each of these venue changes and scotched aspirations left the spurned community disgruntled. The advent of the railroad and the establishment of Monticello as a station fueled additional rivalry among communities in the county. The issue of the Jones County courthouse reflected this situation. It took the county many years to moderate rivalry among its member communities and to convince the public that county government required a publicly owned courthouse. For almost one hundred years—from 1847 to 1937—Jones County, Iowa, made do with rented offices. A publicly owned courthouse was finally built in 1937.

Buffalo Forks. In 1838, a few immigrant families settled a rural community known as Buffalo Forks along the Wapsipinicon River near the confluence of Buffalo Creek. The river provided the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 58

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District, Jones County, Iowa.

attraction for this loose cluster of settlers, who intended to erect a mill at the "Buffalo Forks of the Waubispinicon." (Andreas: 457)

Gideon H. Ford soon bought out the property interests of all those titleholders in the area, and turned around in the winter of 1838-1839 to sell two-thirds of it to Timothy Davis and George H. Walworth. All three of these family names live on today as a street or plat name in Anamosa.

When Edmund Booth arrived in this place in 1839, he found:

a settlement consisting of eighteen log cabins, extending along the south border from Highland Grove to Viola. (Andreas: 457)

Dartmouth. Various other pioneers sought to found a town to serve this cluster of farm families. Fits and starts ensued. "Dartmouth," one attempt, remained a paper town that never materialized. The plat of Dartmouth was either lost or never filed in the public record.

Lexington. In 1846, R. J. Cleaveland (died 1876) laid out "Lexington," another attempt. Filed in the public record in June 1847, the plat succeeded in attracting some settlement, but its situation on the flood plain of Buffalo Creek predestined difficulties. It received, however, the breath of life in 1847, when Jones County officials decided to relocate the county offices from Newport, Iowa, to Lexington. (Cleaveland's name was later contracted to Cleveland and memorialized by a street in Anamosa named in his honor with that spelling.)

It soon became apparent that the village was inadequate for a county seat town. Like so many other towns along "Iowa's eastern seaboard," Lexington was oriented to the local river, in spite of the fact that the Wapsipinicon lacked the depth needed for river travel. Lexington's plat was ill designed for a county seat town. It consisted of 15 city blocks divided into a total of 89 lots. Blocks 1 through 9 formed a rectangle. A public square was situated at its center. City blocks surrounded the public square on all four sides. The plat foresaw a village, not a town.

Little development occurred in Lexington. In 1851, when William T. Shaw visited Lexington for the first time, he described the place as "then little more than a four-corners on the banks of the Wapsipinicon River." (*History of Jones County, Iowa: 576*)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 59

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District, Jones County, Iowa.

From these beginnings, three commercial nodes slowly emerged in different sections of today's Anamosa—"Dublin," the local name for the Lexington environs, the "Upper Level," and the "East End."

Dublin, the earliest of these nodes, was a settler nickname for the village of Lexington.

In 1856 most of Anamosa's business and houses were located west of Elm Street, with the exception of a blacksmith shop owned by Solomon Easterly on the corner where the Conney building is now, on the west corner of North Ford and Main Streets. Immediately west of the blacksmith was a wagon shop which was run by Robert Steward and James Barnard and later by J. A. Scott (father of the later Scott hardware owner and his brother-in-law, A. J. Hunt.) (Finn: 3)

Subsequent plats, laid out adjacent to Lexington, soon marginalized its importance but gave shape to a new community called Anamosa. The town incorporated in 1857 largely to bring under one local government these disparate parts. William T. Shaw served as its first mayor, and it is highly likely that his influence played an important role in persuading his fellow citizens to incorporate. The new town possessed a jumble of plats and subdivisions with streets, city blocks, and lots laid out in irregular patterns.

Such irregularity typified town building during the Victorian era in the United States, when the philosophy of laissez faire dominated public policy. In spite of this lack of governmental control, most county seat towns in Iowa possessed a public square or park or other land set aside for the county courthouse. This land and its usually imposing edifice provided a focal point and sense of place. Anamosa is atypical—and possibly unique in Iowa—because the County of Jones possessed no land in the town for a courthouse.

Anamosa made remarkable strides in the 1850s. By 1856, Anamosa boasted the following long list of enterprises, as shown on the following page:

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 60

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District, Jones County, Iowa.

ANAMOSA BUSINESS & INDUSTRY — 1856

Dry Goods Stores	8
Boot & Shoe Stores	2
Drug Store	1
Watch-maker & Jeweler	1
Saddle Shop	1
Tailor Shop	1
Hardware Store	1
Tin & Sheet Metal Manufacturers	2
Furnishing & Grocery Store	1
Grocery Stores	2
Printing Offices	2
Hotels (third under construction)	2
Physicians	6
Lawyers	4
Cabinet Shops	2
Wagon Shops	2
Blacksmith Shops	3

Source: Finn, p. 3.

This list concludes with “several house-joiners, carpenters, brick and stone masons.” That same year, the *Anamosa Eureka* noted: “One hundred carpenters and masons of every description will find employment here this summer and a good tailor will find steady employment here.” (*Ibid.*) So, despite a rather rocky start, by the time of the Civil War Anamosa was already showing signs of its future potential.

The platting of Strawberry Hill in 1857 underscored Anamosa’s confidence in its future. This residential section, located on the far east side of Anamosa, was the largest addition to the town platted to date.

As a climax to this pioneering era, the arrival of the railroad in 1860 in Jones County linked county residents with the nation as a whole. This link brought with it the possibility of exporting agricultural products and building local industry that could reach wider markets. The successful preservation of the Union in 1865 ushered in a new era of American settlement in the west and the rise of American industry.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 61

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District, Jones County, Iowa.

Anamosa Main Street Historic District

The pioneer period witnessed the brief rise of Dublin as a commercial node and then the emergence of another commercial node, the "Upper Level," to challenge and then to eclipse Dublin. The presence of the Old Military Road through Anamosa and the efforts of local businessmen affected this historic land use shift.

Military Road. Prior to the late 1830s, Iowa lacked anything like roads, with rudimentary trails providing what little travel corridors that existed. This changed in 1839, when, under direction from the territorial government at Iowa City, Lyman Dillow plowed a furrow from Iowa City, its capital, to Dubuque, its largest city. Soon known as the Military Road and now as the Old Military Road, this route became a funnel for new settlers into the territory. The road also encouraged settlement along its route. The Military Road traversed Jones County on its route northeast from Iowa City to Dubuque. It later became U.S. Highway 151. The Military Road through Anamosa subsequently became Main Street.

To establish his new road, Lyman Dillon had to navigate the rolling hills and valleys of Jones County. Above the forks and to the east of Buffalo Creek and the Wapsipinicon River, he chose a route, which offered one of the few runs of relatively level land through the area. This route is evident today from the layout of Main Street. To the west of Garnavillo Street, Main Street descends into the Wapsipinicon river valley. East of Linn Street, land becomes rolling. To the north and the south of Main Street, the land quickly rises. Main Street stands at 837 feet above mean sea level. The hill to its south crests at about 900 feet. The hill to its north crests at about 859 feet. The Main Street corridor along the three city blocks between Huber Street and Garnavillo Street provided easy navigation for Dillon's route.

Upper Level. Known in the mid-19th century as the Upper Level by local residents, this was the second commercial node, which emerged in Anamosa during the mid-19th century. The Upper Level was located on the west end of today's Anamosa Main Street Historic District. Because this node was located in a plat named "Fisher's East Anamosa," a plat laid out in 1850 plat, the node was also known as the East End during the pioneer period. Both the plat and the node were located to the east of Dublin.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 62

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District, Jones County, Iowa.

Several businessmen played a key role in the commercial history of Anamosa, when they erected Fisher House (nonextant), a pioneer hotel at 220 West Main Street. This was the joint venture of three Anamosa businessmen, Joseph H. Fisher, Horace C. Metcalf, and Nathan G. Sales. (Coleman 1992: #19) William T. Shaw handled the financial accounting for the construction. Fisher House led the movement of commercial land use away from the flood plain of Buffalo Creek and the Wapsipinicon River and to a healthier and more secure upland location.

This hotel was the first public building erected in this vicinity, all the business houses being in the west end of town [Dublin, ed.], and it was a good deal of a venture for the investors to locate so far away from the business section. (Corbit: 9)

The importance of Fisher House and its business for the fledgling community of Anamosa was incalculable.

In 1856-57, a hotel was erected on the "upper level" of town, and was considered at the time to be too far away from the center of business to be a success. The bricks came from the brickyard of Oliver Lockwood and were drawn by several hired workers with teams. The white oxen of Edmund Booth were used, as were Mr. Berndes', of Cass, who owned a big old fashioned Virginia wagon and four horses, driven with one line with the driver astride the near wheel horse. (Finn: 4)

The significance of Fisher House for the development of Anamosa cannot be overstated.

The hotel was opened in the fall of 1857, and was called The Fisher House, due to the Fishers' financial backing. H. C. Metcalf and N. G. Sales also had money invested. It was billed as the best hotel in the state. The three-story building, it was said, could accommodate 150 persons. It also had a well of water and a cistern capable of holding 300 barrels. On North Garnavillo behind the hotel was a large stable capable of holding 60 horses. The cost of building the hotel and buildings was \$25,000. (Finn: 4)

The construction of Fisher House acted as a catalyst for further development. In 1858, a one-story brick store was built immediately east of it. A second story was added in 1898. (Finn: 8) More

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 63

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District, Jones County, Iowa.

construction followed. In 1860, Shaw and Metcalf completed the construction of a 3-story brick building two doors west from Fisher House.

By 1862 this structure contained the post office, Metcalf & Hollenbeck's large dry goods store, groceries and farm implements, J.J. Dickenson, justice of the peace, five lawyers, Skehan's Drug Store, Dr. French, the Eureka on the 2nd floor and a large room on the 3rd belonging to the Odd Fellows. (Finn: 8)

This flurry of new construction anchored the Upper Level as the commercial hub of the new Town of Anamosa. All of this construction occurred in the 200 block of West Main Street; and, although none of it remains extant, *A Guide to Historic Main Street Anamosa* includes historic drawings of these buildings. (Coleman 1992: n.p.) It can be seen from this evidence that these improvements were substantial.

Railroads. This was the scene in Anamosa before the arrival of the railroad. The advent of this new mode of transportation set into motion the emergence of the third commercial node. The arrival of the Dubuque & South Western Railroad in 1860 (later became the Chicago, Milwaukee & St Paul) and the Iowa Midland Railroad in 1871 (later became the Chicago & Northwestern) brought Anamosa into direct contact with the wider world. The commercial opportunities for the city's importation and exportation of goods increased exponentially and had an immediate effect on the local agricultural economy.

Before the advent of the railroad, farmers paid 25 cents per bushel to haul wheat to the markets by wagon to Dubuque. In 1860, the railroad carried it in four hours for 6 cents, thus saving the farmers 19 cents a bushel. (Finn: 8)

The railroad's arrival in Anamosa had taken longer than anticipated. In 1857, the railroad had constructed a depot, for example, but the first train did not arrive in Anamosa until 1860. The railroad depot and yard were situated a little north of the Military Road and about six blocks to the east of Fisher House. Improvements followed. In 1871, the original depot was razed and a new one built 20 rods further west. (Finn: 6) By the 1890s, both railroads joined together to build the Union

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 64

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District, Jones County, Iowa.

Station, located on the west side of Huber Street one-half block north of East Main Street. Yet another depot followed, this time in 1905, when a large Union Depot was built on the same site.

The arrival of the railroad augured for a new age, when merchants and other entrepreneurs would wish to locate their operations nearby. This would lead to the emergence of the third commercial node in Anamosa, the East End. The outbreak of the American Civil War in 1861, however, dampened these opportunities, as the Northern states struggled to maintain national unity.

To conclude, one locally historian has nicely summarized the movement of commerce in Anamosa during its formative years.

The movement of a large segment of Anamosa's business to the east was due to three things. The low wet marshy areas of the lower part of town, with its constant flooding, the building of the Fisher House, on the corner of Main and Garnavillo Streets; and the building of the Dubuque & Southwestern depot at the extreme southeast corner of the town. (Finn: 3)

POST CIVIL WAR BOOM: CIRCA 1865-1872

Historic Context

Anamosa already stood poised for economic expansion with the arrival of the railroad in 1860, but the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861 deferred action along this line, as the town, along with the State of Iowa, focused on the preservation of the Union. Now, with the cessation of hostilities in 1865, Anamosa became a boomtown overnight. As the seat of county government and, more importantly, the home for one of Iowa's biggest stone extraction industries, Anamosa and Jones County eyed a future of abundant prosperity. Anamosa's successful effort to incorporate as a city in 1872 marked its coming of age as a community. (Western Historical Company: 432) It had incorporated as a town in 1857.

Throughout the United States, but particularly in the triumphant North, business became king. Industrial development took on a much larger scale than during the Early Republic, and the tenets of laissez faire dominated public life. Settlement of the West became an American goal. Iowa was perched on the edge of the frontier and thus saw much traffic pass through.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8

Page 65

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District, Jones County, Iowa.

The railroads themselves fueled much of the ensuing economic expansion. As railroads built new routes across the continent, their demand for cut stone for railroad bridges and their even greater demand for crushed stone for site fill and track ballast became insatiable. The limestone extraction industries of Jones County met these challenges and flourished

More local industry followed. In 1872, Burrill Huggins and J. A. Belknap constructed a new building to house their manufacturing operations. Their firm built carriages, buggies, and spring and farm wagons. Located at 300-302 West Main Street, the front portions of this new block served as the retail center for the sale of their vehicles. The rear portions housed the factory operations. This factory was small in size and indicative of the firm's limited operations. But, as the local market for these vehicles increased, the factory was relocated to larger quarters, more conveniently located near the railroad. This relocation from the firm's original site—strictly focused on the local market—to one focused on more regional markets calls attention to the small scale of early industry in Anamosa, the growth of its industry during the late 19th century, and the growing role of the railroad to import raw materials and export manufactured goods.

Anamosa Main Street Historic District

The Anamosa Main Street Historic District calls attention to the post-Civil War boom in Anamosa because it emerged during this period as Anamosa's premier commercial corridor. As new wealth poured into Anamosa, it found reflection along Main Street. Local entrepreneurs overcame the ill effects of laissez faire real estate practices and succeeded in establishing a well ordered and attractive central business district in spite of a welter of irregularly laid out additions, streets, blocks, and lots.

The table on the following page shows that much of this new construction occurred in the 200 block of West Main Street

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8

Page 66

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District, Jones County, Iowa.

**POST CIVIL-WAR BOOM—200 BLOCK WEST MAIN STREET (SELECTED)
Anamosa Main Street Historic District**

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Date of Construction</u>	<u>Notes</u>
Peet & Cox Building	206 W. Main St.	1865	2-story brick
Palmer Block	200-202 W. Main St.	1865	2-story brick
McDaniel Building	204 W. Main St.	1866	2-story stone
Tucker Building	219 W. Main St.	1866	Nonextant, 2-story
Union Block	100-102-103 E. Main St.	1866	2-story brick
Hollenbeck Block	213-215-217 W. Main St.	1867	Nonextant, 2-story
Brunskill Building	207 W. Main St.	1867	2-story brick
Lehmkuhl Block	221 W. Main St.	1867	Nonextant, 2-story
Shaw's Block-Jones County Courthouse	200 E. Main St. (nonextant)	1866, 1871	Begun 1866, completed 1871, nonextant
Watters & Niles Building	205 W. Main St.	1871	2-story brick
Easterly Hotel	201 E. Main St.	1872	2-story brick
Fisher Building	126 E. Main St.	1872	2-story brick
Huggins & Belknap Block	300-302 W. Main St.	1872	2-story brick

In 1865, the old blacksmith and carpenter shop on the northwest corner of Main and North Ford Streets was torn down and the 2-story Conmey Block was erected at 200-202 West Main Street. Across the street, three new brick stores arose in 1866—the Hollenbeck Block, Tucker Building, and Brunskill Building. In 1867, the Lehmkuhl Block (nonextant) was built at 221 West Main Street. The north elevation of the building (its front façade) included a fanciful boomtown front with an arched pediment flanked by exuberant volutes. Its name was later changed to the Holt building. This edifice held early city offices and, beginning in 1871, the county courtroom, until the Shaw's Block-Jones County Courthouse at 200 East Main Street was rented for that purpose after its completion in 1871. The town held entertainments in the Lehmkuhl Block and called it Holt's Hall. It was also commonly called the Opera House until the Grand Opera House at 107-109 East Main Street was completed in 1889-1890.

Also in 1866, significant construction occurred in the 100 block on the north side of East Main Street. Capt. E. B. Alderman, James H. Williams, and Mr. Sherman erected the Union Block at 100-102-104 East Main Street. This 2-story, brick commercial block rivaled the Lehmkuhl Block in architectural sophistication. (See Continuation Sheet 7-42.)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 67

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District, Jones County, Iowa.

