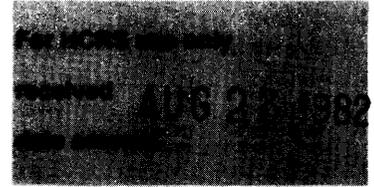


**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**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 J. W. Quackenbush's Store
and/or common Quackenbush Hardware Store (preferred)

2. Location

street & number 160 East Broadway N/A not for publication
city, town Eugene N/A vicinity of congressional district Fourth
state Oregon code 41 county Lane code 039

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>N/A</u> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<u>N/A</u> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Broadway and Pearl Associates
street & number 160 East Broadway
city, town Eugene N/A vicinity of state Oregon 97401

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Lane County Courthouse
street & number 125 East 8th Avenue
city, town Eugene state Oregon 97401

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Statewide Inventory of Historic Properties has this property been determined eligible? yes no
date 1976 federal state county local
depository for survey records State Historic Preservation Office
city, town Salem state Oregon 97310

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date <u>N/A</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Quackenbush Hardware Store, a simple commercial building, was constructed in 1902. The original portion of the building is constructed of red brick, while two later additions to its rear are of concrete block. The store occupies a site a block and a half east of the major commercial intersection in downtown Eugene. This area became part of the central commercial district of Eugene during the early 20th century. The area of East Broadway where Quackenbush's is located has been through many changes, and "skyscrapers" of the 1920s, eight and nine stories high, dwarf the two-story Quackenbush store.

Historical Evolution

The original plan of the Quackenbush store can be seen on the 1912 Sanborn Map. The map shows a rectangular building 20 feet high with a wood cornice located on an alley with the entrance facing north. It is described as a veneered brick one-story building with "intermediate" floor. The walls are shown to be four inches thick and the roof is metal. A front "fire wall" extends above the roof. At the first floor, there are two windows on the alley side and one window in the rear of the building. An open porch extends along the rear of the building. The store is labeled "Agriculture, Implement, and Hardware."

In 1913, a large two-story concrete block warehouse was constructed at the rear of the lot, directly behind the open porch of Quackenbush's. The warehouse extended across the back of the entire lot. The concrete structure is shown as having 12-inch firewalls, eight-inch-thick walls, and a composition roof. There are two metal shuttered openings on the north, one window on the alley at both stories, and one metal shuttered window on the back or south side of the building.

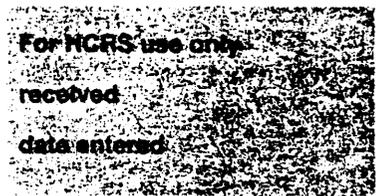
Subsequently, the open porch was removed. A concrete block addition fills in this area and connects the Quackenbush store to the older concrete block warehouse. On the north side, two iron-clad door openings which connect the warehouse with the newer concrete block section have replaced windows. There is no wall dividing the new concrete block section and the original brick Quackenbush's building. It appears the rear brick wall was removed when this addition was made. At present, the plan of Quackenbush's is L-shaped. Accuardi's Old Town pizza parlor is located flush against Quackenbush's eastern wall with the rear wall of Accuardi's abutting and opening into the old concrete block portion of Quackenbush's.

Exterior

Quackenbush's is constructed of red brick in an American stretcher bond. There are ribbon windows across the upper story and large display windows along the lower story. Beneath the display windows is a two-foot-high brick wall. This

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is a later addition. Originally, this area was detailed with wooden panels, characteristic of the early commercial buildings. The roof line is flat along the front facade with a two-foot parapet. The cornice is simply detailed with wood block modillions. The roof, sheathed with composition and flashed with metal, is slanted, being lower at the rear of the building and higher at the front.

The first- and second-story windows are divided by a 1-1/2-foot-wide horizontal band of wood-covered with metal. The windows are divided vertically into eight sections. The mullions dividing the sections are also wood sheathed in metal. Two of the second-story windows are a three-pane pattern with the upper portions being louver windows. The remaining windows on both levels are single fixed panes. Originally, all of the second-story windows were four-paned windows and were openable.

The entrance, set back four feet from the main line of the building, is flanked by two display windows set at a 45° angle. Originally, the front doors were wooden double-doors with a transom. The original front doors have been replaced with wooden double-doors detailed with stained glass lights.

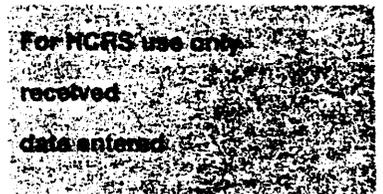
Blue and white striped awnings now extend over the first-story windows. A historical plaque, located at the western corner of the front facade, was dedicated in 1971 by the Oregon Lewis & Clark Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution to the memory of Arthur Quackenbush.

The first two-thirds of the western alley facade is constructed of brick in an American stretcher bond pattern. In this portion three double-hung wood sash windows are located at the first story of the building. Each of these windows is capped by a flat brick arch. Further south along the western facade the newer concrete block addition is evident. A metal door is located on the first-floor level in the center of this portion of the wall. The southernmost portion of this wall is the older concrete block warehouse. There are two 4' by 6', steel sash double-hung windows in the middle of this section at the first and second story.

