

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED **OCT 17 1979**
DATE ENTERED **DEC 3 1979**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Hurstville *Historic District*

AND/OR COMMON

Hurstville Historic District

LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

N of Maquoketa on U.S. 61

—NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Maquoketa *mic.*

VICINITY OF

Second

STATE

Iowa

CODE

COUNTY
Jackson

CODE

CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	—PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	—MUSEUM
—BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL	—PARK
—STRUCTURE	—BOTH	—WORK IN PROGRESS	—EDUCATIONAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
—SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	—ENTERTAINMENT	—RELIGIOUS
—OBJECT	—IN PROCESS	—YES: RESTRICTED	—GOVERNMENT	—SCIENTIFIC
	—BEING CONSIDERED	—YES: UNRESTRICTED	—INDUSTRIAL	—TRANSPORTATION
		—NO	—MILITARY	—OTHER:

OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Jackson County Historical Society; Hurstville Land and Development Co.

STREET & NUMBER

c/o Robert Sheets, R.R. 2 215 Thomas Ave.

CITY, TOWN

Maquoketa

— VICINITY OF

STATE

Iowa 52060

LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Jackson County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Maquoketa

STATE

Iowa

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

—FEDERAL —STATE —COUNTY —LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Hurstville Historic District is divided into three areas: (1) the area of the former lime manufacturing works, including the company headquarters; (2) the farmstead; (3) the town.

The focus of the district is the group of four lime kilns (structures 5-8 (see site plan map)) which are built up against the face of a bluff and stand 80-100 feet distant from one another. The Hurstville kilns are fairly well preserved, though non-functioning, examples of the draw or continuous kiln. This type consists of a tall shaft or chimney where lime is poured from the top and drawn from the bottom, and where the heat is produced along the sides. The wood ramp for horses and wagons which ran along the bluff connecting one kiln to another is only partially visible today. Remaining are the metal stacks (one topped with wooden hoppers) and the actual walls of the kilns. These four-sided structures are built of undressed stone, fire brick and clay. Standing approx. 24 feet high, they are 16 feet wide at the base (narrowing toward the top) and 11 feet deep with a five-foot shaft. The front opening is about 5 feet high, much larger than the side openings used to stoke the interior fires. Some of the openings are arched in fire brick. Although threatened by vegetal growth, three of the four remaining kilns are in fairly good condition. The front wall of kiln #7 has completely fallen away.

The limestone was quarried to the east of the kilns. The first quarry site (#10) a limestone bluff which forms the east side of a small narrow valley behind the kiln bluff, was abandoned when blasting threatened to topple the water tower (#11). Quarrying operations were then moved to a bluff east of the North Fork of the Maquoketa River (#50). The rock was partially sized at the quarry and loaded into small carts drawn by donkeys and horses, which ran on a narrow gauge railway up the ramp which ran along the kiln bluff where the rock was fed into the kilns.

A bridge (#60) was constructed around 1900 to carry this railway across the river. The bridge was constructed of a steel and timber decking spanning to concrete piers and sheet steel against wood pilings at each river bank. The bridge decking has just recently fallen into the river, while the piers and pilings remain in place. No remains of the railway are evident, although the embankment of the ramp leading from the quarry to the kilns is still in existence. Immediately northeast of the kilns is a structure (#9) now somewhat deteriorated, which housed a rock-crushing machine and storage bins.

Of the numerous company structures once standing to the west of the kilns, which included a large cooling shed immediately in front of each kiln, a company store, a company office and post office, blacksmith shop, cooperage, hoop shed, wagon shop and various warehouses, only three remain. These are: the company office (2c), the company store (#2, with two sheds at the rear), which was converted to a tavern in the 1930's, and a large warehouse (#3) located alongside the railroad tracks (the tracks have been removed). The company office is a small rectangular structure, one story in height, with a hipped roof. It was constructed in two sections: the southern half, square in plan, was built before 1895; the northern half was added sometime between 1895 and 1910. Today the building retains essentially the same appearance that it had in 1910. The store/tavern is also a composite structure. The southern part is the older (built between 1895 and 1910), and features a flat-topped false front against a front gable roof. The northern half is later and shorter.

see continuation sheet

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW

<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

c. 1870-1920

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

For about 50 years, the company town and industrial complex of Hurstville was a major Iowa supplier of lime for masonry building and bridge construction in the midwest. Although much of the original industrial plant is gone, the kilns, store, office, farmstead and residential enclave remain to provide a good picture of Hurstville in the days of its prosperity.

