

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 for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any 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 certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Maquoketa Commercial Historic District

other names/site number N/A

Name of Multiple Property Listing _____

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

street & number Main St between Quarry & Maple Sts, including Platt & Pleasant Sts one block east & west of Main St not for publication

city or town Maquoketa vicinity

state Iowa county Jackson zip code 52060

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance: ___ national ___ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria: X A ___ B ___ C ___ D

Signature of certifying official/Title: Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer Date _____
State Historical Society of Iowa
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government _____

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date _____
Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register ___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register ___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action _____

Maquoketa Commercial Historic District

Jackson, Iowa

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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	
41	14	buildings
		site
		structure
		object
41	14	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 10

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- COMMERCE/TRADE/Business
- COMMERCE/TRADE/Professional
- COMMERCE/TRADE/Financial
- COMMERCE/TRADE/Specialty Store
- COMMERCE/TRADE/Department Store
- COMMERCE/TRADE/Restaurant
- SOCIAL/Meeting Hall
- GOVERNMENT/Post office
- DOMESTIC/Hotel
- DOMESTIC/Multiple dwelling
- RECREATION AND CULTURE/Auditorium
- AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/Storage
- HEALTHCARE/Medical business/office

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- COMMERCE/TRADE/Business
- COMMERCE/TRADE/Professional
- COMMERCE/TRADE/Financial
- COMMERCE/TRADE/Specialty Store
- COMMERCE/TRADE/Restaurant
- GOVERNMENT/Post office
- DOMESTIC/Hotel
- DOMESTIC/Multiple dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- LATE VICTORIAN/Italianate
- LATE VICTORIAN/Queen Anne
- LATE VICTORIAN/Romanesque
- LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY
- REVIVALS/Classical Revival
- LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH Century
- Revivals/Commercial Style
- MODERN MOVEMENT/Moderne

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- foundation: STONE/Limestone
- walls: BRICK
- STUCCO
- TERRA COTTA
- roof: ASPHALT
- other: _____

Narrative Description

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Summary Paragraph (Briefly describe the current, general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

The Maquoketa Commercial Historic District (the "District") comprises the commercial buildings on Main Street between Quarry Street on the north and Maple Street on the south. There are also buildings on Platt Street and Pleasant Street one block east and west of Main Street. The extant buildings were constructed from the 1850s to the 1990s. Most were constructed before 1900. The contributing buildings types are predominately commercial buildings, except for one governmental building. The buildings materials are mostly common brick with metal and glass storefronts from various eras of the district's history. Many of the storefronts were altered in the mid-twentieth century or after. The building styles are mostly vernacular, with a mix of late nineteenth and early twentieth century building styles such as Italianate, Queen Anne and Classical Revival. The district retains good historic integrity. The district has some gaps due to fires and demolitions. There are 55 buildings in the district with 41 contributing buildings and 14 noncontributing buildings.

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable.)

(Iowa SHPO Additional Instructions: After the main **Narrative Description**, discuss any physical alterations since the period of significance under the subheading **Alterations**, and the seven aspects of integrity as it applies to the resource in a **Statement of Integrity** with each aspect discussed in its own paragraph.)

The Maquoketa Commercial Historic district is located in the center of the City of Maquoketa in Jackson County, Iowa (Figure 1). Maquoketa is located in the center of Jackson County in the northeast portion of the State of Iowa. The buildings within the district are situated primarily along the north-south Main Street, which developed as the main commercial street between Quarry Street on the north and Maple Street on the south. To a lesser degree, commercial development extended along Platt and Pleasant streets one block east and west of Main Street. However, the majority of commercial development was on Main Street. Unlike many small towns in Iowa, the commercial business district in Maquoketa did not develop around and adjacent to a railroad or the county courthouse. The commercial business district developed along Main Street, which was established as the postal road between Davenport and Dubuque in 1840. Main Street later became US Highway 61, spurring further commercial development on Main Street in the early to mid-twentieth century.

A series of fires throughout its history also impacted the development of the district. The first big fire occurred: in 1875, destroying several buildings on the west side of Main Street between Platt and Pleasant. This fire resulted in the construction of the Centennial Block and the adjacent buildings (Map Nos. 18 – 23). The second large fire occurred in 1915 destroying several buildings on the south portion of the east half of Main Street between Platt and Pleasant. This led to the construction of the Merrero Building (Map No. 28) and 107-109 S. Main (Map No. 31). The most recent fire occurred on January 19, 2008, destroying the south of half of Main Street between Platt and Pleasant on the east side of the street. The 2008 fire resulted in demolitions of all of the affected buildings so that there are now vacant lots on the east side of Main Street south of the Main Street Plaza (Map No. 25) and north of E. Pleasant Street. This area is now a green space used for community gatherings and events. The only other area in the district with plantings and landscapes is the area around the US Post Office (Map No. 61), where there is grass, trees, shrubs and foundation plantings and the area around Maquoketa State Bank (Map No. 60), where there are shrubs and foundation plantings. There are also annuals planted in limestone and concrete planters throughout the district.

There are two other areas of large vacant lots in the district. The first are vacant lots between the Lyon Block (Map No. 54) and the Decker Hotel (Map No. 58). These lots are currently used for automobile sales. There are also vacant lots used for parking between Map No. 3 and Map No. 6. There are few alleys in the district except for a narrow alley between Map No. 42 and Map No. 47.

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The earliest extant buildings date from 1850s. All of the earliest extant buildings were constructed of brick masonry. The vast majority of the buildings date from the 1870s to 1920. The most recent buildings date from the 1990s. All of the district's buildings are of masonry construction, except for one frame house on the south side of the district, a remnant of the residential neighborhood that once made up the south portion of the district.

The extant buildings are largely constructed of local red brick, with some of the facades faced with harder-fired face pressed bricks and glazed brick. Some of the facades have terra cotta cladding. Decorative elements that are original or within the period of significance include: pressed tin cornices, cast iron storefronts, structural glass panels, cast stone and hood molds, stone hood molds and lintels, and terra cotta molding. The building types in the district are predominated by commercial buildings that housed a variety of specialty stores, financial institutions, health care, and professional offices in the mid-19th century to current times. There is only one public building, the US Post Office, in the district.

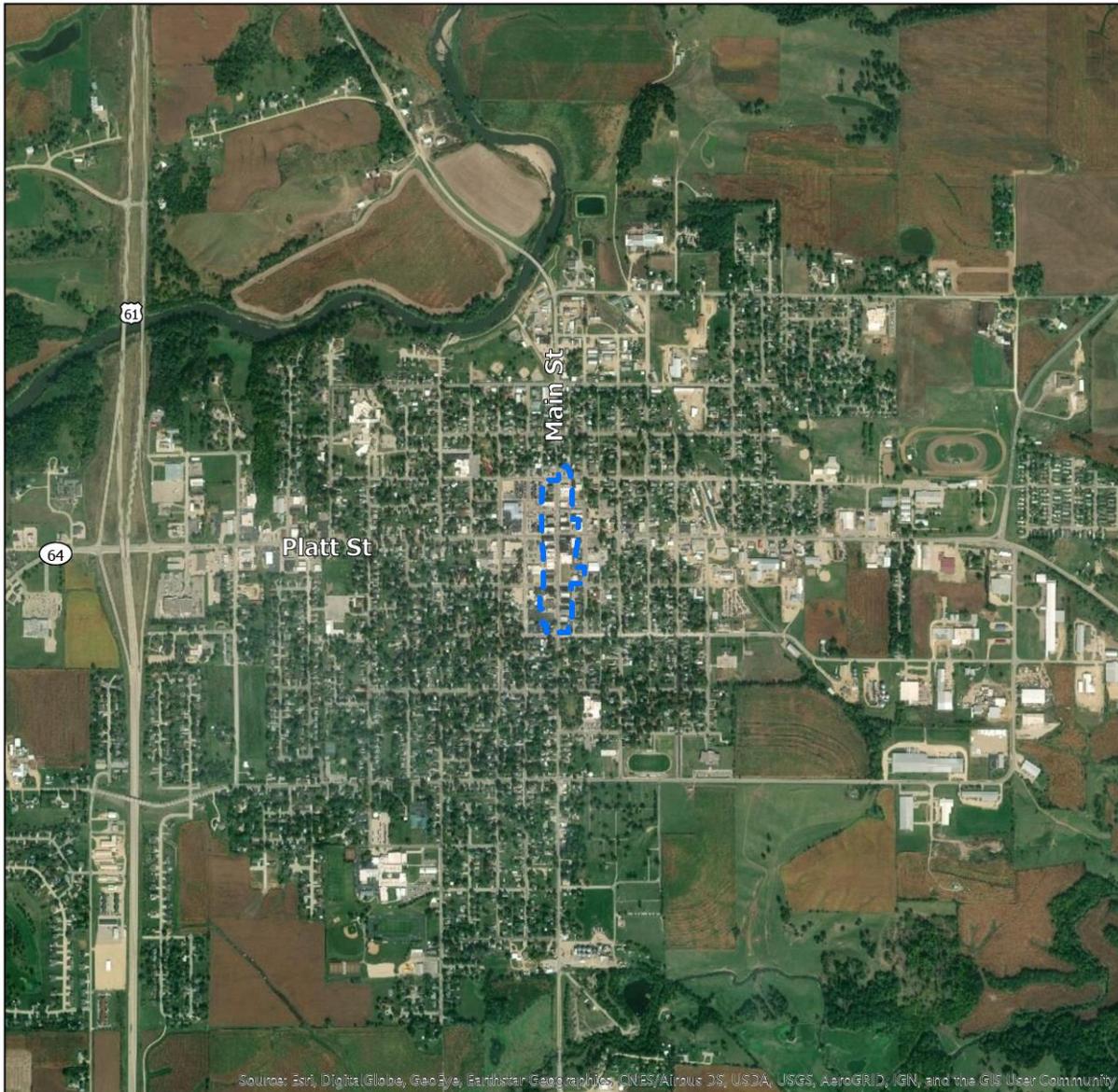
Maquoketa Commercial Historic District

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Maquoketa Commercial Historic District Vicinity Map



 District Boundary

0 6,000 Feet



Figure 1. Maquoketa Historic District Vicinity Map.
Image Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGrid, IGN and the GIS User Community

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The upper floors of most of the buildings housed offices and social halls for various fraternal organizations and other social activities through the years. Most of the buildings were constructed by local contractors without the benefit of hired architects.

There are ten (10) properties in the district that are individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places. They are:

- Hurst Hotel, 227 S. Main (Map No.5);
- CM Sanborn Building, 203 S. Main (Map No. 11);
- Will Cundill Block, 200 S. Main (Map No. 12);
- First National Bank, 120 S. Main (Map No. 24);
- Merrero Building, 111-115 S. Main (Map No. 28);
- New Era (Dobson) Building, 115-117 E. Plat (Map No. 45);
- I.O.O.F Building, 105 N. Main (Map No. 48);
- The Lyon Block, 112-115 N. Main (Map No. 54);
- The Decker Hotel, 128 N. Main (Map No. 58) and,
- Mitchell-Maskrey Mill, 120 E. Pleasant (Map No. 64).

In 2015, business owners on Main Street began rehabilitation of some buildings on Main Street that had previous façade alterations. The sheet metal siding that covered 128-130 S. Main (Map No. 20), 126 S. Main (Map No. 21) and 124 S. Main (Map No. 22) were removed and the facades were rehabilitated, therefore making them contributing buildings in a historic district.

In 2016, the City of Maquoketa completed an extensive upgrade of its streets and streetscape in the entire district. The \$3.7 million reconstruction project included new water and sewer mains, storm sewers and concrete paving and concrete sidewalks. The streetscape improvements included new metal benches fixed to the concrete sidewalks, limestone planters at the intersections with built-in stone benches, brick pavers between the sidewalks and street curbing and new period appropriate streetlights.

Figure 2 is a map of the Maquoketa Commercial Historic District showing the location of the extant buildings by their current address and their evaluation as either contributing or non-contributing to the district. The district contains 55 buildings total, 41 of which are contributing buildings and 14 of which are non-contributing buildings. The majority of buildings within the district are commercial in historic function, but the district does include one public building: the current US Post Office. The buildings are primarily two and three stories in height and consist of single, double and triple store unit commercial buildings. There is one instance where four historic buildings have been combined into one functional building: the current Maquoketa Art Experience, located in the buildings at 128-130 S. Main (Map No. 20), 126 S. Main (Map No. 21) and 124 S. Main (Map No. 22) and 122 S. Main (Map No. 23). The side walls on the first floors of these buildings were removed over a period of years in the 1970s and 1980s creating one large space at the street level. The upper floors remain largely intact.

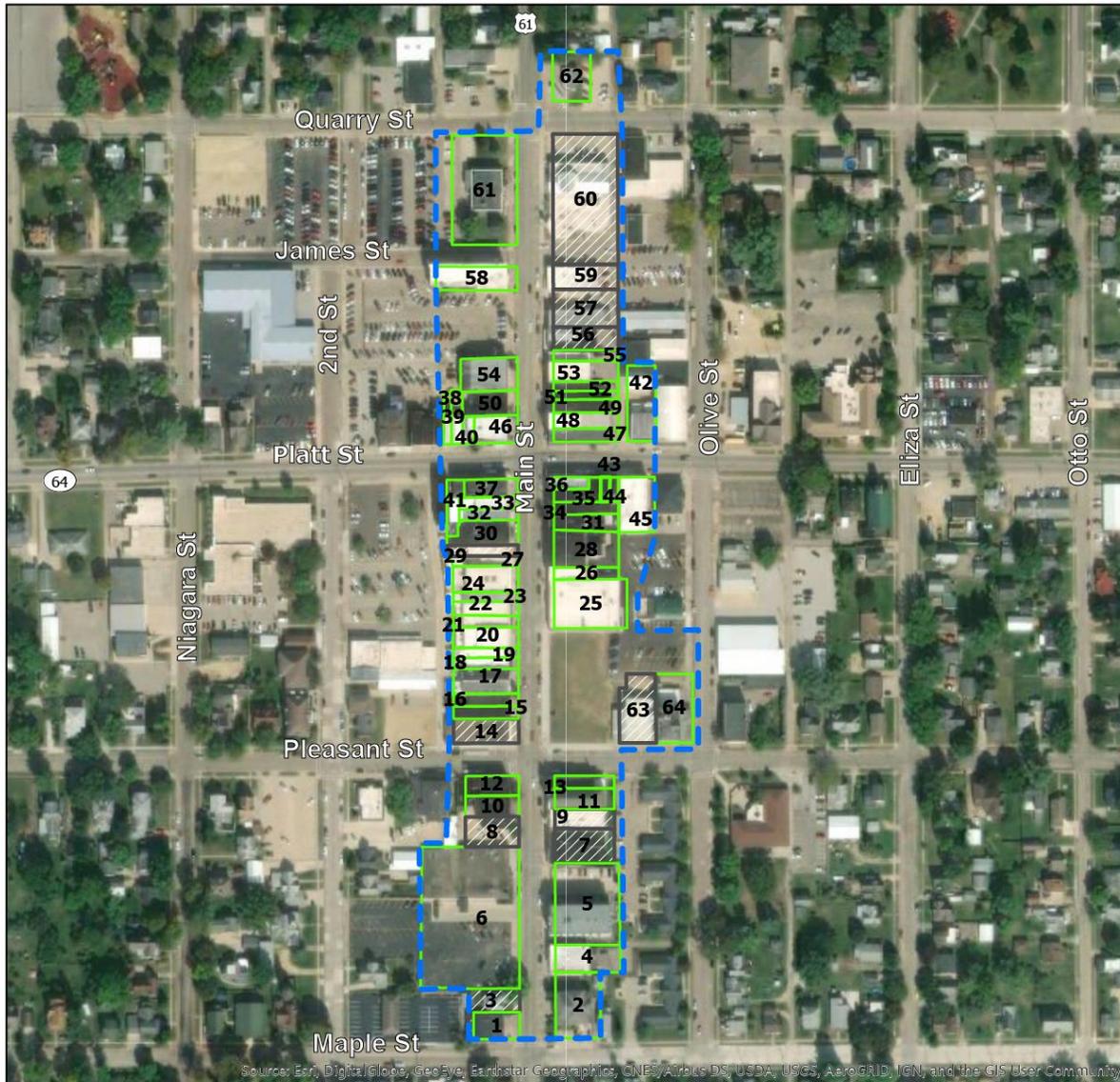
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Maquoketa Commercial Historic District Contributing Resources



 District Boundary

 Contributing

 Non Contributing



Figure 2. Maquoketa Commercial Historic District Map
Image Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGrid, IGN and the GIS User Community

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COUNTING SYSTEM FOR BUILDINGS

The counting system for buildings within the district is based on the original configuration of each building and their separation from adjacent buildings by structural walls and not by internal store unit divisions (see Figure 2). Therefore, a block building constructed as a separate and distinct building from adjacent buildings but having any number of internal store unit divisions, is counted as only one building even though it might have two or more storefront units.