The southern facade consists of the concrete block warehouse. There are four steel-framed windows on the second floor level and three on the first floor. A doorway at the eastern end of the wall opens into what is now Accuardi's. A mural has been painted on both the southern and western facades of the warehouse section of the building.

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The eastern facade of Quackenbush's is only partially exposed to view as Accuardi's is built flush against the Quackenbush store. On the southernmost end, the concrete block side wall is visible, and on the northernmost end of the building three feet of the original brick wall is visible, as Accuardi's is set back slightly.

Interior

Much of the interior of Quackenbush's is still in its original state. Upon entering the store, one is confronted with a large open space broken only by wooden support posts and an iron railing leading to the basement. On either side of the doorway is the traditional window display area. This space is filled by a wooden platform on which different displays could be placed. Approximately two feet south of these platforms, projecting from each side-wall is a concrete block wall. The walls, added in 1971 in order to comply with the seismic codes, extend into the room about four feet, and up through the mezzanine floor.

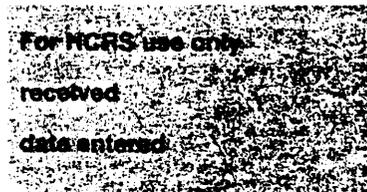
The ceiling is sheathed with three-inch tongue-and-groove planks. This wooden ceiling ends where the newer concrete block portion begins. The walls are covered with five-inch tongue-and-groove planks. The flooring on this main level is three-inch-wide wooden plank and extends through to the beginning of the old concrete block warehouse.

Within the original brick portion of the building on the first floor are nine painted wooden posts. These posts extend up through the mezzanine floor. The posts have a simply detailed capital three-quarters of the way up. These nine wooden posts serve as a support system for the structure. Four posts serve as corner posts for the mezzanine. Wooden crossbraces were added in 1971 as a part of seismic code compliance. Centered between these posts is the main stairway to the basement which was excavated in the 1950s. The stairway has an iron and wood railing.

In front of and to the right of this stairway is a metal pole with the money-transferring apparatus attached. Wires from here lead to the mezzanine level in the front of the store. Although cash registers replaced the money carriers in certain sections of the store, most of this apparatus is still intact. Apparently, parts for these money carriers grew scarcer as time went on and it became more difficult to find replacement pieces when one of the carriers broke down.

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The second post on this side of the building is the location for the money-transferring apparatus which runs up from the basement. A wooden box attached to the post houses these wires. The wires continue up to the second floor where they enter a second wooden box and finally arrive at the front of the mezzanine level where the main controls are located.

Floor-to-ceiling shelving lines both the east and west walls and extends to almost two-thirds of the length of the brick portion of the building. On the eastern wall, the shelving ends just before a stairway leading to the mezzanine level. On the western wall, the shelving ends about 50 feet from the front of the building, at the first window. Low wooden shelving is also built between the wooden posts along the eastern half of the building.

The main stairway leading to the upper floor is located against the eastern wall near the rear of the original brick portion. The newel posts and railings are dark varnished wood and the square wooden stair spindles are painted white. The stair railing runs up to the second floor where it turns into the rail running around the mezzanine floor. The railing is two feet high. Originally, the stairs to the mezzanine were located in the center of the store.

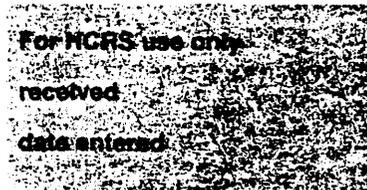
The floor space between the mezzanine rail and the front windows and side walls is six feet wide. Along the eastern half of the mezzanine is an original built-in cabinet which reaches from floor to ceiling. In the back portion of the mezzanine level are later wall partitions of various materials which break up the large space into smaller areas. These wall partitions are temporary and could be easily removed. The flooring throughout the second floor is varied. In the front portion, the original wooden plank floor is exposed.

The basement, constructed of poured concrete, extends to the front line of the store, but only to the rear of the newer concrete block portion. Many wall partitions have been added recently to divide up the space. Nine wooden posts were installed as extensions of the posts in the two upper floors. There are five more of these wooden posts in the back portion of the basement which do not correspond to posts on the upper floors. The front wall is covered with wooden planks, but the side walls are exposed concrete as is the rear wall. The money-transfer apparatus runs around the basement and up to the first floor by way of a box on the front second wooden post on the eastern half of the basement.

The newer concrete block addition is evident on the interior because the ceiling and walls are sheetrocked. A wooden post against each wall and one in the center

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also indicate the newer section. There are three metal poles in this section which serve as added support; they do not extend into the second story. A second rear stairway is located in this section which leads to the basement.

Beyond this newer concrete block section is the older concrete block warehouse. A concrete block wall divides the warehouse from the rest of the store. The wall has two openings. The western one still has its large metal sliding door. There is a four-inch step, down into this section. The floor is concrete and the ceiling is of rough wooden framing. There are two chimneys in this section, neither of which is functional. Between the two openings, a stairway leads to the second floor. At one time, this stairway was equipped with a rubber conveyor belt so that goods could be sent up to the second floor. This belt was housed in a wooden box which ran along the left side of the stairway. The wooden box can still be seen, though the belt is gone.

