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 of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines* for *Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

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1. Nar	ne of Property									
historic	name	D.H. Anders	son Residenc	a						
other na	ames/site number									
2. Loc	ation									
street &	number	315 East Lo	cust			nc	t for publication	n		
city, town Maquoketa vicinity										
state	Towa	code TA	county	Jackson	code	097	zip code	52060		
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3. Clas	ssification							-		
Ownership of Property Category of Property Number of Resources within Property								у		
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	ublic-local district 2						0 buildings			
·							sites			
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Name o	f related multiple pro	onerty listing:		·	Number of co		resources pro	aviously		
Archit	ectural & Hist	orical Reso	urces of Mac	noketa. TA			legister0_	•		
	cocarar a mibe									
4. Stat	te/Federal Agency	Certification								
	e designated author						1			
In my opinion, the property I meets I does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation 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 m	opinion, the proper		does not meet th	e National Hegis	iter criteria.	See continu	lation sheet.	2/		
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Signa	ture of certifying officia	ul contra c				0	ate			
	ate Historica		lowa							
State	or Federal agency and	l bureau								
In m	y opinion, the proper	ty 🗌 meets 🗌	does not meet th	e National Regis	ster criteria. 🔲 S	See continu	ation sheet.			
Signa	ture of commenting or	other official		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		c	ate			
State	or Federal agency and	l bureau	·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
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	rmined eligible for th									
Register. See continuation sheet.										
determined not eligible for the										
Nati	onal Register.				• · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		•			
<b></b>										
removed from the National Register.										
other, (explain:)										

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Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)	Current Functions (enter categories from instructions
DOMESTIC/single Dwelling	DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
7. Description	·
Architectural Classification	Materials (enter categories from instructions)
(enter categories from instructions)	אמנטומה נשונט במשטווסה ווטוו ווהנוטבוטוהן
	foundation <u>limestone</u>
High Victorian Eclectic	walls brick
	stone quoins
	roof <u>asphalt shingled</u>
	other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The D.H. Anderson residence rests on a large lot (166'x 212') on the south side of Locust between Eliza and Matteson. Locust is the crest of the hill, and the Anderson residence overlooks the Maquoketa River valley to the north. At one point in time, East Locust was known as "Society Hill" and was lined with fine large residences. Now however, a number of these have been replaced, and many have been altered. East Locust is still a fine residential neighborhood, but does not appear to have the integrity necessary for a historic district. The Anderson residence is the dominate feature on the hill.

This two and one-half story brick residence was constructed for D.H. Anderson in 1888. It features an irregular roofline with hipped and gabled areas, two massive chimneys with corbelled chimneypots, and a wrap-around porch. The gable ends have decorative sawn and turned ornmentation. Windows are segmental arched. The most notable feature is the use of stone quoins at the corners. This is the largest of the houses in the "quoined corner" group, and is a fine example of the technique. The carriage house to the southwest does not continue the use of quoins.

The major alterations appear to be the loss of the iron cresting from the roof, and the additions which have been made to the carriage house. The porch is the same one shown in a 1904 photograph of the house.

8. Statement of Significance									
Certifying official has considered the		nce of the stational stational stational stational stational static stat		erty in statev		o other X loc		5:	
Applicable National Register Criteria	A	□в	ХС	D					
Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)	A	□в	□c	D	<u> </u>	٦F	G		·
Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)			ons) 		Period ( 1.88	-	licance		Significant Dates 1888
					Cultura N/A	l Affiliati	on		
Significant Person N/A					Archite		ər		
					<u>Unkn</u>	OWN			

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

This residence is significant under criterion C as a fine example of the "quoined corner" group of houses built in Maquoketa between 1877 and 1896. It is representative of the type of large residence being constructed during the "Boom Years" in Maquoketa, that period between the arrival of the railroads in 1870 and the construction of the Delmonico (Hurst) Hotel in 1897 that signalled the completion of the nineteenth century business development along Main Street.

The D.H. Anderson house is a very good example of the quoined corner treatment found on several Maquoketa houses. On the Anderson house, the quoins are of limestone (several houses in Maquoketa have cream colored brick laid in a quoin-like pattern on the corners). Other houses with stone quoins include: A.S. Carter, Eliza Suthers, George Cooper, and John Lake. The use of quoins on the corners of residences is somewhat rare. In Iowa City, for example (Johnson County, only 70 miles southwest, the one-time territorial and state capitol, and the home of the State University of Iowa), we find only two houses with this corner treatment. The Anderson house is a large, basically unaltered, example of the type. Like the other quoined corner houses, no architect or builder has been specifically identified. John Lake was a local builder, who had this treatment on his own residence. It may be that Lake had a hand in the construction of some, or all, of the others as well.

D.H. Anderson was a prominent Maquoketa businessman throughout the last quarter of the nineteenth century. He had come to Jackson County as a small boy with his parents in 1854, and he started in the mercantile business in the 1860s. He must have been successful from the beginning, because in 1871 he married Mary L. Goodenow, daughter of John L. Goodenow, the "Father of Maquoketa." In 1882 he moved his business into a new building on South Main (the D.H. Anderson Building, NRHP). Anderson's prosperity was typical of that of many businessmen

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References	
Maquoketa Excelsior, April 21, 1888,	p.8, c.2.
Jackson Sentinel Souvenir, 1854-1904.	
	,
	See continuation sheet
Previous documentation on file (NPS):	
preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67)	Primary location of additional data:
has been requested previously listed in the National Register	State historic preservation office           Other State agency
previously determined eligible by the National Register	Federal agency
designated a National Historic Landmark	X Local government
recorded by Historic American Buildings	University
Survey #	Other Specify repository:
Record #	
	·
10. Geographical Data	
Acreage of property Less than one acre.	
UTM References	
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Zone Easting Northing	Zone Easting Northing
	See continuation sheet
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Verbal Boundary Description	
Goodenow's First Addition, Block 22, 1	Lots 1, 2, 3.
City of Maguoketa	
	See continuation sheet
Boundary Justification	······································
This is the area historically associa	ted with this resource.
-	
	See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By Molly Myers Naumann, Consultant name/title \_\_\_\_ (515) 682-2743 Maquoketa Historic Preservation Comm. organization . date \_ May 1991 street & number <u>City Hall</u>, 201 S. Olive telephone <u>(319) 652–2486</u> Maquoketa city or town \_ Towa\_\_\_\_\_ zip code \_52060\_ state \_\_\_

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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during the "Boom Years," Megneketa grew rapidly following the arrival of the railroads and designmation as the county seat. The "Boom Years" growth definitely had a ripple effect, Other fine residences built for Main Street businessmen included the A.S. Carter residences at 318 west Pleasant, the Dexter Field residence at 406 West Pleasant, and the Dr. G.S. Martin residence at 311 South Second.



RESIDENCE OF D. H. ANDERSON.

Photograph from Jackson Sentinel Souvenir Edition, 1854-1904.