PROPERTY TYPES

The Maquoketa Commercial Historic District retains sufficient integrity and by reflecting the settlement and development of the town of Maquoketa.¹ The district specifically reflects how the town's economy and commercial development was affected by the railroad and later the automobile as well as how the town responded to several devastating fires and other disasters in the late 19th and 20th centuries. Additionally, the district reflects the importance of Maquoketa as an agricultural center during the period of significance.

Property Type I: First Generation and Settlement Period (1856 – 1870) – Three Story Masonry:

Map No	Property Address	Historic Name	Construction Date	Architectural Style	NHRP Status
26	117 S. Main	Sears Block	1856	No style	Contributing
32	108 S. Main	Sentinel Building	1856	No style	Contributing
33	106 S. Main	Young Block	1857	No style	Contributing

Property Type II: Second Generation (1871 – 1922) – Two Story Masonry:

Map No	Property Address	Historic Name	Construction Date	Architectural Style	NHRP Status
5	227 S. Main	Hotel Hurst	1897	Second Empire	Individually Listed/Contributing
10	206 S. Main	Ellis Block	1896	Classical Revival	Contributing
12	202 S. Main	Cundill Block	1882	Italianate	Individually Listed/Contributing
13	201 S. Main	None	C1870	Italianate	Contributing
15	144 S. Main	Exchange Block	1872	Italianate	Contributing
16	140 S. Main	Exchange Block	1872	Italianate	Contributing
17	138 S. Main	Shaw Building	C1890	Queen Anne	Contributing
17a	136 S. Main	Gallagher Building	C1890	Queen Anne	Contributing
18	134 S. Main	None	C1880	Italianate	Contributing
19	132 S. Main	None	C1880	Italianate	Contributing
20	128-130 S.	Centennial	1876	Italianate	Contributing

¹ Though not being nominated under the *Iowa's Main Street Commercial Architecture* MPS, the information on property types within that document was utilized to help analyze the resources in this district and categorize them into Property Types.

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	Main	Block			
21	126 S. Main	None	C1876	Italianate	Contributing
22	124 S. Main	None	C1876	Italianate	Contributing
23	122 S. Main	None	C1876	Italianate	Contributing
28	111-115 S. Main	Merrero Building	1918	Classical Revival	Individually Listed/Contributing
30	110 S. Main	Taubman Block	1919	Classical Revival	Contributing
31	107-109 S. Main	None	C1920	Commercial Style	Contributing
38	116 W. Platt	None	1951	Commercial Style	Contributing
39	114 W. Platt	None	C1880	Italianate	Contributing
40	112 W. Platt	None	C 1930	Commercial Style	Contributing
42	110 E. Platt	None	1895	Italianate	Contributing
43	111 E. Platt	None	C1870	Italianate	Noncontributing
44	113 E. Platt	None	C1870	Italianate	Contributing
45	115-117 E. Platt	New Era (Dobson) Building	C1882	Italianate	Individually Listed/Contributing
47	101 N. Main	Mitchell Building	1880	Italianate	Contributing
49	107 N. Main	None	1880	Italianate	Contributing
51	109 N. Main	None	1880	Italianate	Contributing
52	111 N. Main	None	1880	Italianate	Contributing
53	113 N. Main	None	1880	Italianate	Contributing
54	112-116 N. Main	Lyon Block	1900	Romanesque	Individually Listed/Contributing

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Property Type III: Second Generation (1871 – 1922) – Three Story Masonry:

Map No	Property Address	Historic Name	Construction Date	Architectural Style	NHRP Status
11	203 S. Main	C.M. Sanborn Building	1896	Queen Anne	Individually Listed/Contributing
48	105 N. Main	Oddfellows Hall	1880	Italianate	Individually Listed/Contributing
58	128 N. Main	Decker Hotel	1880	Italianate	Individually Listed/Contributing

Property Type IV: Special Buildings:

Map No	Property Address	Historic Name	Construction Date	Architectural Style	NHRP Status
1	240 S. Main	None	1929	Commercial	Contributing
24	120 S. Main	First National Bank	1920	Classical Revival	Individually Listed/Contributing
37	100 S. Main	American Savings Bank	1921	Classical Revival	Contributing
62	301 N. Main	Standard Service Station	1940	Art Moderne	Contributing
64	120 E. Pleasant	Mitchell-Maskrey Mill	1886	Italianate	Individually Listed/Contributing

Property Type V: Remodeled Buildings and Later Additions – One Story Masonry:

Map No	Property Address	Historic Name	Construction Date	Architectural Style	NHRP Status
4	229 S. Main	None	1923	Craftsman	Contributing
6	220 S. Main	Fareway Grocery Store	1963	Mid-Century Modern	Contributing
50	108 N. Main	The Shopper Building	1929	Commercial Style	Contributing

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Property Type VI: Remodeled Buildings and Later Additions – Two Story Masonry:

Map No	Property Address	Historic Name	Construction Date	Architectural Style	NHRP Status
2	239 S. Main	1 st Church of Christ Scientist	1925	Classical Revival	Contributing
7	213-215 S. Main	None	C1910	No style	Noncontributing
9	207 S. Main	Voy Theater	C1890	No style	Noncontributing
29	114 S. Main	None	C1870	No style	Noncontributing
34	105 S. Main	Merchants Block	1874	Italianate	Contributing
35	103 S. Main	Merchants Block	1874	Italianate	Contributing
36	101 S. Main	Merchants Block	1874	Italianate	Contributing
41	111 W. Platt	None	1874	Italianate	Contributing
46	100 N. Main	Jackson State Savings Bank	1870	No Style	Contributing
55	117 N. Main	None	1942	Commercial Style	Contributing
56	119 N. Main	None	1900	None	Noncontributing
57	123 N. Main	None	1946	None	Noncontributing
59	129 N. Main	Sears Roebuck Building	1890	Mid-Century Modern	Noncontributing
60	203 N. Main	Maquoketa State Bank Building	1963	Mid-Century Modern/Modern	Noncontributing
61	208 N. Main	US Post Office	1925	Classical Revival	Contributing

Property Type VII: Remodeled Buildings and Later Additions – Two Story Frame:

Map No	Property Address	Historic Name	Construction Date	Architectural Style	NHRP Status
3	236 S. Main	None	C1890	Queen Anne	Noncontributing

Property Type VIII: Modern Infill:

Map No	Property Address	Historic Name	Construction Date	Architectural Style	NHRP Status
8	208 S. Main	None	1976	Mid-Century Modern	Noncontributing
14	146 S. Main	None	1971	Mid-Century Modern	Noncontributing
25	119 S. Main	None	1993	Modern	Noncontributing
27	120.5 S. Main	None	C1990	Modern	Noncontributing
63	118 E. Pleasant	None	1974	None	Noncontributing

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INTEGRITY OF THE MAQUOKETA COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

The Maquoketa Commercial Historic District retains all seven aspects of integrity.

Location

The district's existing resources are all in the locations where they were built.

Design

Overall, the district retains a moderate level of integrity in its design. While many changes have been made to the buildings within the district, the overall exterior forms and design elements of most of the buildings dating to the period of significance remain intact. Many of the storefront changes were done in the mid-twentieth century, incorporating storefront designs and materials that were common in that period, so those changes have gained historic significance in their own right. The most serious losses have been significant fires that have led to the loss of buildings on the east side of Main Street north of Pleasant Street. Also, many of the buildings in the district originally had balconies on their facades off the second floors with doors leading to the balconies. There is only one building with remnants of its original balcony: 114 W. Platt (Map No. 39). Despite these significant losses and some later additions, however, the district retains its general layout and a remarkable degree of integrity in the exteriors of its most prominent buildings.

Setting

The area surrounding the district remains much as it was during the period of significance. Main Street was once US Highway 61. Planning for the four lane highway bypass began in the late 1960s. As planning progressed and work began, many of the businesses on Main Street planned to move to the west side of town to be closer to the highway automobile traffic when the Highway 61 bypass opened in 1967. Though there was disinvestment in the Main Street commercial area, property owners continued to keep most of the buildings in good repair. The buildings of the district are still primarily commercial. Surrounding the district are neighborhoods mostly of single-family homes that were built for the residents of the community that supported the commercial district. A large proportion of the buildings in these areas date to the district's period of significance.

Materials

The district's contributing buildings retain remarkable integrity in the materials of their exterior walls and roofline elements. There have been some buildings that have been refaced with stucco and storefronts have been altered. But in many cases, those changes have acquired historic significance in their own right. Many original window openings have been reduced in size and original wood windows have overwhelmingly been lost.

Workmanship

The district's workmanship is most notable in the masonry work seen on the contributing buildings. Many of the buildings in the district have cornices consisting of corbelled brick.

Feeling

The district retains its feeling of a historic commercial area. Despite the various alterations and additions made over time throughout the district, much remains to evoke the feeling of a late 19th to mid-20th century commercial district.

Association

The district retains its association with the historic commercial developments that occurred in both Maquoketa and in the United States. Buildings from all eras of Maquoketa's history are extant. Additionally, alterations to

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facades and storefronts tell the story of the changes in business practices throughout the history of the district.

INDIVIDUAL BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS

Resource Number: 1

Historic Name: None

Street Address: 240 S MAIN ST

Date of Construction: 1929

NRHP Status: Contributing Building

Architect/Builder: Unknown

Building Description: This one story building was originally constructed as a filling station. It has a concrete foundation, load bearing brick masonry walls and a flat roof. The brick is tapestry brick. The front overhang with brick pillars is original and emblematic of the filling station building type. Windows have been altered and openings in the north bay have been closed in, but overall the building retains its form as a filling station.

Building History

This building was constructed in 1929 as a filling station. By the 1950s, it was the location of the Russell Brothers grocery store. Its current use is an office.



No. 1: East Façade August 2017. Image Credit: Heritage Works, Inc.



No. 1: East and South Façades ca 1940. Image Credit: Jackson County Historical Society Historic Postcard and Photograph Collection.

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Resource Number: 2

Historic Name: 1st Church of Christ Scientist

Street Address: 239 S MAIN ST

Date of Construction: 1925

NRHP Status: Contributing

Architect/Builder: Unknown

Building Description: This two-story brick building was original constructed as the Christian Science Church. Its main entrance is on Main Street. The Main Street façade has a classical revival temple front with fluted columns and Ionic capitals. The heads over the openings have arched tops. There are triple arched openings on the north and south facades, as well as double hung windows flanking the arched openings. The building was substantially altered when it was rehabbed into apartments. The cornice above the main entrance was removed and the flat roof was converted to a hip roof circa 1940s. The original doors were replaced. Window openings have been reduced in size and original windows removed.

Building History:

In 1925, the First Church of Christ Scientist constructed their new church after years of fundraising. The congregation closed in the late 1990s. The building was converted to apartments in the early 2000s.



No. 2: West Façade August 2017. Image Credit: Heritage Works, Inc.



No. 2: West Façade and South elevation ca 1935. Image Credit: Jackson County Historical Society Historic Postcard and Photograph Collection.



No. 2: West Façade ca 1940s. Image Credit: Jackson County Historical Society Historic Postcard and Photograph Collection.

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Resource Number: 3
Historic Name: None
Street Address: 236 S MAIN ST
Date of Construction: 1890
NRHP Status: Noncontributing
Architect/Builder: Unknown
Building Description: This two story Queen Anne house has a limestone foundation and frame structure. The primary façade of the house faces Main Street. It has a hip roof with prominent gable on the front as well as a porch overhanging the front door. The house has had its siding replaced or covered up. Many windows and doors have also been replaced. This property is considered noncontributing because it is not within the area of significance.

Building History

The building was constructed as a residence in the 1890s. It is currently residential rental.



No. 3: East Façade August 2017. Image Credit: Heritage Works, Inc.

Resource Number: 4
Historic Name: None
Street Address: 229 S MAIN ST
Date of Construction: 1923
NRHP Status: Contributing
Architect/Builder: Unknown
Building Description: This two-story mixed used building has a concrete foundation and brick masonry walls. It has 3 bays with the primary entrance in the center bay fronting Main Street. Brick piers separate each bay. A band of double hung windows fill the width of each bay. Awnings cover the windows on the west façade. The windows on the north and south facades have been reduced in size, in some cases. Otherwise, many original window sashes remain in place.

Building History

The building was constructed in 1923 as mixed use commercial and multifamily residential. It continues that use presently.



No. 3: West Façade August 2017. Image Credit: Heritage Works, Inc.

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Resource Number: 5

Historic Name: Hotel Hurst

Street Address: 227 S MAIN ST

Date of Construction: 1897

NRHP Status: Individual /Contributing

Architect/Builder: Wm. Hancock & W.P. Thomas

Building Description: This is a three-story Second Empire hotel with mansard roof. Its main entrance is on Main Street. The building has 3 bays with the main entrance in the center bay on the first floor. The windows on the upper floors of the west façade have decorative hoods while the windows on the side and rear elevations have brick patterned hoods. A pressed metal bracketed cornice is located just below the mansard roof. The mansard roof is capped with iron cresting. There are fire escapes on the north elevation. Otherwise the building remains remarkably intact.

Building History

The Delmonico Hotel Company was formed by a group of local businessmen for the express purpose of constructing a first class hotel. The growth of the city, the number of business travelers coming through, and the local need for a fine dining place, led to the decision to build. This hotel represents the last major construction which took place in Maquoketa's downtown during the "Boom Years," that period following the arrival of the railroads in 1870 and the designation as county seat in 1873. In 1907 it was purchased by Alfred Hurst and the name changed to Hurst Hotel. (Nauman, 1988) The hotel was rehabilitated in 2005 into senior housing.



No. 5: West Façade August 2017. Image Credit: Heritage Works, Inc.



No. 5: West and South Façades ca 1910. Image Credit: Jackson County Historical Society Historic Postcard and Photograph Collection.

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Resource Number: 6

Historic Name: Fareway Grocery Store

Street Address: 220 S MAIN ST

Date of Construction: 1963

NRHP Status: Contributing

Architect/Builder: Unknown

Building Description: This one-story commercial building has concrete foundation and walls of brick veneer. The only windows are on the southeast corner of the building. It was originally constructed as a Fareway grocery store

Building History:

The building was constructed in 1963 as a Fareway grocery store. It had an interior and exterior remodel in 1988. It operated as a Fareway until it moved in 2008 to be closer to Highway 61.



No. 6: South and East Facade August 2017. Image Credit: Heritage Works, Inc.



No. 6: South Façade ca 1988. Image Credit: Jackson County Historical Society Historic Postcard and Photograph Collection.

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Resource Number: 7
Historic Name: None
Street Address: 213-215 S MAIN ST
Date of Construction: C1910
NRHP Status: Noncontributing
Architect/Builder: Unknown
Building Description: This two-story commercial building has a stone foundation and brick masonry bearing walls. It has a flat roof. Its two bays have two storefronts on the west façade with entry doors opposite each other near the north and south elevations. There are no windows on the south elevation because there was once a building to the south that shared a common wall. The west façade has been clad with metal siding and the storefronts have been altered. The northern half of the original building is part of the Voy Theater. If the cladding is removed from the west façade, this building could be re-evaluated.

Building History:

The building was constructed circa 1910 as a retail store. Its façade and storefront was remodeled in the 1990s, covering all of the masonry on the west façade.



No. 7: West Façade August 2017. Image Credit: Heritage Works, Inc.



No. 7: West Façade (right hand portion of white building on right) ca 1910. Image Credit: Jackson County Historical Society Historic Postcard and Photograph Collection.

Resource Number: 8
Historic Name: None
Street Address: 208 S MAIN ST
Date of Construction: 1976
NRHP Status: Noncontributing
Architect/Builder: Unknown
Building Description: This one story commercial building has a concrete foundation and brick veneer walls. The east façade is the main façade. The main façade is predominantly plate glass windows and doors.

Building History:

The building was constructed in 1976 as an office building.



No. 8: East Façade August 2017. Image Credit: Heritage Works, Inc.