The erection of the Shaw's Block-Jones County Courthouse at 200 East Main Street was the exception that proved the rule. Standing in proud isolation on the northeast corner of Huber and East Main Streets, this commercial block (the largest in Anamosa when finally completed in 1871) signaled another shift in the evolution of Anamosa's commercial center. Located at the far east end of the commercial district, this block served as a magnet to attract commercial construction.

Anamosa's post-Civil War boom climaxed circa 1872. Several events stand as the culmination of this era of good fortune. In 1871, Colonel Shaw completed the construction of his landmark block on the east end of Main Street and the government of Jones County moved into it. In 1872, the State of Iowa selected Anamosa as the site for its new penitentiary. Anamosa incorporated as a city in 1872. (It had incorporated as a town in 1857.) In Taken all together, these events signaled that Anamosa had come of age.

Anamosa residents had cause for celebration.

In 1872, after a two-year battle, it was determined that the Iowa State Reformatory would be located in town. "Penitentiary established in Anamosa," read a telegram sent to the town by C.R. Scott, a citizen who had lobbied the legislature on Anamosa's behalf, "Drink at my expense." Later when asked why he lobbied for a penitentiary instead of a college, he replied, "Colleges come and go, but prisons last forever." (Wesenberg)

Colonel Shaw completed the construction of his landmark commercial block at 200 East Main Street in 1871. He had begun the building in 1866. Upon its completion, the County of Jones moved its offices into Shaw's new block. The county leased these offices, unusual for county governments in Iowa, and remained there until 1937. The relocation of these offices from their previous location in the Lehmkuhl Block at 221 West Main Street signaled the growing importance of the East End in the Anamosa Main Street Historic District.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 68

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District, Jones County, Iowa.

VICTORIAN IMPROVEMENTS: CIRCA 1872-CIRCA 1901

Historic Context

Just as the post-Civil War period saw the rush to settle the West, the Victorian era saw the American city grow to unprecedented proportions. The nation's industrial might reached unparalleled heights; new inventions fueled consumer expectations; and American agricultural moved into its Golden Age of prosperity. Still, the nation's unregulated economy tended toward booms and busts. Financial panics in 1873 and 1893 threatened the nation's financial stability. Big business, industry, and the railroads engaged in ruthless competition with each other and against the public interest. The Gilded Age, as it became known, brought great material advances to Americans, along with many social ills and a nagging sense of insecurity.

This period began in Anamosa about the same time that the Panic of 1873 crippled finance and industry across the nation. While further research is needed to document the panic's effects in Anamosa, some indications suggest that they were limited or short-lived. The selection of Anamosa for the Iowa State Penitentiary in 1872 reinvigorated the community's post-Civil War economic boom and helped blunt the national depression. Money from the state treasury flowed into the community to pay for quarried and dressed stone, drayage, and wages for stonemasons and laborers. Since the completion of this facility, the State of Iowa has continued as one of Anamosa's biggest employers.

In December 1873, William T. Shaw and Lawrence Schoonover formed a partnership and established the private bank of Shaw, Schoonover & Co. The founding of this firm during the time of the national adversity due to the panic bespoke confidence in the future and the strength of the local economy.

Amid this economic expansion, political wrangling continued to plague the Anamosa community.

The Strawberry Hill citizens withdrew from the Anamosa corporation in 1873, not rejoining the city until 1901. At the other end of town in the "Dublin" section, dissatisfaction found the citizens going to court in their attempt to withdraw from the city of Anamosa. (Finn: 8)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8

Page 69

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District, Jones County, Iowa.

ANAMOSA BUSINESS & INDUSTRY -1875

Dry Goods Stores	7
Groceries	12
Drug Stores	4
Boot & Shoe Stores	5
Clothing Stores	4
Book Stores	3
Butter, Egg & Poultry Stores	3
Hardware Stores	4
Cattle, Grain & Produce Stores	5
Fancy Goods & Toy Stores	4
Millinery Stores	4
Agricultural Establishments	3
Blacksmith Shops	3
Wagon Shops	5
Meat Market	1
Furniture Stores	2
Jewelers	2
Foundry	1
Shoemaker Shops	6
Gun Shop	1
Merchant Tailors	2
Flouring Mills	3
Lumber Yard	1
Wood-Sawing Machines	2
Sewing Machine Offices	4
Harness Shops	3
Brickyards	3
Stone Masons	25
Hotels	3
Saloons	5
Livery Stables	2
Elevators	2
Law Offices	10
Doctors	6
Dentists	2
Express Office	1
Banks	2
Printing Offices	2
Photograph Galleries	3
Ice Houses	3
Laundries	2
Barber Shops	3
Dairy Milk Factory	1

Source: Andreas: 458.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 70

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District, Jones County, Iowa.

These commercial establishments provided all the staple goods needed by a rural community and a few luxuries. The dearth of retail meat establishments (only one meat market) shows an agricultural society still raising its own livestock for food.

The list of occupations in Anamosa is also enlightening. The presence of ten law offices suggests a litigious community with a greater need for these services than for medical care (six doctors, one dentist). On the other hand, Anamosa was the county seat, and it is quite likely that rural or small town residents came there in search of lawyers to pursue their cases. The presence of 25 stonemasons, the biggest occupation listed, is astounding. Many of them were no doubt laborers.

Finn reports that by the early 1880s, Anamosa suffered "a scarcity of 'mechanics,'" which is what the carpenters and bricklayers were then called. (Finn: 16) Considering the documented amount of new construction alone during this era, this is not surprising. Harder to document, but just as likely during this time, would be the additions or remodeling of existing buildings.

Anamosa Main Street Historic District

The Victorian period witnessed the coalescing of the commercial nodes at the West End and at the East End of Main Street to form the unbroken series of commercial edifices, which today characterizes the Anamosa Main Street Historic District.

A major fire in 1875 leveled a swath of commercial buildings on the north side of East Main Street between North Ford and Huber Streets. Although this fire set back the organic growth then underway of the two commercial nodes into one, it also opened up the possibility for the construction of permanent buildings to replace the "temporary" destroyed by the fire. (The Victorians equated "permanent" buildings with brick and stone and "temporary" buildings with frame.) Under the leadership of Colonel William T. Shaw, a series of well designed, permanent edifices did arise and in themselves all but linked one end of the block to the other by the early 1880s.

Major redevelopment also occurred a little later on the south side of East Main Street between South Ford and Booth Streets. By 1891, East and West Main Street coalesced into one linear commercial district with lots on both sides of street between Garnavillo and Huber filled with improvements. Other signs of urban maturity were also apparent. "The trees, planted 30 years before, were showing dense foliage and the cross streets were lined with private residences." (Finn: 21)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8

Page 71

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District, Jones County, Iowa.

The following table lists these improvements:

**VICTORIAN IMPROVEMENTS (SELECTED)
Anamosa Main Street Historic District**

<u>Name</u>	<u>Date of</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Construction</u>	<u>Notes</u>
Scott Block		110-112 E. Main St.	1875	Constructed after 1875 fire
Holcomb Block		114-116 E. Main St.	1875	Constructed after 1875 fire
Metcalf Building		122 E. Main St.	1875	Constructed after 1875 fire
Benton Building, Former U.S. Post Office		117 E. Main St.	1875	2-story brick
Schoonover Block		118-120 E. Main St.	1876	Constructed after 1875 fire, face-lifted in 1905
Shaw Building		103 E. Main St.	1876-1877	2-story brick
Rhoden Building		128 E. Main St.	1880	2-story brick
Shaw Block		134-136 E. Main St.	1880	2-story brick
Shaw, Schoonover & Co. Bank		138 E. Main St.	1880	2-story brick
Masonic Lodge Block		130-132 E. Main St.	1881	3-story brick
Hakes Building		201 W. Main St.	1881	2-story brick
Citizens Savings Bank		124 E. Main Street	1884	Brown Building Face-lifted in 1907
Niles & Watters Block		106-108 E. Min St.	1884	Face-lifted c. 1923
Sherman Building		105 E. Main St.	1889	2-story brick, U.S. Post Office
Grand Opera House		109-111 E. Main St.	1889	2-story brick & stone
Holt & Gillen Block		304-306 W. Main St.	1881	2-story brick

Up until now, merchants and entrepreneurs in Anamosa generally had sought to conform to what they perceived to be typical American building types. A sense of architectural compatibility resulted from this willingness to conform to accepted patterns of design. As the Victorian era advanced in Anamosa, this began to change, as more business owners wanted to set their establishments apart from others. The Fisher Building at 126 East Main Street had hinted at this in 1872 at the time of its construction. That building employed a pressed metal frieze and cornice fabricated for the building by G. W. Parker of Lyons, Iowa. (Coleman 1922: #5) The Huggins & Belknap Block at 300-302 W. Main Street, also constructed in 1872, featured a pressed metal frieze and cornice. Now that the railroad could bring in

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 72

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District, Jones County, Iowa.

building materials from beyond the Anamosa locality, expressions of individualism became more possible and fit into the laissez faire spirit of the times.

Fire always poses danger, and Victorian commerce in Anamosa did not escape it. Consider the following inventory:

Saturday morning, March 27, 1869, a fire broke out in the blacksmith and wagon shop of Cook and Ragan, the building was entirely destroyed. Loss was \$1,200 – partly insured.

Friday, April 26, 1872, the barn of Mrs. Isabella Hollenbeck built at the cost of \$4,000 was destroyed – barn insured for \$2,000 – three horses, a sewing machine wagon – no insurance.

June 9, 1872, fire to residence of Mr. I. C. Lusk.

June 13, 1872 – fire destroyed the blacksmith shop and storeroom of D. C. Tice
Also A. S. Atkinson's shop.

July 10, 1872, the barn of Samuel Brunskill was burned.

(History of Jones County, Iowa: 455)

These incidents paled by comparison with the “big fire of Anamosa.” That conflagration, early on Sunday morning, February 14, 1875, destroyed about \$12,000 worth of property. Most 19th century accounts of local fires read about the same, but the devastation in Anamosa received exceptional reporting from the pen of *Anamosa Eureka* editor Edmund Booth.

The 14th of February, 1875, was Sunday. In the morning, at half-past 1, wild cries of “Fire! fire!” broke upon the stillness of the night, the Congregational bell re-echoed the dreadful alarm, and in a few minutes hundreds of citizens were rushing in the direction of the lurid light of roaring and crackling flames bursting out of what was formerly known as the old “Court House building,” occupied by A. N. Dennison, dealer in boots and shoes, and Emory Perfect, grocery dealer. There was only a slight breeze from the northwest, but the headway which the fire had attained and the combustible nature of the wooden buildings filling the space between the Union Block, corner of Main and Ford streets, on the west, and Frank Fisher's Block, at the foot of Booth street, on the east, rendered it almost impossible for the citizens to avail anything against the devouring flames. . . The building was the property of Col. W. T. Shaw, was valued at \$1,200

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 73

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District, Jones County, Iowa.

and was an entire loss. The next building on the east belonged to C. L. Holcomb, and was occupied by A.E. Parady, boot and shoemaker. Parady lost nearly everything. Mr. Holcomb was also the owner of the adjoining building, occupied by D. H. Kelly as a barber-shop. . . Next came the post-office building, owned by B. L. Matson. Lew Kinert, the clerk, was sleeping in the office, and by reason of this fact the valuables were saved. Mr. Coe, the Postmaster, lost about \$50. . . Messrs. G. W. Strode & Son, jewelers, in post-office building, lost \$125, mostly in tools. Still the flames swept onward, and A. H. Sherman's harness-shop went next. . . The building was owned by H. C. Metcalf, and valued at \$800; no insurance. J. Rhodes, the confectioner, was the next victim. He had recently repaired his building and placed therein a new stock of confectionery, canned goods, groceries, etc. . . Mr. Rhodes' loss on building and contents reached \$1,000. In the second story lived Mrs. Gause and daughter. A piano, in being carried down, fell and was badly damaged. Loss on piano and household effects estimated at \$1,000. Mr. Rhodes' building was razed to the ground, in the hope of stopping the course of the scorching tongues of flame; but this seemed hopeless, and it was finally decided that the next building, belonging to Joseph Moore, must also come down, as it abutted against Frank Fisher's brick block, and there was danger anticipated from the heat and flames breaking and entering the glass front. But the fire had been raging two hours or more, and the masses of snow in the rear and in the adjacent gutter on Main street were rapidly melting and afforded considerable water. Water was dashed on by lines of men in front and rear, and finally the flames were under control. Mr. Moore's building was scorched some, and otherwise damaged to the amount of \$400, before the onward march of the flames could be checked. . . In the second story resided Mrs. S. Thomas and a little daughter, the former being confined to her room by sickness. They were safely transferred to other quarters, and their household goods saved with but little damage. . . The total loss by the conflagration was \$12,000. Total insurance \$2,900. The origin of the fire was unknown. (*History of Jones County, Iowa: 455-456*)

This description is quoted at length because it provides an intimate view of Victorian life along Anamosa Main Street. Business was risky. Not all merchants had insurance. Some merchants owned their own buildings. ("J. Rhodes, the confectioner, had recently repaired his building. . .") Some investors, Like H. C. Metcalf, rented to other merchants, but some building owners, also like Metcalf, had no insurance. Professionals sometimes occupied the upper floors of commercial buildings. Some employees remained at their posts as night watchmen even on the weekends—Lew Kinert certainly provided security, when he rescued valuables from the post office. Some Anamosa residents lived in upstairs apartments, as Mrs. Gause, Mrs. Thomas, and their daughters attest. The Gause piano (which was likely a reed organ) proves that those symbols of Victorian gentility had become ensconced in Anamosa by 1875. No fire zones existed in Anamosa, so wooden buildings stood cheek-to-jowl with masonry ones. Finally, when faced with overpowering elements, Anamosa firemen resorted to triage when deciding which buildings to save and which buildings to let burn.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 74

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District, Jones County, Iowa.

PROGRESSIVISM: 1901-1929

Historic Context

By the turn of the 20th century, Americans were seeing the effects of unrestrained big business. A desire for change and improvement set in, beginning first in the nation's largest cities and then spreading rapidly over the countryside. Historians call this "progressivism." Often led by women, the progressives wanted health and safety improvements, social reforms, clean streets, safe parks, and good schools. Government action was seen as a motive force for many of these improvements, and all units of government emerged with greater powers than ever before.

By the turn of the 20th century, Anamosa's Civil War generation was disappearing from the scene. William T. Shaw had retired from business in the late 1890s and died in 1909. Edmund Booth died in 1905. Lawrence Schoonover died in 1907. These departures ended an epoch of pioneering in Anamosa but not the community's vitality. Indeed, the transition of a younger generation into community leadership had already begun. George L. Schoonover assumed the presidency of the Anamosa National Bank in 1907 upon his father's death, for instance, and other community leaders emerged.

Civic developments bespoke Anamosa's continued strength as a community. In 1901, the residents of Strawberry Hill voted to rejoin the City of Anamosa, ending almost three decades of independence begun in 1873, when they had withdrawn from the municipality. (Finn: 8) In 1904, the U.S. Government expanded its postal services in Anamosa by leasing rooms in George L. Schoonover's newly constructed commercial block at 119-121 E. Main Street. The post office remained there until 1941.

Business practices had also changed, reflecting a more complex and structured society. In 1905, C. L. Niles and George Watters ended their private bank operations and filed instead articles of incorporation to form a new bank. Lawrence Schoonover already had ended his private banking operation in 1897, when he merged with the Anamosa National Bank.

Anamosa Main Street Historic District

Significant land use change occurred in the Anamosa Main Street Historic District during this period. The pattern of mixed land use, which had hitherto obtained along Main Street, vanished as

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 75

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District, Jones County, Iowa.

new commercial buildings and blocks replaced properties hitherto used for religious, civic, and industrial purposes. A civic center emerged along South Ford Street and its environs, as those institutions leaving Main Street clustered there. Other progressive reforms occurred as well.

The disappearance of churches along Main Street was particularly noticeable. The original site of the United Brethren Church became the site of the new Dubuque Brewing & Malting Co. Block in 1904. The Anamosa Congregational Church had originally erected its house of worship on the southwest corner of East Main and Booth Streets in 1861. This edifice featured a bell tower and steeple. The building's location on a corner lot increased its visibility in the streetscape. In April 1904, the congregation completed the construction of its new church on East 1st Street, two blocks south of its original location. (Finn: 8) The Methodists in Anamosa incorporated their congregation in 1858. In 1865, the congregation built a new church in the 100 block of West Main Street. This church served the congregation until 1907, at which time they moved into their present edifice in the 100 block of West First Street.