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 type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates 1902 **Builder/Architect** Unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Quackenbush Hardware Store at 160 East Broadway in the central business district of Eugene, Oregon was built in 1902 for J. W. Quackenbush. It is a two story structure with brick masonry exterior walls, ground story display windows, second story ribbon windows, and a well-proportioned wood cornice with block modillions supporting the corona. Concrete block additions were added to the rear in later years. Also, second story openings--originally a solid bank of double hung windows in wood frames--were modified as a continuous ribbon of fixed panes, and the traditional store front with central recessed entrance and wood bulkheads beneath display windows was remodeled with brick and new plate glass panels. The property is noteworthy for its interior, which has changed little since the store was opened for business in 1903 and which contains a rare, intact example of the money carrying apparatus once common in department stores. The interior space, of post and beam construction, is open to the second story with a mezzanine balcony on three sides. The store is significant to Eugene as one of the longest-running family businesses in a single location and for its continuation of a tradition of customer service all but obliterated by the rise of large discount stores and shopping centers in the 1950s and 1960s. By that time, it had become a community institution. It possesses integrity of location, design, setting, feeling, and sufficient integrity of workmanship and materials to meet the criteria of the National Register. The store was still in operation under family ownership and management in 1969 when the Eugene Renewal Agency proposed condemnation unless the building could be brought up to code. Eugeneans rallied to save the store, and in 1971, following the death of Arthur Quackenbush, son of the original proprietor, the building was sensitively brought into code compliance. The store has changed hands several times in the past ten years. Now empty, the current owners, Broadway and Pearl Associates, are seeking a tenant who will make suitable use of the distinctive configuration of the interior. The Quackenbush Hardware Store is a community landmark richly associated with Eugene's commercial life since the early years of the century and particularly with pioneer merchant J. W. Quackenbush and his son, Arthur.

The United States of the early 1900s is often referred to as the "progressive era." George Mowry states, "The progressive man believed himself to be the hope of heaven and earth."¹ Man had great confidence in himself. It was the era of the 'self-made man.' "Jaques Wiley Quackenbush was just such a man. He was born of Dutch immigrant parents in Hoosick, New York, on October 17, 1852. As an adult, Quackenbush settled in Bennington, Vermont, eight miles from his birthplace, where he worked as a farmer, livestock broker and real estate entrepreneur. It was here that he met and married Charlotte Rice and had two sons, Ivan and Arthur, and a daughter, Veda.

In 1962, Arthur Quackenbush reminisced that his father later moved to Nebraska, where after several years he became " . . . increasingly impatient with the drought that threatened agriculture . . ." and began looking for a new place to move his family. "Father studied geography, rainfall, and climate in all parts of the United States before choosing Western Oregon . . ." In 1902, J. W. Quackenbush moved his family to

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property less than one

Quadrangle name Eugene East, Oregon

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A

1	0	4	9	2	8	7	0	4	8	7	7	0	9	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B

Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

Zone		Easting				Northing								

D

Zone		Easting				Northing								

E

Zone		Easting				Northing								

F

Zone		Easting				Northing								

G

Zone		Easting				Northing								

H

Zone		Easting				Northing								

Verbal boundary description and justification

See continuation sheet.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code county N/A code

state N/A code county N/A code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kim Lakin and Judith Rees

organization City of Eugene, Department of Housing and Community Conservation date January 15, 1982

street & number 72 West Broadway, Suite 200 telephone (503) 687-5443

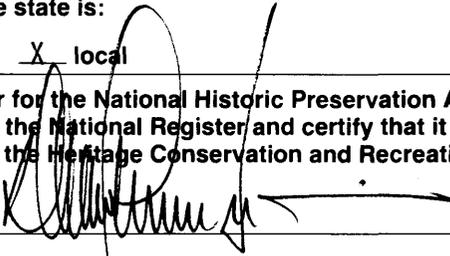
city or town Eugene state Oregon 97401-3062

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

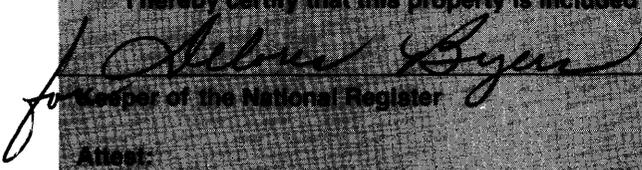
As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature 

title Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer date July 27, 1982

For HCERS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

 Entered in the National Register date 9/23/82

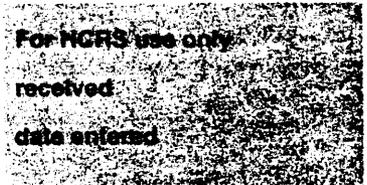
Keeler of the National Register

Attest: _____ date _____

Chief of Registration

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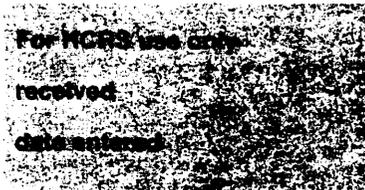
Oregon. Upon arriving in Eugene, Arthur remembered his father saying, "We'll take our chances here. It's not a seaport but it will be a good city."² The population of Eugene at the time was 3,000 with the center of town being 9th and Willamette.