Maquoketa Commercial Historic District

Jackson, Iowa

Name of Property

County and State

Resource Number: 9

Historic Name: Glahn Warehouse

Street Address: 207 S MAIN ST

Date of Construction: 1890

NRHP Status: Noncontributing

Architect/Builder: Unknown

Building Description: This building is two separate historic buildings. It is now the Voy Theater. The southern portion of the building shares a building with 213 S. Main Street. The structure of the building is completely obscured by metal siding and composite panels in the 1970s. It is presumed to have a limestone foundation with brick bearing walls. The main entrance to the building is through a series of metal frame doors on the first floor of the north portion of the west façade.

Building History:

The building is comprised of two different buildings. The north portion was constructed in 1890s as farm implement store. The south portion was constructed ca 1910 and housed a bakery and a tailor. The buildings were combined and remodeled in the 1970s, covering all of the masonry facades. It is now the location of the Voy Theater.



No. 9: West Façade August 2017. Image Credit: Heritage Works, Inc.



No. 9: West Façade ca 1900. Image Credit: Jackson County Historical Society Historic Postcard and Photograph Collection.

Maquoketa Commercial Historic District

Jackson, Iowa

Name of Property

County and State

Resource Number: 10

Historic Name: Ellis Block

Street Address: 206 S MAIN ST

Date of Construction: 1896

NRHP Status: Contributing

Architect/Builder: Unknown

Building Description: This two-part commercial block is two stories with limestone foundation, brick masonry bearing walls and a flat roof. The architectural style is Italian Renaissance Revival as shown by its pedimented window hoods and its metal cornice. The east façade was renovated in 2020 by restoring the window openings to their original size, restoring and painting the cornice and renovating the storefronts. The brick masonry was also repointed.

Building History:

This building was constructed in 1896 as a mixed use commercial building. Its storefronts were altered in the 1980s.



No. 10: East Façade October 2020. Image Credit: Heritage Works, Inc.



No. 10: Portion of West Façade ca 1915. Image Credit: Jackson County Historical Society Historic Postcard and Photograph Collection.

Maquoketa Commercial Historic District

Jackson, Iowa

Name of Property

County and State

Resource Number: 11

Historic Name: C.M. Sanborn Building

Street Address: 203 S MAIN ST

Date of Construction: 1896

NRHP Status: Individual/Contributing

Architect/Builder: Wm. Hancock, W.P. Thomas

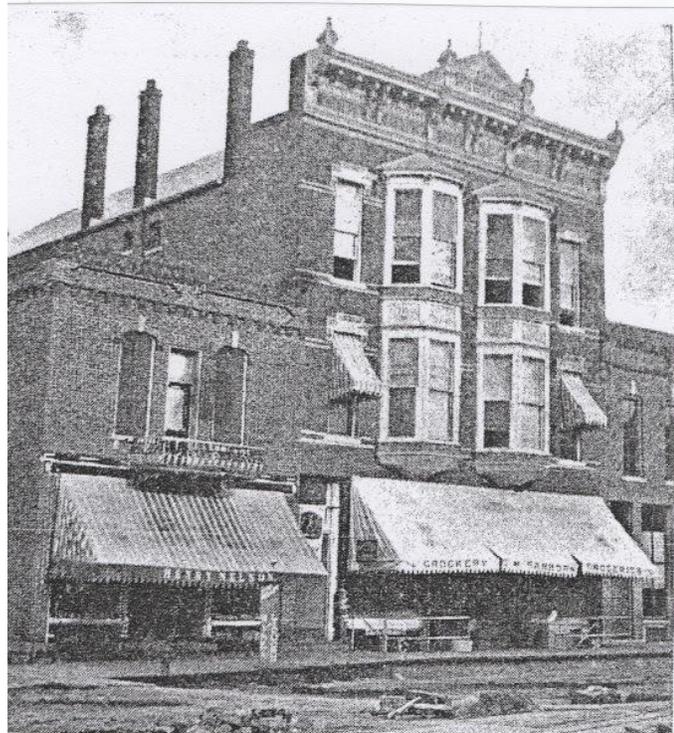
Building Description: This two-part commercial block is 3 stories in height with a limestone foundation, brick masonry bearing walls and a flat roof. The architectural style is Italianate with twin 2-story oriel windows and a pressed metal cornice capping the building. The storefront has been altered and the windows on the façade have been reduced in size.

Building History:

CM Sanborn was an established grocer in Maquoketa. In 1896, Sanborn decided to build his own building. Newspaper accounts describe it as being "a mammoth new building," and "a handsome brick block, 100' x 37'....the largest store building in the city." The top floor was the location of the Masonic lodge, which remained in the building as late as 1968 (Nauman, 1991).



No. 11: West Façade August 2017. Image Credit: Heritage Works, Inc.



No. 11: East Façade ca 1905. Image Credit: Jackson County Historical Society Historic Postcard and Photograph Collection.

Maquoketa Commercial Historic District

Jackson, Iowa

Name of Property

County and State

Resource Number: 12

Historic Name: Cundill Block

Street Address: 202 S MAIN ST

Date of Construction: 1882

NRHP Status: Individual/Contributing

Architect/Builder: Unknown

Building Description: This two-part commercial block has a limestone foundation, load-bearing brick walls and flat roof. The architectural style is Italianate. The primary façade on Main Street has a double storefront on the first floor. There is another storefront on the north façade towards the west end of the building. A one-story addition on the rear was constructed in 1895 with a skylight for a photography studio. The upper story windows have segmental arches. The cornice is a simple, corbeled brick cornice. The corner of the building is chamfered. The north façade features two circular windows. The east and north elevations have been renovated in 2020 which included window restoration, masonry restoration and restoration of historic cast iron elements of the storefronts.

Building History:

The Cundill Block was one of the first brick buildings on Main Street constructed south of Pleasant Street. It was constructed for use by Will Cundill of his photography studio. "Cundill was not the only photographer in Maquoketa, but he appears to have been the major one, and the one who was in the business for the longest period of time. Cundill's photographs chronicle the growth of Maquoketa from 1882 on." (Nauman, 1991).



No. 12: East and North Façade October, 2020. Image Credit: Heritage Works, Inc.



No. 12: East and North Elevations ca 1910. Image Credit: Jackson County Historical Society Historic Postcard and Photograph Collection.

Maquoketa Commercial Historic District

Jackson, Iowa

Name of Property

County and State

Resource Number: 13

Historic Name: Unknown

Street Address: 201 S MAIN ST

Date of Construction: C1870

NRHP Status: Contributing

Architect/Builder: Unknown

Building Description: This two-part commercial block has a limestone foundation, brick masonry bearing walls and a flat roof. Its architectural style is Italianate with the hooded windows. The storefront has been altered, in the mid-twentieth century. What was once a center door to a non-extant balcony on the second floor has been partially filled in and replaced with a window. The other second floor windows have been reduced in size. A mural was painted on the north side of the building in 2019. This building retains sufficient integrity to be a contributing building in the district.

Building History:

This building was constructed in the 1870s. Sanborn maps show that it housed a saloon on the first floor through the early 1900s.



No. 13: West Elevation and North Elevation. November 2020.
Image Credit: Heritage Works, Inc.



No. 13: West and North Façades ca 1910. Image Credit:
Jackson County Historical Society Historic Postcard and
Photograph Collection.

Maquoketa Commercial Historic District

Jackson, Iowa

Name of Property

County and State

Resource Number: 14

Historic Name: None

Street Address: 146 S MAIN ST

Date of Construction: 1971

NRHP Status: Noncontributing

Architect/Builder: Unknown

Building Description: This one-story commercial building has a concrete foundation and cement block walls. The main façade on the east facing main street is predominantly plate glass. The cement block on the south façade has a raised geometric pattern.

Building History

This building was constructed in 1971 as a commercial building.



No. 14: East Façade August 2017. Image Credit: Heritage Works, Inc.

Maquoketa Commercial Historic District

Jackson, Iowa

Name of Property

County and State

Resource Number: 15

Historic Name: Exchange Block

Street Address: 144 S MAIN ST

Date of Construction: 1872

NRHP Status: Contributing

Architect/Builder: Unknown

Building Description: This two-part commercial building has a limestone foundation, brick masonry walls and a flat roof. Its architectural style is Italianate with the hooded windows and elaborate pressed metal cornice. The storefront has been altered recently and the windows replaced.

Building History:

This building is one half of the remaining Exchange Block, constructed in 1872 by Hubbell and Dunham, bankers, CM. Sanborn, Covell, Smith & Co., and A.S. Hodge at a cost of \$17,000. The other half is 140 S. Main. The south half of the Exchange Block was demolished 1971 when 146 S. Main was constructed in its place.



No. 15: East Façade October 2020. Image Credit: Heritage Works, Inc.



No. 15: East facade ca 1915. Image Credit: Jackson County Historical Society Historic Postcard and Photograph Collection.

Maquoketa Commercial Historic District

Jackson, Iowa

Name of Property

County and State

Resource Number: 16

Historic Name: Exchange Block

Street Address: 140 S MAIN ST

Date of Construction: 1872

NRHP Status: Contributing

Architect/Builder: Unknown

Building Description: This two-part commercial building has a limestone foundation, brick masonry bearing walls and a flat roof. Its architectural style is Italianate with the hooded windows and elaborate pressed metal cornice. The storefront was altered in the 1950s to include a deeply inset center door with large display windows. The storefront was again altered to provide a shallower inset center door. What was a center door to a non-extant balcony on the second floor has been filled in. The other two windows have been reduced in size and sashes replaced.

Building History:

This building is one half of the remaining Exchange Block, constructed in 1872 by Hubbell and Dunham, bankers, CM. Sanborn, Covell, Smith & Go., and A.S. Hodge at a cost of \$17,000. The other half is 144 S. Main. The south half of the Exchange Block was demolished 1971 when 146 S. Main was constructed in its place.



No. 16: East Façade August 2017. Image Credit: Heritage Works, Inc.



No. 16: East façade storefront ca 1955. . Image Credit: Jackson County Historical Society Historic Postcard and Photograph Collection.

Maquoketa Commercial Historic District

Jackson, Iowa

Name of Property

County and State

Resource Number: 17

Historic Name: Shaw Building

Street Address: 138 S MAIN ST

Date of Construction: 1890

NRHP Status: Contributing

Architect/Builder: Ferdinand C. Fiske

Building Description: This two-part commercial building has a limestone foundation, brick masonry walls and a flat roof. Its architectural style is Queen Anne with the oriel windows and the elaborate brickwork on the east façade. The cornice originally had elaborate finials and other details that have since been removed. The openings in the oriel windows have been reduced in size. There is a boarded up rounded arch window to the right of the oriel window that is a shared window with 136 S. Main. The storefront was altered in the 1960s and has gained historic significance in its own right.

Building History:

The Shaw Building was constructed in 1890 by Austin Shaw and his sisters as a mixed use building. It was constructed in conjunction with the Gallagher building to the north, but they were always separate buildings. The earliest use for the first floor was as a hardware store. The second floor was used as the community library. In the early 1900s, it was the location of the Comstock General Store.



No. 17: East Façade August 2017. Image Credit: Heritage Works, Inc.



No. 17: East facade ca 1915. Image Credit: Jackson County Historical Society Historic Postcard and Photograph Collection.

Maquoketa Commercial Historic District

Jackson, Iowa

Name of Property

County and State

Resource Number: 17a

Historic Name: Gallagher Building

Street Address: 136 S MAIN ST

Date of Construction: 1890

NRHP Status: Contributing

Architect/Builder: Ferdinand C. Fiske

Building Description: This two-part commercial building has a limestone foundation, brick masonry walls and a flat roof. Its architectural style is Queen Anne with the oriel windows and the elaborate brickwork on the east façade. The cornice originally had elaborate finials and other details that have since been removed. The openings in the oriel windows have been reduced in size. There is a boarded up rounded arch window to the left of the oriel window that is a shared window with 138 S. Main. The façade was renovated in 2020 which included masonry repointing, repair of the decorative coping at the top of the parapet, painting the oriel window and repair and repainting of the storefront.

Building History:

The Gallagher Building was constructed in 1890 by Charles A. Gallagher, who was a jeweler as a mixed use building. It was constructed in conjunction with the Shaw building to the south, but they were always separate buildings. The earliest use for the building was as a jewelry store. It continues to be shown as a jewelry store on the 1914 Sanborn map.



No. 17a: East Façade October 2020. Image Credit: Heritage Works, Inc.



No. 17a: East facade ca 1915. Image Credit: Jackson County Historical Society Historic Postcard and Photograph Collection.

Maquoketa Commercial Historic District

Jackson, Iowa

Name of Property

County and State

Resource Number: 18

Historic Name: None

Street Address: 134 S MAIN ST

Date of Construction: 1876

NRHP Status: Contributing

Architect/Builder: Unknown

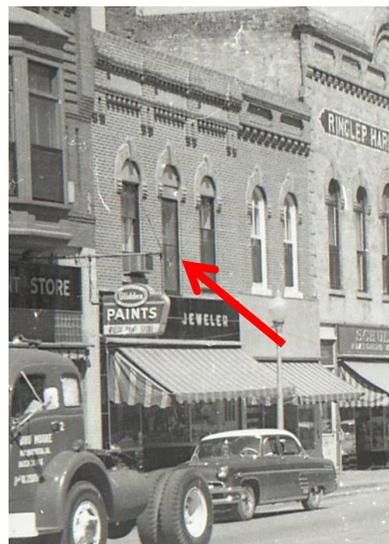
Building Description: This two-part commercial building has a limestone foundation, brick masonry walls and a flat roof. Its architectural style is Italianate with the hooded windows and corbelled brick cornice. The storefront was altered in the 1950s. It appears that the storefront retains its configuration from the 1950s; however the cladding materials have changed from structural glass to metal cladding. What was a center door to a non-existent balcony on the second floor has been filled in. The other two windows have been reduced in size and sashes replaced. The building retains sufficient integrity to be a contributing building in the district.

Building History:

The building was constructed in 1876, most likely as a result of a fire that destroyed several buildings on the west side of Main Street that same year. It was built as a mixed use building. It has been the location of the Max Ray Jewelers since the 1950s.



No. 18: East Façade August 2017. Image Credit: Heritage Works, Inc.



No. 18: East facade ca 1955. Image Credit: Jackson County Historical Society Historic Postcard and Photograph

Maquoketa Commercial Historic District

Jackson, Iowa

Name of Property

County and State

Collection.

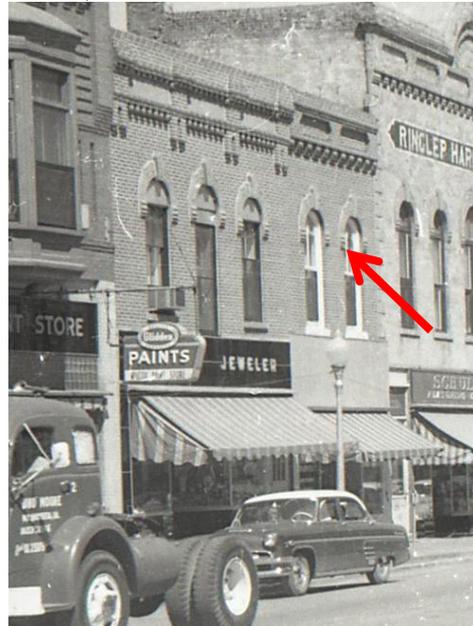
Resource Number: 19
Historic Name: None
Street Address: 132 S MAIN ST
Date of Construction: 1876
NRHP Status: Contributing
Architect/Builder: Unknown
Building Description: This two-part commercial building has a limestone foundation, brick masonry bearing walls and a flat roof. Its architectural style is Italianate with the hooded windows and corbelled brick cornice. The storefront was altered in the 1950s with additional later alterations to include the metal cladding to match the storefront on 134 S. Main. The windows have been reduced in size and sashes replaced. The building retains sufficient integrity to be a contributing building in the district.

Building History:

The building was constructed in 1876, most likely as a result of a fire that destroyed several buildings on the west side of Main Street that same year. It was built as a mixed use building. It was the location of Irma's Hobby Shop in the 1950s.



No. 19: East Façade August 2017. Image Credit: Heritage Works, Inc.



No. 18: East facade ca 1955. Image Credit: Jackson County Historical Society Historic Postcard and Photograph Collection.

Maquoketa Commercial Historic District

Jackson, Iowa

Name of Property

County and State

Resource Number: 20

Historic Name: Centennial Hall

Street Address: 128-130 S MAIN ST

Date of Construction: 1876

NRHP Status: Contributing

Architect/Builder: Unknown

Building Description: This two-part commercial building has a limestone foundation, brick masonry bearing walls and a flat roof. Its architectural style is Italianate with the hooded windows and corbelled brick cornice. It has limestone quoining at the corners of the building. The storefront has been altered. Until recently, the building's façade had been covered for almost 50 years in sheet metal siding. The top of the cornice had been removed to square off the building. In 2017/2018 the sheet metal façade was removed, the cornice restored and the windows replicated.

