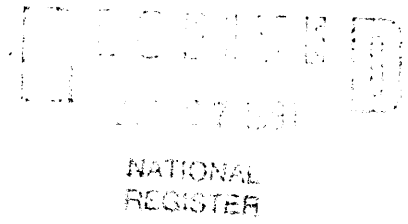


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



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

1. Name of Property

historic name _____
other names/site number West Pleasant Street Historic District

2. Location

street & number Pleasant Street between Second & Prospect not for publication
city, town Maquoketa vicinity
state Iowa code IA county Jackson code 097 zip code 52060

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>29</u>	<u>20</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	<u>1</u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____ structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	_____	_____ objects
		<u>29</u>	<u>21</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: Architectural & Historical Resources of Maquoketa, IA
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. See continuation sheet.

[Signature] 6/19/91
Signature of certifying official 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.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register. Beth Boland 8/9/91
 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:) _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single DwellingDOMESTIC/Multiple DwellingEDUCATION/Library

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single DwellingDOMESTIC/Multiple DwellingEDUCATION/LibraryFUNERARY/Funeral Home

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Late VictorianLate 19th & 20th Century RevivalsBungalow/Craftsman

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Limestonewalls BrickWeatherboardroof Asphalt shinglesother Stucco

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The West Pleasant Street Historic District lies immediately to the west of the downtown business district, and one block south of the courthouse. It is a well defined three block long residential neighborhood. The Maquoketa Public Library (1903/04, NRHP) on the northwest corner of Pleasant and Second streets serves as the eastern entrance to the district, and provides a transition from commercial to residential. The district extends westward to Prospect Street where a "T" intersection is formed. This "T" serves as a visual as well as physical boundary for the district. West Pleasant is flat, though a hill rises to the south of it. There is a somewhat irregular setback from the street, and the lots vary in size. This variation in lot size may be attributable to the fact that this quarter of Maquoketa was known as Shaw's Addition, and was not platted and sold at the same time as the lots owned by Goodenow, Spaulding, and Livermore. The neighborhood consists of examples of residential design primarily from the "Boom Years" and the "Comfortable Years," plus two houses from the 1860s, and three that were constructed after 1930. Photographer Will Cundill lived on West Pleasant and documented the street c. 1912. A view looking west from the library is quite similar to the view today, a street lined with trees. The photograph also shows the first residential paving in Maquoketa. In 1911 the City Council voted to pave West Pleasant with wood blocks rather than the noisier clay bricks used elsewhere. As late as the 1930s, this was still the only residential paving in Maquoketa. Today, the wood blocks are no longer visible and the street is a few feet wider. Though some of the original trees are gone, many new have been planted. There is a blend of mature and young trees, with enough large ones to cause problems trying to photograph during the spring and summer months. Will Cundill would easily recognize his old neighborhood.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Period of Significance

Significant Dates

Architecture

1863-1914

Cultural Affiliation

N.A.

Significant Person

N.A.

Architect/Builder

Multiple

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

The West Pleasant Street Historic District is significant under Criterion C because it contains a collection of residences that are representative of the popular house types built in Maquoketa during the period covered by the "Boom Years" (1873-1899) and the "Comfortable Years" (1900-1922). The earliest documented house is from 1863, and the last of the contributing residences was built in 1914. These are the houses of business and professional leaders...upper middle class housing units...most were probably not architect designed, but carefully crafted by local builders. "High style" elements are more prevalent in this neighborhood, and there is a greater use of brick as a building material. Of the 26 residences in the district, eight are of brick, as is one of the three remaining carriage houses. The first of the "quoined corner" houses is located on West Pleasant, and influences from each of the major styles found in Maquoketa are found here, with the exception of Greek Revival. Many of the houses are almost unaltered, a few have had new siding applied which is not intrusive to the point of being non-contributing, and a few are non-contributing due to alterations or late construction date.

The 1872 Birds Eye View of Maquoketa shows a few houses along Pleasant. John Shaw, owner of this quarter of the town, did not plat and sell his land at the same time that Goodenow, Spaulding, and Livermore were dividing theirs. For this reason construction occurred later in Shaw's Addition, and the lots varied greatly in size and shape. It is said that a house was moved from near Main Street c.1860 to a lot in the 300 block (790 feet west of Main). Site #6, known as the Cundill-Joiner house, is thought to be that dwelling. If so, it may be the oldest house in the neighborhood (it is non-contributing due to alterations).

The Shellenberger-Mitchell house at 315 West Pleasant, #22, is the earliest documented residence. This two story brick is visible on

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

Flo, M.E. Notebooks on Maquoketa History. Private Collection.
Will Cundill Photograph Collection, Manuscript Room, State Historical Society of Iowa, Iowa City, IA.
Our Magazine, Fall 1918, p 13.
Sorenson, Lucille. A Horsesdrawn Tour of Maquoketa. 1988.
Unidentified Maquoketa newspaper, Jan 1892.
Unidentified Maquoketa newspaper, Oct 31, 1972.

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 12.056 acres

UTM References

A

Zone	Easting	Northing
------	---------	----------

B

Zone	Easting	Northing
------	---------	----------

C

Zone	Easting	Northing
------	---------	----------

D

Zone	Easting	Northing
------	---------	----------

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See continuation sheet.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

This area includes the lots facing Pleasant Street between Second and Prospect, and the lot on Prospect which faces east down Pleasant. These are the lots which have traditionally been considered the West Pleasant Street neighborhood.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Molly Myers Naumann, Consultant (515) 682-2743
organization Maquoketa Historic Preservation Comm. date May 1991
street & number City Hall, 201 S. Olive telephone (319) 652-2486
city or town Maquoketa state Iowa zip code 52060

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Will Cundill photograph, c.1912.

