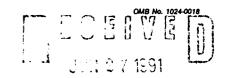
United States Department of the Interior National Park Service



NATIONAL REGISTER

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.

1. Name of Property		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
historic name Cundill Block	ζ			
other names/site number				
				
2. Location				I a far a set the state of
street & number 202 S. Main				not for publication
city, town Maquoketa				vicinity
state Towa code TA	county	Jackson	code 097	zip code 52060
3. Classification			· ····	
	gory of Property	Num	ber of Resour	ces within Property
	uilding(s)			Noncontributing
	istrict		1	0 buildings
= :	ite	-		sites
	tructure	_		structures
	bject	_		objects
		-	1	0 Total
Name of related multiple property listing:		Num	ber of contribu	iting resources previously
Architectural & Historical Reso	ources of Maqu	oketa, IA liste	d in the Nation	al Register 0
4. State/Federal Agency Certification	_	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
As the designated authority under the National nomination request for determination National Register of Historic Places and make In my opinion, the property meets Signature of certifying official State Historical Society of the National Register of Society of Signature of Certifying Official State Historical Society of the National Register of Places and Make Pla	n of eligibility meets eets the procedural loes not meet the N	the documentation s and professional red	standards for requirements set	egistering properties in the forth in 36 CFR Part 60.
State or Federal agency and bureau				
In my opinion, the property meets d	loes not meet the N	lational Register crite	eria. See co	ntinuation sheet.
Signature of commenting or other official				Date
State or Federal agency and bureau				
5. National Park Service Certification				
I, hereby, certify that this property is:				
entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet. determined eligible for the National	Beth !	Boland		8/9/91
Register. See continuation sheet.				
determined not eligible for the				
National Register.				
removed from the National Register. other, (explain:)				
		ignature of the Keeper		Date of Action

6. Function or Use			
Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)	Current Fun	ctions (enter categories from Instructions)	
COMMERCIAL/Specialty Store	COMMERCIAL/Professional		
	_COMMERC	TAL/Specialty Store	
7. Description			
Architectural Classification (enter categories from instructions)	Materials (enter categories from instructions)		
	foundation	Limestone	
Late Victorian	walls	Brick	
Other: No Style			
	roof	Asphalt	
	other	Cast Iron	
•		Metal Siding	
	·		

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The two story brick Cundill Block (1882) is located on the southwest corner of Main and Pleasant. It is the only building in the business district to feature a chamfered entrance. The primary facade is a double storefront facing Main, while the secondary facade is a long side wall, broken near the west end by a door and a single display window. At the rear (west end) is a single story addition (1895) with sky-light that was built specifically as a photography studio. This building is a straight forward, function commercial design that might best be described as vernacular Italianate. Decorative detailing is provided by brick patterning rather than applied elements such as cast hoodmolds, heavy metal cornice, and elaborate pediment. The upper level features segmental arched windows with simple brick hoodmolds, and a brick patterned cornice with panels and dentils. This type of brick work is found on a number of Maquoketa buildings from the 1880s and '90s. The first floor retains the original cast iron elements and glass transoms. A somewhat unusual feature is the use of round windows on the secondary (Pleasant Street) elevation. Windows similar to these are found on a building in the Albia Historic Commercial District (Monroe County, approximately 175 miles southwest of Maquoketa).

The alterations to this building are limited to the Main Street storefronts. The alterations include the application of vertical corrugated metal siding above the display windows at the transom level, and new windows which were installed on the outside of the iron columns (the columns are still visible from both the exterior and interior). The corner storefront has been altered on the interior with dropped ceilings and partitions creating small offices. The south storefront has an unaltered interior with original open spaces and pressed metal ceiling. This project has focused on exteriors, and little information was gathered on interiors.

It is interesting to note that there are few historic photographs of this building. Cundill had his studio and gallery here, and he often photographed from this building, providing many views of downtown Maguoketa, but he seldom pictured his own building.

See	CO	ntinı	Jati	on	shee	ŧ
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8. Statement of Significance		
Certifying official has considered the significance of this prop	perty in relation to other properties: statewide X locally	JUN 27 1991
Applicable National Register Criteria A B XC	□D	
Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)	□D □E □F □G	
Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)	Period of Significance	Significant Dates
Architecture	1882	1882
	Cultural Affiliation N.A.	
Significant Person N.A.	Architect/Builder Unknown	

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

The Cundill Block is significant under Criterion C because it is representative of the vernacular brick commercial buildings constructed in Maquoketa during the 1880s and '90s.

