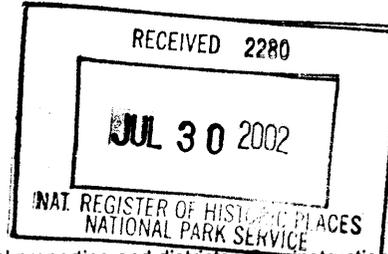


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



1013

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" in the appropriate box 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 Pucker Street Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number bounded by 13th St., 9th Ave., 20th Street, and south side 8th Ave. N/A not for publication

city or town Marion N/A vicinity

state Iowa code IA county Linn code 113 zip code 52302

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).

Donald G. Sirke
Signature of certifying official/Title

July 25, 2002
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
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

9.14.02

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
50	29	buildings
		sites
3	0	structures
2	0	objects
55	29	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)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling/residence

DOMESTIC/secondary structure

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling/residence

DOMESTIC/secondary structure

DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN/Italianate

LATE VICTORIAN/Queen Anne

LATE 19th AND 20th CENTURY AM. MOVEMENTS

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE/Limestone

walls WOOD/Weatherboard

roof ASPHALT

other _____

Narrative Description

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

Pucker Street Historic District
Name of Property

Linn County, Iowa
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes 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" in all the boxes 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.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical 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):

- 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 # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

c. 1850-1940

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Dieman, Charles A.

Pyle, Glenn O.

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property _____ 13 acres _____

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	[1][5]	[6][1][6][2][7][0]	[4][6][5][4][2][5][0]	2	[1][5]	[6][1][6][2][7][0]	[4][6][5][4][3][8][7]
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
3	[1][5]	[6][1][6][7][0][2]	[4][6][5][4][3][8][7]	4	[1][5]	[6][1][6][7][0][2]	[4][6][5][4][2][5][0]
						[] See continuation sheet	

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 _____ Leah D. Rogers/Consultant _____

organization _____ Tallgrass Historians L.C. _____ date _____ July 15, 2002 _____

street & number _____ 2460 S. Riverside Drive _____ telephone _____ 319-354-6722 _____

city or town _____ Iowa City _____ state _____ IA _____ zip code _____ 52242 _____

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the complete 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 continuation sheet _____

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 ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetPucker Street Historic District
Linn County, IASection number 7 Page 1**Narrative Description**

The Pucker Street Historic District is located in the City of Marion, Linn County, Iowa. It is a rectangular district that encompasses the north and south sides of 8th Avenue and the south side of 9th Avenue between 13th and 20th streets and includes 46 primary buildings, 39 (85%) of which are contributing and seven (15%) non-contributing (Figures 1-2, Pages 32-33). In addition, are 13 contributing secondary buildings (early twentieth century garages and carriage house/horse barns), three contributing structures (retaining walls); and two contributing objects (mounting blocks), with 20 non-contributing secondary buildings (modern detached garages). Total property count, including all buildings, structures, and objects is 55 contributing versus 29 non-contributing (see Figure 2, Page 33).

Historically, the “gateway” into this residential district was from 13th Street heading east along 8th Avenue where the earliest homes were built for the city’s elite and where the most impressive homes still stand. This neighborhood was called “Pucker Street,” reportedly for the decidedly superior attitude of some of its early residents. This tree-lined avenue was marked by a street originally paved in the early 1900s with asphalt because the ladies along “Pucker Street” did not want a noisy brick pavement to disturb the peace of their neighborhood. Other enhancements through the years included retaining walls, sidewalks, and mounting blocks. The houses on the north side of 8th Avenue are set back farther on their lots than those on the south side of 8th Avenue primarily because of the restrictions to lot depth on the south side of 8th Avenue from the commercial and other residential development fronting 7th Avenue. The District also includes the residential properties along the side streets (13th and 14th streets) and the properties along the south side of 9th Avenue because these properties reflect the full development of the Pucker Street residential neighborhood and include properties that were built by and for the descendants of the first residents along 8th Avenue. In addition, two properties that originally fronted 8th Avenue were subsequently moved to the side and parallel streets to make room for new additions along 8th Avenue. All of this development occurred during the period of significance for this District, which extends from c.1850 to 1940.

The Pucker Street Historic District is one block smaller than the historic neighborhood boundaries because of a loss of integrity within the blocks between 12th and 13th streets. The loss of the historic Congregational Church, which sat on the northwest corner of 13th Street and 8th Avenue, and its replacement with modern buildings and a large parking lot, was too much of an impact to the historic look at this end of the neighborhood to be included within the Historic District boundary. Furthermore, both the Presbyterian Church and the Methodist Church on the corner of 12th Street and 8th Avenue are individually eligible, with the Presbyterian Church already listed in the National Register. Thus, their inclusion in the Historic District boundary is not critical.

Property Types

Property types within the defined district are residential properties, primarily built as single-family dwellings, with many later converted to multi-family dwellings. There was a later property added to the district that was built as a multi-family residence: a 1950s duplex. In addition are secondary support buildings, primarily consisting of carriage houses and barns and automobile garages, including both early to mid-twentieth century and modern garages. Other property types include the enhancements related to this neighborhood’s development including stone and concrete retaining walls, concrete sidewalks, mounting blocks, and street pavement and gutters. It is known that 8th Avenue within this neighborhood was paved with asphalt in the early 1900s instead of brick.

The significance of these properties lies in their association with, and representation of, the historical development of the Pucker Street neighborhood during the period of significance from the c.1850-1940. While there has been some infill and replacement after 1940, the neighborhood was fully developed historically and residentially by World War II. After 1940, the nature of this neighborhood began to change from being a wealthy upper class neighborhood to being more of a middle and working class neighborhood. The rise of rental properties and the conversion of older large homes into multiple apartments in the mid-twentieth century reflected the changing nature of the neighborhood. Only in recent years are some of the older

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Continuation SheetPucker Street Historic District
Linn County, IASection number 7 Page 2

properties being converted back into single-family homes. As noted above, the period of significance for properties associated with the historical and architectural development of the Pucker Street neighborhood would be from the c.1850 up to 1940. It was during this period that the first residents, who were the prominent merchants, lawyers, doctors, and politicians, built their large, impressive dwellings along 8th Avenue and adjacent streets. There were three boom periods of construction with the first mini-boom being in the 1850s-1860s followed by the major boom in the 1880s-1890s and capped by the final infill construction and remodeling boom of the 1910s-1930s. A notable number of the later construction in the late nineteenth to early twentieth centuries was accomplished by the second generation of the original settlers of this neighborhood.

For properties associated with the historical development of the Pucker Street neighborhood, integrity of setting, location, association, design, materials, and feeling are of most importance. Properties that were moved within the Pucker Street neighborhood were still considered contributing or potentially individually eligible if they were moved to a similar setting and maintained their association with the Pucker Street residential development.

Properties eligible as contributing buildings or structures to the Pucker Street Historic District should most importantly still be able to convey a sense of time and place. For a building to be considered contributing to this district, it would be desirable to retain as much as possible of its original material and design elements; however, some modifications may be significant components of the building's evolution if the modifications occurred within the period of significance and reflected changing developments in the tastes and styles of the day. Siding replacement has been the most common alteration in more recent years. The type of replacement siding and its approximation of the original siding were considered in the evaluation of a property as well as whether the original siding remains intact underneath the new siding. Reversibility of siding replacement and other more recent changes was also a factor in evaluating the integrity of properties within the district.

Building Typology

The building stock within the Pucker Street Historic District reflects several basic architectural types that reflect the changing architectural styles and neighborhood tastes through the years. These types are first defined by their basic form and roof configuration and then by their material and stylistic influence. The representative properties within the district for each of these types are listed after the type description.

Type I – Gabled Cottage

This type represents some of the earliest potential building types in Marion. This type could have been built in frame or masonry and is one to one-and-one-half stories in height and having either a front or side-gabled roof orientation. Such small gabled cottages were often among the pioneer building stock of any community, including that of Marion. Within the Pucker Street District, however, there is only one example of this building type, the Worrall/Listenwalter House at 855 14th Street. This house was moved from its original location within the district on 8th Avenue to its current location at 14th Street, also within the district. The house was moved in 1909 within the period of significance for the district.

Examples of Type I in District:

Worrall/Listenwalter House 855 14th Street built c.1861 along 8th Avenue and moved in 1909 to 14th Street

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Pucker Street Historic District
Linn County, IA

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Photograph of Worrall/Listenwalter House/Type I Example



Type II – Gable-Front-and-Wing

This type represents a common vernacular house type in most Iowa communities and rural areas. It had its roots in the Greek Revival and Gothic Revival styles of architecture but can exhibit little stylistic influence in its vernacular expression or can incorporate components from several styles, such as Italianate, Queen Anne, Stick, Greek Revival, and Gothic Revival styles in its mid- to late nineteenth century examples. Early twentieth century examples often reflect the transition from Late Victorian to Revival styles of architecture, with Colonial Revival porch details a common addition. This type of building can be of masonry or frame construction, is one to two-stories in height, and is defined by the form of two perpendicular gabled eaves joined in an L-shape or T-shape ground plan. The pitch of the gabled roof is moderate to steep. Stylistic details are generally limited to porch posts and trim, window surrounds, and bay windows, if present at all. In the Pucker Street Historic District, the gable-front-and-wing houses are generally two stories in height, have an L-shaped ground plan, and exhibit Italianate, Queen Anne, Stick, and one example of Gothic Revival stylistic details. The latter was the original design of the Redman Stephens House at 1515 9th Avenue, which was moved and later altered, removing some of its original Gothic Revival details, although it is reported that the original vertical board siding is still intact underneath the cover-up siding. The original battens appear to have been removed. Most of the examples of the gable-front-and-wing in the Pucker Street District are of frame construction, with one of brick construction, and date from the 1850s to c.1900 in construction.

Examples of Type II in District:

Daniels House (brick)	1308 8 th Avenue	built in 1853	(Italianate influence originally/Queen Anne remodel)
Stephens House (frame)	1515 9 th Avenue	built in 1861	(Gothic Revival influence originally)
Congregational Parsonage (frame)	1595 8 th Avenue	built in 1876	(Italianate influence)

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Section number 7 Page 4

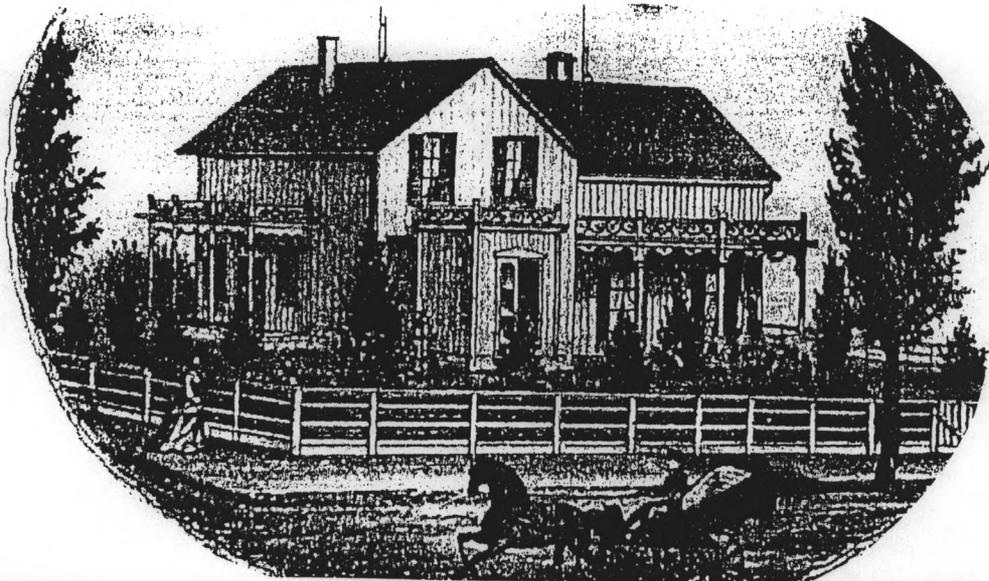
Pucker Street Historic District
Linn County, IA