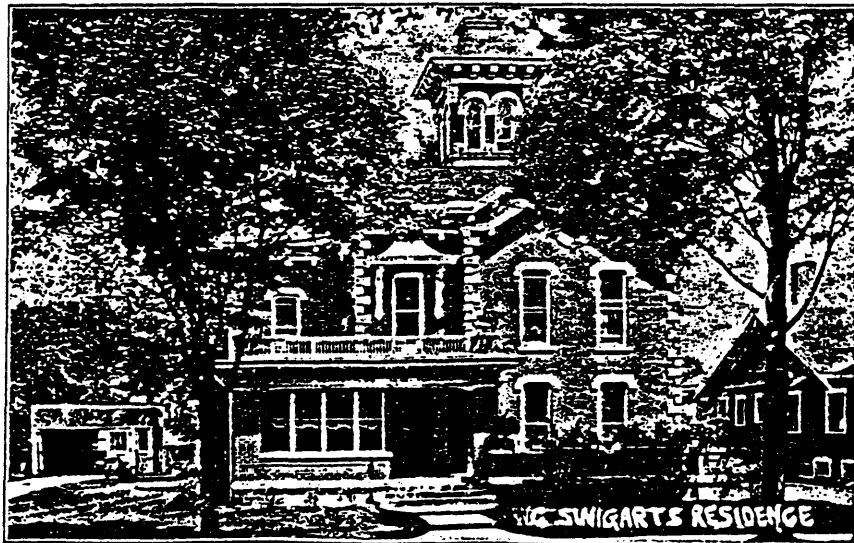
Of the 50 buildings and sites in the district, 29 are key or contributing structures. Included in the district are 26 residences, 22 carriage house/garages, one library, and one parking lot. The West Pleasant district represents the best collection of middle-class and upper middle-class residences in the community. Within the three blocks of West Pleasant there is a comfortable blending of periods and styles, with a big brick Italian Villa next to a bungalow, or a Queen Anne style house. All of the houses were constructed as single family dwellings except for 206 West Pleasant (#2), which was originally built as a duplex. The houses range in size from a single story cottage (#6) to a two and one-half story residence with carriage house (#17), with the majority of the houses (21 out of 26) being two stories. The houses represent local interpretations of the popular styles of the last forty years of the 19th century, and the first two decades of the 20th. While there is a mixture of wood frame and brick construction along the street, there is a greater concentration of brick houses in this neighborhood than found in other areas of Maquoketa (eight large brick houses, and one carriage house, are found in these three blocks).

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None of Maquoketa's Greek Revival houses are located on West Pleasant, but one of the earliest brick residences, the Shellenberger-Mitchell house at 315 West Pleasant (#22) from 1863, retains elements of Greek Revival design in combination with Italianate brackets. The other neighborhood house attributed to the 1860s, the Cundill cottage at 312 West Pleasant (#6), has been altered by additions and modern siding. It is difficult to determine its' original appearance.

More houses were constructed in the neighborhood during the 1870s (eight) than during any other decade. Four of these are wood frame: The Trout house at 210 West Pleasant (#3), the Hubbell house at 304 (#4), the Wright house at 409 (#18), and the Bradley house at 311 (#23). Two of the frame houses have undergone extensive alterations and must be considered non-contributing, #4 and #23. Four large brick houses were built during this decade: The Johnson-Harrison house at 209 (#26) from 1874; the D.C. Clary house at 303 (#25) from 1874; the A.S. Carter house at 318 (#8) from 1876-77; and the Dexter Field house at 406 (#10) from 1876. The Carter house appears to be the earliest example of the use of limestone quoins at the corners of residences in Maquoketa. Alterations to this house include the addition by W.C. Swigart of the heavy early 20th century porch across the facade (the porch was enclosed after 1954) and the loss of the belvedere (after



RESIDENCE OF W. C. SWIGART, West Pleasant Street.

Built as the A.S. Carter Residence (#8)

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1954). Such alterations keep this from being a key structure, but its significance as the first of the quioned corner group makes it contributing. The porches on the Johnson-Harrison and Clary houses are not original, but have been there since at least the turn of the century. The Dexter Field residence and carriage house are in unaltered condition. The house is Italianate with low pitched roof, bracketed cornice, Frear stone hoodmolds, a canopied formal entrance, and small side porch at the family entrance. The house sits on one of the largest lots in the district, and has a low stone wall along the sidewalk. The Johnson-Harrison, Clary, and Field houses are all key structures in the district.

During the 1880s four houses were constructed, two frame and two brick. The Smith Warren house at 401 (#18) and the Cundill house at 403 (#17) next door were built at almost the same time, Smith Warren's in 1884, and Cundill's sometime between 1885 and 1890. Both of these frame houses had asbestos siding applied some years ago. The Smith Warren house has been recently restored. The Cundill house presently must be considered non-contributing due to the siding and the loss of porch. Good historic photos exist of these houses which could aid in restoration. The two brick houses from this decade are the Squiers house at 418 (#13) from 1882, and the Keck house at 114 South Prospect (#14) from 1889. #13 has historically been known as "The Squiers' Estate" probably because of the large lot, and the iron fence which encloses it. It is a key structure in the district. The Keck house is important as it is the western end of the district, located at the "T" intersection of Pleasant and Prospect. The light colored brick used for decorative details on the Keck house is similar to that used on the I.O.O.F. Building at 103 North Main from 1886 (nominated to the NRHP). The altered porches keep this house from being a key structure, but it is a strong contributing structure within the district.

The five houses from the 1890s illustrate a wider range of styles than seen in the other decades. The Suthers house at 410 (#11) was built in 1891 and is one of the quioned corner group of brick houses. Two large frame houses were constructed on the south side of the street in 1894, the L.H. Dunham house at 307 (#24), and the Dr. D.N. Loose residence at 413 (#17). The Dunham house is Neo-Classical in design, with a broad porch featuring paired Classical columns, and a Palladian

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L.H. Dunham Residence, #24 (Cundill photograph c.1912)

window centered on the second floor facade. New narrow siding has been applied in recent years, but is not distracting. The two and one-half story Loose house appears in unaltered condition, complete with corbelled chimney pots. It might best be described as a half-timbered Queen Anne with the simulated timbering in the gable ends and decorative vergeboards with pendants. No architect has been identified for this house and carriage house, but it definitely has a "high style" feel to it. Across the street from the Loose residence, the George Mitchell house (#12) was built c.1895-1900. Two and one-half story wood frame with hip roof and projecting gables, it was typical of many houses of the period. New siding has been applied, but is not intrusive. In 1899 a frame Queen Anne style house (#9) was built for M.S. Dunn between the A.S. Carter and Dexter Field houses. It was undoubtedly a fine addition to the north side of the street. It has been greatly altered by the loss of porches and application of PermaStone. Of the houses from the 1890s, the Dr. Loose house and carriage house (#17 and 17a) are key structures, while the Suthers house (#11), Mitchell house (#12), and the Dunham house (#24) are all contributing elements in the district. The Dunn house is non-contributing, but the Dunn carriage house is a strong contributing structure.