The expansion of facilities for the U.S. Post Office in Anamosa also reflected the spirit of progressivism during this period. Previously located in limited quarters in the Sherman Building at 105 East Main Street, the post office relocated to a new building in 1904. George L. Schoonover had won a contract from the U.S. Government for the lease of this building. The architecturally advanced Schoonover Block, as built at 119-121 East Main Street, boosted the presence of the federal government in Anamosa and stirred local pride.

The relocation of these institutions is a phenomenon of historical significance. It altered the complexion of Main Street and clearly separated its commercial and its institutional functions. This phenomenon deserves further research. The push, which encouraged the institutions to relocate from their former sites and the draw, which attracted them to their present sites, should be examined. It is known, for example, that Edmund Booth, who lived at 125 South Ford Street, gave the land for the construction of the new public library next door to his property. (Booth is also said to have donated the land for the Congregational Church.)

Another, if somewhat cosmetic, change occurred during progressivism in Anamosa, when the city added directional prefixes to its street names. Anamosa was divided into quadrants, and streets were named east, west, north or south to designate them. Ford Street, the civic center corridor, became the dividing line between east and west streets, and Main Street became the dividing line between north and south streets. House numbers progressed sequentially from these two streets. A town the size of Anamosa could have easily made due without these changes, but bigger towns—like Cedar Rapids—had

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8

Page 76

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District, Jones County, Iowa.

“rationalized” the names of its streets, and this was a relatively simple way to show a progressive spirit, and many towns followed suit. As mentioned elsewhere, Anamosa lacks a 100 block on West Main Street, so the projected efficiency of the renaming system fell a little short.

New construction and major remodeling projects along Main Street showed the community’s strength. Between 1903 and the Great Depression, nearly one dozen major improvements to the Anamosa Main Street Historic District took place.

CONSTRUCTION DURING PROGRESSIVISM (SELECTED)
Anamosa Main Street Historic District

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Date of Construction</u>	<u>Notes</u>
Chaplin Building	207 E. Main St.	1903	Built as investment & first occupied as grocery store
Schoonover Block	119-121 E. Main St.	1904	U.S. Post Office until 1941
Dubuque Brewing & Malting Co. Block	209-211 W. Main St.	1904	2-story, brick commercial block
Hartman International Implement Dealership	200 block E. Main St.	1920s	1-story, concrete block, outside historic district
Union Block	100-102-104 E. Main St.	1866, 1925	Remodeled façade
Niles & Watters Block	106-108 E. Main St.	1884, c. 1923	Remodeled façade
Schoonover Block	118-120 E. Main St.	1876, 1905	Remodeled façade
Citizens Savings Bank	124 E. Main St.	1884, 1907	Remodeled façade
Anamosa Creamery	110 N. Ford St.	c. 1922	1-story, brick

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8

Page 77

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District, Jones County, Iowa.

Many of these improvements were big and impressive—particularly the Schoonover and the Dubuque blocks. Yet because they were scattered throughout the historic district, they did not alter the feeling of the district as essentially a 19th century creation.

Into the 1920s, the local economy continued to prosper. In 1918, Joshua A. Hartman bought property in the 200 block of East Main Street and built a new building for his International farm implement dealership. His new 1-story, concrete block building featured a big vehicular entrance flanked on each side by five big storefront windows, and introduced a new type of architecture to Main Street. The Anamosa Creamery flourished and built a new building at 110 North Ford Street. Another business founded a shirt factory, built a new building at 107 North Garnavillo Street, and provided employment for many Anamosa residents. Major remodeling projects for the Niles & Watters Block at 106-108 East Main Street and the Union Block at 100-102-104 East Main Street called attention to Anamosa entrepreneurs open reception to new architectural ideas. Both of these projects show the influence of the Commercial Style of architecture on their designs.

This raft of construction along Main Street validated the real estate dictum “Location, Location, Location.” In the time before zoning restrictions, land use evolved almost exclusively through market forces. The Anamosa Main Street Historic District illustrates how the commercial appeal of this street virtually precluded the development of commercial establishments on its side streets. Retailers sought to locate their establishments on Main Street, even if their locations lacked a central location. The construction of the Dubuque Brewing & Malting Co. Block at 209-211 West Main Street exemplifies this. The proprietors of this business made do with a Main Street location on the western edge of the commercial district rather than building on a side street. True, a few commercial properties located on North and South Ford Streets, but these are the exceptions, which prove the rule.

Progressivism in Anamosa brought social as well as economic change. The construction of the Dubuque Brewing & Malting Co. Block in 1904 provided a case in point. Hitherto, the Temperance Movement had prevailed locally, with none other than Colonel William T. Shaw as its champion. A spirited public debate arose, when the Dubuque firm wished to include a saloon in its new building. In 1904, the Anamosa City Council voted unanimously to issue a permit for its use. (Coleman 1992: #27)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 78

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District, Jones County, Iowa.

MID-20TH CENTURY: 1929-CIRCA 1958

Historic Context

As in most other rural cities across Iowa, the Great Depression, beginning in 1929, scarred the lives of Anamosa residents. Farmers, who had bought land at high prices in the 1920s, could not repay their loans. The Anamosa National Bank—whose founding harkened back to Colonel Shaw and Lawrence Schoonover’s 1873 institution—failed. The Niles & Watters Bank also closed its doors in the 1930s. In the rural areas, crops failed in inordinately dry weather. Commerce stagnated in town.

The New Deal appeared as a light in this darkness. It infused much needed employment into the Anamosa region and resulted in substantial infrastructure improvements. The construction of a courthouse for Jones County stood high on this list. The status of this building had languished since the founding of the county.

The new court house building will mean the first genuine court house that Jones county has ever had. For almost 50 years county business has been transacted in the present old store building here [the Shaw’s Block-Jones County Courthouse, 200 East Main Street]. The facilities for keeping county records are reported to be the poorest in the state. If the present building should burn down, it would mean endless years of litigation and thousands and thousands of dollars loss to the people of this county. (*Anamosa Eureka*, March 5, 1936)

The New Deal provided the initial stimulus for this new building. Local support provided for the balance of its cost.

Of the \$165,000 to be spent for the building, \$71,700 is a PWA [Public Works Administration] grant from the federal government. A bond issue has been voted by the county to furnish \$93,000, the remainder of the estimated cost. (*Ibid.*)

The employment required to build the new courthouse offered a selling point for local residents to approve the bond issue needed to fund it. In 1936, the *Anamosa Eureka* headlined the letting of contracts for the building with “Minimum Wages on Project Will Be 40 cents Per Hour.” (*Anamosa*

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 79

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District, Jones County, Iowa.

Eureka, March 5, 1936) For unemployed workers, this work opportunity offered hope to them and their families. According to the building contracts:

The terms provide that the minimum wage to be paid on the job is 40 cents per hour for common labor, while 80 cents per hour is to be paid for skilled workers with intermediate classification to be in accordance with this wage scale. Preference in building will be given to products, provisions, and coal produced in Iowa. (*Ibid.*)

The new building was clad with Bedford, Indiana, limestone, although preliminary plans had deemed face brick an acceptable alternative. (*Ibid.*: April 9, 1936) (The use of Indiana limestone rather than the local product was peculiar. Perhaps Bedford's national reputation trumped the status of the local product in the bankers' eyes.)

The completion of the new Jones County Courthouse in 1937 put to rest the strife, which hitherto had accompanied its location. Anamosa and Center Junction had wrangled bitterly over the issue. In 1920, a bond issue to build a new courthouse failed. At least five different elections attempted to wrest the county seat from Anamosa. (*Anamosa Eureka*, April 30, 1936) As reported in 1936:

The 95 years intervening between the erection of the first Jones county courthouse—a simple log cabin—erected at Edinburg in 1841 at the cost of only \$140 and the new \$165,000 capitol [*sic*] building that will be built this year at Anamosa were years of continual strife and bickering over the location of the county seat. . . . Jones County would have had a new courthouse 16 years ago but for the fact that the issue was turned into a fight over the location of the new courthouse rather than its need. The county was split into two opposing factions. The northern group favored Monticello for the new location and the southern half of the county backed Anamosa. (*Anamosa Eureka*, April 30, 1936)

As an incentive to keep the courthouse in Anamosa, the City of Anamosa agreed to deed its city park on the west end of West Main Street to Jones County as the site for the new courthouse. This, among other factors, swayed the Jones County electorate. In 1935, the bond issue to fund the new building garnered more than 76% of the vote with only 60% needed to pass. (Finn: 141)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 80

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District, Jones County, Iowa.

The late 1930s and early 1940s witnessed additional public improvement projects in Anamosa. In 1936, an addition built on the Anamosa school building. (*Anamosa Eureka*, April 2, 1936) In 1941, the U.S. Department of Post Office completed the construction of its new post office on South Ford Street. The City of Anamosa moved into its new city hall, across the street that same year. Although these new buildings are outside the boundaries of the Anamosa Main Street Historic District, their construction added further presence to the Anamosa Civic District, which had emerged during the earliest years of the 20th century.

Anamosa Main Street Historic District

Government infrastructure improvements often stimulate improvements in the private sector. This seems the case in Anamosa. Following the completion of the new Jones County Courthouse in 1937, a spate of new construction redeveloped a handful of properties within the Anamosa Main Street Historic District.

MID-20TH CENTURY CONSTRUCTION (SELECTED)
Anamosa Main Street Historic District

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Date of Construction</u>	<u>Notes</u>
Chipman Building	211 E. Main St.	1939	1-story, brick
McCullough Building	201 W. Main St.	c. 1940	1-story, brick, long extension on S. Ford St.
Shada Building	213 E. Main St.	1946	2-story, brick
Blood Building	209 E. Main St.	1949	1-story, brick
Anamosa Creamery Annex	108 N. Ford St.	c. 1955	Light industrial use

It should be noted that all but one of these new buildings possessed only one story. Although local entrepreneurs wished to build, the utility of an upper floor for most of them apparently lacked the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 81

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District, Jones County, Iowa.

benefit of the expense. All of these buildings were of masonry construction, and all of them on Main Street featured brick facades. This let them blend into their surroundings.

CONTEMPORARY HISTORY: CIRCA 1958-2008

Historic Context

Beginning in the 1970s and continuing to the present day, Anamosa's population has risen in each decennial U.S. census. Part of this growth is due to Anamosa's status as a bedroom community for residents commuting to work in the nearby cities of Cedar Rapids and Marion, Iowa. Between 1970 and 2000, Anamosa's population increased about 25%.

Anamosa Main Street Historic District

The city's business and civic leaders recognized that pulling together could accomplish more than pulling separately. In 1989, Anamosa competed with 14 other communities to become a Main Street Iowa project. According to one report:

after a public presentation to the Main Street Iowa selection committee, [Anamosa] was chosen as one of the first five rural communities for the program. When asked in their application what they felt the long-term impact on their community of the Main Street program would be, Anamosa responded, "While we look forward to improved economic viability through historic preservation as a very important and necessary element in the shaping of our future, we pin our hopes in equal measure on the spirit of our town, on an earned sense of pride in the community.... in the assertion that Anamosa is a place that is not about to give up on itself, but is determined to take its legitimate place in the future." (Wesenberg)

The completion of extensive streetscape improvements along Main Street seems to validate these assertions. Underwritten by the City of Anamosa and adjoining property owners, this project replaced curbs and gutters, replaced pedestrian walks with brick enhancements, and installed period streetlights. This project extended from the 200 block of West Main Street to the 200 block of East Main Street, a distance of some four blocks.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8

Page 82

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District, Jones County, Iowa.

In 1965, Citizens Bank constructed a new building at 215 East Main Street. In 2005, F&M Bank erected a large building at 220 West Main Street. The construction of new banking houses in Anamosa shows financial faith in the community. Although the latter two buildings are counted as noncontributing to the historic district because of their recent construction, their use of locally quarried limestone help to blend them into their surroundings. Their construction illustrates revitalization underway in the community today.

VICTORIAN NOTABLES

The Anamosa Main Street Historic District is of historical interest because it calls attention to notable leaders in the community, Colonel William T. Shaw, principal among them, whose drive and vision contributed substantially to the upbuilding of the district as well as that of Anamosa. Together with Lawrence Schoonover, Edmund Booth, J. A. Scott, and others of this Victorian generation, these leaders spearheaded economic growth and commerce in Anamosa. Anamosa's selection as the site of the State of Iowa's new penitentiary in 1872 stands as a benchmark of their success. The quality of this community leadership carried on in the next generation. George L. Schoonover, chief among them, continued this tradition of community leadership.

"FIRST CITIZEN OF ANAMOSA"

William Tuckerman Shaw (1822-1909) was an icon of American individualism and enterprise and reflected on the local level many of the historical themes, which characterized the nation during the Victorian era: westward expansion, town building, war and peace, and economic prosperity.

Shaw's career as an Anamosa land speculator, banker, railroad promoter, Civil War colonel, and building contractor reveals a man of wide experience, deep perception, and acknowledged leadership. Shaw brought all of these qualities to bear on the upbuilding of Anamosa, his adopted home, whose growth he witnessed from its infancy and for which he contributed so much, deserving the epithet conferred upon him by his fellow townspeople: "first citizen of Anamosa."

This section of the nomination discusses Shaw's contributions to the Anamosa Main Street Historic District as a developer. The section "Architecture," below, discusses his contributions to the historic district as a building contractor.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8

Page 83

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District, Jones County, Iowa.

William Tuckerman Shaw (1822-1909) was born in Steuben, Maine, of an old-line New England family of Scottish ancestry. He attended public school in Steuben and Wesleyan Seminary at Readfield, Maine, for several years. Bitten by *wanderlust* at the age of 19, Shaw spent the next dozen years of his life traveling the frontiers of the United States and seeking adventure. He taught school in Greencastle, Indiana, and Harrodsburg, Kentucky. Then he "strayed into Arkansas and the Indian Territory, among the Cherokees, Choctaws and other tribes, and, the next year [1849], found his way into California." (*History of Jones County, Iowa*: 576) That trip included other adventures.

[In] 1849, a company of thirty men was formed of which he was elected captain, to cross the plains of California. They went by the southern Santa Fe route, passing through Fort Smith and Santa Fe, etc. In California he engaged in mining until his health failed. Later he engaged in the lumber business. About 1851 he returned to the east via Nicaragua. Later he came to Iowa in about 1852. He did not remain here long but again passed overland, this time by the northern route described by Colonel Robert Evans in his book.

Colonel Shaw returned east via Panama and came to Iowa, where he entered land in Jones county and married. . . (Corbit: 9)

In 1851, Shaw traveled back east, visiting Iowa and Anamosa. The next year found him again in California. In 1854, Shaw returned to Iowa and settled in Anamosa permanently. Shaw's delight in travel remained with him most of the rest of his life. He and his family returned to Maine annually for many years.

Shaw might have acquired some capital in California. When he returned to Anamosa in 1854, he engaged in land speculation, as described below.

The Civil War interrupted Shaw's career in Anamosa. On October 24, 1861, Shaw was commissioned Colonel of the 14th Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He served the full three years of his enlistment with distinction, including action in combat.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 84

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District, Jones County, Iowa.

Following the end of the war, Shaw returned to Anamosa, where he

resumed the duties of citizenship on the expiration of his term of service and his name was connected with many of the enterprises of Anamosa afterward. He was the first mayor in 1856, was on the school board for many years, a member of the legislature in 1875-76, built the old Congregational and Methodist churches, Shaw's block, where are located the county offices and court room, several of the blocks east of the hotel, nearly all the blocks between Niles & Watters' Savings Bank and Huber street, one or two on the opposite side, the schoolhouse on Strawberry Hill and a number of residences in various parts of town. Included among the latter was his own spacious, handsome home on a slightly eminence, a half mile southeast of town, from whose picturesque grounds one may gaze with enchanted vision on the broad expanse of prairie farms, groves and woodland that meet the eye at different points of the compass. (Corbit: 11)

Shaw's large head and steady eye lent visual forcefulness to his personality. That, coupled with his intellect and foresightedness, raised Shaw's stature to a mighty local presence. Commanding respect, Shaw also elicited fear from his contemporaries—"the rugged and sometimes imperious manner of address for which he was noted," as one biographical note has it. (Corbit: 11) His one-year stints as mayor of Anamosa and later as a state legislator (*History of Jones County, Iowa*: 433) suggest his impatience with or dislike of politics. On the other hand, his long service on the Anamosa school board suggests his comfort in an atmosphere where he could exert his influence more directly.

In 1872, Shaw erected a suburban residence for himself and his family outside of Anamosa. Sited on the summit of a hill overlooking the town, the Wapsipinicon valley, and its ridges, this Italianate villa dominated its surroundings. The size, architectural sophistication, and siting of this house symbolized Shaw's wealth and power. It was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1992 as the Colonel William T. and Elizabeth C. Shaw House.