The year of arrival of the Quackenbush family is a significant one in the history of Eugene because it marks the beginning of a new era. Prior to 1900, Eugene had been a small, quiet town, but after 1900 a large influx of settlers increased Eugene's population significantly. Part of this increase in population was due to a nationwide promotional campaign put on by the Eugene Commercial Club which was founded in 1902. The Commercial Club published a promotional magazine entitled "Anybody's", which espoused only praise for Lane County.

(continued)

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The Eugene Morning Register was also a great promoter of the City of Eugene. A 1904 Anniversary Edition states, "It is not with the past that we now have to deal, but with the present City of Eugene, the metropolis of Western Oregon . . . the city of beautiful homes, prosperous business houses, extensive manufactories and unlimited water power, and whose watchword is 'Progress.'"³

The years 1902-12 might be labeled the "Commercial Era" in Eugene's history. These years saw the arrival of the electric railroad and the automobile. The downtown commercial area expanded east and west of Willamette Street. Prior to 1902, East 9th Avenue (Broadway) between Willamette and High was primarily residential, but by 1912, most of the buildings had been converted to commercial uses, and by 1920, Broadway had developed into a major commercial thoroughfare in downtown Eugene.

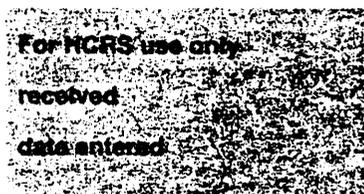
In 1902, it was evident to Quackenbush that Eugene was a growing city and that a location two blocks from the main intersection of town would be a prosperous site for a hardware store. On December 5, 1902, he purchased the property and proceeded to raze the existing dwelling on the site and construct his brick hardware store. The architect and builder are unknown.

Quackenbush's architecture is typical of all small but growing towns and cities across the country. Victor Steinbrueck states, "Commercial Style buildings (usually 1900-1915) are characterized by efficient, generally flat, straight fronts, and are from three to twelve stories with flat roofs and level skylines. The large rectangular window and regular structural module establishes the character to which ornament, if any, is completely subordinate."⁴ The size and elaborateness of the Commercial Style buildings usually depended upon the size and wealth of the community. While this style of building lined Eugene's downtown streets during the early 1900s, Quackenbush's is now one of few remaining Commercial Style buildings in Eugene.

"J. W. Quackenbush's", established in 1903, was described in an ad in the November 26, 1903, Morning Register as "open for business," which it remained until 1980. The type of goods sold at the store varied through time. In the early years, the store sold farm implements, hardware, and horsedrawn vehicles. According to the Register-Guard, the store was, ". . . the place where farmers came to buy chipping and splitting tools to provide the Southern Pacific Railroad with wood for its steam engines."⁵ Business was successful initially because of Quackenbush's farming experience. He was knowledgeable about the kinds of farm implements and hardware needed to attract local farmers. Subsequently, their continued success was due to Helen's keen buying instincts. Helen, being the buyer for all the goods in the store, kept abreast of all the most recent trends.

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By the 1930's and 1940's, Quackenbush's was selling hardware, toys, dinnerware, and kitchen items. Eventually more emphasis was placed on dinnerware and gift items as a result of declining sales in hardware. Large discount stores which began appearing in the late 1950's and early 1960's were able to sell hardware items below wholesale prices and still turn a profit whereas a small, individually owned store such as Quackenbush's could not.⁶

What made Quackenbush's special is the "family" atmosphere it offered its customers and the charm of the old-fashioned, traditional style store. The store was filled with ". . . boxes, bins, shelves, and cupboards containing everything from bells and barometers to glass floats and light globes." Customer service was a necessity as the store employees were the only ones who could locate everything. The Quackenbushes' nephew, Charles Van Duyn, who worked in the store explained that it took him a long time before he knew where everything was in the store.

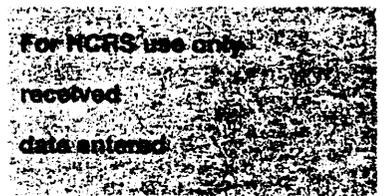
The wire money carriers added to the old-fashioned charm of the store. Every money transaction was sent upstairs where the cashier would receive the small wooden coin cup and clip for bills. According to Charles Van Duyn, the store would get quite hectic when the money was zipping back and forth and up and down. Many Eugene residents remember the days when you could find anything you wanted in Quackenbush's, and the service was personal and friendly. This long-standing reputation makes the building unique in Eugene, and is the reason that there was such strong community support for Quackenbush's when it was threatened with demolition.

In 1969, "the Eugene Renewal Agency announced plans to acquire the property, demolish the building, and offer the site to private developers if the store was not remodeled to make it conform to the current building code.⁸ When Arthur Quackenbush died in 1971, Helen was left to make a decision as to the future of the store. Helen was in poor health at the time and worried about the cost of renovation. At the same time, she was unwilling to see the store demolished. "If it's within reason . . . I want to save Quackenbush's . . . it's the dream of my life to save the building, to save the building from being torn down."

When the Eugene Register-Guard began publishing articles about the fate of the store, the public response was tremendous. "Renewal agency officials said some telephone callers were incensed that the Eugene landmark would be razed under renewal plans."¹⁰ A "Save Quackenbush's" effort was launched, and alternatives to razing the store were sought. The architectural firm of Unthank, Seder and Poticha designed a method for bringing the store up to code at a cost that Helen Quackenbush found affordable. In 1971, the store was brought up to code with minimal alterations.