Building History: The building was constructed in 1876 as Centennial Hall in honor of the United States' Centennial celebration. In its early days, Centennial Hall was described as "one of the best in the State, is thoroughly ventilated, well heated with all the modern conveniences." The first tenants of the first floor were the Tinker Brothers bookstore and the Field and Sutherland Restaurant. For much of the 20th century it was the home of the Ringlep Hardware Store.



No. 20: East Façade August 2018. Image Credit: Heritage Works, Inc.



No. 20: East facade ca 1955. Image Credit: Jackson County Historical Society Historic Postcard and Photograph Collection.

Maquoketa Commercial Historic District

Jackson, Iowa

Name of Property

County and State

Resource Number: 21

Historic Name: None

Street Address: 126 S MAIN ST

Date of Construction: C 1876

NRHP Status: Contributing

Architect/Builder: Unknown

Building Description: This two-part commercial building has a limestone foundation, brick masonry bearing walls and a flat roof. Its architectural style is Italianate with the hooded windows and corbelled brick cornice with unique colored brick. The storefront has been altered. Until recently, the building's façade had been covered for almost 50 years in sheet metal siding. An oriel window in the center of the façade was removed when the sheet metal siding was installed. In 2017/2018 the sheet metal façade was removed, the cornice restored and the windows replicated. Upon investigation, it was discovered that the oriel window was not original to the building, but a later addition as evidence by the colored brick around the center window.

Building History: The building was likely constructed around the same time as Centennial Hall in the 1870s. It was the location, of a drugstore for most of its history.



No. 21: East Façade August 2018. Image Credit: Heritage Works, Inc.



No. 21: East facade ca 1955. Image Credit: Jackson County Historical Society Historic Postcard and Photograph Collection.

Maquoketa Commercial Historic District

Jackson, Iowa

Name of Property

County and State

Resource Number: 22

Historic Name: None

Street Address: 124 S MAIN ST

Date of Construction: C. 1876

NRHP Status: Contributing

Architect/Builder: Unknown

Building Description: This two-part commercial building has a limestone foundation, brick masonry bearing walls and a flat roof. Its architectural style is Italianate with the hooded windows and corbelled brick cornice. It has limestone quoining on the corners. The storefront has been altered. Until recently, the building's façade had been covered for almost 50 years in sheet metal siding. In 2017/2018 the sheet metal façade was removed, the cornice restored and the windows replicated.

Building History: The building was likely constructed around the same time as Centennial Hall in the 1870s. It was the location of a drugstore for most of its history. The original drugstore at the location was Dr. G. Truax & Sons. It was the Hinckley Drug Store for most of the 20th Century.



No. 22: East Façade August 2018. Image Credit: Heritage Works, Inc.



No. 22: East facade ca 1949. Image Credit: Jackson County Historical Society Historic Postcard and Photograph Collection.

Maquoketa Commercial Historic District

Jackson, Iowa

Name of Property

County and State

Resource Number: 23

Historic Name: None

Street Address: 122 S MAIN ST

Date of Construction: C. 1876

NRHP Status: Contributing

Architect/Builder: Unknown

Building Description: This two-part commercial building has a limestone foundation, brick masonry bearing walls and a flat roof. Its architectural style is Italianate with the hooded windows and corbelled brick cornice. The storefront has been altered.

Building History: The building was likely constructed around the same time as Centennial Hall in the 1870s. Early in its history it was the location of a bank. In the 20th century, it was the location of the Green Mill Snack & Sweet Shop.



No. 23: East Façade August 2018. Image Credit: Heritage Works, Inc.



No. 23: East facade ca 1949. Image Credit: Jackson County Historical Society Historic Postcard and Photograph Collection.

Maquoketa Commercial Historic District

Jackson, Iowa

Name of Property

County and State

Resource Number: 24

Historic Name: First National Bank

Street Address: 120 S MAIN ST

Date of Construction: 1920

NRHP Status: Individual/Contributing

Architect/Builder: The Lytle Co., Sioux City

Building Description: This temple front bank building has a concrete foundation, brick masonry walls terra cotta cladding and a flat roof. Its architectural style is Classical Revival. The elaborate terra cotta façade features monumental Ionic columns and Corinthian pilasters as well as a variety of classical motifs: Greek key, egg & dart and rosettes.

Building History:

The Lytle Company, Architects and Engineers, designed First National Bank. Lytle Company designed at least twenty-five banks in Iowa between 1913 and 1923. These were all built in relatively small communities. Many of these, if not all, were executed in the neo-classical style, similar to First National Bank.



No. 24: East Façade August 2017. Image Credit: Heritage Works, Inc.



No. 24: East facade ca 1949. Image Credit: Jackson County Historical Society Historic Postcard and Photograph Collection.

Maquoketa Commercial Historic District

Jackson, Iowa

Name of Property

County and State

Resource Number: 25

Historic Name: None

Street Address: 119 S MAIN ST

Date of Construction: 1973

NRHP Status: Noncontributing

Architect/Builder: Unknown

Building Description: The building has a brick veneer up to the window sills on the façade. The upper story is composed of concrete/stucco. There are six irregularly spaced fixed, divided light, metal windows. The recessed entrance has a two leaf metal door.

Building History:

This building was constructed in 1973. The building was renovated in the early 2000s.



No. 25: West Façade August 2017. Image Credit: Heritage Works, Inc.

Maquoketa Commercial Historic District

Jackson, Iowa

Name of Property

County and State

Resource Number: 26

Historic Name: Sears Block

Street Address: 117 S MAIN ST

Date of Construction: 1856

NRHP Status: Contributing

Architect/Builder: Unknown

Building Description:

This three story, two part commercial block building is composed of brick masonry laid in common bond. The building has a rectangular plan and flat roof.

The storefront level has undergone significant alterations in the mid-twentieth century. The storefront bulkhead is now clad in aluminum paneling. The display windows are full length aluminum. There are two entrances to either side of the storefront. The northern entrance is a fully glazed aluminum door with an aluminum transom. The southern door is a modern flush door, with an overhead wood transom. The cladding around the southern door utilizes the same glazed white bricks from the bordering Merrero building. There was originally a balcony covering the storefront.

The second and third stories each have four windows. The second window to the right on the second floor was once a door that led to a balcony which is no longer extant. The windows are vinyl, and fixed. The window openings have the original stone sills and lintels. The southernmost window on the second and third story is narrower than the other three.

The building has a decorative masonry cornice, which is unusual, though many buildings in Maquoketa have utilized a similar design. It is corbeled out for a span of roughly three bricks which lead to a flat plane which continues nearly to the top of the roof. There are two oval shaped recessions in the brick, making the unusual form.

Building History:

This is the oldest extant building in the district. It was constructed in 1856 as a mixed use building.



No. 26: West Façade August 2017. Image Credit: Heritage Works, Inc.



No. 26: West facade ca 1910. Image Credit: Jackson County Historical Society Historic Postcard and Photograph Collection.

Maquoketa Commercial Historic District

Jackson, Iowa

Name of Property

County and State

Resource Number: 27

Historic Name: None

Street Address: 120.5 S MAIN ST

Date of Construction: 1990s

NRHP Status: Noncontributing

Architect/Builder: Unknown

Building Description: This two story contemporary commercial building has a stucco façade, two leaf glass doors with metal frames and 3 fixed windows each on the second and third floor.

Building History:

This building was constructed in the 1890s and has been substantially altered.



No. 27: East Façade August 2017. Image Credit: Heritage Works, Inc.

Maquoketa Commercial Historic District

Jackson, Iowa

Name of Property

County and State

Resource Number: 28

Historic Name: Merrero Building

Street Address: 111-115 S MAIN ST

Date of Construction: 1918

NRHP Status: Individual/Contributing

Architect/Builder: Unknown

Building Description:

This two-story, two-part commercial block building faces west onto Main St. The building is clad in glazed brick masonry veneer. The building has three storefronts each with three bays which have undergone mid-century alterations. The northern storefront has three bays. Wood muntins divide the full length storefront windows. Each storefront has a single aluminum door entrance.

The second story has six window openings. The openings of the windows have been partially filled in, the transoms are covered with vinyl siding. The windows in the openings are paired double-hung windows with four-over-one lights likely from the 1920s. An unusually large amount of space spans from the second story windows to the cornice. The ornately decorative cornice has finials atop each of its brackets.

Building History:

The Merrero Building replaced an earlier three story building on the site which burned in December 1917. Though there was much discussion in the newspapers about building a whole new building, or rehabilitating what was left of the old one, it appears that a whole new building was constructed. The new Merrero Building was called "one of the handsomest store buildings in eastern Iowa" at the time it was completed. It housed several retail stores. (Nauman, 1991).



No. 28: West Façade August 2017. Image Credit: Heritage Works, Inc.



No. 28: West facade ca 1949. Image Credit: Jackson County Historical Society Historic Postcard and Photograph Collection.

Maquoketa Commercial Historic District

Jackson, Iowa

Name of Property

County and State

Resource Number: 29

Historic Name: William Briley Building

Street Address: 114 S MAIN ST

Date of Construction: 1870

NRHP Status: Noncontributing

Architect/Builder: Unknown

Building Description:

This two-story, two-part commercial block building faces east onto Main St. The rectangular plan building is a remnant of the historic building. In the 1970s, the original building was reduced in height, removing most of the third floor, including its masonry cornice. In 2020, the façade was completely renovated. The storefront is metal frame with stone veneer bulkheads. The door is inset in the center of the storefront. It is a one-light metal door with transom above. The façade is mostly metal cladding with horizontal stained wood siding as an accent. The windows are metal clad one over one double hung replacement windows.

Building History:

The William Briley Building was constructed in 1870 as a mixed use building.



No. 29: East Façade November 2020. Image Credit: Heritage Works, Inc.



No. 29: East facade ca 1955. Image Credit: Jackson County Historical Society Historic Postcard and Photograph Collection.

Maquoketa Commercial Historic District

Jackson, Iowa

Name of Property

County and State

Resource Number: 30

Historic Name: Taubman Block

Street Address: 110 S MAIN ST

Date of Construction: 1919

NRHP Status: Contributing

Architect/Builder:

Building Description:

This two-story, two-part commercial block building faces east onto Main St. The building is brick masonry laid in stretcher bond.

In 2020, the front façade was completely renovated as part of a historic tax credit project. The storefront was designed utilizing remnants and clues found when deconstructing the previous storefront. The structure of the storefront is metal with wood cladding. The bulkheads and doors are wood. The entrances to the first floor spaces are set back from the façade. The entrance to the second floor of the building is on the left side of the storefront level and is flush with the façade. There are transom windows at the top of the storefront.

The second story has five openings for windows which are unaltered. New paired double hung replacement windows with transoms above were installed in the four large openings. One new double hung replacement window with transom above was installed in the small opening. A decorative band of soldier course brick is under the cornice. The classical revival cornice is the original metal and retains the original nameplate "Taubman-Block."

Building History:

The Building was constructed between 1919 and 1920 by the Taubman family, one of the pioneering families of Maquoketa. In 1919 there was a catastrophic collapse of a building on the same site and also owned by the Taubman family. Fortunately, no one was in the former building when it collapsed. The Taubman family immediately determined to build a new building after demolishing the old one.

The new Taubman building became the home of the Graham department store and professional offices on the second floor. Graham opened their first day on March 12, 1920. Newspaper accounts touted the store as one of the finest stores in the region, finer



No. 30: East Façade October 2020. Image Credit: Heritage Works, Inc.



No. 30: East facade ca 1920. Image Credit: Jackson County Historical Society Historic Postcard and Photograph Collection.

Maquoketa Commercial Historic District

Jackson, Iowa

Name of Property

County and State

than many stores in larger cities.

Resource Number: 31
Historic Name: None
Street Address: 107-109 S MAIN ST
Date of Construction: 1920
NRHP Status: Contributing
Architect/Builder: Unknown
Building Description:

This two-story, two-part commercial block building faces west onto Main St. The building is load bearing brick masonry with white glazed face brick and a flat roof.

The building has 2 bays. There are two storefronts, with appear to be mostly original. The storefronts are separated by a vertical band of glazed brick. The bulkheads are also glazed brick. The doors and windows of the storefronts are mostly glass with extruded aluminum frames. There appears to be a covered transom at the top of the north storefront. There are entry doors on the north and south ends of the building that likely lead to the second story of the building. The north door is a replacement metal door with transom above. The south door is a wood paneled half lite door with transom above that appears to be original.

The façade above the storefront is clad in white glazed brick. There is a string course of off-white glazed brick above the storefront. There is another double string course of off white glazed brick approximately three feet above the storefront. There are paired double-hung windows on the second level with transoms above that have been covered. There are string courses of off-white glazed brick directly above and below the window openings.

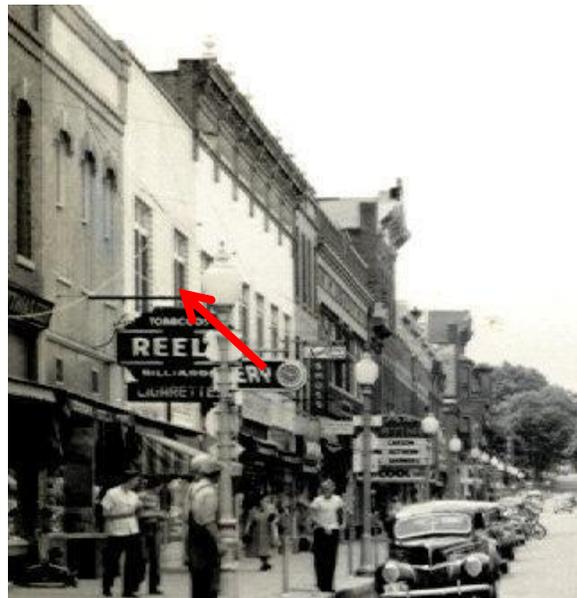
There is no cornice on the building other than a double string course of off-white glazed brick.

Building History:

This building was constructed in 1920 as a mixed use building.



No. 31: West Façade August 2017. Image Credit: Heritage Works, Inc.



No. 31: West facade ca 1955. Image Credit: Jackson County Historical Society Historic Postcard and Photograph Collection.

Maquoketa Commercial Historic District

Jackson, Iowa

Name of Property

County and State

Resource Number: 32

Historic Name: Sentinel Building

Street Address: 108 S MAIN ST

Date of Construction: 1856

NRHP Status: Contributing

Architect/Builder: Unknown

Building Description:

This three story, two part commercial block building is composed of load bearing masonry brick. The building has a rectangular plan and flat roof.

The store front has been altered, but it is a good example of a mid-century storefront that has gained historic significance in its own right.

Three regularly-spaced vinyl, double hung windows with stone sills and lintels light the second and third stories.

Cornice is corbelled brick laid in a sawtooth pattern about three bricks high and topped by a flat plane of bricks.

Building History:

The Sentinel Building is one of the oldest buildings in the district, having been constructed in 1856. It was originally known as the Rhodes Block until the *Jackson Sentinel* occupied the building for many years beginning in 1901.



No. 32: East Façade August 2017. Image Credit: Heritage Works, Inc.



No. 32: East facade ca 1900. Image Credit: Jackson County Historical Society Historic Postcard and Photograph Collection.

Maquoketa Commercial Historic District

Jackson, Iowa

Name of Property

County and State

Resource Number: 33

Historic Name: Young Block

Street Address: 106 S MAIN ST

Date of Construction: 1857

NRHP Status: Contributing

Architect/Builder: Unknown

Building Description:

This three-story, one- part commercial block building faces east onto Main St. The building is of load bearing brick masonry laid in common bond. It has a flat roof.

The storefront was modified in the mid-twentieth century. The storefront has a single deeply recessed entrance with angled plate glass windows.

There are six one over one windows on the façade, three each on the second and third floors. The sashes are modern vinyl replacement windows. The original stone sills and lintels remain intact. The building has a masonry cornice.

Building History:

Constructed in 1857, the Young Block is one of the oldest buildings in the district. It was constructed as a mixed use building.



No. 33: East Façade August 2017. Image Credit: Heritage Works, Inc.



No. 33: East facade ca 1955. Image Credit: Jackson County Historical Society Historic Postcard and Photograph Collection.