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The duplex, #2, is on the right, the Trout-House residence, #3, is in the center (Cundill photograph c.1912).

Two houses in the 200 block were built c. 1900: The duplex at 206 (#2), and a two story frame house across the street at 207 (#27). #27 is an average house from the turn of the century, with gable roof, cross gable wing, and porch across the front. The porch has been enclosed, but the general shape and mass of the house is intact, allowing it to be a contributing structure. The duplex is the only multi-family dwelling constructed in the neighborhood, and dates from approximately the same time as the library next door. It retains most of the original design elements (chimneys, dormers, and lunette in front gable) but porch columns and railing have been replaced. It is a good contributing structure. The next decade saw the construction of the last of the houses in the district from Maquoketa's "Comfortable Years." A bungalow was built in 1911 for the Joiner family at 314 West Pleasant (#7), and in 1914 the two story stucco house with Prairie influences was built for W.A. Edson just two doors east at 308 (#5). These two houses represent popular early 20th century designs, and both are good contributing structures in the district.

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W.A. Edson residence, #5.

The three houses constructed along West Pleasant after 1930 are considered non-contributing. A fine brick English cottage (#15) is found at 417 (the southeast corner of Pleasant and Prospect). Though this falls outside the contexts developed for Maquoketa, it is a good example of this particular residential type. If a study is done in the future of English cottage designs in Iowa, this should be included. Two houses built c.1950-60 are found at 317 (#21) and at 415 (#16).

Most of the changes in the West Pleasant Historic District involve new porches and/or the application of modern siding. Few of these are so intrusive as to be considered non-contributing. The three extant carriage houses are all either key or contributing structures. Garages have been counted as part of the 50 buildings. By counting the garages individually, it appears that the district has an unusually high number of non-contributing buildings (12 of the 21 non-contributing are garages). However, for the most part these are located to the rear of the houses and are not visually intrusive. The

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parking lot at the southwest corner of Second and Pleasant is a non-contributing site, but it is included in the district because of its location.

From the early days of Maquoketa there has been a sense of neighborhood in these three blocks of West Pleasant. This may have developed because of the length of the street, sandwiched between the business district and Prospect. The local perception that West Pleasant was a "special" neighborhood was demonstrated in several ways. In 1904 the Sentinel published a souvenir edition to commemorate its fiftieth anniversary in the community. Included in this edition were photographs of significant residences from around the town, and eight of those featured were from these three blocks. The wood block paving in 1911 illustrated the influence of the inhabitants, as well as adding to the sense of neighborhood. Will Cundill's documentation of the street (he took more photographs of West Pleasant than any other residential area) is another indication of the significance of the area. This strong sense of neighborhood continues today.

This survey project focused on the exteriors of the identified historical and architectural sites, with little or no research on interiors. This nomination also focuses on the exterior characteristics. In addition, no attempt was made to identify archeological sites during this survey/nomination. It is possible that such sites exist in the West Pleasant Historic District, and any archeological survey of Maquoketa in the future should take this into consideration.

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KEY STRUCTURES

#1	NW Corner Pleasant/Second	Maquoketa Public Library
#10	406 West Pleasant	Dexter Field Residence
#10a	406 West Pleasant	Dexter Field Carriage House
#13	418 West Pleasant	J.E. Squiers Residence
#17	413 West Pleasant	Dr. D.N. Loose Residence
#17a	413 West Pleasant	Dr. D.N. Loose Carriage House
#22	315 West Pleasant	Shellenberger-Mitchell Residence
#25	303 West Pleasant	D.C. Clary Residence
#26	209 West Pleasant	Johnson-Harrison Residence

CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES

#2	206 West Pleasant	Duplex
#3	210 West Pleasant	Trout/House Residence
#3a	210 West Pleasant	Garage
#5	308 West Pleasant	W.A. Edson Residence
#5a	308 West Pleasant	Garage
#7	314 West Pleasant	Joiner Residence
#7a	314 West Pleasant	Garage
#8	318 West Pleasant	A.S. Carter Residence
#9a	400 West Pleasant	M.S. Dunn Carriage House
#11	410 West Pleasant	Eliza Suthers Residence
#12	414 West Pleasant	George Mitchell Residence
#14	114 South Prospect	Levi Keck Residence
#18	409 West Pleasant	Max Wright Residence
#20	401 West Pleasant	Smith Warren Residence
#20a	401 West Pleasant	Garage
#22a	315 West Pleasant	Garage
#23a	311 West Pleasant	Garage
#24	307 West Pleasant	L.H. Dunham Residence
#24a	307 West Pleasant	Garage
#27	207 West Pleasant	Unknown Owner

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NON-CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES