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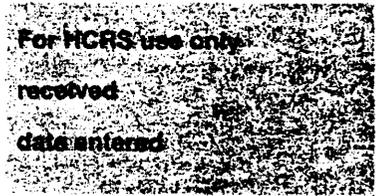
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Helen died the next year, and ownership was transferred to a trust, which then disposed of the property. The store has been bought and sold several times since 1971. Most recently, the store was bought by Eugene realtor Thomas Slocum. In December 1980, the Eugene Register-Guard reported that "the new owners hope to fund a major tenant to operate a store based on the Quackenbush tradition, possibly even using the Quackenbush name . . ." ¹¹

- 1 George Mowry, The Era of Theodore Roosevelt and the Birth of Modern America 1900-1912, New York, 1958, p. 23.
- 2 Eugene Register-Guard, "Filberts, Hardware Dual Interest of Eugene Man," January 24, 1962, p. 2.
- 3 Morning Register; Anniversary Edition, January 1, 1904, p. 33.
- 4 Victor Steinbrueck, "Everyday Architecture in the Puget Sound Area," Space, Style and Structure, Buildings in Northwest America, Portland, 1974, pp. 358-9.
- 5 Eugene Register-Guard, "Old Store Receives Reprieve," December 25, 1975.
- 6 Interview with Charles Van Duyn.
- 7 Eugene Register-Guard, "Old Store Receives Reprieve," December 25, 1975.
- 8 Eugene Register-Guard, "Quackenbush's Quitting Business," December 17, 1980.
- 9 Eugene Register-Guard, "Efforts to Save Store Making Progress," June 6, 1971.
- 10 Eugene Register-Guard, "Hardware Store in No Hurry to Close," October 20, 1969.
- 11 Eugene Register-Guard, "Quackenbush's Quitting Business," December 17, 1980.

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Mowry, George. The Era of Theodore Roosevelt and the Birth of Modern America 1900-12. Harper & Row, Publishers. New York, New York. 1958.

Ross, Marion Dean. A Century of Architecture in Oregon 1859-1959. School of Architecture and Allied Arts, University of Oregon. Eugene, Oregon. 1959.

Vaughan, Thomas and Ferriday, Virginia Guest (Edit.). Space, Style, and Structure, Buildings in Northwest America. Oregon Historical Society. Portland, Oregon. 1974.

NEWSPAPERS (by date)

Morning Register. November 26, 1903. Page 6, column 6-7. Ad for Quackenbush's.

Morning Register. December 4, 1903. Page 5, last column. Ad for Quackenbush's.

Eugene Weekly Guard. November 21, 1903. Page 6. Ad for Quackenbush's.

Morning Register. January 1, 1904. Anniversary Edition.

The Daily and Weekly Guard. January 1909. "Eugene, The Midway Metropolis."

Morning Register. February 8, 1925. Page 8, column 4. "J. W. Quackenbush dies."

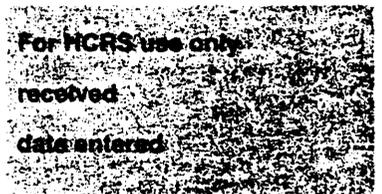
Eugene Register-Guard. April 28, 1940. Page 10. Ad for Quackenbush's--"Spode Dinnerware."

" May 3, 1940. Page 4. Large ad for sale at Quackenbush's.

" January 24, 1962. "Filberts, Hardware dual interest of Eugene man."

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Item number 9

Page 2

Eugene Register-Guard. November 10, 1968, Section G, page 1. "Mrs. Quackenbush: It's like buying for a big family."

" October 10, 1969. "Hardware store in no hurry to close."

" February 4, 1971. "Quackenbush acquisition speeded up."

" June 3, 1971. "Efforts to save store making progress."

" August 19, 1971. "Quackenbush work to begin next week."

Eugene Register-Guard. January 14, 1971. "Lane County relics gain champions."

" August 9, 1971. "Quackenbush's to be almost same. "

" August 9, 1971. "Too good to go."

" November 6, 1971. "City's tie with past cited in ceremony."

" September 28, 1971. "Mrs. Arthur Quackenbush dies at 83."

" September 28, 1972. "Much admired woman."

Oregon Daily Emerald. October 29, 1973. "If you can't find it here, try Quackenbush's."

Eugene Register-Guard. December 25, 1975. "Old store receives reprieve."

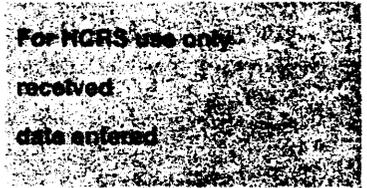
" December 17, 1980. "Quackenbush's Quitting Business."

INTERVIEWS

Charles Van Duyn (nephew of Arthur and Helen Quackenbush), 1995 Potter, Eugene, Oregon.

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Page 1

Quackenbush Hardware Store occupies an L-shaped parcel in the westerly half of the northeast quarter of Block 353 in the City of Eugene, Lane County, Oregon and is more particularly described as follows. Beginning at the point of intersection of the south boundary of East Broadway (9th Avenue East) and the east boundary of the north-south alley bisecting Block 353 in the City of Eugene, thence south along the east boundary of said alley 160', thence east along the north boundary of the east-west alley bisecting said Block 80', thence north 38', more or less, thence east 20', thence north 122 feet, more or less, to the south boundary of East Broadway, thence east along said boundary 60' to the point of beginning.