Production of lime from native stone was among Iowa's earliest industries -- and was important in the days before concrete (which used gypsum) became the standard material for masonry construction. In Iowa, the industry was concentrated principally in the northeast and north central sections of the state, where the appropriate stone was readily and abundantly available. Many operations were small, such as J.A. Birdsall's single kiln near Decorah.

In Jackson County, it was Alfred Hurst (1846-1915) and Otis M. Joiner who developed this Iowa industry on a large scale during the 1870's. Alfred Hurst's operation, considered here, was the larger of the two. It encompassed at one time four kilns, 820 acres of farming and timber lands, and fifty employees. The adjacent town of Hurstville contained a company boarding house, general store, cooperage, blacksmith shop, lumber yard, and numerous houses for employees. With the coming of the Maquoketa and Hurstville Railroad, organized by Hurst in 1888, the firm was able to ship the burned lime direct, instead of hauling the tightly sealed barrels by team and wagon to Maquoketa. During the 1880's and early 1890's, the prosperous Hurst became active in political affairs, serving on the county board of supervisors and for eight years as a state senator.

By the 1920's, however, the gradual adoption by the construction industry of Portland cement (which possessed greater strength, low absorbancy, and hardness) had compelled the businesses of both Hurst and Joiner to discontinue. In the early 1950's a road construction project resulted in the demolition of the kilns at the Joinerville site; today, only the farm buildings of O.W. Joiner exist. Thus it is only the Hurstville historic district that remains to impart a sense of the character and dimensions of this once-important Iowa industry.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Sauter, Edward. "Hurstville and White Lime -- A Pioneer City and Industry." Draft ms., prepared as part of a proposed preservation plan for Hurstville Land and Development Co., Maquoketa, Iowa. 1979.
 Reesink, Carole J. "The Lime Industry of Jackson County, Iowa." unpublished ms., University of Iowa, 1973.
 Joiner, M.W. "Lime Industry Made Maquoketa Famous," Jackson Sentinel, Vol. 100, June 1954

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

UTM NOT VERIFIED

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY approx. 39 acres

QUADRANGLE NAME Dubuque, Ia.; Ill.

QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:250,000

UTM REFERENCES

A 1,5 6,9,1 7,0,0 4,6 6,2 6,0,0

B

ZONE EASTING NORTHING

ZONE EASTING NORTHING

C

D

E

F

G

H

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

See continuation sheet

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

S.J. Klingensmith, Architectural Historian; L.J. Soike, Historian

ORGANIZATION

Division of Historic Preservation

DATE

July 1979

STREET & NUMBER

26 East Market Street

TELEPHONE

319/353-6949

CITY OR TOWN

Iowa City

STATE

Iowa 52240

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL STATE X LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

Adrian A. Anderson

TITLE Director, Division of Historic Preservation

DATE 8/10/79

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

William H. Masham

DATE 12-3-79

ATTEST: *William H. Masham*
 CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

DATE 11-29-79

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than the main, southern part. Aside from modifications made to the front doors and windows, the store also retains essentially its 1910 appearance.

The farmstead is situated on land which rises gently from the main street of Hurstville and includes some 20 structures. The agricultural buildings are grouped loosely around a farmyard and include notably two large barns (#12,13), a large machine shed (originally a granary)(#19), and several large corncribs (#16, 16a, 17). Two houses exist. #23 is the older of the two, and was the residence of Alfred Hurst. It is a large rambling structure, 1½ stories high, with a pair of gables on the front. It was clearly constructed incrementally, but existed essentially in its present form by 1895 (with the exception of the long front porch). The second house (#25) is a two-story cube with a high hipped roof and was built probably shortly after Alfred Hurst's death in 1915.

The town consists of two parts. The most important part, which contains the majority of the houses, is located between the main street and Highway 61. Eight of them (\$40-47) face the main street; four (#54-57) are scattered randomly along the minor streets. Seven additional houses comprise a second section east of Main Street. The majority of the houses in the town are one-story, side-gable-end cottages with, in most cases, shed or lean-to additions at the rear, creating somewhat the appearance of a New England saltbox. Each is accompanied by an assortment of out-houses (most are without indoor plumbing), sheds and garages. Nos. 46 and 47 are larger (No. 46 was the residence of William Hurst, Alfred Hurst's brother and business manager of the limeworks). They are both L-shaped, with two-story, front-gable masses, to which are attached single, one-story wings.

No. 56 is an old boarding house (now unoccupied) constructed around 1880. It is a two-story I house, with center hall and a one-story shed addition along the rear.

The majority of these houses retain essentially the appearance seen in an 1895 photograph of the main street. Many of them are at present vacant.