Twogood House (frame)	1440 8 th Avenue	built in 1877	(Stick style influence)
Lillis House (frame)	1985 8 th Avenue	built in 1894	(Queen Anne influence)
Herrick House (frame)	1695 8 th Avenue	built in 1882	(Queen Anne influence)
D. Smith House (frame)	1623 9 th Avenue	built c.1900	(Queen Anne/Colonial Revival influence)

Daniels House as Originally Built



Illustration of Stephens House as Originally Built



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Pucker Street Historic District
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Photograph of Congregational Parsonage/Type II



Type IIIa – Two-story square/rectangle (1850s-1860s and 1880s-1900s)

Type III, in general, refers to buildings that are square or rectangular in plan and have a hipped, truncated hipped, or mansard roof configuration. They can be one- to two stories in height or more and of frame or masonry construction. However, in the Pucker Street Historic District, only two-story examples are present, with two distinct subtypes reflecting different stylistic influences through time. The first subtype includes houses constructed between the early 1850s and 1910 within the District that were influenced by Late Victorian and Revival styles of architecture including the Italianate, Second Empire, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival styles. The latter is often in combination with lingering Queen Anne influence, with an otherwise Queen Anne-inspired house having a Colonial Revival style porch [McAlester and McAlester (1998) refer to this as the “Free Classic” subtype of the Queen Anne style of architecture]. In the Pucker Street District, Type IIIa buildings include both high-style examples (such as the Queen Anne-styled J.S. Alexander House at 1375 8th Avenue and the Second Empire-styled Mentzer House at 1325 8th Avenue) as well as more vernacular expressions of this type with one or more stylistic influences exhibited in porch, window, or siding details. Within the District, there are two distinct periods of construction for this subtype: the 1850s-1860s and the 1880s-1910, with the earlier period strongly influenced by the Italianate style of architecture and the later period primarily reflecting the influence of the Queen Anne style.

Examples of Type IIIa in District:

Carson House (frame)	1414 8 th Avenue	built in 1851-52	(Italianate influence)
Hubbard House (brick)	1525 8 th Avenue	built in 1861	(Italianate)
Cobban House (brick)	1425 8 th Avenue	built in 1866	(Italianate original/Queen Anne remodel)
Latham House (brick)	1580 8 th Avenue	built in 1866	(Italianate)

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Cardell House (brick)	1649 8 th Avenue	built in 1866	(Italianate)
Lane House (brick)	1776 8 th Avenue	built in 1868	(Italianate)
Mentzer House (brick)	1325 8 th Avenue	built c. 1874	(Second Empire style)
Patterson House (frame)	1725 8 th Avenue	built in 1883	(Italianate)
Collar House (frame)	1567 8 th Avenue	built in 1883	(Italianate influence original)
Elliott House (frame)	1820 8 th Avenue	built in 1887	(Italianate original/Colonial Revival remodel)
Nye House (frame)	1920 8 th Avenue	built in 1888	(Queen Anne)
Bryant House (frame)	1990 8 th Avenue	built in 1888	(Queen Anne influence)
J. Alexander House (brick/frame)	1375 8 th Avenue	built in 1891	(Queen Anne style)
Davis House (frame)	1755 8 th Avenue	built in 1894	(Queen Anne)
Lillis House (frame)	1985 8 th Avenue	built in 1894	(Queen Anne influence)
Draper House (frame)	897 13 th Street	built in 1895	(Queen Anne influence)
Voris House (frame)	853 13 th Street	built in 1897	(Queen Anne/Colonial Revival)
Burchell House (frame)	1925 8 th Avenue	built in 1899	(Queen Anne influence)
C.N. Owen House (frame)	1539 8 th Avenue	built in 1902	(Queen Anne/Colonial Revival influence)
Marshall House (frame)	1825 8 th Avenue	built in 1908	(Queen Anne influence)
E. Pyle House (frame)	895 14 th Street	built in 1910	(Queen Anne/Colonial Revival)
J.S. Ovington House (frame)	1700 8 th Avenue	built in 1902	(Free Classic Queen Anne original/Colonial Revival remodel)

Photograph of Hubbard House/Type IIIa



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Photograph of Cobban House/Type IIIa



Photograph of Voris House/Type IIIa



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Photograph of Cardell House/Type IIIa



Photograph of Latham House/Type IIIa



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c.1915 Photograph of J. Alexander House, with Mentzer House in background/both Type IIIa
(Source: Patterson c.1915)



C.N. Owen House/Type IIIa



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**Pucker Street Historic District
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Type IIIb - Foursquare

The second subtype under Type III, labeled herein as Type IIIb, consists of two-story, square-plan houses influenced by the early twentieth century Prairie School, Craftsman, and Revival styles of architecture. The vernacular expression of this type is commonly termed the "foursquare." While overlapping in time with the later period of Type IIIa houses in the District, Type IIIb houses are influenced by decidedly different architectural styles.

Examples of Type IIIb in District:

T.R. Alexander House	1876 8 th Avenue	built in 1899	(Prairie School-influenced foursquare)
Bowman House	1372 8 th Avenue	built in 1909	(Prairie School/Craftsman)
R.D. Smith House	1625 9 th Avenue	built in c.1913	(Colonial Revival foursquare)
Briggs House	1875 9 th Avenue	remodeled in 1947	(foursquare; remodeled carriage barn)

c. 1915 Photograph of Bowman House/Type IIIb
(Patterson c.1915)



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**Pucker Street Historic District
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Type IV - Bungalow

This type represents a popular modest-sized home of the early twentieth century influenced by the Craftsman style of architecture. In the District, the examples include both side and front-gabled one to one-and-one-half story bungalows, with the side-gabled form more prevalent. Examples also include brick, frame, and stuccoed bungalows, with stucco being the more prevalent exterior treatment. Several of the bungalows in the District were built by Glenn Pyle of the Pyle Lumber Company including two of his own homes—the first at 896 14th Street and the second at 1540 8th Avenue. The third bungalow built by Pyle was the Oxley House at 880 14th Street. These were likely catalog or pattern book designs executed by Pyle, although his own home is a more elaborate expression of this type in the District and may reflect his own architectural design input.

Examples of Type IV in District:

G. Dixon House	890 18 th Street	built in 1915	(side-gabled bungalow)
Glenn Pyle House (1st)	896 14 th Street	built in 1917	(stuccoed side-gabled bungalow)
R. Oxley House	880 14 th Street	built in 1922	(side-gabled bungalow, stucco under vinyl siding)
Fernow House	845 14 th Street	built in 1923	(stuccoed front-gabled bungalow)
Glenn Pyle House (2 nd)	1540 8 th Avenue	built in 1924	(Craftsman bungalow, stuccoed)
Mitchell House	1680 8 th Avenue	built in 1924	(brick side-gabled bungalow)

Photograph of First Glenn Pyle House/Type IV



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Photograph of Dixon House/Type IV



Type V – Pattern Book/Revival Cottage

This type represents another modest-sized type of housing built primarily in the early to mid-twentieth century, with examples in the District largely influenced by the popular Revival styles of the day, particularly the Colonial Revival style, with one early transition example retaining Late Victorian details from the Queen Anne style in combination with Revival style components. This type reflects the use of catalog or pattern book designs for these modest-sized homes. No examples of actual catalog house kits are known in the District but these could be present. All of the examples in the District are of frame construction and generally one-and-one-half to two stories in height. Roofline configurations include gambrel roofs (Dutch Colonial) and broad side-gabled. One example is a duplex that was built in 1957 and is of a “Neocolonial” design, reflecting a late expression of an earlier Colonial design.

Examples of Type V in District:

L.P. Owen House	1875 8 th Avenue	built in 1893	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival cottage
Prior House	1600 8 th Avenue	built in 1922	Dutch Colonial cottage
Duplex	1790/92 8 th Avenue	built in 1957	Neocolonial

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Pucker Street Historic District
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Photograph of L.P. Owen House/Type V



Type VI – One-story low-pitched gable or hip

This type represents later additions to the District and includes Ranch style houses as well as low-pitched front gabled cottages. In the District, this type is built of frame, is one-story in height, and horizontal in emphasis. The roofline is either a low-pitched hip or a low-pitched gabled roof. This type dates from the post-1940 era of construction in the District, and would be non-contributing as a result because it represents more modern infill after the period of significance for the District.

Examples of Type VI in District:

Dr. Young House	1355 8 th Avenue	built in 1955	low-pitched front-gabled cottage
Unknown House	1905 9 th Avenue	built in 1956	low-pitched hipped cottage (Ranch influence)
Rose House	1560 8 th Avenue	built in 1962	low-pitched hipped cottage (Ranch influence)

Type VII – Other modern

This type represents the most modern addition to the District and is a modern type most closely resembling a split-foyer house form. This particular example was built in 1968 and has since been converted into apartments.

Example of Type VII in District:

Pelley House	880 20 th Street	built in 1968	two-story, side-gabled frame
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**Pucker Street Historic District
Linn County, IA**

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Building Descriptions

Table 1 presents a summary list of the Pucker Street Historic District properties by address. Table 2 presents a listing of these same properties by date of construction also noting architectural style or influence. Table 3 presents a listing of all the properties, including primary and secondary buildings and structures, within the Pucker Street Historic District and their status as either contributing or non-contributing status to the District. Finally, Table 4 presents a summary of the present condition of each primary building within the District providing the basic data utilized in the determination of contributing versus non-contributing status.

Within the proposed Pucker Street Historic District, there are 46 primary buildings, 39 (85%) of which are contributing and seven (15%) non-contributing. In addition, are 13 contributing secondary buildings (early twentieth century garages and carriage house/horse barns), three contributing structures (retaining walls); and two contributing objects (mounting blocks), with 20 non-contributing secondary buildings (modern detached garages). Total property count, including all buildings, structures, and objects is 55 contributing versus 29 non-contributing. In addition to the district nomination, three of the individual properties contributing to the district are being nominated to the National Register as individual buildings. These include the Bowman House (1372 8th Avenue), the second Glenn Pyle House (1540 8th Avenue), and the Lane House (1776 8th Avenue).

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Pucker Street Historic District
Linn County, IA

Table 1. List of Properties in Pucker Street Historic District by Address

Property Address	Historic Name of Building	Date of Construction	Architect/Builder
1308 8 th Avenue	Preston Daniel's House	1853	
1325 8 th Avenue	B.F. Mentzer House	c.1874	John Mentzer?
1355 8 th Avenue	Dr. Young House	1955	
1372 8 th Avenue	James W. Bowman House	1909	Charles Dieman
1375 8 th Avenue	J. S. Alexander House	1891	Alexander Lumber Company
1414 8 th Avenue	Joseph Carson House	1851-52	Joseph Carson
1425 8 th Avenue	G.A. Cobban House	1866	
1440 8 th Avenue	Wm. S. Twogood House	1877	
1525 8 th Avenue	N.M. Hubbard House	1861	
1539 8 th Avenue	Carl N. Owen House	1902	Dieman & Fiske
1540 8 th Avenue	Glenn O. Pyle House #2	1924	Glenn O. Pyle
1560 8 th Avenue	Rose House	1962	
1567 8 th Avenue	Wm. J. Collar House	1883	
1580 8 th Avenue	Judge Latham House	1866	
1595 8 th Avenue	Congregational Church Parsonage	1876	
1600 8 th Avenue	L.F. Prior House	1922	
1649 8 th Avenue	W.B. Cardell House	1866	
1680 8 th Avenue	Clara Mitchell House	1924	
1695 8 th Avenue	Herrick House	1882	George Herrick was a carpenter
1700 8 th Avenue	J.S. Ovington House	1902 (remodel 1937)	W.S. Martin Contractor
1725 8 th Avenue	J.W. Patterson House	1883	
1755 8 th Avenue	T.J. Davis House	1894	Davis Lumberyard
1776 8 th Avenue	Samuel M. Lane House	1868	
1790/92 8 th Ave.	Duplex	1957	
1820 8 th Avenue	Johnston Elliott Jr. House	1887	
1825 8 th Avenue	Marshall House	1908	
1875 8 th Avenue	L.P. Owen House	1893	
1876 8 th Avenue	T.R. Alexander House	1899	
1920 8 th Avenue	Charles L. Nye House	1888	
1925 8 th Avenue	Dr. F. Burchell House	1899	
1985 8 th Avenue	Lowell Lillis House	1894	
1990 8 th Avenue	Wm. C. Bryant House	1888	
1515 9 th Avenue	Redman Stephens House	1861 (moved 1910)	
1623 9 th Avenue	D. Smith House	c.1900	
1625 9 th Avenue	Redmond D. Smith House	c.1913	
1875 9 th Avenue	Briggs House	1947	
1905 9 th Avenue	Unknown House	1956	
853 13 th Street	David Voris House	1897	
897 13 th Street	Jim Draper House	1895	
845 14 th Street	Carrie Fernow House	1923	
855 14 th Street	Worrall/Listenwalter	c.1861 moved 1909	
880 14 th Street	R. Oxley House	1922	Glenn O. Pyle
895 14 th Street	Edgar Pyle House	1910	Pyle Lumber Company
896 14 th Street	Glenn Pyle House #1	1917	Glenn O. Pyle
890 18 th Street	George Dixon House	1915	George Dixon
880 20 th Street	Arlo Pelley House	1968	