122
1925

EUGENE, ORE. (183)

12

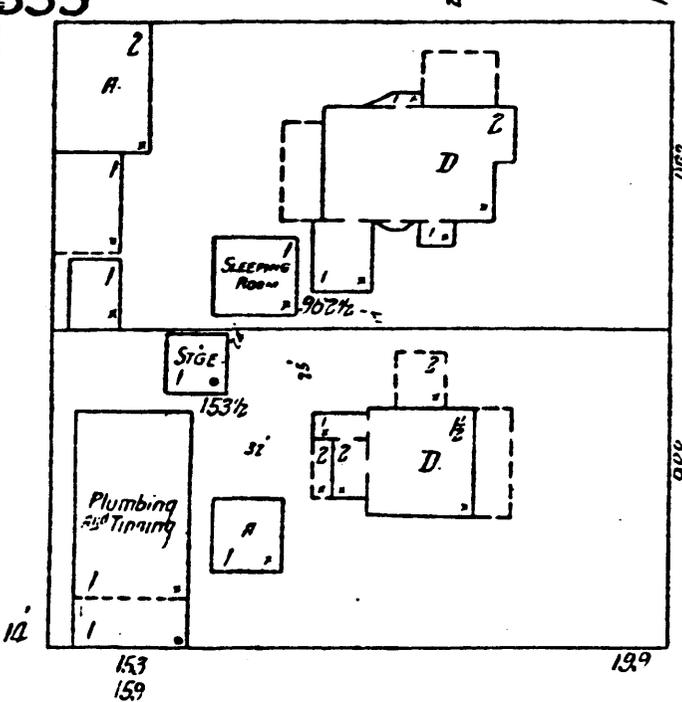
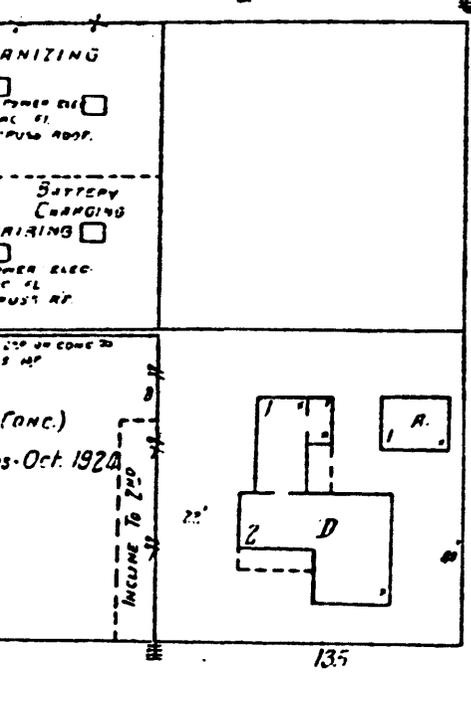