It is difficult to evaluate the buildings and structures of Hurstville on an individual basis, because, with a few exceptions, their significance is wholly collective, derived from their relationships to one another and to the community as a whole. There are no intrusions in the district, in terms of new construction. Problems of integrity are less a function of alteration than of deterioration and neglect. The fact that until very recently the entire area has always been owned by one individual or family has contributed both to the absence of change and to the lack of maintenance and use of many of the community's buildings. Problems of preservation and maintenance are enormous, and will require financial resources and imagination on a scale not yet found.

See continuation sheet

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Although, as noted above, the whole of Hurstville is more significant than its parts, a number of buildings and structures may be considered pivotal. Most notable are the kilns themselves, because they are the physical and historic heart of the community. Other important elements include the aggregate crusher, Alfred Hurst's house, and the two large barns.

No archaeological research has been conducted in the Hurstville district. However, there is considerable potential for thorough studies of industrial archaeology in the area, specifically near the lime kilns where physical vestiges of the foundations of the large wooden structures (cooling sheds) in front of the kilns remain. These vestiges consist of stone and mortar pillars and intermittent remnants of loadbearing walls. Study of these remains is of particular importance to the proper reconstruction of the kilns and attached wooden structures.

Prehistoric archaeological sites may be contained within the district. Adequate survey to identify such resources has not been conducted.

For inventory of buildings, structures and sites, see Attachment A.

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Verbal Boundary Description:

The area included in this nomination consists of three parcels, described as follows:

1. The NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ lying east of Highway 61 in Section 21, T84NR2E (approx. 25 acres)
2. The south 24 rods of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 12, T84NR2E (approx. 4 acres)
3. The NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 12, T84NR2E (approx. 10 acres)

(see map)

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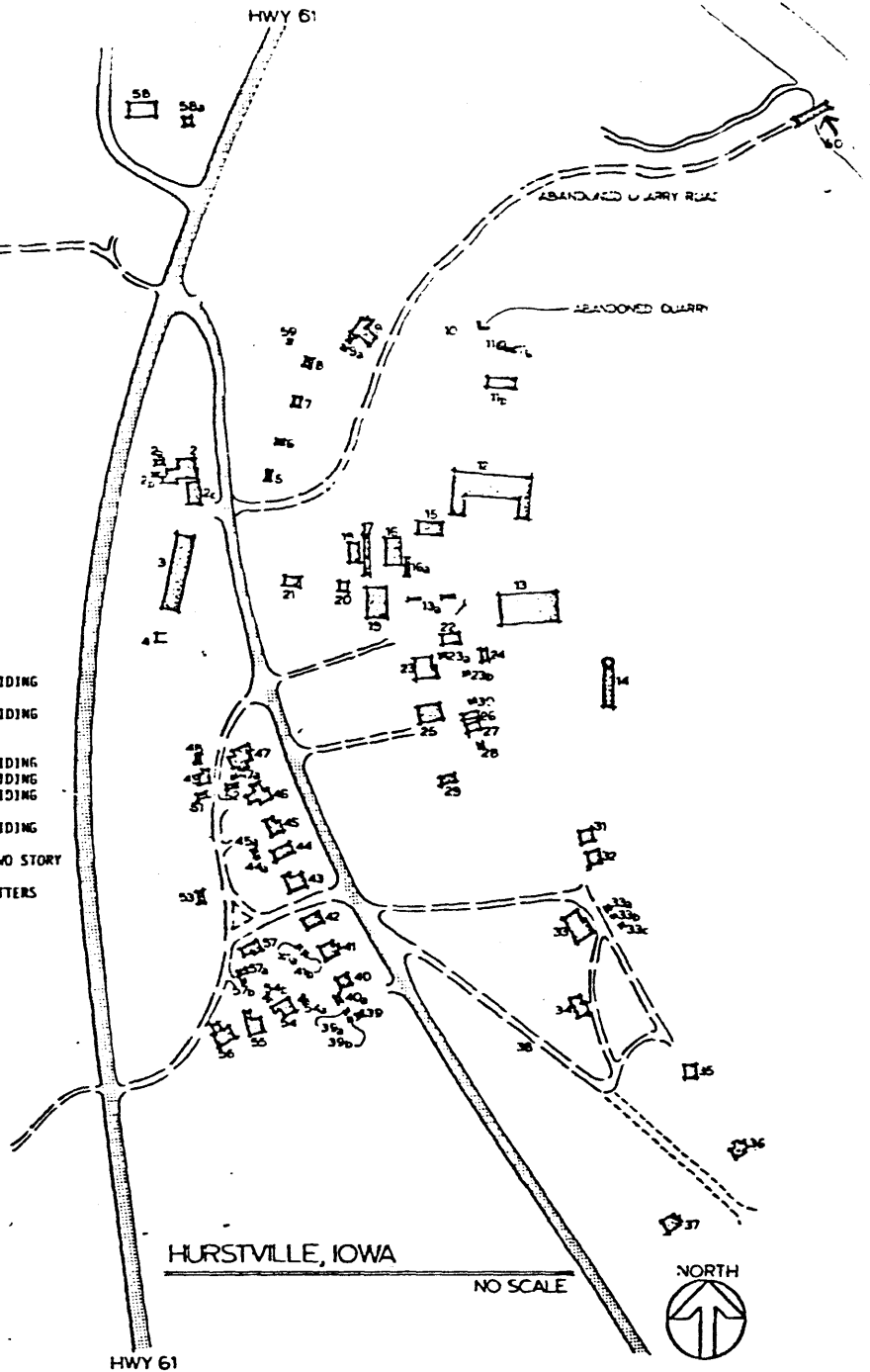
10 PAGE 2