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Table 2. List of Properties in Pucker Street Historic District by Date of Construction

Year Built	Address	Style/Type of Architecture	Historic Name of Property
1851-52	1414 8 th Avenue	Italianate	Carson House
1853	1308 8 th Avenue	Italianate (original)/Queen Anne (remodel)	Preston Daniels House
1861	1525 8 th Avenue	Italianate	N.M. Hubbard House
1861	855 14 th Street	Side-gabled cottage/ some Stick influence	Worral/Listenwalter House
1861	1515 9 th Avenue	Carpenter Gothic (original)	Redman Stephens House
1866	1580 8 th Avenue	Italianate	Judge Latham House
1866	1425 8 th Avenue	Italianate (original); Queen Anne (remodel)	G.A. Cobban House
1866	1649 8 th Avenue	Italianate	W.B. Cardell House
1868	1776 8 th Avenue	Italianate	Samuel M. Lane House
1874	1325 8 th Avenue	Second Empire	B.F. Mentzer House
1876	1595 8 th Avenue	Gabled-front-and-wing	Congregational Church Parsonage
1877	1440 8 th Avenue	Stick (original)	Wm. S. Twogood House
1882	1695 8 th Avenue	Queen Anne	George Herrick House
1883	1725 8 th Avenue	Italianate	J.W. Patterson House
1883	1567 8 th Avenue	Italianate (original)	Wm. J. Collar House
1887	1820 8 th Avenue	Original unknown/Revival (remodel)	Elliott House
1888	1990 8 th Avenue	Queen Anne	Wm. C. Bryant House
1888	1920 8 th Avenue	Queen Anne	Charles L. Nye House
1891	1375 8 th Avenue	Queen Anne	J.S. Alexander House
1893	1875 8 th Avenue	Queen Anne/Revival	L.P. Owen House
1894	1755 8 th Avenue	Queen Anne	T.J. Davis House
1894	1985 8 th Avenue	Queen Anne	Lowell Lillis House
1895	897 13 th Street	Queen Anne	Jim Draper House
1897	853 13 th Street	Queen Anne	David Voris House
1899	1925 8 th Avenue	Queen Anne	Dr. Burchell House
1899	1876 8 th Avenue	Prairie School/Foursquare	T.R. Alexander House
c.1900	1623 9 th Avenue	Queen Anne/Revival	D. Smith House
1902	1700 8 th Avenue	Queen Anne (original)/Neocolonial (remodel)	J.S. Ovington House
1902	1539 8 th Avenue	Queen Anne/Revival	Carl N. Owen House
1908	1825 8 th Avenue	Queen Anne	Marshall House
1909	1372 8 th Avenue	Prairie/Craftsman	James Bowman House
1910	895 14 th Street	Prairie/Revival	Edgar Pyle House
c.1913	1625 9 th Avenue	Foursquare/Revival	R.D. Smith House
1915	890 18 th Street	Craftsman/Bungalow	George Dixon House
1917	896 14 th Street	Craftsman/Bungalow	1 st Glenn Pyle House
1922	880 14 th Street	Craftsman/Bungalow	R. Oxley House
1922	1600 8 th Avenue	Dutch Colonial	L.F. Prior House
1923	845 14 th Street	Craftsman/Bungalow	Fernow House
1924	1540 8 th Avenue	Craftsman/Bungalow	2 nd Glenn Pyle House
1924	1680 8 th Avenue	Craftsman/Bungalow	Clara Mitchell House
1947	1875 9 th Avenue	Foursquare	Briggs House
1955	1355 8 th Avenue	Modern front-gabled cottage	Dr. Young House
1956	1905 9 th Avenue	Ranch	Unknown House
1957	1790-92 8 th Ave.	Neocolonial	Duplex
1962	1560 8 th Avenue	Ranch	Rose House
1968	880 20 th Street	Modern side-gable	Arlo Pelley House

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Table 3. Evaluation of Properties in Pucker Street Historic District.

Property Address	Historic Name of Primary Building	Contributing to District	Secondary Contributing (C) or Non-Contributing (NC)
1308 8 th Avenue	Daniels House	Yes	None
1325 8 th Avenue	Mentzer House	Yes	19 th c. Carriage House -C; barber shop -NC
1355 8 th Avenue	Young House	No	None
1372 8 th Avenue	Bowman House	Yes	c.1920 Garage -C
1375 8 th Avenue	Alexander House	Yes	c.1928 Garage - C; mounting block --C
1414 8 th Avenue	Carson House	Yes	c.1930 Garage -C
1425 8 th Avenue	Cobban House	Yes	None
1440 8 th Avenue	Wm. Twogood House	Yes	1990 Garage -NC; Mounting Block -C
1525 8 th Avenue	Hubbard House	Yes	2001 Garage -NC
1539 8 th Avenue	C.N. Owen House	Yes	1973 Garage -NC
1540 8 th Avenue	Glenn Pyle House #2	Yes	None
1560 8 th Avenue	Rose House	No	None
1567 8 th Avenue	Collar House	No	1978 Garage -NC
1580 8 th Avenue	Judge Latham House	Yes	1988 Garage -NC
1595 8 th Avenue	Congregational Parsonage	Yes	None
1600 8 th Avenue	L.F. Prior House	Yes	1966 Garage -NC; 1920s Retaining Wall -C
1649 8 th Avenue	Cardell House	Yes	1999 Garage -NC
1680 8 th Avenue	Clara Mitchell House	Yes	1990s Garage -NC; 1920s Retaining Wall -C
1695 8 th Avenue	Herrick House	Yes	c.1930 Garage -C
1700 8 th Avenue	J.S. Ovington House	Yes	c.1937 Garage -C; 1937 Retaining Wall -C
1725 8 th Avenue	Patterson House	Yes	c.1930 Garage -C
1755 8 th Avenue	T.J. Davis House	Yes	old barn converted to garage -C
1776 8 th Avenue	Lane House	Yes	Early 20 th c. Garage - C; 1992 Garage -NC
1790/92 8 th Ave.	Duplex	No	c.1960 Garage -NC
1820 8 th Avenue	Johnston Elliott Jr. House	Yes	None
1825 8 th Avenue	Marshall House	Yes	None
1875 8 th Avenue	L.P. Owen House	Yes	1989 Garage -NC
1876 8 th Avenue	T.R. Alexander House	Yes	1948 Garage -NC; c.1930 garage/shed -C
1920 8 th Avenue	Nye House	Yes	c.1950 Garage -NC
1925 8 th Avenue	Dr. Burchell House	Yes	c.1940 Garage -C
1985 8 th Avenue	Lowell Lillis House	Yes	old barn converted to garage -C
1990 8 th Avenue	Wm. C. Bryant House	Yes	None
1515 9 th Avenue	Redman Stephens House	Yes	1962 Garage -NC
1623 9 th Avenue	Darwin Smith House	Yes	None
1625 9 th Avenue	R.D. Smith House	Yes	1972 Garage -NC
1875 9 th Avenue	Charles Briggs House	No	1947 Garage -NC
1905 9 th Avenue	Unknown House	No	None
853 13 th Street	Voris House	Yes	1950 Garage -NC
897 13 th Street	Draper House	Yes	1890s Horse Barn -C
845 14 th Street	Carrie Fernow House	Yes	None
855 14 th Street	Worral/Seaton House	Yes	None
880 14 th Street	R. Oxley House	Yes	None
895 14 th Street	Edgar Pyle House	Yes	1974 Garage -NC
896 14 th Street	Glenn Pyle House #2	Yes	1988 Garage -NC
890 18 th Street	George Dixon House	Yes	None
880 20 th Street	Arlo Pelley House	No	None

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Table 4. Integrity Assessment of Primary Buildings in Pucker Street Historic District.

Address/Historic Name	Contributing or Non-Contributing	Integrity Assessment
1308 8 th Avenue/Daniels House	Contributing	Historically significant. Marginal integrity; retains sufficient historic look.
1325 8 th Avenue/Mentzer House	Contributing	Wrap-around porch replaced with 1920s-30s porch hood; some windows replaced, but generally good integrity.
1355 8 th Avenue/Young House	Non-Contributing	House added after District's period of significance. Built on part of front yard lot of Mentzer House.
1372 8 th Avenue/Bowman House	Contributing	Excellent integrity; no discernible alterations.
1375 8 th Avenue/J. Alexander Hs.	Contributing	Lost wrap-around porch but otherwise very good integrity.
1414 8 th Avenue/Carson House	Contributing	Metal siding (narrow) may cover original siding and surrounds; retains front entry with sidelights & transom; cupola/vent was on house in early 20 th c.; Revival-style porch added to front. Marginal, but presents sufficient historic look.
1425 8 th Avenue/Cobban House	Contributing	Remodeled in 1890s-early 1900s, but this is an interesting, stylish update within District's period of significance
1440 8 th Avenue/Twogood House	Contributing	Vinyl siding (narrow); tower rebuilt but not a reconstruction of original; early 20 th c. porch addition and later enclosure; upper windows and surrounds are original; front bay window replaced in early 20 th c. Marginal, but presents sufficient historic look.
1525 8 th Avenue/Hubbard House	Contributing	Original cupola removed; front porch removed; otherwise good integrity.
1539 8 th Avenue/C.N. Owen House	Contributing	Porch is reconstruction very close to original; overall good integrity.
1540 8 th Avenue/G. Pyle House #2	Contributing	Good integrity; stuccoed bungalow retains most original windows and Craftsman details. Some reconstruction but overall good integrity. Notable original interior.
1560 8 th Avenue/Rose House	Non-contributing	House built in 1962 after period of significance.
1567 8 th Avenue/Collar House	Non-contributing	Fire in 1990 resulted in dramatic roofline alteration from low-pitch hip to front gabled; wide replacement siding; porch posts replaced with modern Queen Anne types. Originally Italianate.
1580 8 th Avenue/Latham House	Contributing	Good integrity. Original brackets, porch hood, front door, most windows, and shutters. Front first-floor window appears to be 20 th c.
1595 8 th Avenue/ Congregational Parsonage	Contributing	Original porch removed and replaced with 1930s porch hood; otherwise good integrity.
1600 8 th Avenue/Prior House	Contributing	Metal siding but appropriate width; original windows (6/1); surrounds appear intact; overall good integrity. Rustic stone wall along street continues from 1680 8 th Avenue.
1649 8 th Avenue/Cardell House	Contributing	Front porch removed but overall good integrity.
1680 8 th Avenue/Mitchell House	Contributing	Brick bungalow; very good integrity; few if any alterations. Rustic stone wall along street also Craftsman-influenced.
1695 8 th Avenue/Herrick House	Contributing	Good integrity; added sleeping porch still screened; porch probably early 20 th c. replacement but within period of significance. Interesting canted corner entries, one still intact.
1700 8 th Avenue /J. Ovington House	Contributing	Remodeled in 1937 from Free Classic Queen Anne to Colonial Revival style. Remodel was within period of significance and compatible in style to District. Interesting c. 1937 concrete wall along street is contributing.
1725 8 th Avenue/Patterson House	Contributing	Replacement siding; some porch and window alteration, but retains original brackets, bay windows, double front doors, and most windows. Sufficient historic look.
1755 8 th Avenue/T.J. Davis House	Contributing	Porch altered in early 20 th c. Revival style; sleeping porch added early 20 th c. but enclosed more recently; otherwise good integrity.
1776 8 th Avenue/Lane House	Contributing	Good integrity; early 20 th c. Revival-style porch added within period of significance; partial porch enclosure more recent.