Maquoketa Commercial Historic District

Jackson, Iowa

Name of Property

County and State

Resource Number: 34

Historic Name: Merchant's Block

Street Address: 105 S MAIN ST

Date of Construction: 1874

NRHP Status: Contributing

Architect/Builder: Unknown

Building Description:

This two-story, two-part commercial block building faces west onto Main St. The building is load bearing brick masonry covered in parging in the 1940s-1950s.

The storefront has recent alterations. The display windows are full length and have thick wood farming. What appear to be original iron columns separate the entrance and two storefront bays. The entrance door appears to be historic though it is not original. The doors transom has been boarded up.

There are three one over one replacement windows on the second story. The window openings have row-lock sills and each window has paired single-hung vinyl windows. The cornice consists of corbelled brick in a design similar to other Main Street buildings of the period.

Though the building has undergone multiple alterations and parging of its brick façade, those changes have achieved historic significance.

Building History:

The building is the southern one third of the Merchant's Block, constructed in 1874, which also includes 101 S. Main and 103 S. Main. This portion was the location of Reel's Cigar Store in the 1950s.



No. 34: West Façade August 2017. Image Credit: Heritage Works, Inc.



No. 34: West facade ca 1950. Image Credit: Jackson County Historical Society Historic Postcard and Photograph Collection.

Maquoketa Commercial Historic District

Jackson, Iowa

Name of Property

County and State

Resource Number: 35

Historic Name: Merchants Block

Street Address: 103 S MAIN ST

Date of Construction: 1874

NRHP Status: Contributing

Architect/Builder: Unknown

Building Description:

This two-story, two-part commercial block building faces west onto Main St. The building has an unusual "L" shape with a storefront on Main Street and a storefront on E. Platt Street. The building has undergone modifications to both storefronts which appear to have been done around the mid-twentieth century. The Main Street storefront and façade was remodeled in 1953. The Main Street storefront has a recessed center door with angled display windows. The Platt Street storefront has double doors to the right and inset angled windows on the left. There are no transoms above either storefront. The Main Street storefront has plywood above which appears to be covering the original lintel.

On the Main Street façade, there are two replacement windows on the second story. The window openings were reduced in the early 1950s and outfitted with casement windows. The cornice appears unaltered. It has decorative brickwork in a number of bands. On the Platt Street façade there are three original window openings with replacement sashes. The window openings have flat limestone lintels and limestone sills. The cornice is original.

Though the building has undergone multiple alterations, those changes have achieved historic significance.

Building History.

The building is the middle one third of the Merchant's Block which also includes 101 S. Main and 105 S. Main. It was the location of the Western Auto store from the early 1950s to the 1970s.



No. 35: Main Street West Façade August 2017.
Image Credit: Heritage Works, Inc.



No. 35: Platt Street North Façade August 2017.
Image Credit: Heritage Works, Inc.

Maquoketa Commercial Historic District

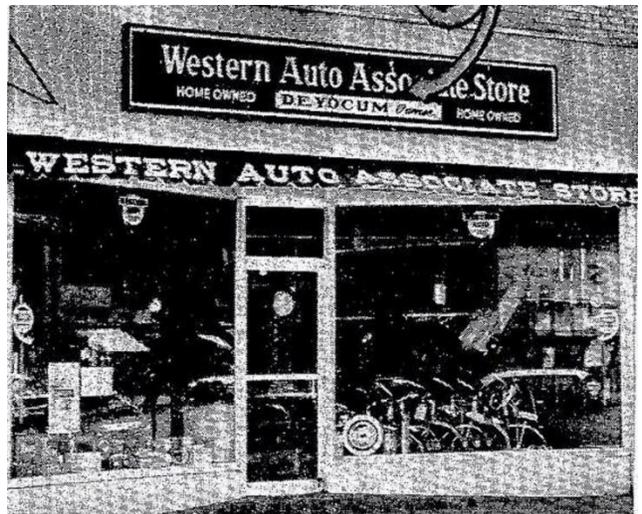
Jackson, Iowa

Name of Property

County and State



No. 35: West facade ca 1960. Image Credit: Jackson County Historical Society Historic Postcard and Photograph Collection.



No. 35: West façade storefront 1954. Image Credit: Jackson Sentinel, June 18, 1954.

Maquoketa Commercial Historic District

Jackson, Iowa

Name of Property

County and State

Resource Number: 36

Historic Name: Merchants Block

Street Address: 101 S MAIN ST

Date of Construction: 1874

NRHP Status: Contributing

Architect/Builder: Unknown

Building Description:

This two-story, two-part commercial block building faces west onto Main St. The building has a rectangular plan and stone foundation. The facade of the building, including the application of faux stone cladding, was altered around the mid-twentieth century.

The storefront was also altered in the early 1950 to accommodate a corner entrance with a fully glazed aluminum door. There are steps up to the recessed corner entrance which is supported by a pier. The storefront wraps around a short distance to the south façade. The storefront has full length aluminum display windows. Above the storefront is an awning.

The second level has segmental arch windows that have the original stone sills. The windows are one-over-one, single hung vinyl windows, though the top sash appears much larger than the bottom sash.

The building has undergone multiple changes dating from the 1950s, including cladding of the brick with faux stone stucco. However, it retains its mid-century storefront and its façade changes have achieved historic significance.

Building History:

The building is the north one third of the Merchant's Block which also included 103 S. Main and 105 S. Main.



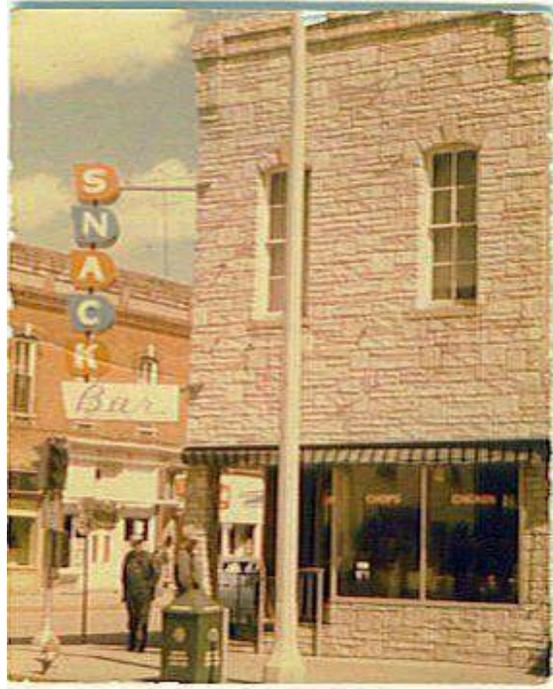
Maquoketa Commercial Historic District

Jackson, Iowa

Name of Property

County and State

No. 36: West Façade November 2020. Image Credit: Heritage Works, Inc.



No. 35: West facade ca 1960. Image Credit: Jackson County Historical Society Historic Postcard and Photograph Collection.

Resource Number: 37

Historic Name: American Savings Bank

Street Address: 100 S MAIN ST

Date of Construction: 1921

NRHP Status: Contributing

Architect/Builder: A.H. Ebeling Arch., Anton Zwack Contractor

Building Description:

This two-story temple front commercial building sits on the corner of Main St. and Platt St, facing east. The rectangular plan building has a concrete foundation. The building has original pilasters on the north façade, though on the front façade, the columns were removed and replaced with structural glass in 1935..

The building was altered considerably in 1935, though those alterations are historic in their own right. The historic entrance was changed completely, and is now composed of structural glass bulkheads and fixed aluminum display windows. The storefront wraps around to the north façade,



No. 37: East Façade August 2017. Image Credit: Heritage Works, Inc.

Maquoketa Commercial Historic District

Jackson, Iowa

Name of Property

County and State

continuing for one bay. The building has a recessed corner entrance with a fully glazed aluminum door. The corner of the building with the recessed entrance is supported by a concrete pier. There is a boxed bay addition on the south façade, which is half a story, used for additional display windows.

On the second level the original window openings were shortened and filled in with concrete panel veneer. It is unclear whether the windows were replaced or modified to fit these smaller openings, though they look similar to the ones in the historic photographs. The windows are wood, nine pane divided light and fixed. These windows are on the front and north façade. The original cornice was removed from the front façade, though it remains on the north façade. The original roof-line and stone balustrade remains intact.

Building History:

This building was constructed as the American Savings Bank in 1921 in the Classical Revival Style of architecture. The bank closed in the early 1930s as a result of the depression. The building was remodeled in 1936-1937 and became the home of the Timber City American Legion Post No. 75. The first floor front of the building was the location of the National Tea Grocery Store.



No. 37: East and north facades ca 1925. Image Credit: Jackson County Historical Society Historic Postcard and Photograph Collection.



No. 37: Remodeled east façade storefront ca 1950. Image Credit: Jackson County Historical Society Historic Postcard and Photograph Collection.

Resource Number: 38

Historic Name:

Street Address: 116 W PLATT ST

Date of Construction: 1951

NRHP Status: Contributing

Architect/Builder: Unknown

Building Description:

This two-story two part commercial building faces south on Platt St. The building is clad in masonry units, and has a concrete foundation and flat roof. The rectangular plan building is composed of three different kinds of brick masonry, with a larger size above the storefront. The second type of masonry is in the storefront and appears to be a later addition. There is a third type of brick masonry on the west part of the façade, which is the common wall of a once neighboring building that was demolished. The storefront has aluminum display windows, an



No. 38: South and West Façade August 2017. Image Credit: Heritage Works, Inc.

Maquoketa Commercial Historic District

Jackson, Iowa

Name of Property

County and State

awning and a brick bulkhead. The entrance door is to the east of the building, it is a plain modern door. The second floor windows appear to be modern vinyl replacement windows, they have brick row lock sills and a header course lintel.

Building History:

This building was constructed in 1951 as a mixed use building.

Resource Number: 39

Historic Name:

Street Address: 114 W PLATT ST

Date of Construction: 1880

NRHP Status: Contributing

Architect/Builder: Unknown

Building Description:

This two-story, Italianate building faces south along Platt St. The rectangular plan building has a flat roof, with a decorative brick masonry cornice. The building appears to be full brick masonry construction.

The storefront was redone sometime during the mid-century. The original windows were removed, while the storefront metal lintels above were retained. The entrance is now an aluminum door to the west side of the building which has an aluminum transom and sidelight. Aluminum display windows are on the western half of the façade. Above the storefront lintel masonry is an original balcony. The balcony has decorative brackets and a decorative metal balustrade.

The building has limestone quoins. There are also decorative limestone round arch window hoods over the second story window openings with replacement window sashes in reduced openings. The façade is topped by a corbeled brick cornice.

Building History:

This building was constructed in 1880 as a mixed use building.



Maquoketa Commercial Historic District

Jackson, Iowa

Name of Property

County and State

No. 39: South Façade August 2017. Image Credit: Heritage Works, Inc.

Resource Number: 40

Historic Name:

Street Address: 112 W PLATT ST

Date of Construction: 1930

NRHP Status: Contributing

Architect/Builder: Unknown

Building Description:

The two-story, tow-part commercial building faces south on Platt St. The building has a flat roof, and a rectangular plan with chamfered southeast corner. The building has multicolored brick, and sits on a concrete foundation. The exterior brick appears to be veneer cladding.

The building has two entrances on the front, and a large display window. The entrance further west has a historic wood door, and an associated transom. The wood door is set further back, in the interior wall system (behind the brick veneer). The entrance further east is set at a diagonal, and has a modern door and a boarded up transom.

The second story has three windows; the windows have some of the original wooden framing remaining. The windows are difficult to see due to vinyl storm windows, though they appear to be vinyl single hung one-over-one windows. The top of the building has a stepped parapet capped with concrete.

Building History:

This building was constructed in 1930 as a mixed use building.



No. 40: South Façade August 2017. Image Credit: Heritage Works, Inc.

Maquoketa Commercial Historic District

Jackson, Iowa

Name of Property

County and State

Resource Number: 41

Historic Name:

Street Address: 111 W. Platt

Date of Construction: 1874

NRHP Status: Contributing

Architect/Builder: Unknown

Building Description:

This Italianate two-story, two-part commercial block building faces north onto Platt St. The building is load bearing brick masonry covered in parging in the 1940s-1950s.

The façade was renovated in 2020. A new storefront replaced a storefront that had been added in the 1970s-1980s. The storefront material is wood cladding. There doors are one lite wood paneled doors with transoms above. The top of the storefront has transoms.

The second story façade has three windows that are offset from the center. They have segmental arched window openings with new metal clad double hung sashes that fit the original window openings. The windows have hoods above. There is a corbeled brick cornice. All of the brick has been covered with parging in the post World War II period.

Building History:

This building was constructed in 1874 as a mixed use building.



No. 41: North Façade November 2020. Image Credit: Heritage Works, Inc.

Maquoketa Commercial Historic District

Jackson, Iowa

Name of Property

County and State

Resource Number: 42

Historic Name:

Street Address: 108-110 E. Platt

Date of Construction: C1895

NRHP Status: Contributing

Architect/Builder: Unknown

Building Description:

This Italianate two-story, two-part commercial block building faces south onto Platt St. The building is constructed of brick masonry and a flat roof. The building has 2 bays

The storefront has recent alterations that have obscured any remnants of a historic storefront. The storefront in the west bay has a horizontal plate glass window to the left and an aluminum frame glass entry door on the right. The storefront on the east bay has 3 large vertical plate glass windows to the right and a modern steel half lite door to the left. The cladding of the storefront is brick veneer.

The second story façade has five irregularly spaced windows. They have rounded arch heads with limestone hoods. The window openings have been reduced in size and have replacement vinyl windows. The pressed metal cornice has finials and brackets.

Although the storefront has been recently altered, this building retains enough integrity above the storefront to be listed as a contributing building.

Building History:

This building was constructed in the 1890s as a mixed use building.



No. 42: South Façade August 2017. Image Credit: Heritage Works, Inc.



No. 42: South facade ca 1900. Image Credit: Jackson County Historical Society Historic Postcard and Photograph Collection.

Maquoketa Commercial Historic District

Jackson, Iowa

Name of Property

County and State

Resource Number: 43

Historic Name:

Street Address: 111 E PLATT ST

Date of Construction: 1860

NRHP Status: Noncontributing

Architect/Builder: Unknown

Building Description:

This two-story, two-part commercial block building faces north onto Platt St. The rectangular plan building has a stone foundation.

There are two entrances on the façade, a door to the west that is flush with the facade and a recessed off-center storefront entrance. The main entrance door is a modern wood door with nine divided lights. The storefront is now composed of tile, and stucco panel bulkheads, and has aluminum display windows. The building has a modern neo-mansard canopy, which is clad with asphalt shingles. This canopy extends to the east to 113 E. Platt.

The second story has two original brick masonry openings with hooded arches and stone sills, but now fit smaller vinyl windows. The space around the vinyl windows has been filled in with vinyl cladding. A center opening that was likely a door to a non-extant balcony has been infilled with brick. The cornice above has had brick removed and has been covered with concrete. These façade changes make the building noncontributing.

Building History:

This building was constructed in 1860 as a mixed use building.



No. 43: North Façade August 2017. Image Credit: Heritage Works, Inc.



No. 43: North facade ca 1900. Image Credit: Jackson County Historical Society Historic Postcard and Photograph Collection.

Maquoketa Commercial Historic District

Jackson, Iowa

Name of Property

County and State

Resource Number: 44

Historic Name:

Street Address: 113 E PLATT ST

Date of Construction: 1860

NRHP Status: Contributing

Architect/Builder: Unknown

Building Description:

This two-story, two-part commercial block building faces north onto Platt St. The rectangular plan building has a stone foundation.

There are two entrances on the façade, a walk up door to the west and a recessed off-center storefront entrance. The main entrance door is a modern wood door with nine divided lights. The storefront is now composed of tile, and stucco panel bulkheads, and has aluminum display windows. The other entrance is a modern walkup door with one light. The building has a modern neo-mansard canopy, which is clad with asphalt shingles. This canopy extends to the west to 111 E. Platt.

The second story windows have their original brick masonry openings with hooded arches and brick lintels, but now fit smaller vinyl windows. The space around the vinyl windows has been filled in with vinyl cladding. The cornice corbelled brick cornice is historic.

Though the storefront has been recently altered, the remainder of the façade of the building retains sufficient integrity to be listed as a contributing building.

Building History:

This building was constructed in 1860 as a mixed use building.



No. 44: North Façade August 2017. Image Credit: Heritage Works, Inc.



No. 44: North facade ca 1900. Image Credit: Jackson County Historical Society Historic Postcard and Photograph Collection.