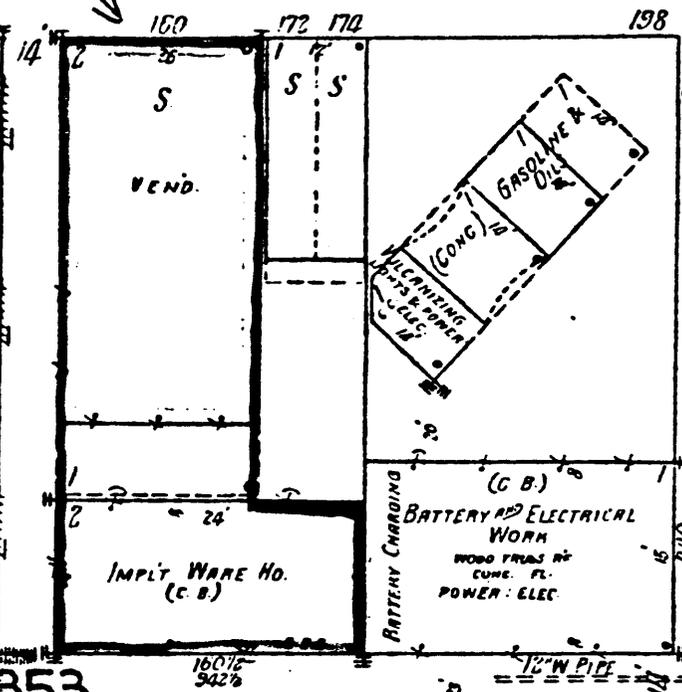
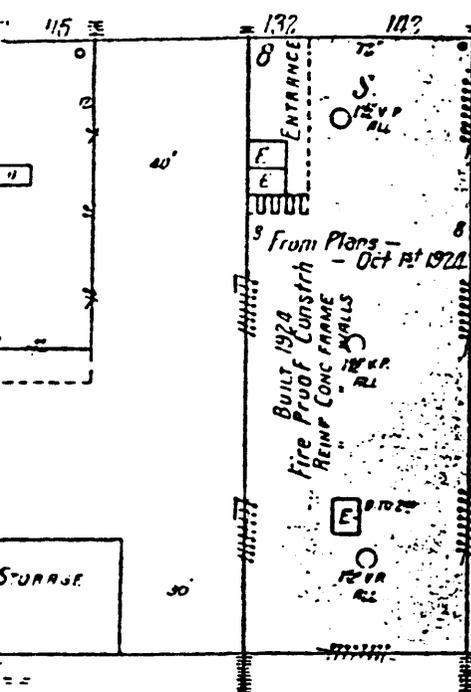
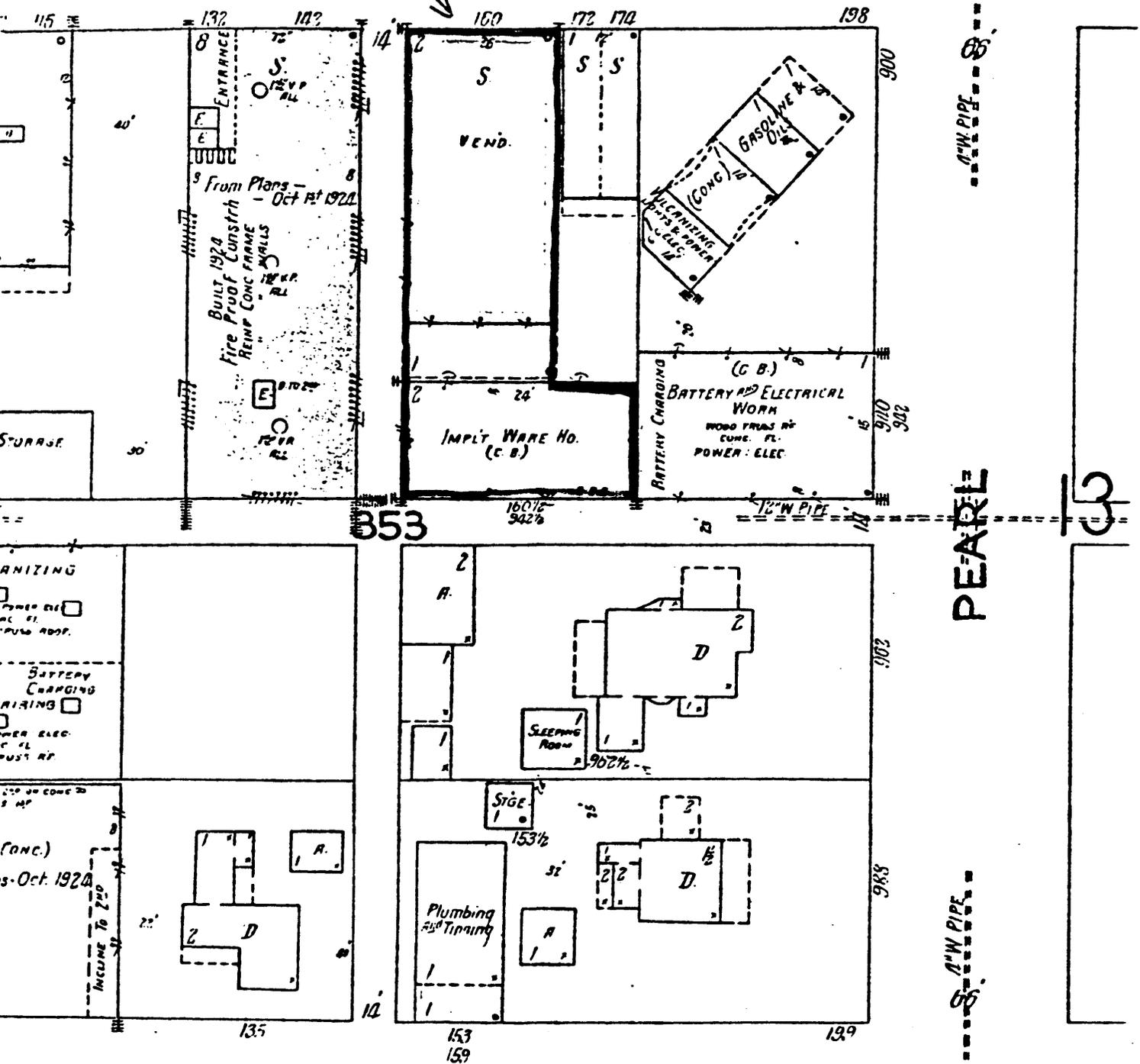
9TH AV. E.