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Table 4. Continued.

Address/Historic Name	Contributing or Non-Contributing	Integrity Assessment
1790/92 8 th Ave./Duplex	Non-contributing	Vinyl siding on 1957 Neocolonial house; style compatible to district but built after period of significance.
1820 8 th Avenue/Elliott House	Contributing	Metal siding (wide); window surrounds may be gone; older house (2/2 windows) with early to mid-20 th c. remodeling (front porch; some windows). Remodel of older Italianate look to Revival style appropriate to period of significance.
1825 8 th Avenue/Marshall House	Contributing	Vinyl siding of narrow width; original window surrounds retained; early 20 th c. porch enclosure. Retains sufficient historic look.
1875 8 th Avenue/L.P. Owen House	Contributing	Replacement shingle siding, but two-tone paint scheme lessens impact; retains original porch and most windows, including original surrounds and Queen Anne-type windows; brackets on bay window. Retains sufficient historic look.
1920 8 th Avenue/Nye House	Contributing	Good integrity; decorative shingles, king post truss, turret; porch posts early 20 th c. remodel
1925 8 th Avenue/Burchell House	Contributing	Narrow-width vinyl siding; shingles remain in gable peak; window surrounds intact; early 20 th c. porch alteration; most windows intact; gazebo/deck added to rear corner. Retains sufficient historic look.
1985 8 th Avenue/Lillis House	Contributing	Narrow-width vinyl siding over original siding; window surrounds appear removed; some original windows intact. Marginal, but retains sufficient historic look.
1990 8 th Avenue/Bryant House	Contributing	Porch enclosed; exterior stair added to side; otherwise fairly good integrity (siding, decorative details); may be early 20 th century replacement windows. Still presents a historic look.
1515 9 th Avenue/R. Stephens House	Contributing	Moved but near original site; combination of wide shingle siding and newer narrow vinyl siding over original Gothic Revival vertical board siding (although battens are gone); modern front porch addition; some window alterations/replacements although some original windows may be intact; rear porch has turned posts. Some potential for reversibility.
1623 9 th Avenue/D. Smith House	Contributing	Vinyl siding (narrow); window surrounds may be gone; porch enclosed; deck/stairs added to side; retain many original windows; cornice returns; bay window; probably not ornate originally. Retains enough historic look.
1625 9 th Avenue/R.D. Smith House	Contributing	Vinyl siding (narrow); original Revival-style porch; good integrity.
1875 9 th Avenue/Briggs House	Non-contributing	While built in appropriate design to the District; house was built in 1947 after period of significance.
1905 9 th Avenue/Unknown House	Non-contributing	Ranch style house added in 1957.
853 13 th Street/Voris House	Contributing	Very good integrity. No discernible changes.
897 13 th Street/Draper House	Contributing	Vinyl siding (narrow but original siding was probably of two widths like 853 13 th St.); turret; some original windows but surrounds may be gone; turned porch posts may be modern replacements. Marginal but retains sufficient historic look. Horse barn is contributing.
845 14 th Street/Fernow House	Contributing	Stuccoed bungalow has fairly good integrity; some window replacements.
855 14 th St./Worrall/Listenwalter Hs.	Contributing	Moved within District during period of significance. Addition to rear; early 20 th c. porch added after move; retains good integrity.
880 14 th Street/R. Oxley House	Contributing	Stucco covered with vinyl siding; retains Craftsman windows and open porch with battered posts. Retains sufficient integrity.
895 14 th Street/E. Pyle House	Contributing	Very good integrity, few modifications if any.
896 14 th Street/G. Pyle House #1	Contributing	Stuccoed bungalow with few discernible changes. Good integrity.
890 18 th Street/Dixon House	Contributing	Bungalow has vinyl "drop" siding added to first floor; porch screened in; retains most of original Craftsman-type windows; interesting original built-in garage inset at rear corner; generally good integrity.
880 20 th Street/Pelley House	Non-contributing	Added in 1968. Converted to apartments in more recent years.

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Linn County, IA**Statement of Significance**

The Pucker Street Historic District is locally significant under Criterion A for its association with, and representation of, the historical development of an important residential neighborhood in the City of Marion, Iowa. This neighborhood was the home for the city's wealthy and influential, with the neighborhood started by prominent pioneer settlers of this town and later expanded by many of their descendents. A number of these pioneer families were further linked by marriage between their respective children, with the children building new homes near their parents. The District is also locally significant under Criterion C for the architectural significance of the buildings as they reflect evolving trends and tastes of the city's upper class and for the representation of the work of important local builders and architects that influenced the look of this neighborhood during the period of significance. The period of significance for the Pucker Street Historic District is from the c.1850 up to 1940. It was during this period that the first residents, who were the prominent merchants, lawyers, doctors, and politicians, built their large, impressive dwellings along 8th Avenue and adjacent streets. There were three boom periods of construction with the first mini-boom being in the 1850s-1860s followed by the major boom in the 1880s-1890s and capped by the final infill construction and remodeling boom of the 1910s-1930s. By 1940, the historic neighborhood was fully developed and did not see much significant addition in the ensuing years.

Historical Background

Marion was among the first towns established in Linn County, with Marion established in the winter of 1838-39 by the County Commissioners as the county seat of government. Of the earliest town sites in Linn County, Marion was among the very few to grow and develop into a thriving community. Columbus, another of the early towns, was laid out along the Cedar River and became the nucleus for the later city of Cedar Rapids, which was established in 1841 and incorporated in 1856. Marion would, throughout its history, struggle to maintain its identity and position as the county seat in the shadow of the prosperous industrial base of Cedar Rapids and its greater population growth (Brewer and Wick 1911a:42-43, 92, 327; Strong 1990:41; Western Historical 1878:343-344, 583).

Marion was a central location specifically selected for the siting of the county seat. It was situated at the north end of a large grove, which served as a further inducement to early settlement. The grove came to be known as Isbell's Grove, named after a pioneer settler of Marion. The town also came to be known by the nickname of "Grove City" owing to its location within this timbered area. Waterpower for early industry was afforded by nearby Indian Creek, which wrapped around the south and west sides of town. Early settlers in this grove area included Albert K. Farnsworth, Preston James, and Prior Scott. Settlers arriving in the wake of the county seat designation included Luman M. Strong, James W. Bassitt, Rufus H. Lucore, and John C. Berry, among others. The first building on the town site, which was surveyed in 1839, was the house and tavern of Luman Strong. The first stores were established by 1840 by Addison Daniels, David Woodbridge, and Henry Thompson. That same year, the first frame courthouse was built by George W. Gray. It was replaced in 1844-46 with a more permanent building. By 1842 Marion could boast of a hotel, three stores, a post office, and a sawmill (Oxley 1946a:2-74; Patterson c.1915; Western Historical 1878:364). By 1842, the first town addition, the Gray and Greene Addition, had been made to the original town plat (Oxley 1995:13).

Marion boomed in the 1850s-60s primarily because of its important position as the county seat. The addition of industries including two steam sawmills, one water-powered sawmill, a distillery, a brewery, a foundry, and a steam flouring mill helped to strengthen that position. Despite relatively frontier conditions during this period, Marion's citizens began to make improvements to their living conditions in the city. These included the establishment of the first street grade in the late 1860s and the installation of the first Anamosa limestone sidewalks in 1866. However, the streets were still unpaved and the majority of sidewalks, where they existed, were made of planks (Oxley 1995:119, 123, 167).

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During the early settlement period, Marion's population stood around 300 by 1845 rising to 1,500 by 1855 and up to 2,713 by 1859 (Oxley 1995:35, 54, 66). New additions to the town plat by the mid- to late 1860s included the above-noted Gray and Greene's Addition, Isbell's Addition, Holmes & Ristine's Addition, Whipple's Addition, Winter and Holmes Addition, and S.N. Goodhue's Addition. By the mid-1860s there were 288 homes built in Marion, many of them of substantial brick construction (ibid.:75, 120).

The early settlers of Marion were largely from the eastern United States predominantly from Pennsylvania, Ohio, and New York, in descending order of frequency. Lesser numbers hailed from Maryland, Indiana, Vermont, New Hampshire, Illinois, Maine, and West Virginia. Foreign-born settlers were present but in small numbers and reflected no particular concentration. These immigrants were from England, Scotland, Ireland, Canada, Prussia, and Switzerland (Oxley 1995:11).

Important early settlers of Marion included Addison Daniels, who settled here in 1839 and built one of the first stores in the community in 1840. He was the town's first important merchant. He served as the first postmaster and the first county recorder. He was prominent in the growth and development of both Marion and Cedar Rapids until his death in 1883 (Brewer and Wick 1911b:63; Oxley 1995:20).

A brother of Addison Daniels, Preston Daniels, followed Addison to Marion settling here in 1846. Two other brothers, Lawson and Lowell, followed in 1848 but settled in Cedar Rapids. Preston Daniels joined Addison in his pioneer mercantile, with both becoming "guiding forces in both commerce and government during the early, formative years of Marion" (Hull 1998:10). "Few major business deals were made without the participation of either Preston or Addison" (ibid.). Preston Daniels would acquire most of Block 1 of the Original Town Plat of Marion, building a fine brick home on Lots 5 and 6 for his family in 1853. This home at 1308 8th Avenue still stands along what became one of the premier residential streets in Marion and is a contributing building to the Pucker Street Historic District. Preston married Mary Ann Keyes, daughter of pioneer Marion merchant Amory Keyes, with Mary Ann and Preston's daughter Caroline marrying B.F. Mentzer, son of pioneer Marion mason, John Mentzer. Their second daughter, Adeliza, never married but became prominent in the social and civic events of Marion, one of her most notable accomplishments was the role she played in the acquisition of a Carnegie Public Library for the community in 1905. Caroline and B.F. Mentzer would build their fashionable brick Second Empire-styled home across the street from her parents. That home at 1325 8th Avenue is also an important contributing building to the Pucker Street Historic District.

Other prominent businessmen building their homes along 8th Avenue during this period included lawyer Nathaniel M. Hubbard, banker R.D. Stephens, and boot and shoe store owner G.A. Cobban. The early homes of all these businessmen still stand either along 8th Avenue or, in a few cases, were moved just off of 8th Avenue in the early twentieth century. Eighth Avenue became the "desirable street for people of wealth" during this period earning the nickname of "Pucker Street" reportedly for the attitude of some of its residents (Oxley 1995:75).

Thomas S. Ovington, immigrated to the United States from England settling in Linn County in 1845. He first worked as a tailor in the Daniels' store until 1865 when he established his own store. In 1866 he added dry goods and clothing selling the building in 1882 to B.F. and Charles Mentzer, who were grocers. He then established his son, Thomas C. Ovington, in the hardware business in town. Unfortunately, Thomas C. did not live long after. Thomas S. later helped form the Farmers and Merchants Bank in 1894 along with T.J. Davis and others. Ovington was elected a director of the bank as well as president of the Marion school board. Another son, Joseph S. Ovington, and T.J. Davis would also build fine homes along 8th Avenue at 1700 8th Avenue and 1755 8th Avenue, respectively (Brewer and Wick 1911b:420; Hull 1998:22-23). Davis would subsequently occupy the house that had been built on 8th Avenue by Johnston Elliott, who was his partner in the lumberyard business and his father-in-law.