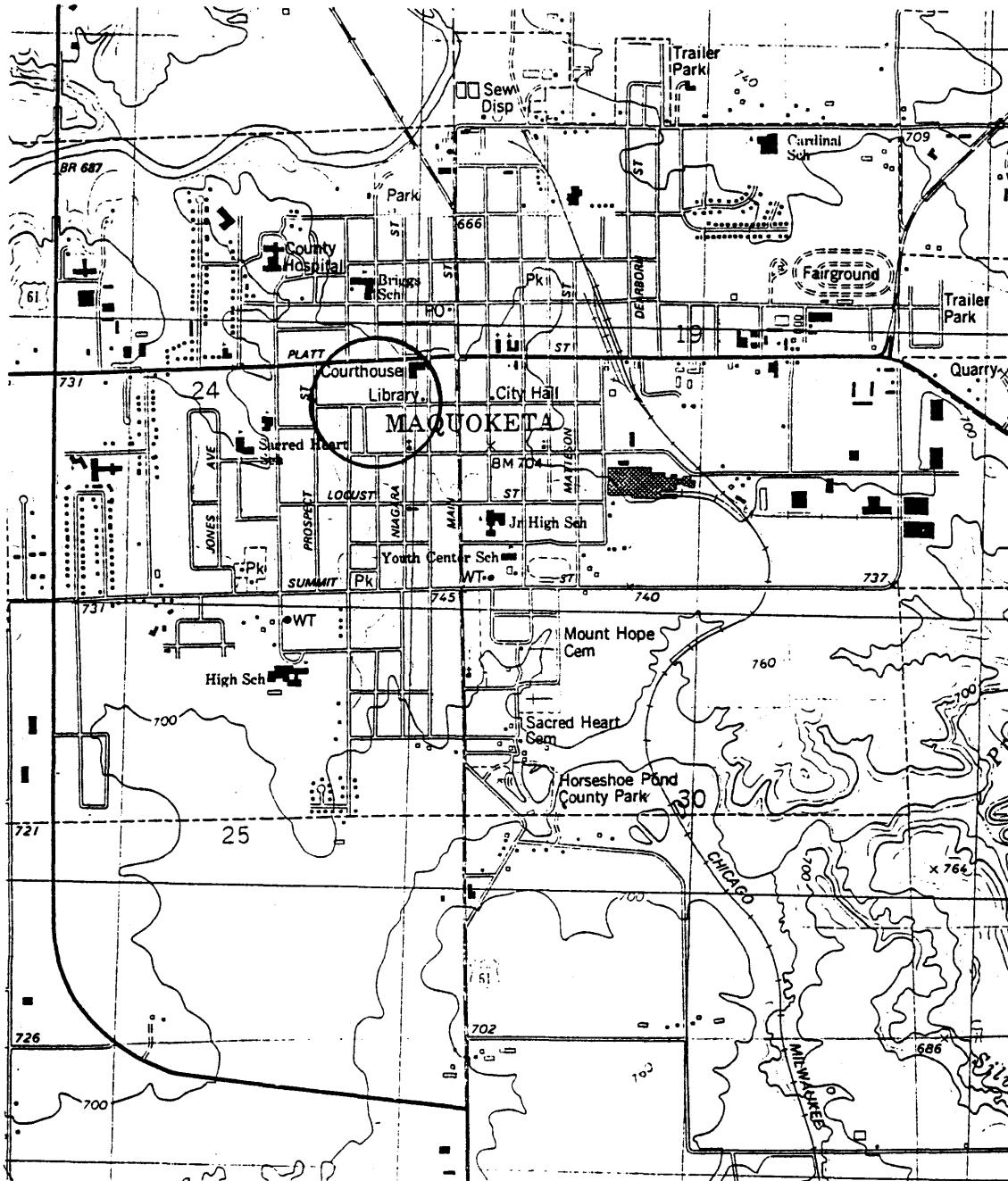
#4	304 West Pleasant	Hubbell Residence
#4a	304 West Pleasant	Garage
#6	312 West Pleasant	Cundill Cottage
#6a	312 West Pleasant	Garage
#8a	318 West Pleasant	Garage
#9	400 West Pleasant	M.S. Dunn Residence
#11a	410 West Pleasant	Garage
#12a	414 West Pleasant	Garage
#13a	418 West Pleasant	Garage
#14a	114 South Prospect	Garage
#15	417 West Pleasant	English Cottage
#16	415 West Pleasant	Ranch House
#16a	415 West Pleasant	Garage
#18a	409 West Pleasant	Garage
#19	403 West Pleasant	Will Cundill Residence
#19a	403 West Pleasant	Garage
#21	317 West Pleasant	Ranch House
#21a	317 West Pleasant	Garage
#23	311 West Pleasant	George Bradley Residence
#27a	207 West Pleasant	Garage
#28	SW Corner Pleasant/Second	Municipal Parking Lot

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USGS Map 42090 (A6), Maquoketa Quad

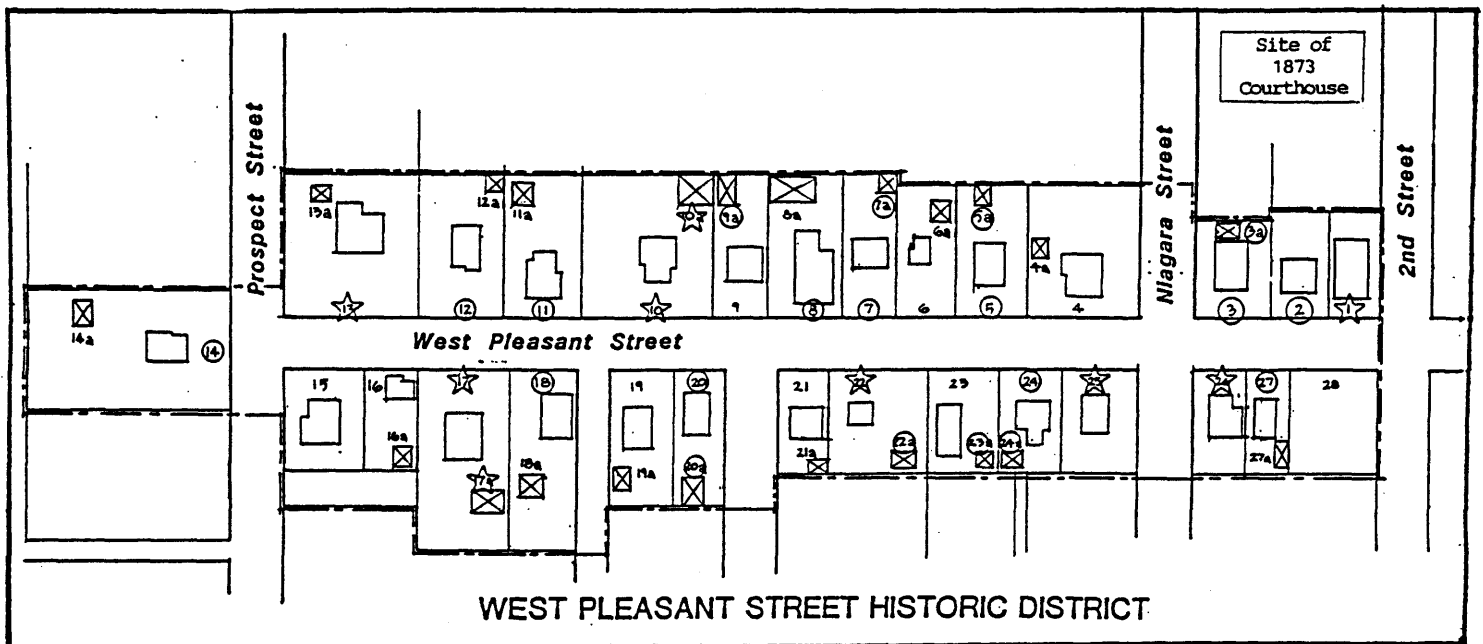
Circle shows location of West Pleasant Street Historic District.