Maquoketa Commercial Historic District

Jackson, Iowa

Name of Property

County and State

Resource Number: 45

Historic Name: New Era (Dobson) building

Street Address: 115-117 E PLATT ST

Date of Construction: 1882

NRHP Status: Individually Listed/Contributing

Architect/Builder: Unknown

Building Description:

This two-story, Italianate building faces north on Platt St. The rectangular plan building has a flat roof, with a decorative brick masonry cornice.

The storefronts were redone sometime during the mid-to-late twentieth century, though they still retain some of their original elements. The bulkheads were replaced with modern masonry, and the storefront windows were replaced with smaller windows. Original metal cast iron columns that flank the entrance in the west storefront. The lintel above the storefront has been modified, and is covered with metal sheeting, though the original masonry arches can be seen above. The brick masonry support piers on the first level are also modern brick.

The second story windows retain their original hooded brick masonry arches and stone sills. The windows themselves have been replaced with undersize vinyl windows, and vinyl cladding fills the remainder of the window openings. The building has a triangular central parapet, and a decorative brick cornice.

The building at one time was the location of the Maquoketa Town Clock. It was removed sometime in the early 1900s.

Building History:

Known variously as the New Era, or Dobson, or Town Clock Building, it illustrates how the business district expanded along Platt in the last part of the 19th century. The side streets (including Pleasant one block south) tended to house more services than goods, and this building is no exception. The first recorded tenants were a carriage repository and a harness shop. Other occupants over the years included a tailor, pool hall, printing office, and wholesale hardware. In 1899 the city council



No. 45: North Façade August 2017. Image Credit: Heritage Works, Inc.



No. 45: North facade ca 1900. Image Credit: Jackson County Historical Society Historic Postcard and Photograph Collection.

Maquoketa Commercial Historic District

Jackson, Iowa

Name of Property

County and State

chambers were located on the second floor.

Resource Number: 46

Historic Name: Jackson State Savings Bank

Street Address: 100 N MAIN ST

Date of Construction: 1870

NRHP Status: Contributing

Architect/Builder: Unknown

Building Description:

This two-part commercial building sits at the corner of Main St and Platt St. The building was originally designed as an Italianate bank building in 1870s. It underwent a complete transformation in the 1920s that eliminated most of the Italianate design elements. It has a flat-roof, and rectangular plan.

The buildings entrance is on the corner, with openings that face both west on Main St. and south on Platt St. The openings have a classical looking wood ornament above each. These openings are divided by a large concrete pier on the corner of the building, which is flush with the exterior walls. Both openings lead to the same recessed, diagonal entrance, a single, modern, wood door which is paneled and has nine divided lights. There are fixed, wood display windows to either side of the modern door.

The second story windows are composite windows which have a vinyl, single hung component, with a fixed vinyl transom. These windows are on the east and south facades of the building. The windows have the original stone sills. Above the second story there is a second treatment of patterned stucco, with a wood cornice. The building has a flat parapet above.

Although the building has experienced a complete transformation from its original design, the alterations have achieved historic significance in their own right.

Building History:

Jackson Savings Bank was constructed in 1870 as the Harris Opera House. It had commercial space at street level and an opera house on the second floor. In the 1920s, the building was completely



No. 46: East Façade August 2017. Image Credit: Heritage Works, Inc.



No. 46: West and South facade ca 1890. Image Credit: Jackson County Historical Society Historic Postcard and Photograph Collection.



No. 46: West and South facade ca 1925. Image Credit: Jackson County Historical Society Historic Postcard and Photograph Collection.

Maquoketa Commercial Historic District

Jackson, Iowa

Name of Property

County and State

remodeled by the Jackson State Savings Bank.

Resource Number: 47

Historic Name: Mitchell's Block

Street Address: 101 N MAIN ST

Date of Construction: 1874

NRHP Status: Contributing

Architect/Builder: Unknown

Building Description:

This two-story, Italianate building faces west along Main St. The rectangular plan building has a flat roof, with a decorative brick masonry cornice. The building appears to be full brick masonry construction, sitting atop a stone foundation. The building faces west on Main street, flush with the sidewalk at the corner where Main intersects with Platt St.

The storefront was altered from the original design. The storefront appears to be stucco paneling, which also covers the south façade. Bulkheads, which may be covering historic masonry, and some original materials, may remain. The building has a centrally located, recessed entrance which is set back diagonally front the storefront. The entrance door is a modern, glazed aluminum door with an aluminum transom. The building has a large shed canopy which hangs over the storefront and first level of the south façade. The south façade has a fixed display window near the front façade, and a couple of walk up entrances. There are also display windows towards the rear of the building on this façade.

The second story has regularly spaced original windows have been replaced with vinyl, single-hung windows which have a fixed vinyl window above. These windows are on the front and south façade.

The building has its original cornice which wraps around the façade to the south side, the cornice is composed of decorative brickwork, and there are bands of concrete covering segments of the cornice.

Building History:



No. 47: South and West Façades August 2017. Image Credit: Heritage Works, Inc.



No. 47: West and portion of south façade (foreground and to the right) ca 1920. Image Credit: Jackson County Historical Society Historic Postcard and Photograph Collection.

Maquoketa Commercial Historic District

Jackson, Iowa

Name of Property

County and State

This building was constructed in 1874 as a mixed use building.

Resource Number: 48
Historic Name: Odd Fellows Hall
Street Address: 105 N MAIN ST
Date of Construction: 1886
NRHP Status: Individual/Contributing
Architect/Builder: Unknown
Building Description:

This three-story, Italianate building faces west along Main St. The rectangular plan building has a flat roof, with a decorative brick masonry cornice. The building appears to be full brick masonry construction, and has multicolored, and patterned brick. The building faces west on main street, flush with the sidewalk.

The storefront was altered from the original design in the mid-twentieth century. The storefront appears to have stucco bulkheads which may be covering historic wood, and some original materials may remain. The windows are full length. The building has two entrances, both of which are recessed from the façade and are located in the south third of the storefront. The entrance doors are modern wood doors with glazing. The storefront is shaded by an awning. Above the awning is corrugated metal sheeting.

The second story has three segmental arch windows with stone lintels. The arches are made of two color masonry. The sashes are replacement vinyl, single-hung windows with a transom window above. The third story windows are set within recessed openings. The large opening has a stone sill and a simple blonde brick header arch. This is filled in with original masonry, and has blonde brick detailing which leads to a smaller opening that has its own stone sill and hooded arch, made of two color masonry. The cornice above also has the two color brick, and has decorative brickwork. Carved stone decorations are in the cornice, the left one reading "I.O" a central one is blank, and the one to the right reading "O.F."



No. 48: West Façade August 2017. Image Credit: Heritage Works, Inc.

Maquoketa Commercial Historic District

Jackson, Iowa

Name of Property

County and State

Building History:

In 1886, The Oddfellows decided to construct their own building (the only lodge to do so) and rent out the basement and first floor for income. Over the years the first floor has housed a grocery, general store, meat market, and even a movie theater in the teens. (Nauman, 1991).



No. 48: West facade ca 1900. Image Credit: Jackson County Historical Society Historic Postcard and Photograph Collection.

Resource Number: 49

Historic Name: Harrison Building

Street Address: 107 N MAIN ST

Date of Construction: 1880

NRHP Status: Contributing

Architect/Builder: Unknown

Building Description:

This two-story, Italianate building faces west along Main St. The rectangular plan building has a flat roof, with a decorative brick masonry cornice. The building appears to be full masonry construction.

The storefront was altered from the original design in the mid-century, though it is now historic as a mid-twentieth century modification. The storefront is made of aluminum and structural glass. The building has two entrances, both of which are recessed from the façade and are in the south two-thirds of the storefront. The entrance doors are both aluminum and fully glazed. They have aluminum transoms and full length sidelights. The remainder of the storefront has a part length aluminum window. The structural glass covers the original masonry piers at each end of the building facade, and continues above the



No. 49: West Façade August 2017. Image Credit: Heritage Works, Inc.

Maquoketa Commercial Historic District

Jackson, Iowa

Name of Property

County and State

aluminum windows. A metal canopy and metal sheeting is above the storefront. The metal sheeting has holes for ventilation.

The second story has segmental arch windows. The windows feature masonry hoods and stone sills. The sashes are replacement vinyl, single-hung windows with a transom window above. The cornice above is composed of decorative brickwork.

Building History:

This building was constructed in 1880 as a mixed use building.



No. 49: West facade ca 1900. Image Credit: Jackson County Historical Society Historic Postcard and Photograph Collection.

Maquoketa Commercial Historic District

Jackson, Iowa

Name of Property

County and State

Resource Number: 50

Historic Name: The Shopper Building

Street Address: 108 N MAIN ST

Date of Construction: C1929

NRHP Status: Contributing

Architect/Builder: Unknown

Building Description:

This one story, one part commercial style building is rectangular in plan with a flat roof. The building is brick masonry construction. The building has two bays with two storefronts.

Both storefronts appear to be original with center inset original wood doors and large angled plate glass display windows. The bulkheads appear to have been altered. There are transom windows above the storefronts that have been covered.

In 2020, the east façade was renovated. The brick was repointed and the storefronts were repaired and repainted with new wood panels replacing the plywood panels that were over the transoms.

Building History:

This building was constructed circa 1929. It has always contained 2 storefront commercial spaces that housed various retail concerns.

No. 50: East Façade October, 2020. Image Credit: Heritage Works, Inc.



No. 50: East facade ca 1950. Image Credit: Jackson County Historical Society Historic Postcard and Photograph Collection.

Maquoketa Commercial Historic District

Jackson, Iowa

Name of Property

County and State

Resource Number: 51

Historic Name: Gurius Meat Market

Street Address: 109 N MAIN ST

Date of Construction: 1880

NRHP Status: Contributing

Architect/Builder: Unknown

Building Description:

This two-story, Italianate building faces west along Main St. The rectangular plan building has a flat roof, with a decorative brick masonry cornice. The building appears to be full masonry construction.

The storefront has been recently altered. Most of the storefront has been bricked over and the display windows are not full size. The recessed entrance is located to the south part of the building. The entrance door is a modern wood door which is paneled and has nine divided lights. There is a corner storefront window which is on the façade and diagonal wall which recesses towards the entrance. This window has faux divided lights.

The second story has segmented-arch windows. The windows feature masonry hoods and stone sills. The sashes are replacement vinyl, double hung windows with transom window above. The cornice above is composed of decorative brickwork.

Building History:

This building was constructed in 1880 as a mixed use building.



No. 51: West Façade August 2017. Image Credit: Heritage Works, Inc.



No. 51: West facade ca 1900. Image Credit: Jackson County Historical Society Historic Postcard and Photograph Collection.

Maquoketa Commercial Historic District

Jackson, Iowa

Name of Property

County and State

Resource Number: 52

Historic Name: Gurius Meat Market

Street Address: 111 N MAIN ST

Date of Construction: 1880

NRHP Status: Contributing

Architect/Builder: Unknown

Building Description:

This two-story, Italianate, building faces west along Main St. The rectangular plan building has a flat roof, with a decorative brick masonry cornice. The building appears to be full masonry construction.

The storefront was altered from the original plan in the mid-century. The entrance is located to the north part of the building. The entrance door is a fully glazed aluminum door with an aluminum transom. Aluminum display windows stretch from the metal bulkheads to the top of the storefront.

The second story has segmental arch windows. The windows feature masonry hoods and stone sills. The sashes are replacement vinyl, double-hung windows with transom window above.

Building History:

This building was constructed in 1880 as a mixed use building.



No. 52: West Façade August 2017. Image Credit: Heritage Works, Inc.



No. 52: West facade ca 1900. Image Credit: Jackson County Historical Society Historic Postcard and Photograph Collection.

Maquoketa Commercial Historic District

Jackson, Iowa

Name of Property

County and State

Resource Number: 53

Historic Name:

Street Address: 113 N MAIN ST

Date of Construction: 1880

NRHP Status: Contributing

Architect/Builder: Unknown

Building Description:

This two-story Italianate two-part commercial building faces west along Main St. The rectangular plan building has a flat roof, with a decorative brick masonry cornice. The building appears to be full masonry construction.

The storefront was altered in the mid-20th century and has gained historic significance in its own right. The centrally located entrance has three doors. The central wood door has three small separated lights, flanked by two fully glazed aluminum doors. The aluminum doors are identical, though the one to the south does not have the associated aluminum transom. Full length aluminum display windows stretch from the metal bulkheads to the top of the storefront. The same corrugated metal sheeting stretches from the inset storefront to just below the sills of the second floor windows.

The second story has segmental arch windows. The windows feature masonry hoods and stone sills. The sashes are replacement vinyl, double-hung windows with transoms above.

Building History:

This building was constructed in 1880 as a mixed use building. It was the location of the T and R Grocery and Market in the 1950s – 1960s.



No. 53: West Façade August 2017. Image Credit: Heritage Works, Inc.



No. 53: West facade ca 1900. Image Credit: Jackson County Historical Society Historic Postcard and Photograph Collection.

Maquoketa Commercial Historic District

Jackson, Iowa

Name of Property

County and State

Resource Number: 54

Historic Name: Lyon Block

Street Address: 112-116 N MAIN ST

Date of Construction: 1900

NRHP Status: Individual/Contributing

Architect/Builder: Ferdinand C. Fiske

Building Description:

This two-story Romanesque commercial building faces east on Main St. The rectangular plan building has a flat roof. The building is brick masonry construction. The north elevation of the building has been parged.

The buildings storefront was remodeled in the mid-twentieth century, and has three bays each with their own entrance. The bays are configured nearly identically. They have recessed entrances with the door being on the north portion of each bay. The southern portion of each bay is diagonal, leading to the entrance. The entrance doors are all aluminum and fully glazed, they also have aluminum transoms. The storefront bays have full length aluminum display windows. The central bay has an additional wood double door in its northernmost portion.

The east elevation is comprised of brown brick and has 8 one over one double hung wood windows with rounded arch transoms. There is a stone sill course, which aligns with the second story windows and a decorative lintel course. There is a brick cornice with terra cotta dentils. The north elevation has eight 4 over 4 wood double hung windows on the second floor.

In 2020, the east and north elevations were renovated. The metal storefront panels were repaired and repainted. The brick on the east elevation was repointed and the stucco on the north elevation was repaired and painted. All of the wood windows on the second floor were completely restored.

No. 54: East Façade November, 2020. Image Credit: Heritage Works, Inc.



No. 54: North Elevation, November 2020. Image Credit: Heritage Works, Inc.



No. 54: West facade ca 1910. Image Credit: Jackson County Historical Society Historic Postcard and Photograph Collection.

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Building History:

The Lyon Block was built, filling in a large open space in the 100 block of N. Main, linking Platt Street to the Decker House Hotel. The retail area of the downtown was expanding. In terms of commercial development this building was constructed to house C.R. Cave's large department store. From newspaper articles it appears that this was a new business in Maquoketa, not one that just moved, so it shows definite community growth. (Nauman, 1991)

Resource Number: 55

Historic Name:

Street Address: 117 N MAIN ST

Date of Construction: 1942

NRHP Status: Contributing

Architect/Builder: Unknown

Building Description:

This one-story commercial style building faces west on Main St. The flat-roof building has a rectangular plan and a concrete foundation. The building is brick masonry with multicolored bricks.

The storefront of the building has a diagonally inset entrance toward the south of the façade. The entrance door is glazed and not original. On the diagonal inset portion of the storefront, there is an aluminum fixed window with a rowlock sill. There is a tripartite window with a rowlock sill on the storefront of the façade, with two glass block components and a central, fixed, vinyl window. A soldier course of brick is used for the lintel of the storefront, though there is now metal sheeting between the soldier course of brick and the storefront. On the upper part of the facade, there is a header course of masonry where every other brick protrudes from the façade.

Building History:

This building was constructed in 1942 as a mixed use building.



No. 55: Façade August 2017. Image Credit: Heritage Works, Inc.

Maquoketa Commercial Historic District

Jackson, Iowa

Name of Property

County and State

Resource Number: 56

Historic Name: None

Street Address: 119 N MAIN ST

Date of Construction: 1900

NRHP Status: Noncontributing

Architect/Builder: Unknown

Building Description:

This two-story commercial building faces west on Main St. The flat-roof building has a rectangular plan and a stone foundation. The building has a metal slipcover above the storefront dating to 1960. The window openings do not appear to be original. The storefront modifications date to 1980. The storefront of the building has two entrances, one to the north and one to the south. The southern entrance is a modern wood door with paneling. The northern entrance is an inset aluminum door which is fully glazed. The northern entrance has aluminum display windows with a brick bulkhead. There are two additional fixed aluminum display windows on the façade, between the two entrances.