Amory Keyes established a general store in 1843 (Oxley 1995:33). Four of his daughters would eventually marry prominent businessmen in the community linking several pioneer families in the process (Hull 1998:1). These families also built homes along 8th Avenue further intertwining the growing upper class of Marion living along "Pucker Street."

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Dr. Henry Ristine, who lived in and served this community from 1842 until his death in 1893, made his home on Eighth Street. He became a partner with Dr. Norman W. Owen, who came to Marion in the 1860s and founded the Owen Remedy Company in 1871. Dr. Owen subsequently went into partnership with Lowell Chamberlain forming the Owen and Chamberlain Company, a prominent drug and remedy company of the day. This company had wagon routes out of Marion reaching markets as far as Denver. Chamberlain would later settle in Des Moines where he founded the Chamberlain Drug Company, an enterprise that found national fame. Dr. Norman Owen's two sons, Luther P. and Carlton N., would follow in their father's footsteps into the drugstore business in Marion becoming successful in the field on their own right. Luther P. Owen built a house at 1875 8th Avenue in 1893, with his brother, Carlton N. Owen, building a fine home nearby at 1539 8th Avenue in 1902 (Oxley 1995:45, 85-86, 167-168).

John Mentzer, a mason and pioneer building contractor, was responsible for the construction of many of the early brick homes and commercial buildings in Marion. His sons, Benjamin F. and Charles Mentzer later became partners in a successful grocery store in Marion buying out the Ovingtons in 1882. B.F. Mentzer built a fine brick house 1325 8th Avenue c.1874 having married Carrie Daniels, daughter of Preston Daniels, who lived across the street from the new Mentzer house (Hull 1998:41-42). Benjamin and Carrie's son John would later marry Mary Alexander, whose father built a house next door upon his retirement. She was the daughter of early pioneer Jeremiah S. Alexander, who started a lumberyard in partnership with Col. William Smyth in 1866. Alexander would later run the lumberyard alone before retiring in 1891. Alexander built his dramatic Queen Anne-styled home at 1375 8th Avenue that same year (ibid.:39).

The town of Marion also experienced a rapid growth in 1860-61. By 1861, Marion had added a number of businesses, including two fanning-mill manufactories, and boasted a population of over 2,000 residents and nearly 300 dwellings. There was some stagnation of growth during the Civil War, but "soon after there began the erection of new brick business blocks, elegant residences, and general improvements" (Western Historical 1878:538). Marion was incorporated in 1865. In 1866-68, four stylish new brick residences were added to the Pucker Street District including the George A. Cobban House at 1425 8th Avenue, Judge Latham's House at 1580 8th Avenue, the W.B. Cardell House at 1649 8th Avenue, and the Samuel Lane House at 1776 8th Avenue.

The 1870s marked another stagnant period in Marion's growth attributable in part to the nationwide economic woes of the 1870s, including the Panic of 1873, and perhaps due in larger part to the intense competition with Cedar Rapids. There was a tendency during these hard times for the population to shift to the larger cities including Cedar Rapids and elsewhere. Among the Marion businesses that failed in the 1870s-80s were the Hinckley Cheese Factory, the Latta Flax Mill, the plow factory, and one bank (Oxley 1946a:240, 287, 307). However, even during this period of stagnation, two new homes were added to Pucker Street, although one was the modest gable-front-and-wing parsonage for the Congregational Church built at 1595 8th Avenue, with the second having been the more stylish Stick-styled house of William S. Twogood House at 1440 8th Avenue.

The railroads were responsible for much of Marion's growth and development during the late nineteenth century. The first rail line into Marion was the Dubuque and Southwestern Railroad in 1864 extending to Cedar Rapids by 1865. This was followed by the arrival of the Sabula, Ackley, and Dakota Railway in 1872. In 1873, this line became part of the Iowa Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, with a new depot built. The Dubuque and Southwestern Railroad was not a financial success until it was absorbed by the Milwaukee line in 1878, and a new depot and round house were built (Clements 1967:23; Oxley 1946a:295, 320 and 1946b:155, 182).

From 1887-88 the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad constructed extensive switch yards, shops, and a new depot at Marion following the designation of this city as a Milwaukee Railroad Division Point. This was perhaps one of the most important developments in Marion's history and enabled the town to prosper in the face of strong competition from the booming industrial expansion and urbanization of Cedar Rapids. Being a Division Point was of particular significance as it injected more jobs and direct income from the railroad into the community. This economic boost enabled the town to weather the hard times of the 1890s, including the Panic of 1893, when one of the town's banks was forced to close, and a disastrous fire in 1894, which claimed 11 businesses around the town square. The dependence of Marion on the railroads was

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demonstrated in 1903 when the town suffered a tangible economic blow after the rail line between Marion and Ottumwa was reduced to a feeder line. This would foreshadow the blows to come during the early to mid twentieth century when the railroad industry in general went into decline and the Division Point in Marion was eventually abandoned (Oxley 1946c:2, 6, 127, 190, 247 and 1946e:1).

It was because of Marion's growth spurred by the railroads that the town was in a position to fend off three more attempts by Cedar Rapids to take away the county seat designation. These attempts were made in 1871, 1872, and 1903. All three attempts were launched at times when Marion's growth had stagnated. However, each time, the residents of Marion managed to rally to the cause and maintain their hold on the county seat (Strong 1990:47).

Civic improvement in Marion between the 1870s-1910s included the planting and cultivation of numerous shade trees, which helped maintain the city's nickname of "Grove City," the establishment of a town park, the installation of Anamosa stone sidewalks and kerosene street lamps, paving the main streets with brick, asphalt, and macadam, and the construction of the city water works, sewer system, electric light plant, and a Carnegie Free Public Library in 1905. The stone sidewalks were largely replaced with cement walks by 1900. Many of the original brick paved streets remain intact to the present day, although some segments are now covered with asphalt. Interestingly, 8th Avenue was originally paved in 1901 with asphalt from 12th to 22nd streets because the refined ladies living along this fashionable street objected to the noise of brick pavement. One of the more interesting improvements was the construction of the streetcar line linking Marion and Cedar Rapids in 1879-80 along the boulevard that still links these two cities. That boulevard had been established during the early settlement period but was widened and partially relocated in 1877. The early streetcars included both steam and horse-powered cars, with the line electrified by 1891 (Oxley 1946b:22, 132, 159, 289, 350, 1946c:2, 175, 1946d:47, 84, 133, 307-08, 347; Oxley 1995:449; City Planning Commission 1931:50).

By 1885 Marion had a population of 2,673. By 1890 the population had risen to 3,094, rising further to 3,766 by 1895. The population had grown to 4,102 by 1900 but had added only 10 more residents by 1905, likely reflecting the rail line reduction to this community in 1903. By 1910 the population stood at 4,400 showing a modest rebound. While Marion was the second largest town in the county, it greatly lagged behind the urban center of Cedar Rapids, where the late nineteenth century population totals went from 15,426 in 1885 to 32,870 by 1910 (Brewer and Wick 1911a:417).

As Marion entered the twentieth century, the early promise of this town was nearing fulfillment. It was the County Seat of government, it was a Division Point for the Milwaukee Railroad, and it had a population that was growing and generally prosperous. In 1915, a booklet extolling the city's virtues and the location of the city on the new Transcontinental Auto Route (later known as the Lincoln Highway) stated the following:

Marion is the County Seat of Linn County and one of the most beautiful cities in Iowa. Perhaps in no other section of the State is there such a combination of natural advantages, perfect drainage, rich soil and pure water. The country tributary to Marion is unsurpassed for fertility and diversity of resource. Marion is a modern city in every respect, and its wide streets, substantial buildings and shaded avenues evidence its wealth and prosperity. It is one of the most perfectly located and most progressive cities of eastern Iowa. Delightfully situated upon the crown of one of Iowa's rolling prairie hills, at the confluence of Dry and Indian creeks, it enjoys superb natural drainage and interesting and romantic scenic effects are to be found everywhere....

Marion is a city of fine streets, beautiful homes, imposing commercial and public buildings, maple trees and green lawns. The 'sobriquet' of 'Grove City' has been given to the city. The name is well deserved on account of its beautiful natural groves, where nature untrammelled has been given sway. Wide avenues and streets lined on either side with long rows of maple trees, lend enchantment to the view. The modulation of the surface of the city affords excellent surface drainage and time has proven it to be the healthiest city of its size in the United States (Patterson c.1915:1-3).

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Shortly after this booklet was published, however, the city of Marion was to suffer a series of blows that would challenge the community to even survive. The first of these was the removal of one of the railroads' terminal and shops to Atkins between 1916-19; the second was the loss of the county seat designation to Cedar Rapids in 1919; and the third was the general decline of the railroad industry, which in Marion resulted in the loss of the Milwaukee Railroad Division Point by 1957. The loss of the county seat designation meant not only a loss of jobs and local income to Cedar Rapids but also the loss of prestige and identity that gave Marion a special status in the overwhelming shadow of Cedar Rapids. Being the county seat also drew people from outside of Marion to this community to conduct their courthouse business and to eat and shop in the community while they were there. Losing the county seat was certainly an economic blow to the community (Rogers 1992:87).

The loss of the Division Point was perhaps even more disastrous. The railroad had been the largest employer in Marion, and during the period between World War I and the Great Depression of the 1930s, had employed over 50% of the workingmen in Marion. This, coupled with the loss of the county seat, would have been the death of the average county seat town in Iowa. However, the proximity of Marion to the expanding urban center of Cedar Rapids, gave it some opportunity to recover even as the lines between the two communities began to blur (Marion Chamber of Commerce 1980:8).

The population of Marion in 1920 was 4,138, a drop of 262 from the previous decade. The loss of the railroad terminal and shops between 1916-19 and the loss of the county seat designation in 1919 may account for some of this drop. By 1940, however, the population had rebounded to 4,721 and continues to rise to the present day. Despite the loss of the Milwaukee Division Point and the general decline of the railroad industry, the town's population had more than doubled by 1960 when it totaled 10,822 (U.S. Population Censuses 1920-1960).

Significance of the Pucker Street Historic District

During the early settlement period, 6th Avenue West was the city's social center. However, by 1870, the social center began shifting to 8th Avenue where imposing new homes were being built by the town's business leaders. By this time, 8th Avenue was the place to "view the town's fashion leaders" (Oxley 1995:150) and had become "the most desirable street for the wealthy of Marion" (Oxley as quoted in Hull 1998:1). Eighth Avenue began life as part of the Dubuque Road, a major post and stage road leading into Marion. As commercial development increased in Marion, however, the main commercial district developed along 7th Avenue one block south. Thus, as time wore on, the commercial thoroughfare shifted to 7th Avenue. Sixth Avenue developed into Marion Boulevard as it extended to the west leading directly into Cedar Rapids.

Residential development along 8th Avenue began slowly, with one of the first substantial houses built by Preston Daniels on Block 1 of the Original Town Plat in 1853. This large brick home still stands at the corner of 13th Street and 8th Avenue, although it was enlarged and remodeled in the 1880s by the Daniels family. An 1868 panoramic illustration of Marion shows 8th Avenue developing into a street of fine homes by that date (Figure 3, Page 34). One cornerstone of the neighborhood at that time was the Congregational Church located opposite the Daniels home at the northwest corner of 13th Street and 8th Avenue. From 13th Street east to what was then Third Street but is now 19th Street, there were nine two-story homes including the Daniels home that had been built by that time. Most of these homes were of brick construction and reflected one of the more popular styles of the day—the Italianate style. All but one of these substantial homes is still standing, with one moved to a location along 9th Avenue in the early 1900s to make way for a new home on the 8th Avenue lot. Another smaller house located at the corner of 8th Avenue and 14th Street (an undeveloped street in 1868) was moved to a location along 14th Street in the early twentieth century to make way for another new home in that later era. As can be seen from the 1868 illustration, 9th Avenue (then Franklin Street) was only sparsely developed, with the areas to the north largely unplatted and undeveloped at this early date (see Figure 3, Page 34). It should also be noted that even at this early date, the streets were lined with trees giving a formal boulevard effect to the growing neighborhood.