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Map including site numbers and classifications.



Key Structure



Contributing Structure

19

Non-contributing Structure



House or building



Garage

16a

Garage site #

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the Birds Eye View and was probably the first large house constructed on the street. On 22 September 1863 the Maquoketa Excelsior noted "Mr. Shellenberger is now putting up a fine brick residence on Pleasant Street which we should judge from present appearance, will be an ornament to our city." Shellenberger's son-in-law was Sheriff Frank Mitchell who later became part owner of the Mitchell-Maskery Mill (see individual NR nomination for the mill). The house is basically Italianate, with a hint of Greek Revival lingering (cornice returns, stone lintels). Though the Shellenberger-Mitchell house is technically not part of the "Boom Years" it signals the beginning of major construction along Pleasant and is a key structure in the district.

The designation as county seat in 1873 spurred growth throughout the community. Major commercial construction took place along Main Street, a new school was built, churches expanded, and houses were needed in all parts of town. The new courthouse was built on a lot between Pleasant and Platt, bounded by Second and Niagara streets. With this new public building located just west of the business district, development began in the 4th Ward, with included West Pleasant Street. This three block area, bounded by Main on the east, and a "T" intersection with Prospect on the west, was a prime residential location for both businessmen and attorneys.

1874 saw the construction of two large brick houses at the corner of Pleasant and Niagara. 209 West Pleasant (site #26) was built for Judge Gilman Johnson, and 303 (site #25) was built for wagon maker D.C. Clary. The Johnson-Harrison house remains unaltered except for the addition of the corner porch c. 1900. This gable roof house with gable wing features segmental arched windows with original shutters, a single story bay and an elaborate porch on the west side. The front door was originally covered by a bracketed canopy similar to that on the Alexander Organ residence (see individual NR nomination). The ownership of this house has remained in the same family since construction. The Clary residence is a good example of a bracketed Italianate house with low pitched hip roof and stone lintels. All historic photographs show the existing two story porch on the facade, as well as a belvedere which was removed at an unknown date. The porch on the east side dates c, 1910-15.

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RESIDENCE OF D. C. CLARY.

303 West Pleasant, #25.

When Dexter Field started construction of a two story brick residence at 406 West Pleasant (#10) in August 1875, the Maquoketa Excelsior noted "Dexter Field, the pioneer bakery man, has already broken ground for a new residence on Pleasant Street. Another handsome brick residence will soon grace that already beautiful street." No architect has been identified, but the brick mason was P.O. Wolff, of Wolff and Blesch, who were responsible for the construction of the new high school, and a number of buildings along Main Street. Work on the Field residence was slowed temporarily when the building which housed Field & Sutherland's bakery burned in February 1876. The two men hired P.O. Wolff to immediately begin construction of a new building known as the Centennial Block. The Field residence, with matching brick carriage house, is a fine, unaltered example of Italianate design. It features a low pitched hip roof with gable wings, bracketed cornice, oculus windows, canopied front entrance, side porch, and Frear stone hood molds. Much of the original iron cresting remains on the roof, pieces damaged by a 1975 storm are in the carriage house. The lot on which the Field house rests is larger than most in the neighborhood, adding to the sense of elegance. The carriage house is to the northeast of the house, and there is a large pine tree immediately to

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the east. A low stone wall separates the lawn from the sidewalk. The Field house is a key structure in the district and is individually eligible for the NR.



Dexter Field residence, 406 West Pleasant, #10.

The following year another Main Street businessman, A.S. Carter, had an Italianate brick house constructed just east of the Field residence (#8). The location selected was a logical one as he married Ellen Shellenberger, whose father had built the house across the street at 315 in 1863. In many ways the design was similar to Field's, with a low pitched hip roof, gable wings, bracketed cornice, oculus windows, and canopied front entrance. However, the Carter house had a belvedere and, as the Maquoketa Excelsior noted 21 July 1877, "The corners on the Carter house are being trimmed in stone." This appears to be the first example of quoined corners in Maquoketa. No architect has been identified for this house, or for the others in the quoined corner group. Obvious alterations to this residence (addition of a Prairie influenced porch, loss of belvedere after 1954), negate individual eligibility, but the basic mass of the structure with the remaining architectural elements, plus its significance as the first house with quoins in Maquoketa, allow this to be considered a contributing

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structure It is a dominant feature of the street. It is interesting that when attorney J.C. Murray bought this house from Carter, he cited proximity to the courthouse and his office as the reasons for the purchase. A later owner was W.C. Swigart of the Jackson Sentinel who added the front porch.

Only one of the wood frame houses built during the 1870s retains a fairly high level of integrity. The Trout-House residence at 210 (#3) was built in the late 1870s. The two rounded windows in the front were found on several Maquoketa residences from this period, notably the Dr. A.B. Bowen house on West Platt, but this is the only example in the West Pleasant district. Early photographs show cresting on the mansard roof, and a balustrade on the porch roof. This house was originally constructed for a member of the Trout family, local hardware dealers. It was purchased in 1894 by Judge A.J. House, possibly because of its proximity to the courthouse (on the lot immediately north). It is believed that Judge House added the corner porch c. 1895.



Trout-House residence, 210 West Pleasant, #3.

The two story gable roof house with gabled wing at 409 (#18) has been covered with asbestos siding, but the basic shape of the house, fenestration, and roof, remain intact. The slightly pedimented framing around the windows is similar to that found on many houses in Maquoketa (and across the state) during the period. Little information has been discovered concerning this house, but it is a contributing structure.