Building History:

This building was constructed in 1900 as a mixed use building. The façade and storefront was altered substantially in the 1960s.



No. 56: West Façade August 2017. Image Credit: Heritage Works, Inc.

Resource Number: 57

Historic Name:

Street Address: 123 N MAIN ST

Date of Construction: 1946

NRHP Status: Noncontributing

Architect/Builder: Unknown

Building Description:

This one-story commercial building faces east on Main St. The flat-roof building has a rectangular plan and a concrete foundation. The building has been coated over with stucco in 2002. The window openings do not appear to be original, they are now fixed, two-light windows. The centrally located entrance is inset, and has a fully glazed aluminum door with an aluminum transom and sidelight.

Building History:



No. 57: North and West Façades August 2017. Image Credit: Heritage Works, Inc.

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Jackson, Iowa

Name of Property

County and State

This building was constructed in 1946 as a mixed use building. The façade was altered completely in 2002.



57: North and west elevations ca 2000. Image Credit: Jackson County Assessor.

Resource Number: 58

Historic Name: Decker Hotel

Street Address: 128 N MAIN ST

Date of Construction: 1876

NRHP Status: Individual/Contributing

Architect/Builder: W.W. Tucker

Building Description:

This three-story, Italianate, hotel building faces east on Main street. The rectangular plan building rests flush with the sidewalk. The building has a flat roof with a decorative bracketed metal cornice. The building is full brick masonry construction and has a stone foundation which is capped by a protruding stone course.

The buildings central entrance has a partial width projecting porch which is supported by columns. The porch has a bracketed flat roof. The entrance is inset from the façade of the building and is supported by a rounded arch. The entrance doors are original, they are rounded arch openings. The doors are topped by a rounded arch stained glass transom. The doors have glazing and paneling.

The windows on the façade are one-over-one, double hung, vinyl replacement windows. The window openings are segmental arch with bracketed rectangular hoods and bracketed stone lintels. The south façade of the building has some original windows and some vinyl replacements (of the same type on the front of the building). The original windows are nine-over-



No. 58: East Façade August 2017. Image Credit: Heritage Works, Inc.



No. 58: East and north facades ca 1900. Image Credit: Jackson County Historical Society Historic Postcard and Photograph Collection.

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nine and double-hung. The window openings on the south façade are the same except for the lintels, which are not hooded.

The building has a rear addition, which has parged over brick and concrete block masonry. The rear addition and north facade have vinyl, one-over-one windows with stone sills. There is a modern wood balcony at the rear of the building.

Building History:

With the removal of the Jackson County seat from Andrew to Maquoketa in 1873, the latter town experienced a rapid rise in population and prosperity. Probably to capitalize on the increase of travelers bound to come to Maquoketa on county or commercial business, Decker erected a big brick hotel, designed by W.W. Tucker of Watertown, New York. It opened with appropriate fanfare in May, 1878. At the time of its construction, it was probably the most "elegant and substantial" hotel in the community. (Bowers, 1978).

Resource Number: 59

Historic Name: Sears Roebuck Building

Street Address: 129 N MAIN ST

Date of Construction: 1890, Façade, 1971.

NRHP Status: Noncontributing

Architect/Builder: Unknown

Building Description:

This one-story commercial building has been completely modified from its original form in 1971, though the modifications to the building are representative of mid-twentieth century design. So those alterations have achieved historic significance.

The rectangular plan one-part commercial block building has a flat roof and faces west on Main St. The building has brick masonry sides and storefront, and a corrugated metal slipcover that spans from the storefront to the roof. The slipcover has vertical aluminum bands. The façade has a metal canopy, supported by hangar pipes/support rods.



No. 59: West Façade November, 2020. Image Credit: Heritage Works, Inc.

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The central entrance is diagonally inset and has aluminum, full length display windows, and an aluminum bulkhead. The entrance door is fully glazed aluminum with an aluminum transom. The southern part of the storefront is brick masonry which dates to the time of the modifications; it has an inset, built-in planter with clerestory windows above.

Building History:

The Building was originally constructed in 1890 as a commercial building. It was home to a Sears Roebuck store until 1970 when the building was rehabilitated. New storefronts were installed and metal siding covered the façade.



No. 59: East and south facades ca 1955. Image Credit: Jackson County Historical Society Historic Postcard and Photograph Collection.

Maquoketa Commercial Historic District

Jackson, Iowa

Name of Property

County and State

Resource Number: 60

Historic Name: Maquoketa State Bank

Street Address: 203 N MAIN ST

Date of Construction: 1963

NRHP Status: Noncontributing

Architect/Builder: Unknown

Building Description:

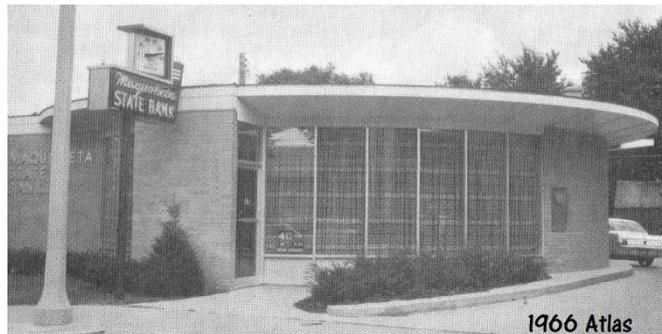
This one store bank building was constructed in the mid-twentieth century style with brick veneer and metal and glass architectural elements. It was characterized by its rounded entrance. A recent addition to the north of the original building has adversely affected the building's mid-twentieth century character.

Building History:

The building was constructed in 1963 as a bank. The bank constructed an addition to the north in the early 2000s.



No. 60: East Façade August 2017. Image Credit: Heritage Works, Inc.



No. 60: West facade ca 1960. Image Credit: Jackson County Historical Society Historic Postcard and Photograph Collection.

Maquoketa Commercial Historic District

Jackson, Iowa

Name of Property

County and State

Resource Number: 61

Historic Name: US Post Office

Street Address: 208 N MAIN ST

Date of Construction: 1919

NRHP Status: Contributing

Architect/Builder: James A. Wetmore,
Acting Supervising Architect of the Treasury

Building Description:

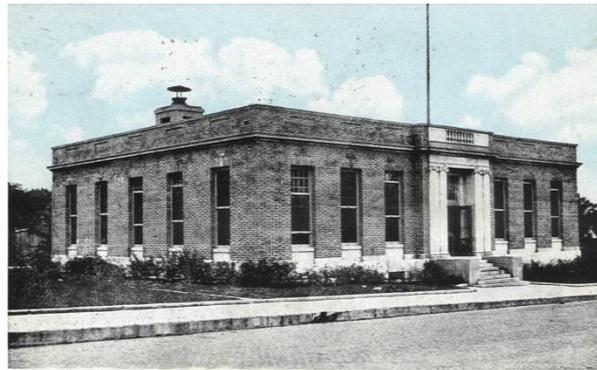
This one story classical revival style post office has a concrete foundation and load bearing brick construction with a flat roof. The building faces east on Main Street. The main entrance is at the center of the Main Street façade and is surrounded by a limestone architrave with carved pilasters and decorative lintel. The windows are double hung 12 over 24 divided lite replacement windows. There is a limestone cornice above the windows.

Building History:

The building was constructed in 1919 as a US Post Office. The building continues to be used as a post office.



No. 61: East and South Façade August 2017. Image Credit: Heritage Works, Inc.



No. 61: East and south facades ca 1930. Image Credit: Jackson County Historical Society Historic Postcard and Photograph Collection.

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Jackson, Iowa

Name of Property

County and State

Resource Number: 62

Historic Name:

Street Address: 301 N MAIN ST

Date of Construction: 1940

NRHP Status: Contributing

Architect/Builder:

Building Description:

This one-story gas station sits on the corner of Main and Quarry. The Art Moderne style gas station is one story, clad in metal sheeting, and has a flat roof. The façade of the building is rounded except for the rear which is brick masonry. Many of the original openings have been filled in including the original Service bay door and an exterior entrance which may have originally led to a restroom. The Service door entrance has been filled in with vinyl siding, and it now has a fixed vinyl window. Window openings on the rear have also been filled in with vertical wood siding. A canopy has been added over the front entrance which is supported with metal knee braces. The central entrance is a modern paneled door with divided light glazing. The storefront display windows are fixed and have aluminum frames.

Building History:

The building was constructed in 1940 as a Standard Service Station.



No. 62: West Façade August 2017. Image Credit: Heritage Works, Inc.



Standard Station on Quarry and North Main Street

No. 62: West and south facades ca 1950. Image Credit: Jackson County Historical Society Historic Postcard and Photograph Collection.

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Jackson, Iowa

Name of Property

County and State

Resource Number: 63

Historic Name:

Street Address: 118 East Pleasant

Date of Construction: 1974

NRHP Status: Noncontributing

Architect/Builder:

Building Description:

This one story metal pole building with corrugated steel siding was used by the Mitchell-Maskrey company. The front façade has an overhead garage door to the right and a steel man door to the left. The sign for Mitchell-Maskrey remains in the center of the south façade.

Building History:

This building was constructed in 1974 as a storage shed for Mitchell Maskrey Feed Mill.



No. 63: South Façade August 2017. Image Credit: Heritage Works, Inc.

Maquoketa Commercial Historic District

Jackson, Iowa

Name of Property

County and State

Resource Number: 64

Historic Name: Mitchell Maskrey Mill

Street Address: 120 E PLEASANT ST

Date of Construction: 1886

NRHP Status: Individual/Contributing

Architect/Builder:

Building Description:

This three story brick rectangular building was constructed as a flour mill. Its main facade is on Pleasant Street facing south. It is four bays (on Pleasant Street) by five bays (on Olive Street). It is an Italianate style building with all openings having segmental arched heads and simple brick patterned hood molds. At the ground floor level on the east side, there is a wood framed canopy for loading and unloading. To the north is a one story brick and stone addition.

Building History:

Maskrey purchased the lot, where the current mill is now located, from the Methodist Church located nearby. There is conflicting information in the documentation about the building. One source claims this building was a disused 1850s church, while another notes that it was built by Maskrey in 1881. Whatever the case, Maskrey built the now present three-story Mill in 1885, engulfing the small frame building in the process. The frame building was dismantled on completion of the mill. There seem to have been two separate additions to the rear of the building, one of which was in place on the 1886 Sanborn Map. The second addition to the rear of the building was not in place until the 1892 map, and was labeled fuel room. It is possible that this room was added to support the electrification of the mill. Maskrey and Sons continued to operate the building between 1892 and 1899, when Thomas Hench Purchased it, but kept Maskrey on as operator. During those years it was known as the Timber City Roller Mills. During Hench's ownership, the mill was converted from steam power to electricity. In 1907, Hench sold to Charles Von Schrader and Frank Mitchell. Mitchell operated the Mill thereafter and it has



No. 64: East and North Façades August 2017. Image Credit: Heritage Works, Inc.



No. 64: East and south facades ca 1900. Image Credit: Jackson County Historical Society Historic Postcard and Photograph Collection.

Maquoketa Commercial Historic District

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come to be known as the Mitchell-Maskrey mill.	
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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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE

Period of Significance

1856- 1967

Significant Dates

1857

1873

1929

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation (if applicable)

Architect/Builder

Hancock, William

Thomas, W.P.

The Lytle Company

Ebling, A.H.

Tucker, W.W.

Wetmore, James A.

Zwack, Anton

Maquoketa Commercial Historic District

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Statement of Significance

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations).

The Maquoketa Commercial Historic District is locally significant under Criterion A for its representation of the historic commercial growth and development of Maquoketa. The first settlers arrived in 1840 in an area one half of a mile south of the Maquoketa River that would later be named the town of Maquoketa. Maquoketa was incorporated as a town in 1857 and became the county seat of Jackson County in 1873. The town functioned as a vital railroad town in the development of area agriculture, industry, commercial, and passenger networks in the mid-to-late 19th to early 20th centuries. The development of the highway system shifted the passenger transportation emphasis of the commercial area towards the automobile. By 1929 Main Street in Maquoketa had become US Highway 61 and Platt Street had become State Highway 64, so two major automobile routes converged in the heart of the district. Maquoketa's status as the county seat of Jackson County and its location at the intersection of two busy highways was instrumental in Maquoketa becoming the heart of business and commerce in Jackson County. The buildings within the district reflect not only the historical associations with commerce in the community but also reflect important early businesses of the area. The period of significance is 1856 – 1967, with 1856 being the year of the construction of the earliest extant building in the district and 1967 being the year that the Highway 61 bypass was opened. The district was the primary location of commerce in Maquoketa until Highway 61 bypassed downtown Maquoketa, first with the two lane highway bypass in 1967, later expanded to four lanes in 1993, causing a prolonged and steady decline of commerce in the district.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

(Iowa SHPO Additional Instructions: For properties not nominated under Criterion D, include a statement about whether any archaeological remains within or beyond the footprint of the property were assessed as part of this nomination under the subheading **Archaeological Assessment**.)

The district is locally historically significant and eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A for its association with the development of commerce and business activity in Maquoketa. The first settlers arrived in the area that would become Maquoketa in the 1840s. The birth of commerce in Maquoketa was at the heart of the district at what is now the intersection of Main Street and Platt Street. Maquoketa's location on the postal road (Main Street) about halfway between Dubuque and Davenport meant that Main Street in Maquoketa became a hub for local commerce. The abundance of local limestone led to an early lime production industry. The abundance of trees and rich agricultural land also meant that the lumber and agricultural industries would also thrive in the area. These industries drew commerce to Maquoketa in the early years. As the agricultural economy matured and local farmers became more prosperous, Maquoketa became a local center for the retail economy. Local farmers would come to Maquoketa to shop for groceries, clothing and other dry goods, agricultural equipment and medicines. They came to Maquoketa for professional services such as banking, legal services and healthcare.

The Mitchell Maskrey Mill (Map No. 64), is a remnant of the importance of local agricultural industry to the commerce of Maquoketa and the district. As Maquoketa grew to be the hub for commerce, the population grew and the community needed doctors' offices, lawyer's offices, dry goods stores and drug stores, all of which had establishments in the district. Dry goods stores, grocers and department stores such as C.M. Sanborn Grocer (Map No. 11), C.R. Cave in the Lyons Block (Map No. 54) and Graham's Department Store in the Taubman Block (Map No. 30) were established on Main Street in the late 1800s, early 1900s. Businesses focused on professional services such as photography also settled in the district, as evidenced by Cundill Photography in the Cundill Block (Map No. 12). By the 1870s, the success of the community attracted the railroad to establish routes through Maquoketa. Its successes also resulted in the permanent establishment of Maquoketa as the county seat of Jackson County. Maquoketa's commerce also brought several banks to the district, including the First National Bank (Map No. 24) and American Savings Bank (Map No. 37). As Maquoketa came of age, its growing populace required first class hotels, opera houses and institutional buildings that were built in the

Maquoketa Commercial Historic District

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district. The Decker Hotel (Map No. 58) and Hotel Hurst (Map No. 5) are examples of historic hotel buildings constructed within the district. Centennial Hall (Map No. 20) and Odd Fellows Hall (Map No. 48) are examples of buildings in the district that were used for assembly purposes. With the dawn of the twentieth century, Maquoketa's commercial success was further propelled by the importance of the automobile as a driver of commercial activity. By 1929, the heart of the district was located at the intersection of two busy highways, spurring additional commercial development that was geared towards the use of automobiles such as service stations, garages and automobile dealers. This fueled Maquoketa's continued commercial development through the end of the twentieth century. The Standard Oil service station (Map No. 62) is a building in the district that illustrates a commercial business geared towards automobile use. The Fareway Grocery Store (Map No. 62) is an example of a grocery store constructed in the 1960s that catered to shoppers arriving in automobiles.