1" W PIPE

1" W PIPE

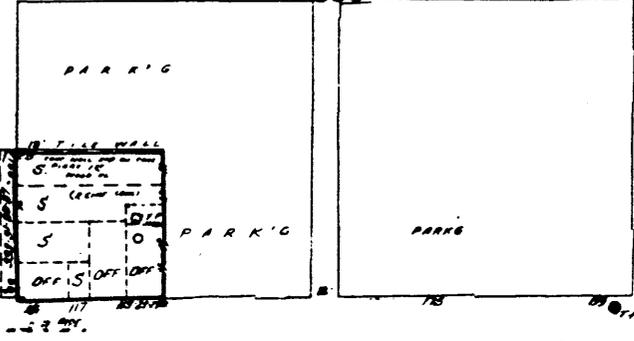
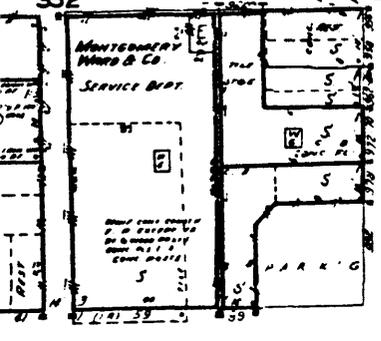
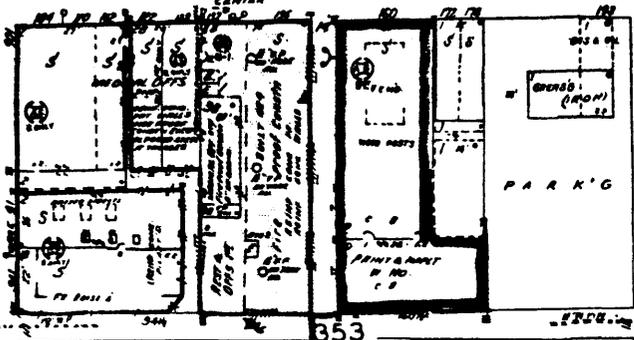
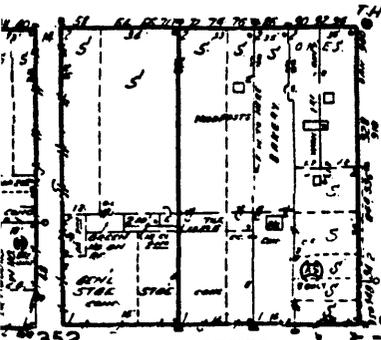
PEAKLE

1" W PIPE



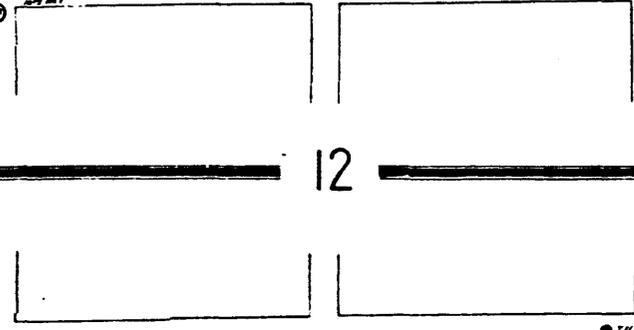
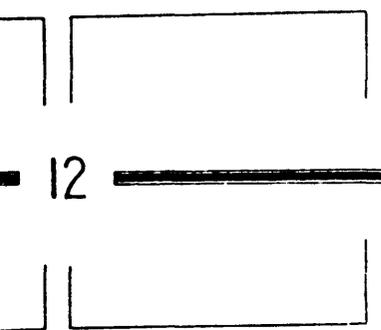
SANBORN MAP, 1968

7TH BROADWAY E. BROADWAY



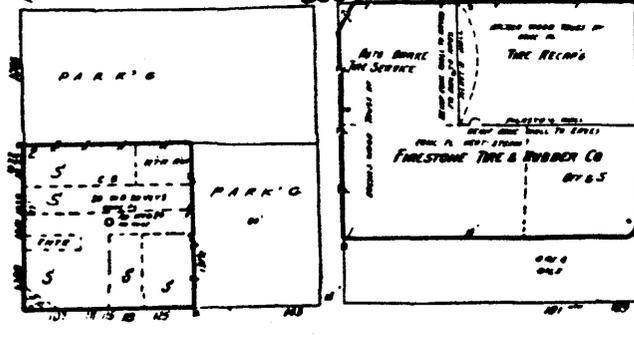
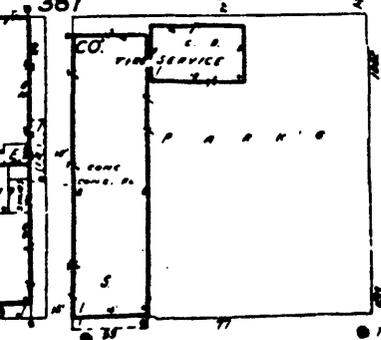
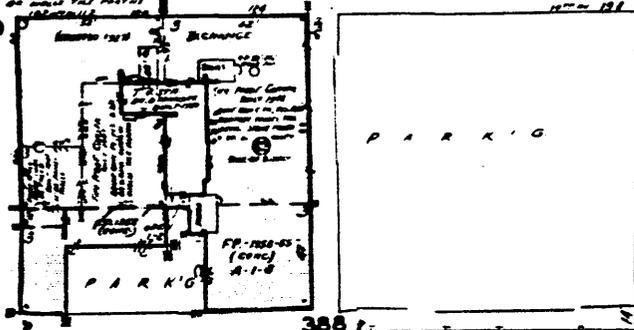
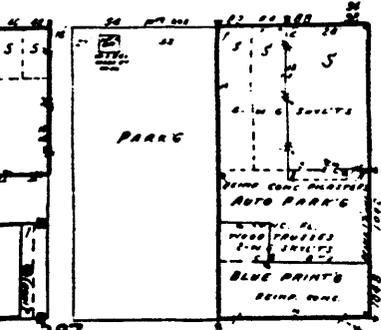
10TH AV. E.

10TH AV. E.



10TH AV. E.

10TH AV. E.



11TH AV. F

11TH AV. F



PEARL

PEARL