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Of the four frame houses built during the 1870s along West Pleasant, two have been altered to the point of being ineligible. One of these, the Hubbell house at 304 (#4), does not seem to be intrusive, or non-contributing when first viewed. The front porch is new, and modern siding has been applied, but it remains a gable roof rectangle with a symmetrical three bay facade with transom and sidelights. However, a historic photograph shows this house with a front gable, bracketed cornice, and pilasters at the corners. The loss of integrity makes this non-contributing though it is not intrusive in the district. The other non-contributing house from the 1870s is the George Bradley residence at 311 (#23). This is a two story gable roof house with side gable and bay, but the application of wide siding, additions to the rear of the house, and the two story enclosed porch on the northeast corner, make this ineligible.

There is no doubt that the large houses from the 1870s set the tone for future construction along West Pleasant. In 1884 contractor Smith Warren built a two story frame residence for himself at 401 (#20). Smith Warren was referred to as an "architect" part of the time, and "contractor" part of the time. He was responsible for many of the houses and buildings in Maquoketa, most noteworthy being St. Mark's Episcopal Church, and the I.O.O.F. Building. This two story frame house with projecting gable wings featured a number of decorative details common to Stick Style design: Chamfered corners with brackets on the first floor facade, corner porches with turned millwork, shallow bay windows, paired windows, a flaring shingled belt course between the stories, and decorative patterning of horizontal and vertical boards. Historic photographs show this painted very effectively with a light colored body and dark trim. It is significant that a major builder of the period chose this neighborhood. In the 1880s it was recognized as one of THE places to build, and there were still lots available. The construction business in Maquoketa "boomed" between 1870 and 1900 as the town was rapidly growing. It provided a good business for builders like Smith Warren and John Lake (who built his brick house with stone quoins one block north of the historic district on West Platt). By the time a photograph of Smith Warren's house was published in the Sentinel Souvenir Edition in 1904, it had become the home of J.M. Swigart of the Sentinel.

Shortly after Smith Warren built his house in 1884, Will Cundill had a house constructed next door at 403 (#19). Historic photographs show this to have been a Queen Anne style house with heavy tower and wrap around veranda. This house is non-contributing due to application of asbestos siding, and loss of veranda. Sympathetic rehabilitation based on the historic photos could make this house a contributing structure.

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Warren house, #20, on left, Cundill house, #19, on right.
(Cundill photograph, c.1912)

The west end of the district is anchored by the two brick houses constructed during the 1880s. Businessman J.E. Squiers purchased a one acre lot on the northeast corner of Prospect and Pleasant on which to build a house in 1882 (the same year he had a two story brick double storefront building constructed next to his original commercial building at the corner of Main and Pleasant). His elegant two and one-half story brick house, #13, is significant as an example of residential design from the 1880s. No architect or builder has been identified for this house, but it must be architect designed. There is a "high style" quality here: The diagonal bay, lack of brackets, brick corbelling at the cornice, and two separate but similar porches. Like the Field house, the Squiers house sets on a large lot, well back from both Pleasant and Prospect streets. The integrity of the lot is enhanced by the presence of the iron fence. The house was recognized as being extraordinary at the time it was built. The Maquoketa Excelsior on 2 November 1889 wrote, "A pleasant social event was held at the Squiers Mansion. Conversation and refreshments were served. Food for the mind and body." No other Maquoketa houses were referred to as mansions by the Excelsior. The original carriage house (now apartments) is no longer part of this property, the lot having been divided. The Squiers house is a key structure in the West Pleasant district.

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The Squiers' Estate, 418 West Pleasant, #13.

Attorney Levi Keck had a brick house constructed on his lot at 114 South Prospect (#14) in 1889. The house faces east, looking down Pleasant toward the business district. Though locally it is said that the city had planned on Pleasant Street continuing farther west until Keck built his house at the "T" intersection, the earliest city map showing this area (1854), disputes this. Pleasant is shown ending at Prospect. Two and one-half stories with hip and gabled roof, it features light colored brick used for decorative details around windows, in a manner similar to the I.O.O.F. Building from 1886. While it is one of several houses in Maquoketa to have this detail, it is the only example of this in the West Pleasant district. The presence of this light colored brick may indicate that this house was constructed by John Lake, but no verification has been found. Early 20th century porches have replaced early ones, but are not intrusive. The present garage replaces the original carriage house. The integrity of the surroundings is maintained by the large pine trees on the north and south sides of the front lawn, framing the house. The Keck house and lot are a significant part of the district not only in terms of architecture, but because they provide a strong visual boundary.

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The Eliza Suthers house at 410 (#11) was built of brick in 1891, and continues the use of stone quoins. The house is two stories with a gable roof, and a gable wing to the east. It features a rectangular bay and segmental arched windows. It is possible that John Lake may have been the builder of this house. Though early 20th century porches have replaced the original ones, this remains an important contributing structure in the district. The 1975 storm that damaged the iron cresting on the Dexter Field house next door, demolished the original garage, and the new one is non-contributing.



Eliza Suthers residence, 410 West Pleasant, #11.

The other houses along West Pleasant that were built during the 1890s are all of wood frame construction. The two built in 1894 display very different styles. The L.H. Dunham house at 307 (#24) is a simple two story rectangle with hip roof to which Neo-Classical detailing has been added. The broad porch with paired classical columns, and balustrade above, "Palladian" window centered on the second floor, and a balustraded roof deck, are all elements of this popular style. L.H. Dunham was a second generation Maquoketa banker. His father had established the Exchange Bank in 1872 as the town was starting to react

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to the arrival of the railroads. The Exchange Bank was located on the northwest corner of Main and Pleasant, just two blocks east of this house. New siding has been applied, but it is not intrusive. The house remains a strong contributing structure in the district.

On 24 August 1894 the Maquoketa Excelsior noted "Work has been commenced at last on Dr. Loose's new residence on Pleasant Street. The new palatial home will cost all of \$10,000 in addition to the \$1,900 he has paid for the lot. When completed it will probably be the finest, most conveniently arranged and modern house in the city." It is interesting that as late as 1894 there were still large lots available on Pleasant, and that they were so expensive. Pleasant obviously was retaining its position as THE place to build. Dr. Loose was a physician and surgeon in Maquoketa for 45 years. This two and one-half story frame house (with matching carriage house) is a fine example of Queen Anne design with strong Tudor elements (vergeboards, pendants, half-timbering, diamond lights in top sash). Research has not uncovered a name of architect or builder, but this appears to be an architect designed house. The various elements work so harmoniously that a professional designer must have been involved. The construction of the Loose house in 1894 illustrates that Maquoketa was not as severely affected by the panic of 1893 as many larger communities were. Both the house and carriage house are key structures in the district.