As a successful military man and banker, Shaw was able to keep confidences. An authorized biographical sketch, probably autobiographical, also shows him able to present himself at stage center of any situation. He "built the Dubuque & Southwestern Railroad from Farley to Anamosa," he writes—not, for example, "He *participated* in its construction." (*History of Jones County, Iowa*: 576) Although these characteristics stood Shaw in good stead as a businessman, his reticence concerning other actors on the scene leaves the historian at a disadvantage. This is particularly true

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 85

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District, Jones County, Iowa.

concerning Shaw's work as a contractor-builder. The name of an architect or architectural firm for Shaw's suburban residence is unknown. Did Shaw employ an architect for this and/or his other buildings? Was the design of Anamosa's imposing Masonic Lodge Block Shaw's own? These and other questions concerning Shaw's business ventures remain unanswered.

While these comments might be construed as criticism, Shaw's life and work compares favorably with others of his generation and class. The life of Frederick M. Hubbell in Des Moines, Iowa, comes immediately to mind. A capitalist of legendary astuteness and the richest man in Iowa in the 19th century, Hubbell focused his attention exclusively on his own business and family interests without compunction for civic service. Hubbell's career reflected the Gilded Age and its ruthless competition among robber barons of business and industry. Although essentially of the same age and spirit, Shaw's public service, particularly to the Anamosa public schools, bespeaks a man with a conscience for community betterment beyond just personal aggrandizement.

Shaw mellowed as he grew older, the effect of age and infirmity rather than of natural character.

Partial blindness for a prolonged period, followed by practically total extinction of his eyesight during the last few years, made very active participation in business impossible, but the colonel thus gradually withdrawing from care, mellowed down very perceptibly from the rugged and sometimes imperious manner of address for which he was noted.
(Corbit: 11)

Even before Shaw's death in 1909, he had become a figure "upon whom the town of Anamosa has long since conferred the enduring title of 'First Citizen.'" (Corbit: 12)

Two of Shaw's biographical sketches—likely penned by himself—reveal his personality beyond the printed word. Devoid of the conventional rhetoric of Victorian prose, these accounts ("strayed into Arkansas and the Indian Territory, among the Cherokees, Choctaws and other tribes") bespeak a restless energy and the life of an active, practical, curious, and forthright American.

For Americans during the Victorian period, the Civil War stood as a defining turning point in their lives. A military title like "colonel," resonated among them as a title of nobility might resonate in England. While Shaw did not sign his legal documents using this military title, his fellow townspeople offered him the respect and deference generally accorded to military leaders. One

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8

Page 86

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District, Jones County, Iowa.

wonders if Shaw retained a Down-Eastern accent from his youth in Maine; and, if so, what Anamosa residents thought of it?

Land Speculator

William T. Shaw is significant as a local land speculator because his efforts brought order to a welter of haphazard plats, which earlier speculators in Anamosa had laid out in laissez faire fashion. Shaw's greatest service to the Anamosa Main Street Historic District as a land speculator occurred in 1859, when he laid out Shaw's Subdivision of Lot 25 in Fisher's East Anamosa plat. This subdivision set the stage for the orderly development of Anamosa's central business district.

The policy of laissez faire ("let alone") dominated American life during the mid- and late-19th century. The policy, which advocated nonintervention by government, resulted in many poorly planned communities. Des Moines, the capital city of Iowa, is one example. The local scene in Anamosa also exemplified irregular town building. As already discussed above, the fledgling town was replete with haphazard plats and irregular streets.

As a newcomer to Anamosa in 1854, Shaw had missed out on the earliest platting efforts in the emerging town. His predecessors included Gideon H. Ford, Timothy Davis, George H. Walworth, and Joseph H. Fisher. These early speculators had acquired tracts of raw land and had laid out some of them in plats. The irregular design of these plats often conflicted with one another. (See Section 7 of this nomination) Now in his early thirties and settled down in marriage, Shaw used his capital and began to speculate himself. As his authorized biographical sketch demurely states, "he returned to Anamosa and speculated in real estate, being fortunate in many of his investments." (*History of Jones County, Iowa: 576*)

The list on the following page of plats and additions laid out in Anamosa and bearing Shaw's name indicates the extent of this speculation:

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8

Page 87

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District, Jones County, Iowa.

LAND SPECULATION OF WILLIAM T. SHAW IN ANAMOSA

Shaw's Addition

Shaw's Subdivision of Lot 1

Shaw's Subdivision of Lot 4

Shaw's Subdivision of Lot 25

Shaw's Subdivision of Lot 26

Shaw's Subdivision of Lot 4 (part)

Wm. T. Shaw's Subdivision A of Lot 4

Shaw might have been involved in laying out other plats not bearing his name.

As Shaw indicated, his speculation provided profitable. Multiple factors contributed to its success: Shaw's sense of order, foresight, ability to deal, and his charisma. An analysis of two of Shaw's land speculations illustrates these qualities.

William T. Shaw laid out Shaw's Addition in 1856. This plat became a premier residential section of Anamosa. It generally comprises the Northwest Quarter of the Northwest Quarter Section 11. The plat is situated between First Street on the north, Davis Street on the east, Seventh Street on the south and South Garnavillo Street on the west. Shaw's Addition additionally included the land lying south to the Wapsipinicon River. Laid out in an orderly fashion, Shaw's Addition contrasted with the haphazard layout of earlier plats in Anamosa. Shaw's Addition contained 24 city blocks and forms the heart of Anamosa's South Hill residential neighborhood. Each block possesses eight residential lots. As the plat states, "we have. . . thrown open streets and alleys for public use. . ." A north-south alley bisects each of the blocks. East-west streets bear numbered names, beginning at First Street and continuing through Seventh Street. The names of the north-south streets honor early settlers: Davis Street (Judge Timothy Davis), Cleveland Street [*sic*] (R. J. Cleaveland), Booth Street (Edwin Booth), and Ford Street (Gideon H. Ford), among others.

William T. Shaw laid out Shaw's Subdivision of Lot 25 of Fisher's East Anamosa in 1859. This subdivision preordained much of the commercial development that would subsequently occur in downtown Anamosa. The subdivision is situated between Huber Street on the east, East Main Street on the south, North Ford Street on the west, and Cedar Street on the north. Lot 25 formed one part

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 88

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District, Jones County, Iowa.

of Fisher's East Anamosa, a plat laid out by J. H. Fisher in 1850. Lot 25 was a large parcel of land directly abutting Main Street on the north. Intimate with plans for the construction of the Dubuque & Southwestern Railroad to be laid from Farley to Anamosa, Shaw capitalized on the projected new road's strategic importance for local commerce. The ownership of property along Main Street near the road's depot offered great potential for land development and profit.

To achieve these ends, Shaw platted ten commercial-sized lots in the subdivision to face Main Street. Each lot measured about 22 x 100 feet. Five lots flanked each side of Booth Alley, a north-south alley, which bisected the subdivision down the middle. (This alley was subsequently vacated [Jones County Recorder's Office: Book C, p. 444] and the land improved. The name of the alley referenced Booth Street, a corridor laid out south of Main Street but never platted north of it.) The balance of this subdivision was divided into lots facing Huber Street and North Ford Street.

Capitalist

Shaw's activities as a capitalist and developer contributed substantially to the upbuilding of Anamosa and Jones County. He used his influence and ability to attract railroads to the county and economic incentives to stimulate industrial growth. In his role as a local banker, Shaw used his financial resources to finance new construction in Anamosa.

Investors for the Dubuque Western Railway organized in 1855, with the intention of building a road from Dubuque to points west. As planning evolved, the railroad's starting point changed to Farley, Iowa, about 22 miles south of Dubuque. By 1859, the road had completed 14 miles of track and nearly reached the Jones County line. During the next season, the road reached Anamosa via Monticello and Langworthy. The first train arrived in Anamosa on March 9, 1860. This railroad would later become a part of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul line.

According to Shaw's authorized biography:

Colonel Shaw was largely instrumental in 1857 in the building of the Dubuque Southwestern from Farley to Anamosa, now a part of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul system, and had a contract for a portion of the line. He also assisted in pushing the line on to Marion. At this point we may also state that the colonel was president of the Midland road, now a branch of the Chicago & North-Western, and through his efforts it was completed to Anamosa in 1871. (Corbit 9-10)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 89

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District, Jones County, Iowa.

While the extent of Shaw's participation in this construction remains conjecture, his involvement likely included advanced information about it. As built, the road entered Anamosa from the northeast, turning abruptly near town center to follow the Wapsipinicon valley for a few miles due west. Then, the road turned again to the southwest to proceed to Marion, which, after the resolution of some financial setbacks, it reached in 1863.

This route of this railroad through Anamosa bisected Shaw's Subdivision of Lot 25 of Fisher's East Anamosa. Shaw had purchased Lot 25 in 1859, and his sale of a right-of-way to the railroad must have yielded a tidy profit. Additionally, the subdivided Lot 25 now enjoyed the benefit of proximity to the iron horse and its link to the nation.

Following Shaw's return to Anamosa from the Civil War, he partnered with Lawrence Schoonover and established the banking firm of Shaw, Schoonover & Co. For 35 years, Shaw worked as a senior member in the firm, which after his retirement became the Anamosa National Bank. Schoonover likely administered the business, while Shaw handled its investments. This position enabled Shaw to influence the development of Anamosa according to his aspirations for it.

Shaw used economic incentives to attract new industry to Anamosa. In the early 1870s, he built a 4-story, stone foundry building and offered it to any entrepreneur, who would relocate to Anamosa and establish such an industry. In 1873, G. B. Rogers accepted this offer. For one dollar he purchased the building and established a machine shop for the fabrication of stoves in it. At the time of this acquisition, Rogers estimated the worth of the building at \$12,000. (Coleman 1992)

OTHER VICTORIAN NOTABLES

Shaw's generation in Anamosa included a panoply of notables, all of whom contributed to the community's upbuilding. They included Lawrence Schoonover, Edmund Booth, J. A. Scott, Horace Metcalf, Henry L. Palmer, E. C. Holt, E. M. Harvey, and many others. George L. Schoonover, representative of up-and-coming younger generation, provided a transition in community leadership in the early 20th century. These men constructed many commercial buildings and blocks in Anamosa, as a perusal of Section 7 of this nomination attests.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 90

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District, Jones County, Iowa.

The bond these men formed during the Civil War, fostered by their patriotism, military service, and sense of common mission, carried over into the post-war era in their business dealings and spirit of community betterment. When Capt. E. B. Alderman, James H. Williams, and Mr. Sherman completed the construction of their new commercial edifice—the Union Block—in 1866, “the owners were veterans of the Civil War and the war connection encouraged patronage.” (Coleman 1992: #12) With wealth pouring into Anamosa from its nearby stone quarries, industries, and railroad connections, everyone profited.

Lawrence Schoonover

The career of Lawrence Schoonover (1828-1907) closely followed that of William T. Shaw. These partners in the firm of Shaw, Schoonover & Co. financed much of the new construction in Anamosa during its post-Civil War boom through this private bank.

Schoonover was born in Pennsylvania and relocated with his family to Indiana in 1841. Schoonover lived with his parents until nearly 21 years of age, likely helping them farm. In 1849, he relocated to Naperville, Illinois, where he worked as a farm laborer and lived with an uncle and aunt. Following the uncle’s death, Schoonover traveled to Jones County, Iowa, where he purchased 320 acres of land. From 1856 to the outbreak of the Civil War, Schoonover worked to improve this land and its return. During this time, Schoonover also taught school and, in 1860, was elected as a Jones County supervisor. In 1861, Schoonover volunteered enlisted in Union forces, where he served for 3-1/2 years.

Upon his return to Jones County, Schoonover reentered politics and was elected Jones County treasurer in 1865. He subsequently served for three more terms in that position, from 1865 to 1873. (Corbit: 16-17)

Schoonover’s position of trust in Jones County cast him as ideal in the role of a banker.

In December, 1873, he entered into banking circles, forming a partnership with Colonel W. T. Shaw, E. M. Condit and J. A. Bell, for the conduct of a private banking business which was carried on for a number of years under the firm name of Shaw, Schoonover & Company, at the end of which time Mr. Condit and Mr. Bell retired, the partnership between Mr. Shaw and Mr. Schoonover being maintained until Colonel Shaw retired from business. Mr. Schoonover was then alone in his banking enterprise until January 7, 1897, when it was consolidated with the Anamosa National Bank and he was chosen to the presidency of the latter, so continuing until his demise. (Condit: 17)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 91

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District, Jones County, Iowa.

Shaw, Schoonover & Co. owed its success to the complimentary personalities of its two principal partners. Shaw had the instinct and foresight for investments. Schoonover, social and approachable, enjoyed the friendship of his fellow citizens and their trust as a respected civil servant. These different qualities, coupled with the Civil War service of both men, contributed to the bank's success, which, in turn, fueled the community's economic growth.

Edmund Booth

The Anamosa Main Street Historic District calls attention to the career of Edmund Booth and his contributions to Anamosa. Booth (1810-1905) served as the editor of the *Anamosa Eureka* for many years. As a promoter of Anamosa and its advancement, Booth encouraged its residents to support many public improvement projects. His philanthropy advanced the city's civic, intellectual, and spiritual life. As a land speculator, Booth had acquired a tract of land abutting Main Street and subsequently platted it in regular city blocks and lots, including small, commercial-sized lots. This layout encouraged commercial growth.

Booth's account of early Anamosa pictures a settlement cluster without centripetal focus. Following a sojourn to try his luck in the California gold fields, Booth returned to Anamosa and later became the editor of the *Anamosa Eureka*. Booth's full and active life is particularly remarkable, since he was deaf. *Edmund Booth, Deaf Pioneer*, a recent biography by Harry G. Lang, tells the story of this handicap and how Booth marshalled his many talents to improve the lot of those, who shared his affliction.

In 1862, Booth bought out the former owner of the *Anamosa Eureka* and became its sole proprietor. (Lang: 125) His editorials during the Civil War unequivocally supported the Union cause and marshalled opposition against the Copperhead movement. *The Dubuque Herald*, he wrote, is:

At heart a secession paper and under the influence of such men as the traitor Ben M. Samuels who, a few weeks ago, openly advocated the secession of Iowa into the arms of Jeff Davis. (Lang: 122)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8

Page 92

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District, Jones County, Iowa.

Following the war, Booth promoted Anamosa through his many editorials and thorough reporting of the local scene. When the Big Fire of 1875 revealed Anamosa vulnerable to that threat, the *Anamosa Eureka* pushed for the establishment of a volunteer fire brigade. After its establishment, this unit competed successfully among others in statewide competitions to test speed and efficiency.

At the turn of the 20th century, Edmund Booth was largely responsible for the emergence of the Anamosa Civic District. Booth donated land for the First Congregational Church, for the Anamosa Public Library, and for the Anamosa City Hall. Located on and about South Ford Street, that street forms the backbone of this district. These gifts encouraged those institutions to relocate from their previous locations on Main Street to South Ford Street and its environs. This, in turn, changed the Main Street streetscape, as formerly institutional property opened up for commercial redevelopment.

The Edmund and Mary Ann Walworth Booth House stands at 125 South Ford Street directly adjacent to the library to the north. A Technical Advisory Network (TAN) report in 2004 identified the Anamosa Civic Historic District as a significant property type and determined that it was National Register eligible as an historic district. (Page: 2004b) That report includes a list of resources in the district and evaluations of them.

Horace C. Metcalf

Horace C. Metcalf, known as H. C., stands among that remarkable generation of mid-century community leaders in Anamosa. Like William T. Shaw, Metcalf exercised his abilities in many fields. Metcalf's career included occupations as merchant, financier, and contractor-builder. In all of these roles, Metcalf promoted the development of a commercial center in Anamosa based on the upland Main Street corridor. In these efforts, Metcalf substantially contributed to the evolution of the Anamosa Main Street Historic District.

In 1857, Metcalf helped finance the construction of Fisher House at 220 West Main (nonextant). As noted above, the location of this hotel on the upland above the Wapsipinicon floor plain served as a magnet and attracted subsequent commercial development to Main Street. In 1860, Shaw and Metcalf completed the construction of a 3-story brick building two doors west from Fisher House. Metcalf in partnership with W. W. Hollenbeck established a dry goods and grocery store in this building. More new construction undoubtedly would have followed had the Civil War not intervened.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 93

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District, Jones County, Iowa.

As one local historian has noted:

Another early money man, building contractor was Horace C. Metcalf. Most of his buildings were built between 1863 and 1867. He helped push Anamosa's Main Street eastward. (Coleman 1991a: n.p.)

Metcalf's other construction projects included the Metcalf Building at 210 West Main Street. Built in 1863, this is the earliest surviving structure in the Anamosa Main Street Historic District. In 1865, Metcalf built the First National Bank building next door to the east at 208 West Main Street. This private bank operated under a U.S. Government charter. Metcalf served as its president until 1880, when C. L. Niles, John Watters and George Watters bought the firm. (Coleman 1992: #16) Metcalf's occupation as a contractor-builder resembled that of William T. Shaw. Both men acted in the role of general contractor, organizing the construction work, but contracting it out to others.