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The 8th Avenue neighborhood included parts of the Original Town Plat, which was surveyed in 1839 but officially filed for the record in 1843, and part of Daniel's First Addition, which was filed in February of 1861. By 1875, the town plat of Marion showed additions to the east, north, and southwest sides of the Original Town Plat. The larger additions had been made due north of the main commercial district and included Gray and Greene's Addition platted in 1842; Berry's Addition platted in 1856; Winter and Holmes Addition platted in 1855; Goodhue's Addition platted in 1866; and Myer's Addition in 1873. Daniel's First Addition and Isbell's First and Second Additions formed the only platted additions on the east side of the original town plat by that date. Isbell's Additions had been made in the 1850s, while Daniel's First Addition had been made by 1861 as noted above.

By 1895 the town plat had greatly expanded reflecting the population and building boom of the 1880s-90s spurred on by the development of the railroad industry in this community. Interestingly, between the 1870s-1890s the greatest plat expansion had occurred on the east and west sides of the plat, with few additions to the north and south sides. Thus, the north-south emphasis shown on the 1875 map of Marion had given way by the 1890s to a major east-west emphasis paralleling the railroad and road/streetcar lines through Marion and into Cedar Rapids.

The development of residential neighborhoods in urban areas during the pre-railroad era was largely determined by the distance of the homes to the owner's place of work. Being able to walk to work was often a critical factor in where one lived. That changed as the time wore on as streetcar lines developed and the automobile was introduced. For the first time, one could easily live a considerable distance from work and still make it to work in an easy and timely commute. The east-west emphasis of the late nineteenth century development of Marion paralleling the streetcar and rail lines probably reflects this desire to live outside of the main commercial and industrial areas but still be able to commute, while the early twentieth century expansion in all directions reflected the growing ability by nearly every person to live a drivable distance from work and commute by automobile. Proximity to a rail or streetcar line no longer mattered so much.

At its height as one of Marion's most fashionable and wealthy neighborhoods, 8th Avenue consisted of a blend of older and newer styled homes. All reflected the popular national architectural styles of the day in which they were built particularly the Italianate style of the mid-late nineteenth century, the more exuberant Queen Anne style of the late nineteenth to early twentieth centuries, and the classical Revival and more nature-inspired Prairie and Craftsman styles of the early twentieth century. Most of the earlier Italianate-styled houses were built of locally manufactured brick and were constructed by the local masons and contractors of Marion. By the late nineteenth century, the influence of architect-designed homes as well as standard pattern book designs was reflected in the homes of the 1880s-1890s along 8th Avenue. In the early twentieth century, this trend continued with both architect-designed homes and pattern designs promoted by the local lumberyards being constructed.

During the early twentieth century, Cedar Rapids architect, Charles Dieman, was responsible for the design of at least two homes—the Carlton N. Owen House and the James W. Bowman House—in the Pucker Street Historic District. Local lumberyard owner, Glenn O. Pyle, was responsible for the construction of at least three of the homes in the District, including two of his own houses at 896 14th Street and 1540 8th Avenue. The Dieman houses were built in 1902 (the Owen House) and 1909 (the Bowman House) and represented popular early twentieth century Revival (the Owen House) and Prairie/Craftsman (the Bowman House) designs. The Owen House was of a modest style and may represent a pattern book design promoted by Dieman, while the Bowman House was much larger and more expensively appointed and likely represented a design drawn by Dieman specifically for Mr. Bowman but strongly influenced by popular national styles of architecture. Pyle's houses, on the other hand, reflected a stronger influence from the more modest Craftsman or Bungalow style of architecture, with all of his houses being of modest size and built between 1917 and 1924. The Pyle houses were probably pattern book designs promoted by Mr. Pyle in his family's lumber business.

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Another house that was built by a local lumberyard owner as his own retirement home was the J.S. Alexander House at 1375 8th Avenue built in 1891, the year Mr. Alexander retired. The house, built in the popular Queen Anne style of the day, was a prominent advertisement for the lumber and millwork business showcasing an exuberant blend of shingle siding details, decorative woodwork, and porch millwork. While he was no longer in the lumberyard business, Mr. Alexander was certainly showcasing his life's work in this local landmark.

The Benjamin F. Mentzer house is a two-story brick house built across the street from Preston Daniel's brick house. It was built in a modest version of the Second Empire style of architecture c.1874 during the heyday of popularity for the Second Empire style (i.e., 1860s-1880s) (McAlester and McAlester 1998:241-242). The house may have been built by Mentzer's father, John Mentzer, who was a pioneer mason and building contractor in Marion. Benjamin and his brother, Charles, purchased the Ovingtons' business and operated a successful grocery store for many years. Benjamin also married Carrie Daniels, daughter of Preston Daniels, thus the motive for building across the street from the Daniels home. The Mentzer home was stylishly outfitted with a French marble fireplace and other appointments meant to impress. Interestingly, it was the only Second Empire style house built along 8th Avenue. There are several other examples of this particular style in Marion perhaps reflecting a design preference by John Mentzer.

Anchoring the 8th Avenue residential corridor on its west end historically were three large churches: the Congregational, Presbyterian, and Methodist churches. The Congregational Church was the first to be built in this neighborhood, with construction beginning in the early 1840s. This was the first building in Marion to be actually built for use as a church and was a small, modest building measuring 54 by 30 feet. It was finally completed by the early 1850s owing to difficulties in raising funds for its completion. The congregation adhered to the "New School" faction of the Presbyterian Church in its early days, with prominent "Pucker Street" residents Eliza and Robert Holmes, Catherine Ristine, and Charles Nye among its early members. In 1876, Addison Daniels sold a lot in his First Addition to the church for the construction of a parsonage. This house still stands at 1595 8th Avenue. By 1877, the congregation had outgrown its pioneer church and embarked on a new building campaign resulting in the construction of a large brick and stone edifice on the site of the original church. This church was begun in 1877 and finally dedicated in 1881 when the congregation was debt-free. By this time the congregation included additional 8th Avenue residents including D.P. Thurber, G.F. Woods, Adeliza Daniels, and R.D. Stephens. The congregation, however, continued to experience financial difficulties. This coupled, with a decreasing membership in the early twentieth century, resulted in the disbanding of the congregation in 1949. Part of the church was subsequently torn down, with the rear portion converted into apartments. In the late 1960s, much of the entire block between 12th and 13th streets was razed to make way for the new Farmer's State Bank (Hull 1998:8-9). The loss of the historic Congregational Church certainly affected the historic look of the 8th Avenue corridor because it stood as the informal gateway into the residential corridor known as Pucker Street. This church was also closely tied to the pioneer settlers of this neighborhood counting many of 8th Avenue's early residents among its congregation.

The other two churches are still standing at the corner of 12th Street and 8th Avenue, with the Presbyterian Church being a stone building constructed in 1884 on the northwest corner and the Methodist Church being a brick building constructed in 1895-96 on the southeast corner of this intersection. Prominent congregation members of the Presbyterian Church in the 1880s included Alexander Campbell, Dr. J.W. LaGrange, Allen Lutz, and E.A. Vaughn (Hull 1998:2-3). A soon-to-be new resident of the 8th Avenue neighborhood, David E. Voris, served on the building committee for the Methodist Church. Voris, an attorney, built his new house at 853 13th Street in 1897.

The progression of construction in the Pucker Street Historic District saw infill construction starting with the building boom in the 1880s-1890s and continuing to a lesser degree into the early twentieth century up to 1940. By that time, the 8th/9th avenue neighborhood was completely built up. Since that time, there has been some minor building demolition and the construction of a few modern houses. One large older home on 8th Avenue was lost to fire, with the empty lot subsequently filled with two, more modest-sized homes in the early twentieth century at 1680 and 1600 8th Avenue.

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The most popular architectural styles in the Pucker Street Historic District included Italianate, Queen Anne, Craftsman/Bungalow, and early twentieth-century Revival styles. Other styles represented but in lesser numbers included Prairie, Stick, Gothic Revival, Neocolonial, Dutch Colonial, Neoclassical, Ranch, and Second Empire. In addition were vernacular architectural types that are typically identified as gable-front-and-wing, side-gabled cottage, and foursquare.

The earliest homes were predominated by the Italianate style of architecture, which was a popular national style from the 1840s-mid 1880s (McAlester and McAlester 1998:211). The examples in the District are primarily of brick construction and two stories in height. While not the most elaborate expressions of this style, these were stylish and prestigious homes for the time in Marion.

During the building boom of the 1880s-1890s, the homes built in the District also reflected the popular Late Victorian national styles of the day. The most popular style was the Queen Anne, which was a style that lent itself to dramatic expression in millwork and other lumber products and was often used by the local lumberyard owners to showcase their products and work. Queen Anne was popular from 1880s-early 1900s, although most examples in the District were built before 1900. Other Late Victorian styles built during this boom period included one example each of the Stick and Second Empire styles.

As the District infilled in the early twentieth century, once again, house styles were influenced by the popular national tastes of the day. These styles included various Revival styles (Classical, Colonial, and Dutch Colonial) but were predominated by the Prairie School/Craftsman influence that grew out of the popular Arts and Crafts movement and the rustic, "back to nature" movement of the early twentieth century. Craftsman-influenced bungalows, in particular, were extremely popular and quite affordable. Local lumberyards, carpenters, and contractors could build a bungalow from pattern book plans or even from catalog kits. While there are no known catalog houses in the District, it is entirely possible that some were ordered in such a fashion from Sears-Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, or any of the other catalog house companies then in business in the Midwest (Stevenson and Jandl 1986).

While a few examples of architect-designed homes are present in the District, with Cedar Rapid-architect, Charles Dieman responsible for two of the designs, most of the houses were likely constructed from pattern book designs executed by local carpenters, contractors, and lumberyard owners. Architect Charles A. Dieman was responsible for the design of the James W. Bowman house at 1372 8th Avenue and the Carl N. Owen House at 1539 8th Avenue, which was designed during his partnership with Ferdinand C. Fiske from 1901-c.1910. In addition to the Bowman and Owen houses in Marion, Dieman designed the Carnegie Public Library in Marion in 1904-05 (Shank 1999:51).

The local builders in Marion included carpenters, masons, and general contractors, who were responsible for the majority of construction in the District. Those within the District that can be identified with a specific builder or contractor include the J.S. Alexander House (1375 8th Avenue) built by and for lumberyard owner J.S. Alexander; three houses built by local lumberyard owner Glenn Pyle (1540 8th Avenue and 880 and 896 14th Street); a house built at 890 18th Street by and for local contractor, George Dixon; a house at 895 14th Street built by the Pyle Lumber Company for lumberyard manager, Edgar Pyle (Glenn's brother); the T.J. Davis House at 1755 8th Avenue built by Davis' lumberyard; the J.S. Ovington House at 1700 8th Avenue built by local contractor W.S. Martin; and the house at 1414 8th Avenue built by and for carpenter Joseph Carson. It is also speculated that pioneer mason, John Mentzer, did the brick work on his son's house at 1325 8th Avenue; however, he probably also had a hand in many of the other early brick houses along 8th Avenue.

In summary, the Pucker Street Historic District was distinguished by the fashionable homes built by the town's wealthier and most influential segment of society. This is where Marion's "movers and shakers" of the nineteenth century lived. As the neighborhood developed, the sons and daughters of the first residents began to intermarry and build their own homes near their parents. As the neighborhood continued to develop into the early twentieth century, this historical association remained strong and was not broken until the hard times of the Great Depression era and the changes resulting from the loss of the county seat designation and the railroad division point, resulting in a changing composition of the Pucker Street neighborhood after World War II. No longer was this the home of the wealthiest and most influential. Rather, the neighborhood took on more modest tones, with many of the larger, older homes now subdivided into apartments.