The George Mitchell house (#12) was built across the street at 414 a year or so later. Mitchell was a son-in-law of J.E. Squiers, and the house was built on part of the original Squiers' land. It is a two story frame with hip roof and projecting gable wings, typical of many houses constructed around the turn of the century. New siding has been applied, but the size and shape of the house, location of windows and doors, and placement of porch remain the same. It can be considered contributing.

In 1899 M.S. Dunn had a large Queen Anne style house built on the lot between the A.S. Carter and Dexter Field houses. The Dunn house (#9) at 400 West Pleasant was the only example of a towered Queen Anne in the neighborhood. It also featured embossed swags, or festoons, around the tower, and a sweeping wrap-around veranda. It was a fine residence in this popular style, and may have been architect designed, but this has not been established. Around 1930 the porch was removed and present Perma Stone veneer was applied. These alterations make the house a non-contributing structure, though the carriage house is reasonably unaltered, and can be considered contributing. The size and style of this house illustrate the continued importance of West Pleasant as a neighborhood.

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400 West Pleasant, #9.

Historic photo on left,
current photo below.

RESIDENCE OF M. S. DUNN.



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The turn of the century brought a new look to West Pleasant just as it did to the rest of Maquoketa. The "Comfortable Years" arrived with a new building type in the neighborhood. In 1902-03 the Maquoketa Public Library (#1, NRHP) was constructed at the northwest corner of Pleasant and Second, just south of the courthouse. Facing east toward the business district, this simple classical revival building provides a transition from commercial to residential architecture. The building sets on a high stone foundation with walls of brown pressed brick and trim of Bedford stone. The classical details, such as the monumental Ionic columns on the portico, provide a dignity that was considered appropriate for a public building. The library was designed by Harry Netcott of Independence, Iowa, and is one of 101 Carnegie libraries built in the state of Iowa. Though not residential in nature, the library is a key structure in the historic district. Its style and building material blend with the houses in the West Pleasant neighborhood.

At about the same time the library was being built, another new building type was introduced on the block, the duplex. The frame house at 206 (#2), was constructed as a duplex, and has housed a number of Maquoketa's most influential families over the years, many on a temporary basis. The symmetrical facade featured twin porches, dormers, and chimneys flanking the center gable. The scale and proportion of this duplex were in keeping with the single family use of all the other houses in the neighborhood. Exterior details are of a simplified classical design: Cornice returns, a lunette in the gable. The only apparent alteration to this house is replacement of the porch posts and railing. This is a contributing structure.

The two and one-half story frame house across the street at 207 (#27) is typical of many houses built in Maquoketa during this period, and does not have individual significance. The major alteration to this residence is the enclosing of the front porch. It can be considered a contributing structure.

It was in 1911 that the city council voted to pave three residential blocks as well as those in the business district. The three blocks paved were those on West Pleasant that make up this district, and the paving was not of noisy clay bricks, but of creosote treated wood blocks that were quieter under the horse's hoofs. The decision to pave, and the material used, say a great deal about the way Maquoketans continued to view Pleasant between Second and Prospect. The importance of the neighborhood carried into the 20th century.

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Two houses in the 300 block are representative of the popular new styles. In 1911, the bungalow at 314 (#7) was built for the Joiner family. Bungalows were becoming increasingly popular throughout the community, but this was the only one built along West Pleasant. It is a good example of the style, one and one-half stories, with side gable roof, and a broad, heavy porch across the front. The only apparent alteration to this house is the enclosing of the porch.



Carter house (with quoins) at 318 West Pleasant, #8, on left, Joiner bungalow, 314 West Pleasant, #7, on right (Cundill photograph c.1912).

Two doors east, the W.A. Edson (#5) house was built in 1914. Basically a two story hip roof cube with dormers, this stucco covered house featured the broad eaves, banded windows and heavy porch that showed the influence of the Prairie School. The best example of Prairie design in Maquoketa was less than two blocks away at the corner of Prospect and Platt, the A.A. Hurst residence from 1912 (see individual NR nomination). Both the Joiner and the Edson house illustrate that West Pleasant continued to be an attractive place to live (and to build) well into the "Comfortable Years."

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Three houses along West Pleasant post-date the periods of significance for this district: the English cottage at the corner of Prospect and Pleasant (#14) and two ranches (#15 and #20). These continue the use of wood frame and brick found on the historic houses in the neighborhood and are not intrusive factors.

Since the 1860s there has been a sense of neighborhood in these three blocks of West Pleasant. This has been viewed as a prestigious residential area. The feeling was enhanced by the placement of the library at the corner of Second and Pleasant, by the inclusion of a number of houses from West Pleasant in the 1904 Sentinel Souvenir Edition, by the wood block paving authorized by the city council in 1911, and by the documentation of this neighborhood by photographer Will Cundill. This sense of time and place, of neighborhood, persists to this day.

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Maquoketa Excelsior. Sept 22, 1863
Oct 27, 1863
Apr 23, 1874
Aug 26, 1875
Feb 17, 1876
Feb 22, 1876
May 27, 1876
Nov 11, 1876
Nov 16, 1876
May 26, 1877
June 23, 1877
July 21, 1877
June 8, 1882
Nov 2, 1889
Mar 11, 1892
Aug 3, 1894
Aug 24, 1894
June 7, 1895
May 11, 1899
Mar 29, 1901
June 30, 1911
Aug 13, 1914
Nov 11, 1919

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Beginning at the southeast corner Shaw's Add. Blk 3 Lot 43, thence north 120', thence west along lot lines of lots facing West Pleasant, crossing Second Street, and continuing west along lot lines to the east right of way of Prospect Street, thence south 140', thence west, crossing Prospect, and west 234' to the rear lot line of Lot 30, Eddy's 1st Add., thence south 135', thence east 234', then crossing Prospect Street, to the east right of way, thence south along the west edge of lot 10 and the north 40' of lot 12, Eddy's 1st Add., thence east to the west lot line of lot 8, thence south 50' to the rear of lot 8, east along rear of lots 7 and 8, across 5th street, north along right of way to a point 145' south of the south side of West Pleasant, thence east along lot lines of lots facing West Pleasant to the west right of way of Second Street, thence north to the point of beginning.