The name Metcalf remained current in Anamosa construction for many years. In 1936, the Metcalf Electric Company of Anamosa won the bid to provide electric mechanicals for the new Jones County Courthouse. (*Anamosa Eureka*, April 16, 1936)

George L. Schoonover

George L. Schoonover (born 1880) was Lawrence's son and continued his father's work. A graduate of the University of Iowa (then State University of Iowa), Schoonover returned to Anamosa upon the completion of his studies and went to work for the Anamosa National Bank. Following his father's death in 1907, George became the firm's president. His establishment of several other successful financial institutions before that time—the Schoonover Trust Company and the First National Bank of Olin, Iowa—indicated his personal capability in addition to his family connections.

In addition to financing new construction, the Schoonover family activity contributed to the physical upbuilding of Anamosa. In 1880, Lawrence Schoonover and William T. Shaw erected a new banking house at 138 East Main Street. In 1889, the two men partnered along with C. L. Niles, George Watters, and James Winscott in the construction of the Grand Opera House at 109 East Main Street. George L. Schoonover proved his up-and-coming mettle, when he won the U.S. Post Office lease for Anamosa's new post office. Erected in 1904, the Schoonover Block at 119 East Main

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 94

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District, Jones County, Iowa.

Street housed the new post office along with several other businesses. It also introduced Classical Revival styling to Main Street, along with the Dubuque Brewing & Malting Co. Block at 211 West Main Street, erected the same year. George L. Schoonover continued his interest in architecture. In 1907, he undertook to face-lift the commercial block at 118-120 East Main Street. Originally constructed in 1876 by William T. Shaw for Wolf Vehon, Schoonover had this block remodeled in Classical Revival styling.

ARCHITECTURE

The Anamosa Main Street Historic District is significant, under National Register Criterion C, because of its architectural design. As befits a town settled in eastern Iowa in the mid-19th century, the influence of Italianate styling pervades the streetscape with examples in remarkably good condition. Other designs of later architectural influences are also evident but less pronounced. The historic district showcases locally quarried and dressed limestone to great effect. The use of this limestone for structural and decorative purposes, along with its warm color and pronounced veining, provides visual cohesion to commercial architecture in the streetscape. This sense of unity gains further force from other architectural characteristics, including a generally uniform building height and a rhythm set in play by upper story fenestration, hoodmolds, friezes, and cornices. The linear quality of the district itself—a long street urban design—further unites the historic district visually. William T. Shaw built many of these commercial edifices. His sense of order, eye for architectural design, and construction experience resulted in the erection of about one dozen commercial buildings and blocks in the Anamosa Main Street Historic District, a record of some achievement in Iowa.

ITALIANATE DESIGNS

Popular in Anamosa before and following the Civil War, Italianate-influenced buildings outnumber by a large margin all others in the Anamosa Main Street Historic District. Typical characteristics of this styling locally include the use of dark-colored brick, decorative hoodmolds above the upper floor windows; friezes, often with brackets, surmounted by cornices of brick, wood, or metal; and other decorative embellishments, such as the names of buildings worked in permanent materials and situated near the top of the façades.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8

Page 95

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District, Jones County, Iowa.

The following list identifies Italianate designs in the historic district:

ITALIANATE DESIGNS—EXTANT

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Notes</u>
Gillen Block	308-310 W. Main St.	Built in 1890, stone lintels, shallow brick frieze, brick cornice w/dentils
Holt & Gillen Block	304-306 W. Main St.	Built in 1881, pressed metal hoodmolds, frieze w/panels, brackets, dentils & cornice
Huggins & Belknap Block	300-302 W. Main St.	Built in 1872, pressed metal hoodmolds, pressed metal cornice w/panels & cornice w/dentils & brackets
Metcalf Building	210 W. Main St.	Built in 1863, stone lintels, deep brick cornice w/ pillar & arch panels, plain brick cornice
Metcalf Building-First National Bank	208 W. Main St.	Built in 1865, stone lintels, brick frieze w/panels, brick cornice w/pillar & arch panels, plain brick cornice
Peet & Cox Building	206 W. Main St.	Built in 1865, stone lintels, brick frieze w/panels, brick cornice w/pillar & arch panels, plain brick cornice
McDaniel Building	204 W. Main St.	Built in 1866, stone façade, stone frieze & stone cornice
Palmer Block	200-202 W. Main St.	Built in 1865, stone hoodmolds, brick frieze w/pillar & arch panels, brick cornice

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8

Page 96

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District, Jones County, Iowa.

Scott Block	110-112 E. Main St.	Built in 1875, stone hoodmolds, brick frieze w/large panels, brick cornice w/dentils
Holcomb Block	114-116 E. Main St.	Built in 1875, stone hoodmolds, brick frieze w/large panels, brick cornice w/dentils
Fisher Building	126 E. Main St.	Built in 1872, stone hoodmolds, frieze w/panels, brackets & cornice
Rhoden Building	128 E. Main St.	Built in 1880, stone hoodmolds, brick frieze & denticulated cornice
Masonic Lodge Block	130-132 E. Main St.	Built in 1881, 3-story brick, stone hoodmolds, belt courses, & name plaques, elaborate stone & brick cornice
Shaw Block	134-136 E. Main St.	Built in 1880, stone hoodmolds, brick frieze & denticulated cornice
Shaw, Schoonover & Co. Bank	138 E. Main St.	Built in 1880, stone hoodmolds & quoins, brick frieze & denticulated brick cornice
Palmer & Skinner Building	205 E. Main St.	Built in 1871, stone hoodmolds, oriel window, wood frieze w/panels & brackets & denticulated cornice
Scott Building	203 E. Main St.	Built in 1871, stone hoodmolds, wood frieze w/panels & brackets, & denticulated cornice
Tucker Building-Hotel Easterly	201 E. Main St.	Built in 1871, stone hoodmolds, wood frieze w/panels & brackets, & denticulated cornice
Benton Building	117 E. Main St.	Built in 1875, metal hoodmolds, metal frieze w/panels & brackets, & deep cornice w/ached pediment

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8

Page 97

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District, Jones County, Iowa.

Alderman-Cunningham Block	113-115 E. Main St.	Built in 1869, stone hoodmolds, simple brick frieze w/denticulated cornice
Shaw Building	103 E. Main St.	Built in 1876-77, stone hoodmolds, brick frieze w/panels, brick cornice w/dentils
Palmer Building	101 E. Main St.	Built in 1867, stone lintel tall brick frieze w/large panels
Hakes Building	203 W. Main St.	Built in 1881, stone hoodmolds, brick frieze w/panels, brick cornice w/dentils
Watters & Niles Building	205 W. Main St.	Built in 1871, stone hoodmolds, brick frieze w/panels, brick cornice w/dentils
Brunskill Building	207 W. Main St.	Built in 1867, stone lintels, deep brick frieze w/panels, brickworked cornice w/dentils

The length of this list raises the question whether any other city of its size in Iowa can boast an equal number of Italianate-influenced commercial edifices as in Anamosa Main Street Historic District.

The following stylistic analysis of these designs focuses on their upper stories. The few original storefronts that survive intact provide insufficient material for such analysis.

Within this context, a progression of design characterizes these Italianate-influenced buildings, most noticeable in their friezes and cornices. The earliest—those dating from the 1860s—feature friezes and cornices fabricated of locally fired brick. Pressed metal friezes and cornices make their appearance in the historic district in the late 1860s as a result of their importations via the railroads. These new materials allowed greater design opportunities and grew in popularity during the 1870s. The 1880s saw even richer architectural elaborations, as the Masonic Lodge Block at 130-132 East Main Street illustrates.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 98

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District, Jones County, Iowa.

Five commercial designs on the north side of West Main Street date from the 1860s. The uniformity of their frieze and cornice designs is remarkable. The Metcalf Building at 210 W. Main Street is the oldest of them. It dates from 1863. The frieze on this building features a series of brickworked pillars alternating with Gothic-arched designs. The shape of these arches reflects the on-going influence of Gothic Revival styling in Iowa at this time. The commercial structures at 208 through 200 West Main Street (see above list) repeat the arch motif. The frieze and cornice on the Palmer Block at 200-202 West Main Street rise higher than its neighbors by about one foot to mask the block's front gable roof, but the repetition of the pillar and arch motif in its frieze helps to unify it in the streetscape. The McDaniel Building is the exception that proves the rule. Its stone construction precluded pillar and arch detailing and employed a simple panel motif in the frieze instead. All of these structures feature plain limestone lintels.

Hoodmolds appeared in the historic district in the late 1860s and remained fashionable through the 1880s. Already by 1869, the Alderman-Cunningham Block at 113-115 East Main Street had abandoned the simple limestone lintel in favor of a heavier lintel with pendant embellishments. Under the influence of William T. Shaw, a standard for commercial design emerged. This design included arched upper floor windows surmounted by arched stone hoodmolds, a frieze, and a cornice. The blocks and buildings at 110-116 and 126 through 138 East Main Street all repeat this design. The friezes and cornices vary somewhat, but they are all constructed of brick. Using locally available materials and a standardized design, Shaw could keep his construction costs down.

More elaborate designs also appeared. These included the use of pressed metal, a new building product in Anamosa, and the introduction of brackets as prominent architectural details. The introduction of pressed metal allowed for a deeper cornice overhang and more elaborate detailing than hitherto. In 1871, the Tucker Building, the Scott Building, and the Palmer & Skinner Building at 201-205 East Main Street used the same pressed metal frieze and cornice across at the top of their facades. The friezes included oval panels flanked by large brackets and the cornice included dentils. Each of these buildings also employed arched hoodmolds over their second story windows.

Constructed in 1875, the Huggins & Belknap Block at 300-302 West Main Street took pressed metal to another level. This design abandoned stone for its hoodmolds and employed instead prefabricated pressed metal. The sculptural shapes now possible—as these hoodmolds with their keystones, stepped corbels, and sinuous arches show—lent added drama to the block's façade. The frieze and cornice of this block are also larger than hitherto. Brackets are now paired, the dentils under the cornice become quite pronounced, and the panels in the frieze acquire rich details. The Holt & Gillen Block, next door to the west, employs a similar menu of pressed metal features. That block

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 99

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District, Jones County, Iowa.

was constructed in 1881. Other examples of pressed metal include the Fisher Building at 126 East Main Street (built 1872) and the Citizens Savings Bank (face-lifted 1907) at 124 East Main Street. Influenced by Classical Revival styling, the heavy brackets and cornice on that latter building show how pressed metal could be adapted to other styles and why it remained popular, for that reason, into the 20th century.

The design of three commercial blocks epitomized the influence of Italianate styling in the historic district. Two of these blocks have vanished—the Shaw's Block-Jones County Courthouse at 200 East Main Street was razed in 1967. The Union Block at 100-102-104 East Main Street was face-lifted in 1925. Only the third, the Masonic Lodge Block at 130-132 East Main Street, remains extant.

Completed in 1866 from a design of an unknown source, the 2-story, brick Union Block was the most sophisticated commercial edifice in Anamosa at the time of its construction. (See Continuation Sheet 7-42.) The original façade of the building featured three storefronts and eight bays symmetrically arranged on the second floor. Each of the eight bays includes a tall opening capped with an arched hoodmold of cut limestone. Windows hinged as doors rather than with sashes fill these openings, an unusual feature at this time in Anamosa. The historic photograph cited above pictures them open. A tall frieze, worked in brick with inset panels, and a denticulated cornice caps the design. Limestone quoins are used to great effect at the corners of the front façade and flanking the middle commercial room on the first floor. The words "Union Block," worked in brick, were later added above the second floor windows. Perhaps this improvement was accomplished after William T. Shaw included such a motif in his commercial block at 200-202 East Main Street (nonextant). (See Continuation Sheet 7-43.)

Construction of the Shaw's Block-Jones County Courthouse began in 1867 and ended in 1871. Colonel William T. Shaw erected the block. The façade of this 3-story, brick and stone edifice included twelve bays on its upper stories with storefronts across the first story. The block was divided into three sections. The central section was 2-stories in height with two storefronts on the first floor. It was flanked by 3-story sections, each with a storefront on the first floor. The center section included six, 2-story tall windows, which brought the second floor height of this section even with the flanking sections. Raised letters spelling "Shaw's Block" stood near the top of the center section.

The Shaw's Block-Jones County Courthouse featured a full range of Italianate detailing, including heavy hoodmolds, a frieze with panel designs, and a wide cornice with rich detailing. The design also featured an extensive use of limestone, including hoodmolds, a stringcourse, plate at grade, first

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8

Page 100

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District, Jones County, Iowa.

floor storefront columns, pilasters on the second and third floors, and quoins up the full height of the southeast and southwest corners. The design of the limestone hoodmolds was used again for the Fisher Building, constructed in 1872 at 126 East Main Street, suggesting the same source. The wide cornice was likely made of pressed metal, an early use of this material in the historic district. The Shaw's Block-Jones County Courthouse set a standard for future commercial edifices in Anamosa to emulate. Its Leviathan size dwarfed anything built hitherto in the community.

In 1874, Jones County, Iowa, relocated its offices from rented rooms in Lehmkuhl's Block at 221 West Main Street to rooms in the southwest corner of the Shaw's Block-Jones County Courthouse. The dignity of this edifice added stature to these offices and vice-a-versa, although Jones County's lack of its own courthouse remained a curiosity to outside observers. The county remained without such a building until 1937.

The Shaw's Block-Jones County Courthouse continued the high standard for commercial blocks in Anamosa, as had been set by the construction of the Union Block in 1866. As a military man ever respectful of the chain of command, Colonel Shaw took a cue from the Union Block's use of quoins and repeated it on the front façade of the Shaw's Block-Jones County Courthouse. When Shaw built the Shaw, Schoonover & Co. Bank across the street at 138 East Main Street in 1880, he repeated the use of limestone quoins on its canted corner. When completed this bank buildings with its rich quoin-work acted as a bookend to the Union Block at the western edge of that city block. Shaw also embellished the upper story of the 200 East Main Street property with his name—"Shaw's Block."—worked in brick. J. A. Scott followed suit at the time his block was constructed at 1875. It featured "J. A. Scott" worked in brick above the second floor of its commercial room at 112 East Main Street. (See Continuation Sheet 7-47.) The Shaw's Block-Jones County Courthouse was razed in 1967.

The Masonic Lodge Block stands today as the largest commercial edifice reflecting the influence of Italianate styling in the historic district. Located at 130-132 East Main Street and completed by Colonel William T. Shaw in 1881, this 3-story, red brick block features an exuberant use of hoodmolds. Those on the second floor repeat the design of its neighbors along the street. The third floor, which housed the Masons' hall, features very tall windows on the front façade of the building. The hoodmolds here are horseshoe-shaped, capped with keystones and ending in pendants. The deep arch of these horseshoe shapes accent the height of the windows and lend further verticality to the design. The frieze and the cornice of this block soar above the street and present a *tour de force* of design. Limestone is extensively used to enrich the front façade, including a belt course between the second and third floors, two name plaques, and brackets, dentils, coping, and a keystone on the frieze and cornice. One of the name plaques

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 101

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District, Jones County, Iowa.

is in the shape of a Maltese cross, a symbol used by the Grand Army of the Republic to identify its organization. Its employment here underlines the strong bond of patriotism, which unified this generation of Anamosa residents in a common cause. The Masonic Lodge Block with its rich stonework calls attention to the growing Victorian preference for architectural embellishment during the last quarter of the 19th century.

In passing, the Huggins & Belknap Block at 300-302 West Main Street calls attention to another aspect of Italianate styling in the historic district—how it could be manipulated to house a retail and industrial establishment in conformance to a commercial streetscape. The front façade of the block shows this influence through the extensive use of pressed metal details, like the cornices, brackets, and hoodmolds. The rear portion of the block is far less decorative in keeping with its industrial function. Still, a unity of design is obtained through the repetition of windows across the upper floor of the block's east elevation and their embellishment with heavy pressed metal hoodmolds. The added expense for these details indicates the owners' wish for their factory to conform to the architectural design of its neighborhood.

CLASSICAL REVIVAL DESIGNS

Although Classical Revival styling is prominent in the Anamosa Main Street Historic District, it is because of the height and massing of these designs rather than because of their number. Classical Revival facades in the historic district tend to be three feet or more taller than their surrounding commercial counterparts. This extra height adds to the sense of their massing.

Popular at the turn of the 20th century, the Classical Revival influence in the historic district includes the employment of pilasters for storefronts and upper floors, restrained cornices at the top of facades, keystone hoodmolds above upper floor windows. Light yellow-buff colored-brick or, alternatively, dark red-colored brick is used for their exterior walls. Buildings are frequently embellished with decorative trimwork fabricated in brick and/or stone, whose detailing varies according to the sophistication of their architectural designs. This trimwork includes cornices, dentils, belt courses, hoodmolds, and quoins. Often the presence of a brickworked frieze accents the cornice of these designs.