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The nomination of the Pucker Street Historic District was made possible by the tremendous research conducted by local residents and property owners including Judy Hull, Richard Noska, John Bennington, and Judy Potter, to mention but a few. Much of the historic property research involved the reading of property abstracts, the compilation of historic photographs and illustrations, and historical news items in the local newspaper and was conducted largely by Judy Hull, Richard Noska, and John Bennington. A walking tour pamphlet published in 1998 was recently updated and greatly expanded. Much of the historic information in this nomination draws from this current research. A number of the owners within the Pucker Street Historic District are interested in, or in the process of, restoring their historic homes. It is in the interest of furthering this restoration work as well as to promote the historic nature of this neighborhood that the current nomination is being forwarded.

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U.S. Population Censuses 1920-1960

Individual property abstract research conducted by Judy Hull

Additional historic research, oral history interviews, and photo compilation by John Bennington and Richard Noska

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Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

The Pucker Street Historic District is bounded by 9th Avenue on the north, 20th Street on the east, the south lot lines on the south side of 8th Avenue, and 13th Street on the west (see map entitled "Map of Pucker Street Historic District," Page 33).

Boundary Justification

This boundary encompasses all the area having integrity that was historically associated with the residential neighborhood along 8th and 9th Avenues known as "Pucker Street."

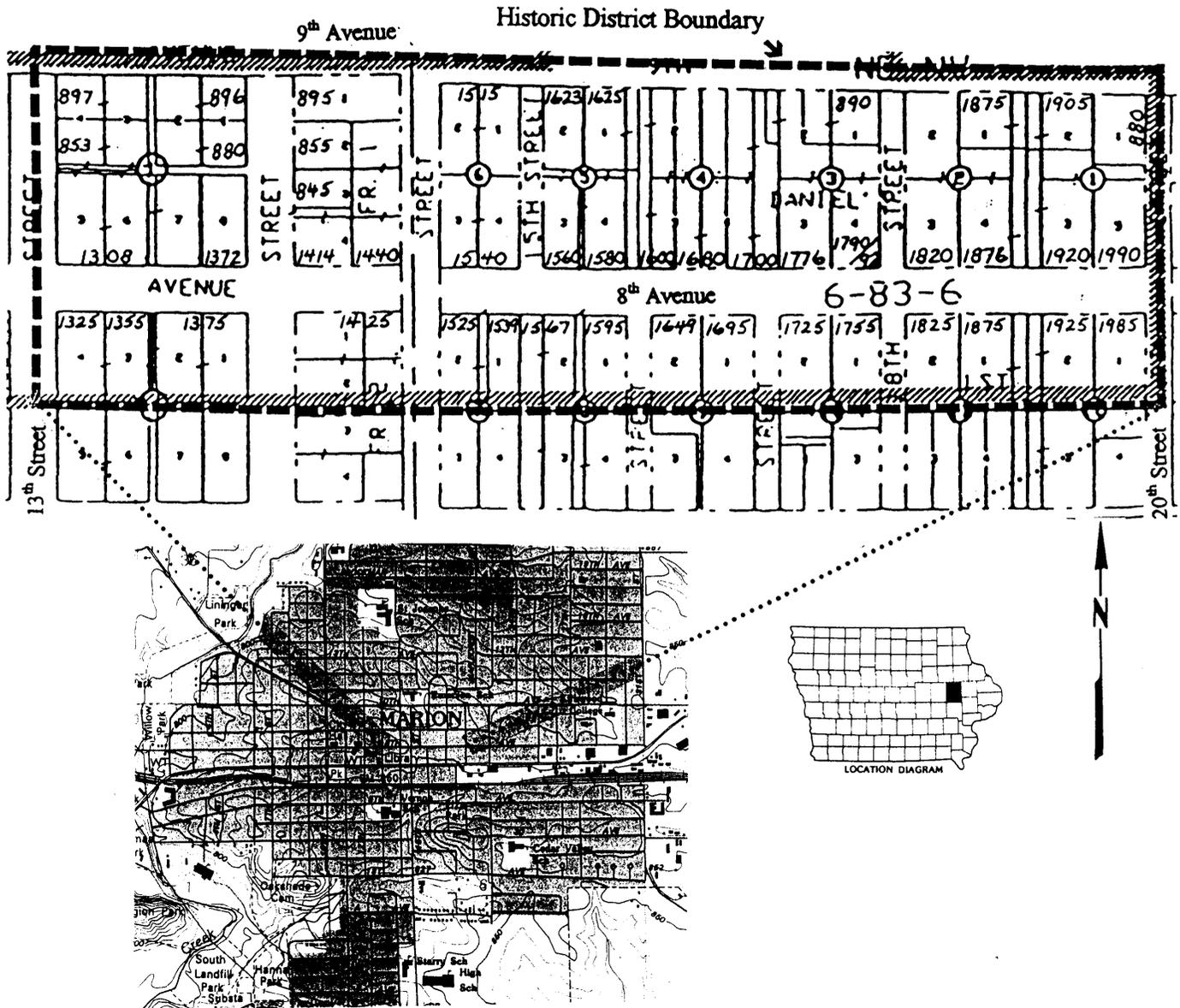
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Figure 1. General Location of Pucker Street Historic District in Marion, Iowa



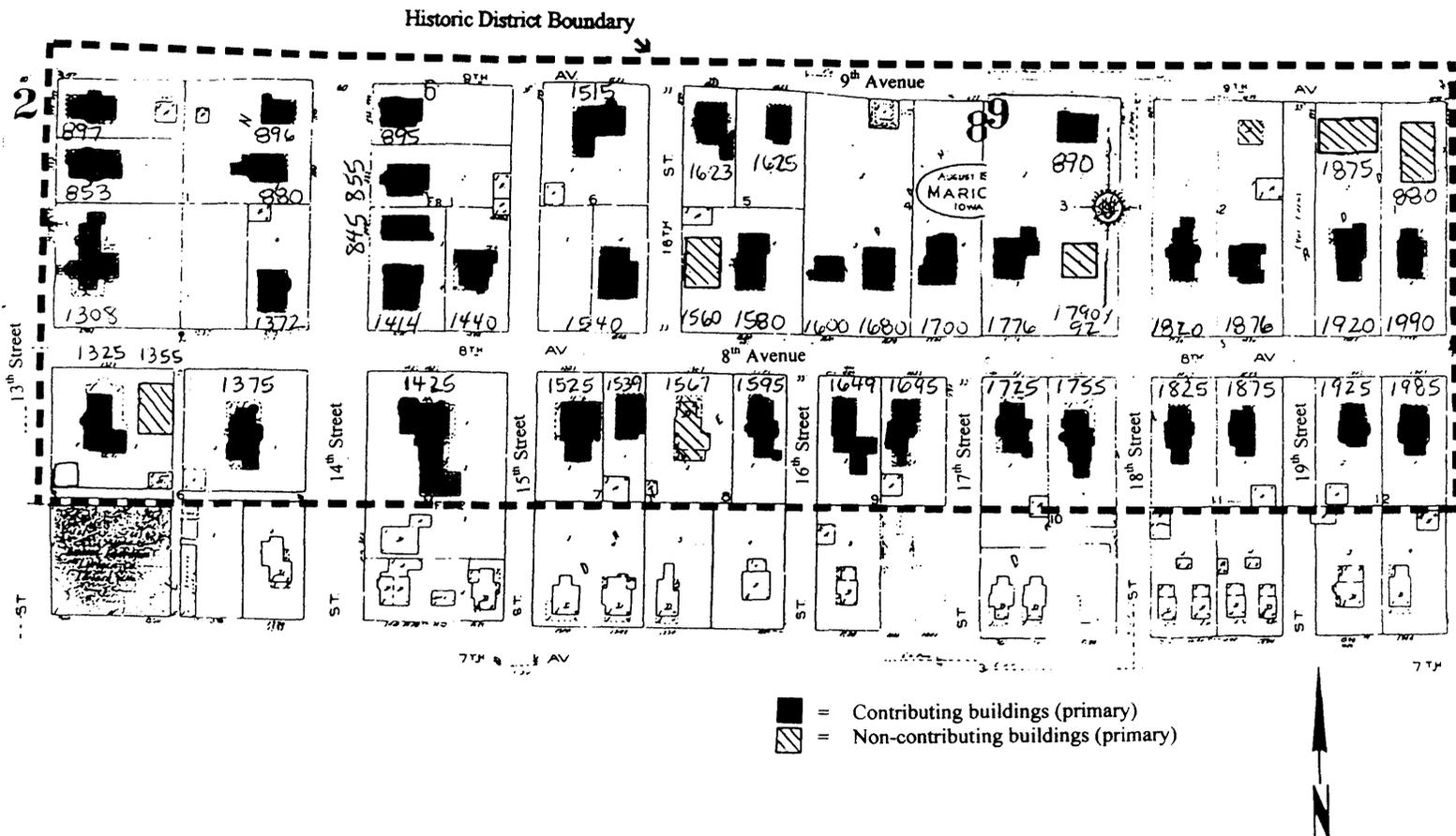
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Figure 2. Map of Pucker Street Historic District Showing District Boundary
(Source of Map: 1926+ Sanborn Fire Insurance Map with modern additions)



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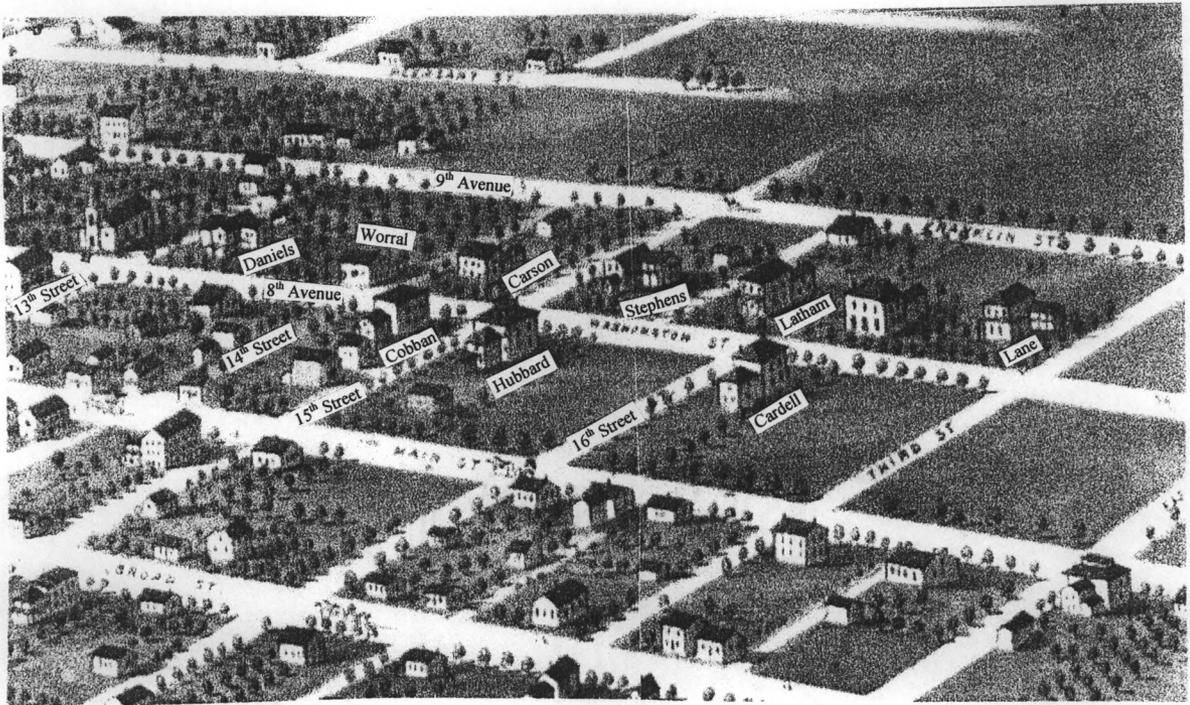
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Figure 3. Panoramic Illustration of Pucker Street Historic District in 1868
Source: Library of Congress Website, Panorama Map Collections