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UTM References

- A. 15 692540/4659760
- B. 15 693050/4659780
- C. 15 693050/4659660
- D. 15 692660/4659640
- E. 15 692540/4659660

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PHOTOGRAPHS: WEST PLEASANT STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

All photographs included in this nomination of the West Pleasant Street Historic District, Maquoketa, Iowa, were taken in March 1990 by Molly Myers Naumann. An on site inspection by Naumann in March 1991 confirmed that these photographs are still an accurate record of the district.

- # 1 View of West Pleasant Street from Second Street:
Maquoketa Public Library, site #1 (NRHP), in foreground.
Looking WNW
- # 2 South side of 200 block of West Pleasant.
Left to right: sites #27, 26, 25.
Looking SW
- # 3 Left: 209 West Pleasant (Johnson-Harrison house), #26.
Right: 303 West Pleasant (D.C. Clary house), #25.
South side of Pleasant at Niagara Street.
Looking SW
- # 4 315 West Pleasant (Shellenberger-Mitchell house), #22.
South side of the 300 block.
Looking SW
- # 5 South side of 300 block of West Pleasant from Austin Avenue.
Left to right: sites #24 through #21.
Looking SE
- # 6 Left: 401 West Pleasant (Smith Warren house), #20.
Right: 403 West Pleasant (Will Cundill house), #19.
South side of 400 block between Austin and 5th.
Looking SW
- # 7 South side of 400 block between 5th and Prospect.
Left to right: sites #18 through #15.
Looking SW
- # 8 413 West Pleasant (Dr. D.N. Loose house), #17.
Looking SSW

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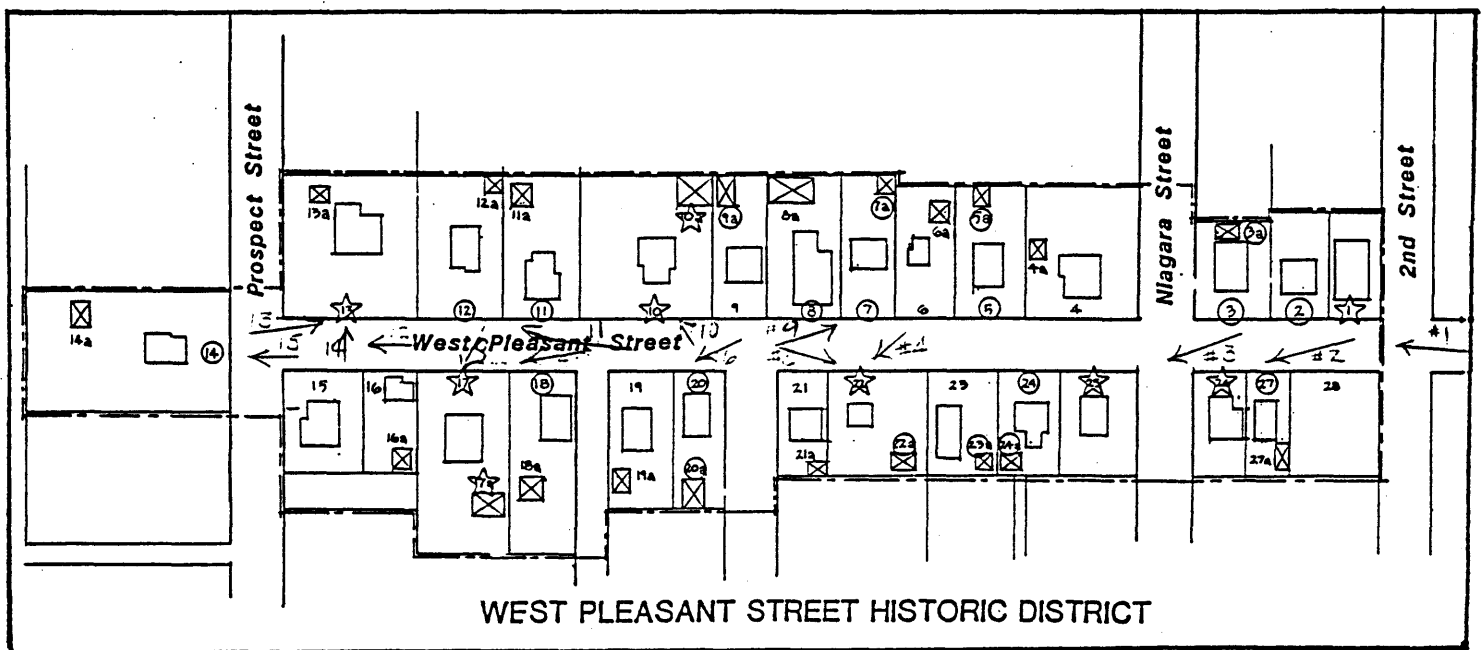
- # 9 North side of 300 block of West Pleasant, between Austin and Niagara.
Foreground: 318 West Pleasant (A.S. Carter house), #8.
Looking NE
- #10 406 West Pleasant (Dexter Field house & carriage house), #10.
North side of 400 block.
Looking NNW
- #11 North side of 400 block, looking west toward Prospect Street.
Foreground: Dexter Field house (406), #10.
Middle: Eliza Suthers house (410), #11.
Background: Levi Keck house (114 S. Prospect), #14.
Looking WNW
- #12 Both sides of the 400 block of West Pleasant, with the Levi Keck house (#14) on Prospect at the end of the street.
Looking due W
- #13 North side of 400 block of West Pleasant, from Prospect Street.
Left to Right: Squiers (#13), Mitchell (#12), Suthers (#11), and Field (#10).
Looking NE
- #14 418 West Pleasant (J.E. Squiers house), #13.
North side of 400 block.
Looking NNW
- #15 West end of West Pleasant Street Historic District:
Levi Keck house, 114 S. Prospect, #14.
Looking due W

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Map of photograph angles.