The list on the following page identifies designs in the Anamosa Main Street Historic District influenced by Classical Revival styling:

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8

Page 102

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District, Jones County, Iowa.

CLASSICAL REVIVAL DESIGNS

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Notes</u>
Schoonover Block	119-121 E. Main St.	Completed in 1904, brick pilasters, extensive use of cast concrete detailing, keystones, wide frieze
Dubuque Brewing & Malting Co. Block	209-211 W. Main St.	Completed in 1904, brick pilasters, extensive use of cast concrete detailing, keystones, deep cornice
Citizens Savings Bank	124 E. Main St.	Built in 1884, face-lifted in 1907, extensive use of cast concrete detailing, keystones, deep pressed metal cornice & heavy brackets
Chaplin Building	207 E. Main St.	Built in 1903, 2-story brick, 3-bay upper floor, inset
J. F. Scott Building	113 N. Ford St.	Built in 1906, 2-story, brick, 3-bay symmetrical upper floor, stone name plaque, simple cornice
Former Anamosa City Hall	105 S. Ford St.	Built in 1903, 2-story brick, 4-bay symmetrical upper floor, segmental arched windows, simple cornice

The Schoonover Block at 119-121 East Main Street features three bays on its front façade, each with dramatic Romanesque-arched openings. Cast concrete bands outline these arches and emphasize them. Is this emphasis intended to repeat the feel of the arched windows on the second floor of the Grand Opera House just several doors down the street to the west? As we have seen with other commercial designs in Anamosa, builders tended to take cues from existing designs. (William T. Shaw's extensive use of quoins, for instance, followed the cue established by the Union Block.)

Like the Schoonover Block-Former U.S. Post Office, the Dubuque Brewing & Malting Co. Block was built in 1904. According one to architectural historian:

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8

Page 103

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District, Jones County, Iowa.

the elaborate metal entablature, with the decorative parapet above, and the pilasters across the façade reflect this Classical influence. The two-story brick building exhibits a veneer of polychrome pressed brick, with dressed stone accenting the pilasters and forming the plain, first floor entablature and the continuous sill across the second floor. The flat-arch lintels of the second floor façade windows are also accented by stone corners and keystones. The combination of brick and stone further imparts a polychrome effect to the façade. (Rogers quoted in Coleman 1992: #27)

Although this is likely an architect-design, the name of such an architect or firm remains unknown at the present time.

Both the Schoonover Block at 119-121 East Main and the Dubuque Brewing & Malting Co. Block feature exterior walls of dark-colored, red brick. In this regard, the blocks conform to the general red color of other commercial buildings in the historic district. Perhaps their builders chose it for this reason.

The Schoonover Block at 118-120 East Main Street was originally constructed in 1876. George L. Schoonover had the block faced-lifted in 1905. This Classical Revival-influenced design—with its warm-colored, tawny yellow brick—stands in dramatic contrast to the other two Classical Revival designs already featured. This handsome design of the 1905 edifice employs a wealth of architectural details and yet conveys the feeling of understatement because all of these elements are held closely to the plane of the main block.

Several buildings illustrate how Classical Revival styling could be applied to smaller buildings. The Chaplin Building at 207 East Main Street is the most architecturally developed of them. This 2-story, dark red brick building features three bays on the upper story of its facade. The main wall of this façade is slightly inset from what otherwise would form its general plane. This inset forms the appearance of a brick pilaster on its east edge. This results in a subtle effect. Rather than projecting from the plane of the façade (as, for example, the quoins project from the façade plane of the Union Block at 100-102-104 East Main Street), here the pilaster and the cornice are pulled into the building, rendering a smooth and tailored look to it.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8

Page 104

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District, Jones County, Iowa.

OTHER STYLISTIC INFLUENCES

Commercial Style

The presence of the Commercial Style of architecture is limited in the Anamosa Main Street Historic District. By the early 20th century, when the Commercial Style appeared in Iowa, most of Anamosa's entrepreneurs already possessed adequate buildings to house their operations. When new construction was warranted, however, local businessmen turned to the Commercial Style of architecture for designs.

The simplicity of the early 20th century's Commercial Style lent itself to many different types of commercial structures, including stores, automobile garages, service businesses, and equipment dealers. The following table lists the designs in the historic district reflecting this influence:

COMMERCIAL STYLE DESIGNS (SELECTED)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Notes</u>
Union Block	100-102-104 E. Main St.	Built in 1866, face-lifted in 1925
Niles & Watters Block	106-108 E. Main St.	Built in 1884, face-lifted c. 1923
Scott Block	110-112 E. Main St.	Built in 1875, storefront remodeled c. 1925 w/prism glass transoms
Shada Building	213 E. Main St.	Built in 1946, 2-story brick
Chipman Building	211 E. Main St.	Built in 1939, 1-story brick
Blood Building	209 E. Main St.	Built in 1949, 1-story brick

The style could also be detailed according to individual taste and pocketbook. Popular during the first, second, and third decades of the 20th century, the influence of the Commercial Style in Anamosa extended in some instances into the 1940s. Recognizable characteristics included rectilinear shapes, smooth surfaces often accented by textured building materials, geometrically shaped detailing, contrasting colors, pediments, and sometimes a name plaque above the building's storefront. The use of

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8

Page 105

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District, Jones County, Iowa.

small, prism glass panes in transom areas was also popular. Such transoms remain in several properties, as noted in the list above; and, although they date from 1920s remodeling of earlier structures, their preservation is encouraged as architecturally significant in their own right.

Art Moderne

A watered down version of Art Moderne styling appeared in the Anamosa Main Street Historic District in the early 1940s. Popular characteristics of this influence included pre-cast concrete elements, smooth surfaces, streamlined detailing, nontraditional window configurations, and the use of opaque glass block. The erection of the new Jones County Courthouse (NRHP 2003) at 500 West Main Street in 1937 had stimulated interest in new architectural ideas.

The McCullough Building at 201 West Main Street exemplifies how the watered down influence of Art Moderne affected commercial architecture in Anamosa. Its main entrance is canted to face both West Main Street and South Ford Street. The presence of this canted corner lends a streamlined appearance to the building, certainly not as stylistically advanced as the rounded corners, which appear on so many Art Moderne-influenced buildings, but suggestive nonetheless of that motif. The building's storefront also reflects this influence. Gone are large, storefront windows, with smaller picture windows taking their place. These smaller windows lend a sleek look to the building. Simple and unembellished cast concrete detailing is used to trim the fenestration. The absence of a frieze and a cornice further emphasizes the aerodynamic look of the building, as well as its great length along South Ford Street. (The east elevation of the building extends to the south one-half of the city block.)

JONES COUNTY LIMESTONE

The Anamosa Main Street Historic District is notable for its employment of locally quarried limestone. Used ubiquitously throughout the district for decorative and occasionally for structural purposes, this highly durable, warm colored, and finely textured building material provides a visual link to unify the district.

Jones County limestone possesses many appealing visual qualities. Its lack of fossil content renders the stone exceedingly dense and solid, yet its light beige color confers a sense of delicacy and warmth to it.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8

Page 106

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District, Jones County, Iowa.

This sense is further enhanced by the stone's rich, horizontal striations. As already noted in 1875, Jones County limestone:

is fine-grained, non-crystalline, very uniformly and horizontally bedded, and is easily worked. It readily splits into thin layers, with smooth surfaces, and makes most excellent flagging. Some of these layers will furnish blocks three or four feet thick and of any desirable length for sills, caps, water tables, and even for columns. The color is light buff, and does not change by action of the atmosphere (Andreas 1875:458).

This limestone was also used extensively locally and forms a significant part of the county's architectural history. Although Farm No. 1, Iowa Men's Reformatory, in Anamosa (and a fine example of the local use of limestone), is presently listed on the National Register of Historic Places, many other examples of local limestone exist and are likely National Register eligible.

The use of this material at the Iowa State Penitentiary conveys the feeling of great strength and power and the ability to withstand force and assault. The crenellated towers of this institution further suggest an impregnable fortress. The natural rock (or quarry face) of this stone further enhanced its sense of strength. By contrast, the stone used for historic commercial buildings in Anamosa features ashlar square-cut stone with rubbed (or polished) finish. This treatment lends a greater sense of refinement to a building than with that at the penitentiary.

Some of the stone used in the Anamosa Main Street Historic District can be documented as to its particular source. The Shaw, Schoonover & Co. Bank at 138 East Main Street originated at the Mt. Hope Quarry, one of the Stone City quarries owned by Dr. Matson and operated at the time by James & Ronen. (Coleman 1992: #1) Much of the rest of the stone the historic district remains undocumented as to source. The similarity of quality, color, and veining of locally quarried stone precludes the identification of its quarry site.

Stone Facades

The most dramatic use of local limestone in the historic district occurs, where buildings use stone for their entire facades. Although the number of these buildings is limited, their designs immediately capture the visitor's attention and proclaim the local sovereignty of Jones County dolomite.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8

Page 107

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District, Jones County, Iowa.

The McDaniel Building at 204 West Main Street is the earliest of these buildings. Constructed in 1866 for Lieutenant Richard McDaniel, the entire upper story of this building is constructed of locally quarried limestone. The wall of this façade features ashlar blocks with a smooth finish, laid in even rows with narrow mortar joints. The lintels above the 1/1 double-hung windows are also of limestone worked flush with the façade itself. The detailing on this building is particularly interesting because of its subtlety. A tall, limestone cornice consists of a stringcourse of limestone, surmounted by three panels flanked by three panels, all worked in stone, and topped by two more stringcourses of stone edging a recessed band. Small corner tabs in the lintels by the top corners of the windows provide a subtle accent to the composition. Their delicacy shows how finely stone could be crafted when required. Albeit small in scale, the design of this building and its use of stone convey an impression of strength, durability and, by extension, trustworthiness--all prime ingredients for a successful business. As with other buildings constructed of Jones County limestone, the warm color of this stone extends an invitation to step inside. S. S. McDaniel, an early stone and brick mason in Anamosa and the father of Lt. McDaniel, constructed this building. (Coleman 1991: 7; 1992: #14) The mason's work shows a forthright approach to a design of classical simplicity. Although the storefront of this building has been altered, the stonework on its upper story retains its integrity.

The Grand Opera House at 109 East Main Street is the biggest historic edifice in the Anamosa Main Street Historic District constructed of stone. Its entire front façade features the structural and decorative use of this material. (See Continuation Sheet 7-49.) Built in 1889, large slabs of limestone face the upper floors of this 3-story building. Their polished ashlar finishes provide a smooth backdrop to stone used for a variety of decorative purposes. Massive keystone arches surmount four of the windows across the second floor of the building, which flank a slightly projecting central window. As architectural historian Leah D. Rogers describes it:

The stylistic influence of this two-story opera house is Richardsonian Romanesque, the primary characters of which include massive, round-arched window openings and the use of rough and smooth surface textures of stone. The underlying structure of this building is constructed of load bearing brick walls, with a front façade veneer of Anamosa limestone blocks and panels. Rusticated stone forms the round-arched hood, belt courses, and frieze. Other details of note include the pronounced dentils below the cornice, with a second row of low-relief dentils on the architrave; the corbels flanking the entablature that have circular medallions and rounded dentils; and the central projection which is stepped above the parapet and flanked by rounded buttresses. Elements of the original design are reminiscent of the design of the Anamosa Reformatory buildings. Modifications have

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8

Page 108

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District, Jones County, Iowa.

included the removal of the original peaked gable roof and stone parapet over the central projection, the removal of the finials on top of the rounded buttresses, and the alteration of the first floor façade. (Quoted in Coleman 1992: #35)

The polished ashlar finish of the limestone for the Grand Opera House helps blend the building into its surroundings. The smooth finish of this stone blends with the relatively smooth surface of the brick on neighboring buildings. The same could not have been said if rusticated stone had been employed for the opera house. Rusticated stone would have increased the building's rough-hewn and massive look. This look was more prevalent in nearby Stone City, the most notable being St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church (NRHP). The rough texture of rusticated stone lends visual strength to an architectural design and is less expensive to quarry and prepare than polished stone. The use of the latter for the Grand Opera House in Anamosa lends a more finished and richer look to the building, contrasting as it does with rusticated stone used for detailing.

Other Structural and Decorative Use

Many buildings in the historic district use limestone for foundations, plates, door surrounds, lintels and sills, capitals for pilasters, belt courses, and quoins. These architectural elements and details fulfill both structural and decorative purposes, often masterfully combined with brick, decorative mortar work, and various architectural styles to achieve designs of visual sensitivity and beauty. The use of limestone for these purposes transcends the influence of any one architectural style or any one era in the historic district and thus provides a visual link unifying its streetscape. It also sets Anamosa apart from many other Iowa towns and gives it a distinctive feeling, rooted very much in the locality.

Stone Masons

Already by 1875, Anamosa possessed 25 "stone masons" according to one reliable source. (Andreas: 458) Although an astounding number, some, and probably many, of these stone masons were likely stone cutters and laborers, employed by the quarries in Stone City and elsewhere in the county, who commuted to work to and from Anamosa via the railroad.

Little is presently known about the individual lives and work of these craftsmen and workers. Nonetheless, the exuberant use of limestone throughout the county, in Anamosa, and in the Anamosa

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8

Page 109

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District, Jones County, Iowa.

Main Street Historic District in particular calls attention to the ability of these masons and local contractor-builders to work with this difficult material.

S. S. McDaniel is one of the few masons documented to date as such. The construction of the McDaniel Building at 204 West Main Street is attributed to him. The building's design shows a skillful working of stone and understanding of its physical capabilities and limitations. The smooth surface of the building's upper story, with its frieze and cornice tightly held to its plane, emphasizes the weight and strength of stone. The corner points in the lintels provide a subtle but effective decorative accent to relieve the severity of the design.

The date of this block's construction, 1866, the name of its early owner, Richard McDaniel, and the name of its attributed builder, S. S. McDaniel, are as documented by Elizabeth J. Coleman.

It is important to note that Richard McDaniel's father was S. S. McDaniel. The older McDaniel was involved in the actual building as a brick mason of many Anamosa buildings, including the Fisher House. (Coleman 1991: 7; 1992: #14)

Coleman's research of early Anamosa's newspapers has contributed much to our knowledge of the community's development and the little-known story of its stone masons.

Recent Use

Never without its admirers and never without its use in local construction, Jones County limestone remains popular along Main Street today as it has in the past.

The commercial building at 111 North Ford Street employs slab limestone to face the northern bay of its 5-bay façade. The building's long and low façade, with its steel support columns, looks exactly like the circa 1965 building, which it is. The use of broken pieces of smooth-faced limestone to clad its north bay is entirely in keeping with the building's design in place in time. Although this building is presently evaluated as noncontributing to the historic district because of its recent construction date, its use of broken limestone shows another way this local material can be fashioned.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8

Page 110

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District, Jones County, Iowa.

The recent use of Jones County limestone is particularly noticeable among several of the historic district's financial institutions. The design of Citizens Bank at 215 East Main Street employs limestone to face its exterior walls. Constructed in 1965, this building illustrates how quarry-faced ashlar stone can provide a rich texture to a wall surface. F&M Bank at 220 West Main Street has also extensively employed Jones County stone for its new building. Completed in 2005 from a design by Bruggeman Design Group of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, this building features locally quarried limestone for a water table, belt course, quoins and columns, and a retaining wall along the south and west edges of the site. The stone used for the building features smooth surfaces, commensurate with the sophistication of its design. The stone used for the retaining wall is rough-cut. Its location at grade is commensurate with the look of stone in its natural state.

Recent remodeling projects have also employed local limestone, but with mixed results. The remodeled storefront of the Brunskill Commercial Building at 207 West Main Street uses limestone for five vertical columns supporting its upper story. This stonework extends upward beyond the original height of the storefront. A drawing of the historic building pictures its original storefront height with four supporting members defining its three bays. (Coleman 1992: #28) The introduction of the fifth column in the remodeling skews the symmetry of the building. The color of the limestone contrasts violently with the upper story brick.

In other instances, limestone is used for remodeling projects to infill storefront windows. The Chaplin Building at 207 East Main Street provides one example. This remodeling has retained the original 3-bay configuration of the original storefront; and, although the original storefront windows have been reduced in size, their original configuration still reads as symmetrical.

In passing, it should be noted that the remodeling of historic storefronts with limestone is rife with design pitfalls. Stone looks impregnable. Historic storefronts—with their vast expanse of plate glass windows—look open and airy. These two looks are generally incompatible.