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c.1915 Photograph of 8th Avenue looking West from 17th Street
(Source: Patterson c.1915)



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Photographs:

Date of Photographs: December 2001
Photographers: Clark Rogers and Leah Rogers
Location of Original Negatives: City Hall, Marion, Iowa

Number	Description/View
1	8 th Avenue, View to the East from 13 th Street intersection
2	1308 (left) and 1372 (right) 8 th Avenue, View to the WNW
3	Left to right—1414, 1440, and 1540 8 th Avenue, View to the ENE
4	Left to right—1540, 1560, 1580, and 1600 8 th Avenue, View to the NE
5	1560 (left) and 1580 (right) 8 th Avenue, View to the NW
6	Left to right—1776, 1790/92, 1820, and 1876 8 th Avenue, View to the ENE
7	Right to left—1776, 1700, and 1680 8 th Avenue, View to the WNW
8	1600 (left) and 1680 (right) 8 th Avenue, View to the NW
9	1820 (left) and 1876 (right) 8 th Avenue, View to the ENE
10	1920 (left) and 1990 (right) 8 th Avenue, View to the NE
11	Right to left—1325, 1355, and 1375 8 th Avenue, View to the SE
12	Left to right—1539, 1525, 1425 8 th Avenue, View to the WSW
13	Right to left—1525, 1539, 1567, 1595 8 th Avenue, View to the SE
14	Left to right—1695, 1649, 1595 8 th Avenue, View to the WSW
15	Right to left—1725 and 1755 8 th Avenue, View to the ESE
16	Left to right—1755, 1725, 1695, 1649 8 th Avenue, View to the WSW
17	Right to left—1825, 1875, 1925 8 th Avenue, View to the SE
18	Right to left—1308 8 th Avenue, 853 and 897 13 th Street, View to the NNE
19	Left to right—897 and 895 13 th Street, View to the SSE
20	Right to left—896 and 880 14 th Street and 1372 8 th Avenue, View to the SW
21	Right to left—845, 855, and 895 14 th Street, View to the NNE
22	Left to right—895 and 855 14 th Street, View to the SSE
23	Left to right—1625, 1623, 1515 9 th Avenue, View to the WSW
24	890 18 th Street, View to the SW

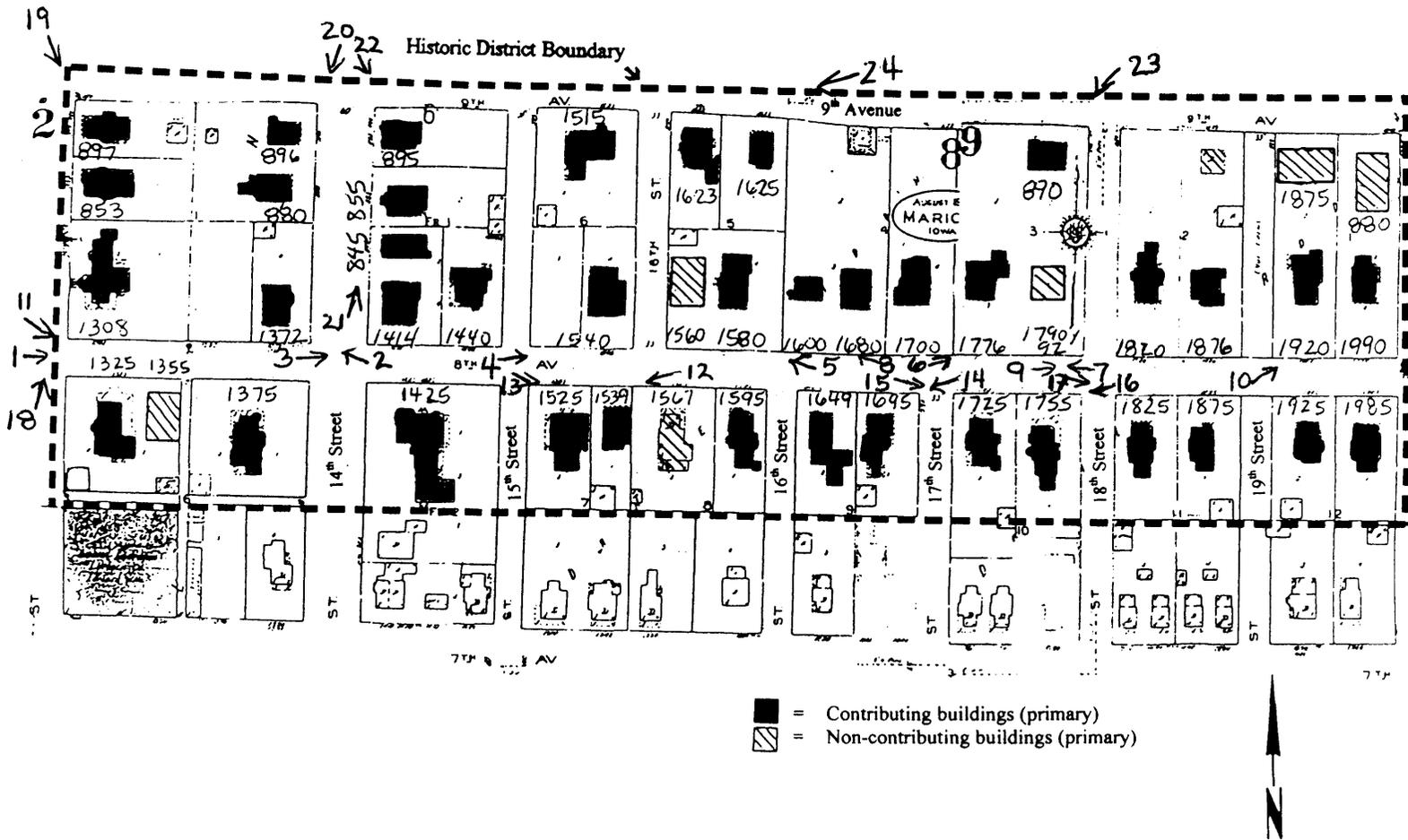
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Map Showing Direction of Photographs



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**Pucker Street Historic District
Linn County, IA**

List of Property Owners in Pucker Street Historic District

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	STATE	ZIP	PROPERTY
SAUCER	EDWARD & SHIRLEY	1308 8TH AVENUE	MARION	IA	52302	1308 8TH AVENUE
BLUMER	BRENT	1355 8TH AVENUE	MARION	IA	52302	1325 8TH AVENUE
BLUMER	BRENT	1355 8TH AVENUE	MARION	IA	52302	1355 8TH AVENUE
JOHN BENNINGTON	& RICHARD NOSKA	1372 8TH AVENUE	MARION	IA	52302	1372 8TH AVENUE
NESSET	LAWRENCE & JOAN	1375 8TH AVENUE	MARION	IA	52302	1375 8TH AVENUE
JOHNSON	ROBERT	1418 8TH AVENUE	MARION	IA	52302	1414 8TH AVENUE
BALSTER	VERNE	1425 8TH AVENUE	MARION	IA	52302	1425 8TH AVENUE
HAEHLLEN	SUSANNE	1440 8TH AVENUE	MARION	IA	52302	1440 8TH AVENUE
McINROY	KURTIS & WENDY	1525 8TH AVENUE	MARION	IA	52302	1525 8TH AVENUE
WHITE	PAULA	1539 8TH AVENUE	MARION	IA	52302	1539 8TH AVENUE
POTTER	JUDY	1540 8TH AVENUE	MARION	IA	52302	1540 8TH AVENUE
LANGGUTH	VIDA	1560 8TH AVENUE	MARION	IA	52302	1560 8TH AVENUE
BEADLE	DEBORAH	1567 8TH AVENUE	MARION	IA	52302	1567 8TH AVENUE
MARTIN	REED & CHRISTA	1580 8TH AVENUE	MARION	IA	52302	1580 8TH AVENUE
LANGE	MIKE	1595 8TH AVENUE	MARION	IA	52302	1595 8TH AVENUE
HAPPEL	DOUGLAS & ANN	1600 8TH AVENUE	MARION	IA	52302	1600 8TH AVENUE
LYNCH	RICHARD & MARSHA	1649 8TH AVENUE	MARION	IA	52302	1649 8TH AVENUE
READ - TRUSTS	WARREN & HELEN	1680 8TH AVENUE	MARION	IA	52302	1680 8TH AVENUE
SAGAR	JENNIFER	1695 8TH AVENUE	MARION	IA	52302	1695 8TH AVENUE
VOSELLER	DON & SANDRA	1700 8TH AVENUE	MARION	IA	52302	1700 8TH AVENUE
KNAPP	CARLYN & SONDRRA	100 ALBURNETT RD	MARION	IA	52302	1725 8TH AVENUE
KNAPP	CARLYN & SONDRRA	100 ALBURNETT RD	MARION	IA	52302	1755 8TH AVENUE
BALSTER	DONALD & LLEWELLYN	1776 8TH AVENUE	MARION	IA	52302	1776 8TH AVENUE
BOCK	HAROLD & KATHLEEN	1790 8TH AVENUE	MARION	IA	52302	1790 8TH AVENUE
DAVID KEY	& TAMI OLINGER	1820 8TH AVENUE	MARION	IA	52302	1820 8TH AVENUE
JOHNSON	PETER	1825 8TH AVENUE	MARION	IA	52302	1825 8TH AVENUE
THOMAS ERNSTER	& GINA BALLESTRASSE	1875 8TH AVENUE	MARION	IA	52302	1875 8TH AVENUE
BRANDMILL	JANET	2436 COUNTRY CLUB DR N	QUINCY	IL	62301	1876 8TH AVENUE
KETELSEN	BETTYMAE	1920 8TH AVENUE	MARION	IA	52302	1920 8TH AVENUE
ENNEKING	RICHARD	1925 8TH AVENUE	MARION	IA	52302	1925 8TH AVENUE
RAINS	GAREN & MICHELLE	1985 8TH AVENUE	MARION	IA	52302	1985 8TH AVENUE
PELLEY - TRUST	ARLO & ARLENE	1990 8TH AVENUE	MARION	IA	52302	1990 8TH AVENUE
SWANSON	DIANE	1515 9TH AVENUE	MARION	IA	52302	1515 9TH AVENUE
MEYER JEREMY	& TAPKEN ERIN	1623 9TH AVENUE	MARION	IA	52302	1623 9TH AVENUE
BALDWIN	ROGER & DIANA	1625 9TH AVENUE	MARION	IA	52302	1625 9TH AVENUE
SUMNER	BARBARA	1875 9TH AVENUE	MARION	IA	52302	1875 9TH AVENUE
HEEREN	MAYNARD & THERESA	1905 9TH AVENUE	MARION	IA	52302	1905 9TH AVENUE
COLE	SCOTT & COLLEEN	853 9TH STREET	MARION	IA	52302	853 13TH STREET
JENNINGS	WARREN AND NANCY	377 W. 8TH AVENUE	MARION	IA	52302	897 13TH STREET
BOLDEN	SHAWN	845 14TH STREET	MARION	IA	52302	845 14TH STREET
CHRISTIANSSEN	DEBORAH	855 14TH STREET	MARION	IA	52302	855 14TH STREET
BROCK	DOUGLAS & MICHELE	880 14TH STREET	MARION	IA	52302	880 14TH STREET
ANSTOETTER	BRAD & LAURA	895 14TH STREET	MARION	IA	52302	895 14TH STREET
SPARTZ	KATHERINE	896 14TH STREET	MARION	IA	52302	896 14TH STREET
MARTIN	DAVID & KAREN	890 18TH STREET	MARION	IA	52302	890 18TH STREET
KNAPP	CARLYN & SONDRRA	100 ALBURNETT RD	MARION	IA	52302	880 20TH STREET