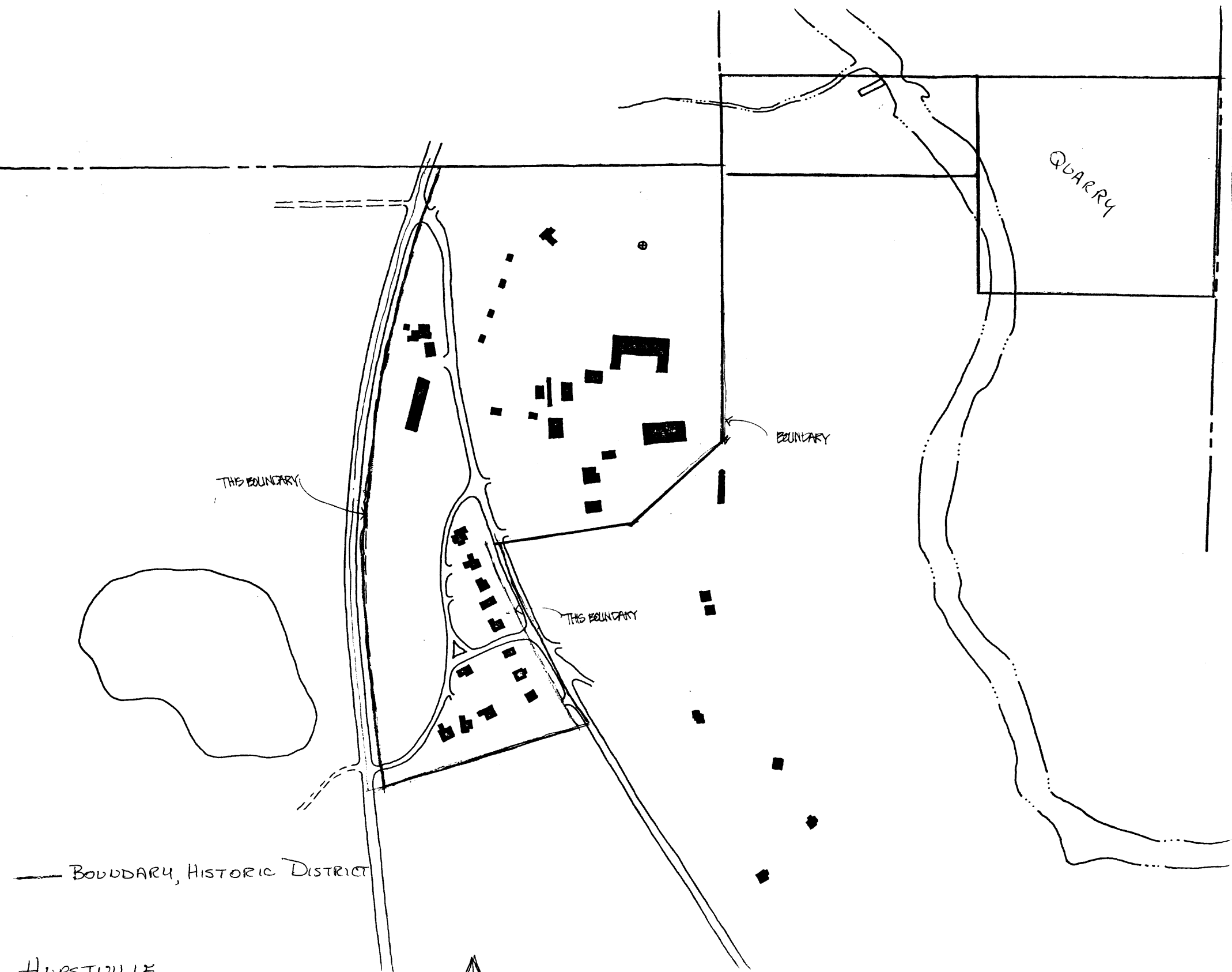
Addendum to Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundaries for this nomination have been drawn to encompass the principal components of Hurstville's built environment. They form three parcels (contiguous), the largest of which includes the kilns, office/store and associated buildings, the first quarry, farm, and the major portion of the town. Another strip encompasses the old roadbed and bridge, while the third brings in the quarry on the opposite side of the Maquoketa River. These boundaries do not include the houses east of the town (south of the farm). This decision is based upon the fact that originally, the owners were unwilling to consider nomination for anything but the four kilns. Subsequent negotiation has permitted enlargement of the area considered to include the most significant resources of Hurstville.