ARCHITECTURE OF COLONEL WILLIAM T. SHAW

William T. Shaw's architectural legacy in the Anamosa Main Street Historic District is sufficiently significant in itself for the district's nomination to the National Register. Known as "First Citizen" of Anamosa, William T. Shaw (1822-1909) dominated the local commercial, industrial, and construction scenes for almost half a century. Shaw's sense of order, eye for architectural design, and skill as a builder, coupled with his career as a banker, business sense, natural ability to lead, and vision, placed him

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 111

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District, Jones County, Iowa.

in a unique position to influence the upbuilding of Anamosa. Shaw exercised this influence to the fullest extent but with a selfless disinterest, which stood in dramatic contrast to the overweening greed, which characterized the Gilded Age and Shaw's Robber Baron contemporaries across the nation.

Fisher House, an 1857 hotel of pioneer significance in Eastern Iowa, was a joint venture among a number of pioneer investors. They included Joseph H. Fisher, Horace C. Metcalf, and Nathan G. Sales. S. S. McDaniel and his partner Mr. McCreary are credited with its construction. (Coleman 1992: #20). According to one local historian at the turn of the 20th century, Shaw had a hand in this endeavor:

Among the first of the many building enterprises in which Colonel Shaw engaged in Anamosa was the erection of the Fisher house, now the Hotel Gillen. J. H. Fisher & Son were connected with it but the colonel was the active man and hired and paid the workmen. This hotel structure was built in 1855 and 1856 and the first landlord was Amos H. Peaslee, of Dubuque, his brother Cornelius, being associated with him. This hotel was the first public building erected in this vicinity, all the business houses being in the west end of town, and it was a good deal of a venture for the investors to locate so far away from the business section. This was the beginning of Colonel Shaw's construction work in Anamosa and further details will appear later. (Corbit: 9)

The operative phrase, "the colonel was the active man and hired and paid the workmen," suggests the role Shaw played throughout his career as a contractor-builder. He financed construction and controlled design with his guiding hand. We will probably never know his source or sources of design inspiration.

The development of the 100 block of East Main Street and the construction of the Shaw's Block-Jones County Courthouse exemplify Shaw's aspirations. As he himself had likely written in 1875 or 1876:

for the last ten or twelve years [since returning to Anamosa in 1864] he has been engaged in banking, real estate and the building of brick blocks in Anamosa, and railroads to help the town; the Iowa Midland road, running from Clinton to Anamosa, is the work of his hands, he is of the banking firm of Shaw, Schoonover & Co. (*History of Jones County, Iowa: 576-577*)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8

Page 112

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District, Jones County, Iowa.

In 1860, Shaw joined forces with H. C. Metcalf to construct the 3-story, brick Odd Fellows Hall at 212-214 West Main Street (nonextant). S. S. McDaniel served as the “boss mason” for the job, and Henry L. Palmer served as the main carpenter. (Coleman 1992: #18)

The Civil War had put an end to Shaw’s early ambitions as a builder. At the outbreak of the war, Shaw enlisted in the U.S. Army and served the Union for three years.

Following his return to Anamosa from the Civil War, Shaw engaged in the career of a contractor-builder. Under his leadership and with the support of his bank, Shaw, Schoonover & Co., Anamosa entered a construction boom. Between 1866 and circa 1881, a wave of new construction swept along the north side of East Main Street and nearly doubled the size of Anamosa’s downtown. The following table shows that Shaw constructed many of these buildings.

COMMERCIAL CONSTRUCTION IN SUBDIVIDED LOT 25
(North Side of East Main Street between Ford & Huber Streets)

Name	Address	Date of Construction
Union Block	100-102-104 E. Main St.	1866 (original), 1925 (face-lift)
Niles & Watters Block	106-108 E. Main St.	1884 (original), c. 1923 (face-lift)
Scott Block*	110-112 E. Main St.	1875
Holcomb Block*	114-116 E. Main St.	1875
Schoonover Block*	118-120 E. Main St.	1876 (original), 1905 (face-lift)
Metcalf Building	122 E. Main St.	1875
Brown Building	124 E. Main St.	1884 (original), 1907 (face-lift)
Fisher Building	126 E. Main St.	1872
Rhoden Building*	128 E. Main St.	1880
Masonic Lodge Block*	130-132 E. Main St.	1881
Shaw Block*	134-136 E. Main St.	1880
Shaw, Schoonover & Co. Bank*	138 E. Main St.	1880

* = Constructed by William T. Shaw.

Shaw’s perspicacity also led to the construction of the Shaw’s Block-Jones County Courthouse near the railroad depot. Located far to the east of Anamosa’s business district at the time, this new edifice, Shaw opined, would benefit from the convenience it offered passengers on the railroads.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8

Page 113

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District, Jones County, Iowa.

The decision by Jones County officials in 1874 to lease offices in this new block proved Shaw's foresight to be correct. The construction in 1871 of the Tucker Building-Easterly Hotel across the street provided convenient accommodations from those traveling to Anamosa for official business.

Shaw did not build the Union Block, but he repeated its use of stone quoins on the corners of his own commercial masterpiece, the Shaw's Block-Jones County Courthouse, as well as at the Shaw, Schoonover & Co. Bank. In taking this design cue from the Union Block (and the Lehmkuhl Block, which also employed limestone quoins), Shaw revealed his sense of order and respect for design continuity.

Whether acting as a general contractor or in some other agency, Shaw relied on the skill of S. S. McDaniel and his partner Mr. McCreary, who are credited with the actual construction of the Shaw's Block-Jones County Courthouse. (Coleman 1992: #20)

ARCHITECTURE OF WILLIAM T. SHAW (SELECTED)

Name	Address	Date of Construction	Notes
Odd Fellows Hall (nonextant)	212-214 W. Main St.	1860	3-story, brick, built by McDaniel & Palmer
Peet & Cox Building	206 W. Main St.	1865	2-story, brick
Shaw's Block-Jones County Courthouse (nonextant)	200 E. Main St.	1866, 1871	3-story, brick
Shaw House	509 S. Oak St.	1872	Italianate, single-family dwelling (NRHP)
Holcomb Block	114-116 E. Main St.	1875	2-story, brick
Scott Block	110-112 E. Main St.	1875	2-story, brick
Shaw Building	103 E. Main St.	1876-1877	2-story brick
Schoonover Block	118 E. Main St.	1876/1905	Geo. Schoonover face-lifted the facade in 1905
Shaw, Schoonover & Co. Bank	138 E. Main St.	1880	2-story, brick & stone
Shaw Building	136 E. Main St.	1880	Attributed to Shaw because of similarities w/his documented work

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8

Page 114

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District, Jones County, Iowa.

ARCHITECTURE OF WILLIAM T. SHAW (SELECTED) (CONTINUED)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Date of Construction</u>	<u>Notes</u>
Rhoden Building	128 E. Main St.	1880	2-story, brick
Shaw Block	134-136 E. Main St.	1880	2-story, brick
Masonic Lodge Block	130-132 E. Main St.	1881	3-story, brick & stone

Other Builders and Architects

Although overshadowed by William T. Shaw, other builders have contributed designs to the Anamosa Main Street Historic District. The sophisticated design of the Union Block at 100-102-104 West Main Street bespeaks the accomplishment of a professional architect. Local investor Henry Lehmkuhl "brought in an architect to design the front" of the Lehmkuhl Block, built in 1867. (Coleman 1992: #24) Also known as the Opera House, this nonextant block stood at 221 West Main St. Two local builders constructed the Sherman Building at 105 East Main Street. They received professional assistance in doing so. According to one source:

A. H. Sherman, who was to be the owner, accompanied contractor E. M. Harvey and E. F. Bickel to Davenport to inspect the different designs of architecture. (Coleman 1992: #34)

Sherman constructed this building to serve as the U.S. Post Office in Anamosa. Located at 105 East Main Street, the building was a two-story brick with heavy hoodmolds across its upper floor windows. The building was radically face-lifted in the 1970s.

WORK OF LOCAL BUILDERS (SELECTED)

<u>Name of Property</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Date of Construction</u>	<u>Builder</u>
Odd Fellows Hall (nonextant)	212-214 W. Main St.	1857	S. S. Daniels boss mason, Henry L. Palmer, carpenter

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8

Page 115

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District, Jones County, Iowa.

WORK OF LOCAL BUILDERS (SELECTED) (CONTINUED)

<u>Name of Property</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Date of Construction</u>	<u>Builder</u>
Gillen Block	308-310 W. Main St.	1890	E. C. Holt
Hollenbeck Block (nonextant)	213-215-217 W. Main St.	1867	W. W. Hollenbeck
Holt & Gillen Block	304-306 W. Main St.	1881	Parsons & Foley,
Grand Opera House	107-109 W. Main St.	1889	E. F. Bickel & J. A. Green

The careers of most of these builders remain largely undocumented. We know a little more about E. C. Holt from the research carried on for *Anamosa 1838-1988. . . A Reminiscence*. According to that excellent source, E. C. Holt and his brother “constructed many of the buildings and homes in Anamosa, including the Gillen Building at 304-306 West Main Street.” (Finn: 20)

In 1890 construction was going on for the erection of the Gillen building on the north side of Main between the Commercial Block and Dr. Gawley’s office and residence. During the construction, contractor E. C. Holt fell to the ground when finishing the brick cornices. Mr. Holt was standing on lightly constructed scaffolding while he worked, when the board gave way. He grabbed the top of the cornice and the still-green bricks gave way and 100 bricks fell with him to the ground. He suffered deep cuts and bruises and was laid up for several weeks. (*Ibid.*)

The documentation of these local builders and their work in local history reveals the status they enjoyed in Anamosa during their lifetimes and careers.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 116

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District, Jones County, Iowa.

REPRESENTATION IN PREVIOUS SURVEYS

In 1989, Anamosa became Main Street Iowa Community. As part of this project, Elizabeth J. Coleman prepared numerous Iowa Site Inventory Forms for buildings along Main Street in Anamosa. These forms provide detailed, historic information about the buildings within the proposed historic district.

Coleman's work included an exhaustive research of contemporary newspaper accounts of building construction. She followed this up in 1992 with *A Guide to Historic Main Street Anamosa*, a review of historic buildings in downtown Anamosa. The thrust of both of these substantial efforts was that the Anamosa Main Street possessed architectural and historical significance, although those topics were not specifically addressed within the context of the National Register of Historic Places criteria.

Leah D. Rogers evaluated Anamosa Main Street in 1997. The results of that survey are discussed in Section 7 of this nomination.

In 2004, William C. Page prepared a reconnaissance survey of the Anamosa Main Street through a Technical Advisory Network (TAN) report prepared for the Jones County Historic Preservation Commission. His report concluded that:

The Anamosa Main Street Historic District is historically significant, locally under National Register Criterion A, because it calls attention to development of commerce and community development in Anamosa, Iowa. This commercial district evolved according to a long street layout with buildings situated on both sides of Main Street along a four or five block stretch.

The Anamosa Main Street Historic District is architecturally significant, locally under National Register Criterion C, because of its architecture. The district calls attention to architectural design popular for commercial and light industrial buildings during the late 19th and early 20th century. The employment of locally quarried stone for structural and decorative purposes is particularly noticeable and significant. A variety of stylistic influences are present, including late Victorian, late 19th and 20th century revivals, and late 19th and early 20th century American movements. The historic district is notable for the employment of locally quarried limestone of high durability and attractive hue and texture. (Page 2004b: 5)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 117

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District, Jones County, Iowa.

Page's evaluation of the historic district's integrity is discussed in Section 7 of this nomination. The upshot of it is that the integrity of the historic district remains intact.

SELECTION OF HISTORIC NAME

The selection of the historic name for this district was easy. Although several properties are located on North and South Ford, "Main Street" just about says it all. "Anamosa" was added to the district's name for the purpose of wider identification. Although the district includes properties located both on East Main Street and West Main Street, these adjectives were excluded as superfluous.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY AND REGISTRATION

This nomination corroborates the results of a Technical Advisory Network (TAN) report prepared by William C. Page in 2004. As it noted:

The Anamosa Civic Center is historically significant because it calls attention to public and private efforts to cluster government, educational, and religious activities in a common area in the city. The presence of residential property types in the proposed historic district contribute to it because they serve as signals of the original land use in the area before its redevelopment as a civic center and as the neighborhood of preference for local leaders in the community, who played an important role in that redevelopment.

The Anamosa Civic Center is architecturally significant, under National Register Criterion C, because of its architecture. The district calls attention to institutional architectural design popular during the late 19th and early 20th century, particularly in regard to the employment of locally quarried stone as a building material. A variety of stylistic influences are present, including Richardsonian Romanesque, Late Gothic Revival, and Classical Revival. (*Ibid.*)

During the mid-19th century and continuing, in some communities, to the turn of the 20th century, a number of central business districts in Iowa featured metal balconies on the upper floors of their commercial building. Fort Madison is an excellent example. Anamosa offers an example of an inland town following this tradition. Today, Americans generally associate this architectural characteristic with

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8

Page 118

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District, Jones County, Iowa.

the French Quarter in New Orleans. As we know, these balconies obtained popularity along Iowa's Eastern Seaboard. No study to date has examined this architectural context. This would make an excellent topic for a research paper. The quality of local research now available through the State Historic Preservation Office of the State Historical Society of Iowa could serve as a basis for such a study. Did this tradition travel up the Mississippi River from the South? Why did Iowans find this tradition appealing? Who manufactured the wrought ironwork, which embellished these balconies? Why did they vanish from the scene? These and other research questions of a similar ilk deserve examination and analysis.

A survey of the limestone resources of Jones County, Iowa, should be undertaken. Such a survey would include the identification of quarry sites, identification of the many property types using limestone in the county and an analysis of these uses, the history of local masonry contractors, and related topics.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author wishes to thank the Jones County Historic Preservation Commission, Jones County Assessor's Office, Jones County Auditor's Office, City of Anamosa, Anamosa Public Library, Citizens Bank, and F & M Bank for their help throughout the life of this project. Particular thanks to the following authorities for their cooperation and help:

CITY OF ANAMOSA

Jon D. Hatcher, Mayor
William Brady Reynolds

Danny Young

Brian Harmon

Dennis Hansen

Tom Swisher

Bill Feldmann

Patrick Callahan, City Administrator

JONES COUNTY HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION

Rose Rohr, Chair

Dr. David Balster

Nurit Finn

Erwin Lowe

Grace Zimmerman

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8

Page 119

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District, Jones County, Iowa.

Volunteer efforts have been central to this project and the quality of volunteer efforts is hard to overestimate. The Jones County Preservation Commission organized a series of public meetings to inform property and business owners in the historic district about the proposed. These well-attended meetings included information sessions and walking tours. A full list of volunteers and their contributions of time is on file at the State Historical Society of Iowa.

A note of special thanks to Cecilia Hatcher and her gracious willingness to share her extensive collection of Anamosa memorabilia with this project. Casey Kiner, Director of the Anamosa Chamber of Commerce, provided coordination and information among downtown merchants. Betty Weimer, owner of Grounds and Goodies, opened her business and provided hospitality for public meetings concerning the project. John Mitchell conducted a guided tour of the historic district for the public. Thanks to David and Mike Grass field for opening their Grand Opera House for the consultant to inspect.

Ryan Lafrenz, Geographic Information System Specialist in the Jones County Auditor's Office, computerized the map of the historic district boundaries and researched property addresses to ensure their accuracy. Thanks to the staff of the Historic Preservation Office of the State Historical Society of Iowa for their friendly and persuasive good advice.

"The activity that is the subject of this nomination has been financed in part with Federal funds from the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. However, the contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the view or policies of the Department of the Interior, nor does the mention of trade names or commercial products constitute endorsement or recommendation by the Department of the Interior."

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

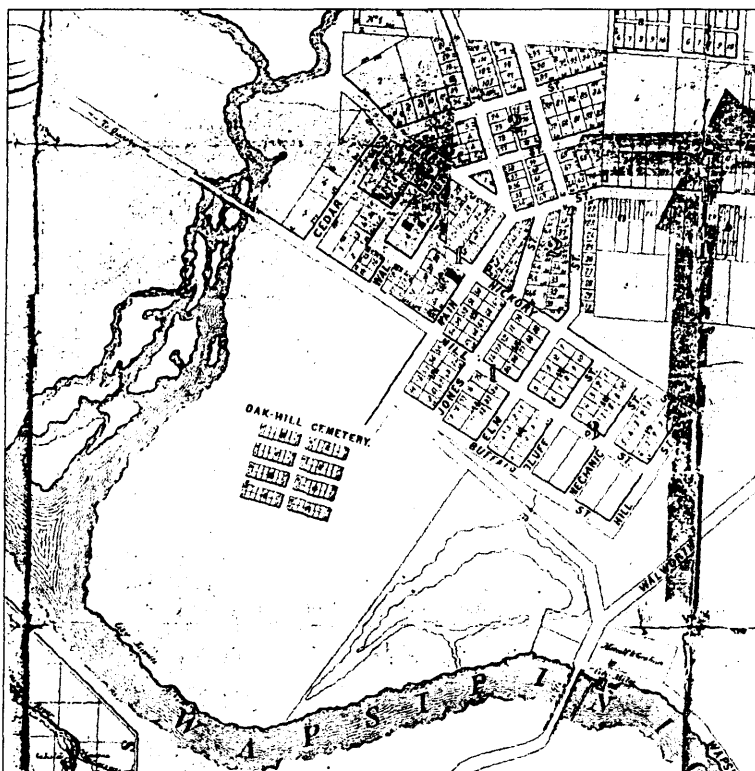
Section number 8

Page 120

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District

LEXINGTON 1860



The plat of Lexington, laid out on diagonally northwest to southeast, appears here along with a patchwork of contemporary plats abutting it to the northeast. Such laissez faire town building characterized the 19th century and left a legacy of irregularity to many American towns and cities. Fortunately for Anamosa, the community's Main Street commercial corridor developed organically in a rational pattern. The Anamosa Main Street Historic District is not shown on this map.