It is one of the best, relatively unaltered, examples of this popular type. While many buildings constructed between 1875 and 1890 featured metal cornices and Frear stone hoodmolds, a number stressed a simple design. Some, like the Cundill Block, have simple brick hoodmolds and a brick patterned cornice, while others, such as the New Era (Dobson) Building, have brick hoods with keystones. Iron storefronts were commonly used, and several, including this one, remain in place. No individual builder has been identified for all of the Maquoketa buildings with this simple decorative brick treatment, but it is quite possible that a single mason was responsible for all of these. The brick used for these buildings appears to be that locally produced in one of three brick yards. This building retains a high degree of integrity. The storefronts have had modern material applied on top, but have not been replaced by new material. All three levels of the building, storefront, upper fenestration, and cornice are intact, and Will Cundill would recognize his building immediately.

While brick blocks such as Cundill's might be of simple design, they were substantial buildings in the business district, and contributed to Maquoketa's image as a growing community. As commercial development along Main Street expanded southward, the Cundill Block was one of the first major brick buildings constructed south of Pleasant Street. "Will Cundill has let the contract for a two story brick building, 50' x 70', on the southwest corner of Main and Pleasant streets....J.P. Sylie will occupy the first floor and basement with groceries....The second floor is being finished especially for Will Cundill's photographic rooms." The fact that the young photographer was willing

9. Major Bibliographical References	
Maquoketa Excelsior, June 10, 1882, p.1, c.2 October 21, 1882, p.1, December 16, 1882, p.1, December 15, 1883, no p October 18, 1897, p.2, August 16, 1901, p.6, c August 23, 1901, p.5, c	c.2. c.1. age. c.3.
Jackson Sentinel, December 22, 1893.	
Moyles, Bessie. "Takes Their Pictures Again unidentified Maquoketa newspaper, 1939.	After 50 Years," article from
	See continuation sheet
Previous documentation on file (NPS): preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested previously listed in the National Register previously determined eligible by the National Register designated a National Historic Landmark recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #	Primary location of additional data: State historic preservation office Other State agency Federal agency X Local government University Other Specify repository:
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
10. Geographical Data	
Acreage of property Less than one acre.	
UTM References A 15 6 9 3 1 1 0 46 5 9 7 0 0 Zone Easting Northing C 1 1 1 1 1 1 D	Zone Easting Northing See continuation sheet
Verbal Boundary Description	
toroal boundary bosonphon	
Shaw's Addition N 36' Lot 24 and E 28' of N 36' Lot 25,	Blk 4.
City of Maquoketa	See continuation sheet
Boundary Justification	
This is the area historically associated with	n this building.
	See continuation sheet
11. Form Prepared By	
name/title Molly Myers Naumann, Consultant	(515) 682–2743
organization Maquoketa Historic Preservation Com	
street & number <u>City Hall</u> , <u>201 S. Olive</u>	telephone (319) 652-2486

United States Department of the InteriorNational Park Service

JUN 2 , 1991

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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				CFN-259-1116

to make the financial investment necessary to building a brick building of this size demonstrates the prosperity of the community. Cundill was not the only photographer in Maquoketa, but he appears to have been the major one, and the one who was in the business for the longest period of time. Cundill's photographs chronicle the growth of Maquoketa from 1882 on. His views of the downtown business district provide the best documentation of its development, as well as providing a visual record of the original appearance of most of the buildings which is quite helpful for preservation purposes.

In addition to capturing the town on film, Cundill was also known for his portraits. He was still working in 1939 when one of the local papers carried a long article about Cundill and his photography business. One of the things the article mentioned was "Mr. Cundill has a nice little custom that is probably unique in Iowa. When golden wedding celebrants come to the studio for a picture, he can sometimes find the wedding picture negative he made a half century ago, for he has kept thousands of his negatives. When he does, he prints a new wedding picture for them." Some of Cundill's negatives are in private collections, and some are in the State Historical Society Collection in Iowa City.

Cundill maintained his studio in this building throughout his lifetime, moving it downstairs around 1895 when he added the rear studio with sky-light. There have been a variety of occupants of the south storefront over the years, including groceries, an organ dealer, and the express office. Present occupants are a law firm in the north half, and a shoe repair in the south.