HURSTVILLE BUILDING INDEX

- | | | | |
|-----|------------------------------|-----|--|
| 1 | SMALL ASPHALT SHED RESIDENCE | 33 | RESIDENCE |
| 1a | SMALL SHED | 33a | SMALL SHED |
| 1b | SMALL SHED | 33b | SMALL SHED |
| 2 | BAR AND GRILL | 33c | SMALL SHED |
| 2a | SMALL SHED | 34 | RESIDENCE |
| 2b | SMALL SHED | 35 | RESIDENCE |
| 2c | OFFICE BUILDING | 36 | RESIDENCE |
| 3 | BARN | 37 | RESIDENCE |
| 4 | BUILDING FOUNDATION | 38 | OLD HIGHWAY |
| 5 | KILN | 39 | SMALL SHED |
| 6 | KILN | 39a | SMALL SHED |
| 7 | KILN | 39b | SMALL SHED |
| 8 | KILN | 40 | SMALL RESIDENCE W/CAR SIDING |
| 9 | CRUSHING HOUSE | 40a | SMALL SHED |
| 9a | SMALL SHED | 41 | SMALL RESIDENCE W/CAR SIDING |
| 10 | QUARRY CLIFF | 41a | OUTHOUSE |
| 11 | WATER TOWER | 41b | SMALL SHED |
| 11a | SMALL SHED | 42 | SMALL RESIDENCE W/CAR SIDING |
| 11b | RESERVOIR | 43 | SMALL RESIDENCE W/CAR SIDING |
| 12 | "C" SHAPE BARN | 44 | SMALL RESIDENCE W/CAR SIDING |
| 13 | BARN | 44a | OUTHOUSE |
| 14 | SILD AND FEEDER | 45 | SMALL RESIDENCE W/CAR SIDING |
| 15 | CHICKEN COOP | 45a | OUTHOUSE |
| 16 | CORN CRIB | 46 | TWO STORY RESIDENCE W/TWO STORY BAY WINDOW |
| 16a | CORN CRIB | 47 | LARGE HOUSE W/BLACK SHUTTERS |
| 17 | CORN CRIB | 47a | SMALL GARDEN SHED |
| 18 | TOOL SHED | 48 | SHED ON SKIDS (GREEN) |
| 19 | MACHINE SHED | 49 | LEANING SHED |
| 20 | SHED | 50 | QUARRY ACROSS RIVER |
| 21 | HAY SHED | 51 | GARAGE |
| 22 | GARAGE | 52 | SMALL SHED |
| 23 | "MANSION" | 53 | BARN |
| 23a | WINDMILL | 54 | ABANDONED RESIDENCE |
| 23b | OUTHOUSE | 54a | OUTHOUSE |
| 24 | SMALL SHED | 54b | SMALL SHED |
| 25 | LARGE WHITE HOUSE | 55 | ABANDONED RESIDENCE |
| 26 | BLACK GARAGE | 56 | OLD BOARDING HOUSE |
| 27 | BLACK GARAGE | 57 | RESIDENCE |
| 28 | SMALL HORSE SHED | 57a | SMALL SHED |
| 29 | LEAN-TO HORSE SHED | 57b | OUTHOUSE |
| 30 | BLACK SHED | 58 | SCHOOL HOUSE |
| 31 | SMALL RESIDENCE | 58a | SHED |
| 32 | SMALL RESIDENCE | 59 | FLOOD OVERFLOW SEMER |
| | | 60. | BRIDGE |





— BOUNDARY, HISTORIC DISTRICT

HURSTVILLE
 VIC. MAQUOKETA
 JACKSON Co., IOWA
 NOT TO SCALE