Source: "Map of Anamosa," Drawn by W. H. Marsh C. E. for Edw. Mendel Chicago.
Courtesy Cecilia Hatcher, Anamosa, Iowa.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 9 Page 121

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District, Jones County, Iowa.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

PRIMARY

Anamosa Eureka

various. Microfilm on file at State Historical Society of Iowa, Des Moines.

Anamosa Souvenir Album

1891 Privately printed, Anamosa, Iowa.

Andreas, A. T.

1970 State Historical Society of Iowa reprinted edition of the 1875 *Andreas' Illustrated Historical Atlas of the State of Iowa*.

Corbit, R. M., editor

1910 *History of Jones County, Iowa*. Chicago, S. J. Clarke Publishing Company.

History of Jones County, Iowa

1879 Chicago, Western Historical Company.

Map of Anamosa

1860 "Lithographed by Edw. Mendel, Chicago for Winslow, Graves & Co. Anamosa, Drawn by W. H. Marsh C. E." Collection Cecilia Hatcher, Anamosa, Iowa.

SECONDARY

Coleman, Elizabeth J., project coordinator

1991 Iowa Site Inventory Forms, including synopsis of building descriptions and history along Main Street Anamosa. Prepared for Main Street Anamosa and on file at the State Historical Society of Iowa, Des Moines.

Coleman, Elizabeth J., project coordinator and writer

1992 *A Guide to Historic Main Street Anamosa*. Fourth Street Publishing. List of commercial properties and written sketches buildings along Main Street.

Finn, B., editor

1988 *Anamosa 1838-1988. . . A Reminiscence*. Privately published, Monticello, Iowa.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 9 Page 122

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District, Jones County, Iowa.

Goudy, Willis

1988 "Population in Iowa's Incorporated Places: 1850-1986." Iowa State University Extension pamphlet CRD 263, March, 1988, Ames, Iowa.

Gowans, Alan

1992 *Styles and Types of North American Architecture, Social Function and Cultural Expression*. New York, HarperCollins Publishers.

Lang, Harry G.

2004 *Edmund Booth, Deaf Pioneer*. Washington, D.C., Gallaudet University Press.

Page, William C.

2004a "Methodist Episcopal Church at Anamosa." Iowa Site Inventory Form # 53-00407. On file, State Historical Society of Iowa, Des Moines.

Page, William C.

2004b "Anamosa Town Center." Iowa Site Inventory Form # 53-00573. On file, State Historical Society of Iowa, Des Moines.

Rogers, Leah D.

1997 "Jones County Iowa: Planning for Preservation Project." Prepared for the Jones County Historic Preservation Commission and State Historical Society of Iowa.

Shank, Wesley, I

1999 *Iowa's Historic Architects, A Biographical Dictionary*. University of Iowa Press, Iowa City, IA.

Wesenberg, Ted

2008 Main Street website. www.nbm.org/blueprints/90s/winter91/page3/page3.htm. Viewed January 3, 2008.

Whiffen, Marcus

1969 *American Architecture Since 1780, A Guide to the Styles*. The M.I.T. Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 9 Page 123

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District, Jones County, Iowa.

MAPS

Marsh, W. H.

1860 "Map of Anamosa, County Seat, Jones County, Iowa." Published by Edward Mendel, Chicago, Illinois, for Winslow, Graves & Co. of Anamosa, Iowa. Collection of Cecilia Hatcher.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps; 1884, 1891, 1901, 1920, 1957 (1920 updated).

United States Geological Survey; Anamosa, Iowa, Quadrangle; 1973.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 10 Page 124

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District, Jones County, Iowa.

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Both sides of East and West Main Streets from Huber and Cleveland Streets west to Garnavillo Street, including three buildings on the north side of West Main Street west of Garnavillo. Additionally, those buildings on both sides of North Ford Street south of the former railroad right-of-way to Main Street, one building on the east side of North Garnavillo Street, and one building on the east side of South Ford Street.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

Contains all extant buildings associated with Anamosa's historic central business district except a few buildings on East Main Street beyond the district. This exclusion is justified because most of the buildings east of the district boundary were constructed after the district's period of significance.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 10 Page 125

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District, Jones County, Iowa.

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

1. Anamosa Main Street H. D.
310-300 (l. to r.) W. Main St.
Anamosa, IA 52205
Looking northeast
William C. Page Photographer
October 18, 2007
2. Anamosa Main Street H. D.
210-200 (l. to r.) W. Main St.
Anamosa, IA 52205
Looking northeast
William C. Page Photographer
October 18, 2007
3. Anamosa Main Street H. D.
100-102-104 E. Main St.
Anamosa, IA 52205
Looking northeast
William C. Page Photographer
October 18, 2007
4. Anamosa Main Street H. D.
104-106 (l. to r.) E. Main St.
Anamosa, IA 52205
Looking northeast
William C. Page Photographer
October 18, 2007
5. Anamosa Main Street H. D.
106-114 (l. to r.) E. Main St.
Anamosa, IA 52205
Looking northeast
William C. Page Photographer
October 18, 2007
6. Anamosa Main Street H. D.
116-122 (l. to r.) E. Main St.
Anamosa, IA 52205
Looking northeast
William C. Page Photographer
October 18, 2007

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 10 Page 124^b

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District, Jones County, Iowa.

7. Anamosa Main Street H. D.
128-136 (l. to r.) E. Main St.
Anamosa, IA 52205
Looking northeast
William C. Page Photographer
October 18, 2007
8. Anamosa Main Street H. D.
205-201 (l. to r.) E. Main St.
Anamosa, IA 52205
Looking southwest
William C. Page Photographer
October 18, 2007
9. Anamosa Main Street H. D.
121-117 (l. to r.) E. Main St.
Anamosa, IA 52205
Looking southwest
William C. Page Photographer
October 18, 2007
10. Anamosa Main Street H. D.
107-105 (l. to r.) E. Main St.
Anamosa, IA 52205
Looking southwest
William C. Page Photographer
October 18, 2007
11. Anamosa Main Street H. D.
203-213 (l. to r.) W. Main St.
Anamosa, IA 52205
Looking south-southwest
William C. Page Photographer
October 18, 2007
12. Anamosa Main Street H. D.
117-111 (r. to l.) N. Ford St.
Anamosa, IA 52205
Looking northeast
William C. Page Photographer
October 18, 2007

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 10 Page 12~~5~~7

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District, Jones County, Iowa.

13. Anamosa Main Street H. D.
110 N. Ford St.
Anamosa, IA 52205
Looking northwest
William C. Page Photographer
October 18, 2007

Printed on HP Premium Plus Photo Paper, high gloss,
paper using HP 84/85 ink.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

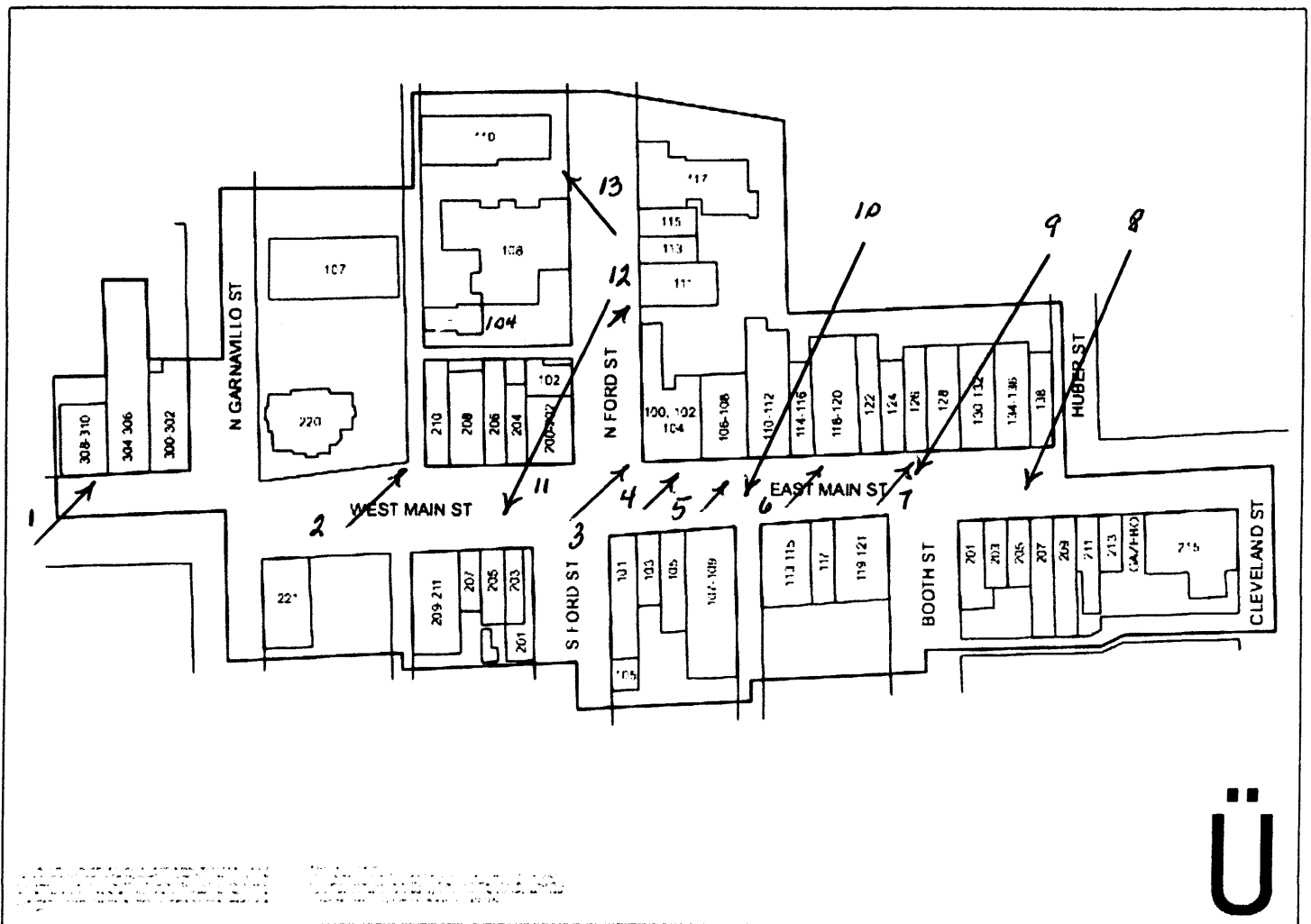
Section number 10

Page 126⁸

CFN-259-1116

Anamosa Main Street Historic District, Jones County, Iowa.

PHOTO MAP



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Anamosa Main Street Historic District
Jones County, Iowa

Section number 10 Page 129

Property Owners List

Name	Address	City/State
Adam Ardolino	118 ½ E. Main Street	Anamosa, IA 52205
Dirk & Brenda Downing	122 E Main Street	Anamosa, IA 52205
Grant Wood Art Festival Inc	124 E. Main Street	Anamosa, IA 52205
Lawrence Taylor	126 E. Main Street	Anamosa, IA 52205
Sandra Brodersen & Stacy Osterkamp	104 E Main Street	Anamosa, IA 52205
Richard Wultz	23523 Fish House Rd	Anamosa, IA 52205
Jones Cty Assoc LLC	8524 Eagle Preserve Way	Sarasota, FL 34241
Keith Weimer	P.O. Box 397	Anamosa, IA 52205
Starlighters II Inc	136 E. Main Street	Anamosa, IA 52205
Katherine Dirks	138 E. Main Street	Anamosa, IA 52205
Sarah J. Stromayer Trustee of Family Trust	7804 Elba Road	Alexandria, VA 22306
David Seeley c/o Brett Seeley	202 Park Avenue	Anamosa, IA 52205
Greg & Bonnie Cleveland	1644 2 nd Ave. SE	Cedar Rapids, IA 52403
Kenneth Kemper & Mark Whitmore	4190 Finn Rd	Anamosa, IA 52205
Citizens Savings Bank	P.O. Box 137	Anamosa, IA 52205
David & Mary Levsen	10124 Cty Rd E53	Clarence, IA 52216
Security State Bank	107 S Garnavillo Street	Anamosa, IA 52205
Sandra & Donald Ackerman	3060 Windermere Rd N.	Nesbit, MS 38651
Brent & Pamela Rairdin	105 E Main Street	Anamosa, IA 52205
Golden Ruhl Corp c/o Jane Bergert	1617 Eastmere Drive	Davenport, IA 52803
William & Diane Tutt	102 S. Booth Street	Anamosa, IA 52205
Janet Baftiri	800 E. 2 nd Street	Anamosa, IA 52205
Barner Inc	285 Martelle Rd	Martelle, IA 52305
Craig & Carol Elliott	207 W. Main Street	Anamosa, IA 52205
Terry & Deann Knockel	555 10 th Ave	Marion, IA 52302
D&E Rentals Inc c/o Kari Dearborn	201 W Main Street	Anamosa, IA 52333
Hot Shots – Kathy Wescott	101 E. Main Street	Anamosa, IA 52205
Frank & Phyllis Lamb	1833 Prairie Chapel	Marion, IA 52302
David & Shirley Grassfield	102 S Maple Street	Anamosa, IA 52205

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Anamosa Main Street Historic District
Jones County, Iowa

Section number 10 Page 129

Property Owners List

Name	Address	City/State
Adam Ardolino	118 ½ E. Main Street	Anamosa, IA 52205
Dirk & Brenda Downing	122 E Main Street	Anamosa, IA 52205
Grant Wood Art Festival Inc	124 E. Main Street	Anamosa, IA 52205
Lawrence Taylor	126 E. Main Street	Anamosa, IA 52205
Sandra Brodersen & Stacy Osterkamp	104 E Main Street	Anamosa, IA 52205
Richard Weltz	23523 Fish House Rd	Anamosa, IA 52205
Jones Cty Assoc LLC	8524 Eagle Preserve Way	Sarasota, FL 34241
Keith Weimer	P.O. Box 397	Anamosa, IA 52205
Starlighters II Inc	136 E. Main Street	Anamosa, IA 52205
Katherine Dirks	138 E. Main Street	Anamosa, IA 52205
Sarah J. Stromayer Trustee of Family Trust	7804 Elba Road	Alexandria, VA 22306
David Seeley c/o Brett Seeley	202 Park Avenue	Anamosa, IA 52205
Greg & Bonnie Cleveland	1644 2 nd Ave. SE	Cedar Rapids, IA 52403
Kenneth Kemper & Mark Whitmore	4190 Finn Rd	Anamosa, IA 52205
Citizens Savings Bank	P.O. Box 137	Anamosa, IA 52205
David & Mary Levsen	10124 Cty Rd E53	Clarence, IA 52216
Security State Bank	107 S Garnavillo Street	Anamosa, IA 52205
Sandra & Donald Ackerman	3060 Windermere Rd N.	Nesbit, MS 38651
Brent & Pamela Rairdin	105 E Main Street	Anamosa, IA 52205
Golden Ruhl Corp c/o Jane Bergert	1617 Eastmere Drive	Davenport, IA 52803
William & Diane Tutt	102 S. Booth Street	Anamosa, IA 52205
Janet Baftiri	800 E. 2 nd Street	Anamosa, IA 52205
Barner Inc	285 Martelle Rd	Martelle, IA 52305
Craig & Carol Elliott	207 W. Main Street	Anamosa, IA 52205
Terry & Deann Knockel	555 10 th Ave	Marion, IA 52302
D&E Rentals Inc c/o Kari Dearborn	201 W Main Street	Anamosa, IA 52333
Hot Shots – Kathy Wescott	101 E. Main Street	Anamosa, IA 52205
Frank & Phyllis Lamb	1833 Prairie Chapel	Marion, IA 52302
David & Shirley Grassfield	102 S Maple Street	Anamosa, IA 52205