Origins and Early Growth: 1838 - 1869

John E. Goodenow, was the first settler in the area of arriving in what is now known as Maquoketa in 1838.² He settled on what is now the southeast corner of Main and Platt streets and built a cabin there. By 1840 Zalmon Livermore had taken possession of the quarter section on the northeast corner of the intersection, Alonzo Spaulding was on the northwest corner, and John Shaw had the southwest corner.³ The heart of the business district today was also the site of the original settlement. The settlement was then known as Springfield. Two factors of location propelled the town's growth. First, it was the intersection of the Davenport-to-Dubuque mail and stage route and the path which led pioneers from Chicago to the west. Second, water was abundant and industries developed on the North and South Forks of the Maquoketa River.⁴

Around 1840 the mail route between Davenport and Dubuque was established through the town of Springfield on what is now Main Street in Maquoketa, so the post office was moved to Springfield and John Goodenow was named postmaster.⁵ Because there were a several towns in the region with the name Springfield, the name of the town was changed in 1844 to Maquoketa, the name the Indians had given to the river. Translated it means "BearRiver."⁶

As other towns waned in influence, Maquoketa become the dominant location of commerce in the area. In 1843, Goodenow and some of the other original settlers began dividing their claims into lots, but they did not record a plat. As settlers arrived and indicated an interest in staying, they could choose which lot they wanted, and could decide how big the lot would be. This lack of coordination on subdividing and platting, explains why the business district in Maquoketa is made up of irregularly sized lots of different widths to this day.⁷

With the mail route running through Maquoketa from Davenport to Dubuque, and arriving in the area for settlement, there was a real need for lodging facilities. In 1849 Goodenow built the first hotel, known as the Goodenow House, near the southeast corner of Main and Platt. It is said that this hotel was the making of the town, because it was such a fine building that many people felt the town must have great potential, and they stayed.⁸

² Jackson Sentinel Centennial Edition, *Jackson Sentinel*, June 18, 1954.

³ National Register of Historic Places, *Historical and Architectural Resources of Maquoketa, Iowa*, National Register # 64500170.

⁴ Jackson Sentinel Centennial Edition, *Jackson Sentinel*, June 18, 1954.

⁵ Historical and Architectural Resources of Maquoketa, Iowa..

⁶ *The History of Jackson County, Iowa*, 1879, p. 489

⁷ *Historical and Architectural Resources of Maquoketa, Iowa*.

⁸ *Ibid.*

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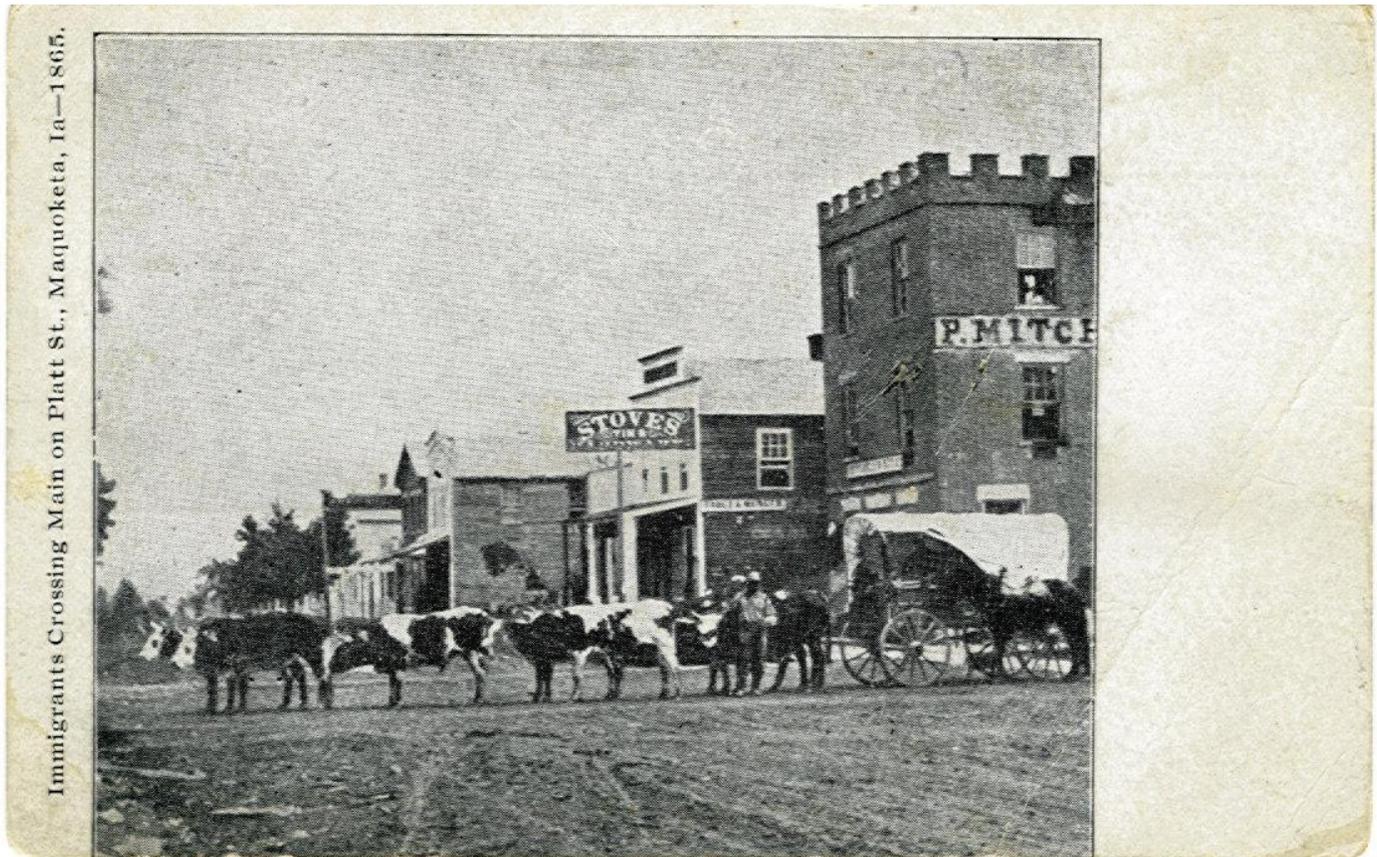


Figure 3. Intersection of Main Street and Platt Street in 1865. View to the northeast. None of the buildings are extant. Image Credit: Jackson County Historical Society Historic Postcard and Photograph Collection.

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Figure 4. Platt Street between Olive and Main c1870. View to the southwest. None of the buildings are extant. Image Credit: Jackson County Historical Society Historic Postcard and Photograph Collection.

In 1850 Maquoketa was resurveyed and formally platted and was incorporated as a town. During the settlement period, it was not clear which of the abundant Jackson County resources would be most important for the economy. Early settlers of the area pursued every opportunity with excitement, and the town grew rapidly. Maquoketa had substantial growth during the 1850s, when it went from a population of 168 in 1850, to 1090 in 1860.⁹ By 1870, Maquoketa had a population of 1756.¹⁰ Fueling the population growth were Maquoketa's numerous businesses and those businesses relied on the nearby natural resources. There were numerous industries which took advantage of those resources, notably: timber harvesting, sawing lumber, coopering, limestone quarrying, lime processing, and of course, agricultural processing.

The Driftless Area, a geological area which gives this region its unique topography and geology, enabled unusual access to a couple of different varieties of limestone. The Galena Limestone, which is covered under thick layers of sediment elsewhere, is exposed on the surface in some parts of the Driftless Area, making deposits more available for industry. This limestone was of excellent use for quarrying and making lime. The Hurstville Lime Kilns, were the most notable producers of lime in the area. The Kilns, which are still extant, are located just two miles north of Maquoketa. Between 1870 and 1930 the lime kilns were highly productive, and stood upon an "inexhaustible" amount of raw material.¹¹

⁹ U.S. Census Bureau. Population, Iowa Data Center. (accessed November 10, 13:58:03 EST 2020).

¹⁰ *Ibid.*

¹¹ Ellis, James Whitcomb, Pg113.

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Timbering and lumber making were also expansive industries during the infancy of Maquoketa. When Maquoketa was settled, the landscape was densely covered with timber in numerous varieties that afforded many uses. The following quote from the 1879 history provides a great insight into the different species used in Maquoketa's early industrial applications.

The oak and elm are extensively used for hewing purposes, which can be obtained at any desirable length; walnut, butternut, oak and basswood are used for siding. Studding and joists are sawn from nearly all the varieties of hard wood. The gray ash makes very fine flooring, whilst oak and maple are used for the same purpose. Wagon timber is obtained from the hickory and oak; the cabinet-maker obtains a choice supply. The manufacture of barrels, kegs, meat tubs, etc., affords employment to a great many coopers. The demand for lumber is large and affords business from many saw-mills. The amount of fencing obtained from this body of timber every year is immense."¹²

Agriculture was very important in the development of commerce in Maquoketa. Throughout its history, Maquoketa had numerous grain mills, though the mills saw varying degrees of success. The milling industry in Maquoketa sprang up around the lush raw materials that made the area attractive for settlers. In the 1840s, John Goodenow built the first industrial building in Maquoketa proper. It was a small, mule-powered, "corn cracker," on what is now the southeast corner of Main Street. and Platt Street.¹³

The agricultural processing tradition that was started by Goodenow, would go on to become Maquoketa's most enduring industry. The advances in machinery and the new power sources that came in the Industrial Revolution, spread slowly to the rural outskirts of the nation, like Jackson County. John Goodenow sold his horse-drawn corn-cracking business to Joseph McCloy. McCloy worked the small corn cracker for a short amount of time before building his own mill. In 1841-1842, McCloy, built the first "bolted flouring mill"¹⁴ in Jackson County; the mill was built about two miles south of town, along Prairie (also known as Mill) Creek. Before McCloy's mill was constructed, Jackson County residents would often have to journey all the way to Dubuque for "grists."¹⁵ The new local mills allowed commerce to grow in smaller local communities like Maquoketa.

During the settlement period Maquoketa was not the county seat. When the commissioners of the Wisconsin Territory organized Dubuque, Jones, Linn and Jackson counties in 1837, they designated Bellevue, on the banks of the Mississippi, as the county seat of Jackson County. By 1841 settlement was rapidly moving west, and the commissioners established a county seat in Andrew. Bellevue citizens objected to this, and regained the county seat in 1848.

In 1861 the county seat went back to Andrew where the county jail was built in 1871. The county seat problem was best described in the 1879 History of Jackson County:

In some countries, the history of the capital is the history of the nation. "Paris is France." So, with some counties, the matters of general interest have seemed to center about the county seat. Not so with Jackson. Its county offices have been itinerants from necessity, and an effort to keep track of the seat of justice is about as difficult as to keep the post-office address of a Methodist circuit rider.

¹² History of Jackson County, 1879 Pg. 356.

¹³ Ellis, James Whitcomb. *History of Jackson County, Iowa*. Volume 1. Pg 67.

¹⁴ A "Bolted" flouring mill, referred to the automatic sifting mechanism.

¹⁵ *History of Jackson County*, 1879 Pg. 332.

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While the county seat bounced back and forth between Bellevue and Andrew, Maquoketa sat in the southern part of the county, waiting for the railroad to arrive. Business buildings were going up along Main Street, and a few were built along Platt. Most were frame, but some brick buildings also began appearing. Three extant buildings in the district are from this period: The Sears Block, 1856 (Resource No. 26), the Young Block, 1856 (Resource No. 33) and the Sentinel Building, 1857 (Resource No. 32).

On January 27, 1857, Maquoketa was officially incorporated as a city by special act of the Iowa General Assembly.¹⁶ John E. Goodenow was elected Mayor and Z. Livermore, Daniel Rhodes, A. Hall, J.N. Viall and P. Mitchell were elected aldermen.

THE BOOM YEARS: 1870-1897

Two factors created this boom period in Maquoketa's development: The arrival of the railroads in 1870; and the designation as the county seat in 1873. Like many towns across the state, there had been talk for years of building a railroad through Maquoketa. (Nauman, 1991)

Before the railroads came to Maquoketa, there were fairly significant challenges in importing and exporting goods and raw materials. While it was a difficult voyage, steamships were able to navigate the Maquoketa River, all the way to the fork just north of town.¹⁷ The passage was challenging due to the narrowness of the river and low hanging branches from nearby trees. The steamboat Echo, which was owned by the "Barnes Bros." was noted for bringing up a cargo of goods in 1863.¹⁸ However, it appears from a contextual reading of the County history, that shipments from steamships like those of the Echo were uncommon.¹⁹

In any case, the town was able to grow quite substantially thanks to its breadth of industries and the county's lush natural resources. The railroad came to Maquoketa in 1870 just three years before the financial panic of 1873, which virtually halted railroad construction. The railroad development allowed for tremendous shipments of goods and raw materials to and from Maquoketa. The railroads connected Maquoketa with the vast railroad network. One of the two lines was the Iowa Midland line, which connected the Maquoketa to Lyons, Iowa on one end and Anamosa on the other. The other railroad made a stop in Maquoketa while connecting St. Paul to Davenport, known as the Davenport and St. Paul Railroad.²⁰

The Davenport and St. Paul drove the first spike about the middle of July, 1870, with the Midland's first spike (a brass one) being driven on August 13, 1870. The two companies raced to reach Maquoketa first, then ended with an apparent tie. When the Davenport and St. Paul was completed, the Midland had reached Delmar where the two roads converged. The Davenport allowed the Midland to use their tracks to come into Maquoketa for a jubilant joint celebration on December 13, 1870.²¹

¹⁶ *Owen's Gazetteer & Directory of Jackson County, Iowa*, p. 33.

¹⁷ Very near to where Lowell was historically.

¹⁸ *The History of Jackson County 1879*, p 493.

¹⁹ *The History of Jackson County 1879*, does not specify whether steamship shipments were common or uncommon. It does however, note the specific cargo carried by one ship (the steamboat Echo) in 1863. Calling out a specific steamboat shipment makes it seem as though steamboat shipments along the channel were not a typical occurrence.

²⁰ Deborah Morse-Kahn, and Joe Trnka, *Clinton Iowa: Railroad Town*. 2003. P 9

²¹ *Historical and Architectural Resources of Maquoketa, Iowa*.

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Figure 5. Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad and First Maquoketa Depot (no longer extant), ca 1895. The depot was located on Platt Street about 5 blocks east of Main Street.

Image Credit: Jackson County Historical Society Historic Postcard and Photograph Collection.

The cheap transportation of goods offered by the railroad connections had two effects on the regional economy. First, it made outside goods much cheaper, which reduced profits for the wide variety of business then present in town, as they could not compete with the complex machinery of massive industries in the eastern United States. Secondly, it added a practical redistribution system for local farmers, making it easier to transport their grain and make profits. Industry thrived in Maquoketa after arrival of the railroad. In 1878, Maquoketa had 3 cabinet shops, 2 foundry and machine shops, 2 brick yards, 4 flouring mills, 7 wagon and carriage shops and 2 pump factories.²²

With the arrival of the railroad, the citizens of Maquoketa engaged upon a campaign to have Maquoketa named the County Seat. An article from November 4, 1872 in the *Maquoketa Excelsior* made note of a citizen's meeting where it was "resolved to form a citizen's association for the promotion of the manufacturing and other interests of the town."²³ Exactly what constituted "other interests" was not spelled out, but by April of 1873, the citizens of Maquoketa were making their wants known. The Board of Supervisors ordered that at the next general election the question of removing of the county seat from Andrew to Maquoketa be submitted to the voters of Jackson County.

The election was held on October 14, 1873 and, by 179 votes, the county seat was moved to Maquoketa. The people of Maquoketa (and neighboring farmers) had promised to move the county belongings into the new courthouse. On November 9, as promised, about seventy-five farmers with their teams assisted in moving county records, furniture, etc. without incident or accident.

²² Jackson Sentinel Centennial Edition, *Jackson Sentinel*, June 18, 1954

²³ *Historical and Architectural Resources of Maquoketa, Iowa*.

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Figure 6. Jackson County Courthouse (no longer extant), ca 1910.

Image Credit: Jackson County Historical Society Historic Postcard and Photograph Collection.

With the county seat in the new courthouse, the impact was felt on the city of Maquoketa. Just as the railroad had spurred growth through the ready availability of materials and ease of travel, so the designation as county seat also spurred growth. People coming to town on county business at the courthouse began bringing their families too. One trip took care of legal business, groceries, clothing, wagon repairs, and sometimes included a visit to the opera house. More people moved to Maquoketa. Businessmen saw the chance to establish a new business in a thriving community. Attorneys wanted to be close to the courthouse, and this created a demand for more office space. With more people there was an increased need for doctors, and an increased need for teachers.²⁴

In 1875, Maquoketa's population was 2112. There were 30 more females than males. 755 persons were born in Iowa, 346 were born in foreign countries and 1011 were from other states in the US.²⁵ By the 1870s, the streets of downtown Maquoketa were platted much in the same configuration as they exist today, as evidenced by the 1875 map below.

²⁴ *Ibid.*

²⁵ Jackson Sentinel Centennial Edition, *Jackson Sentinel*, June 18, 1954

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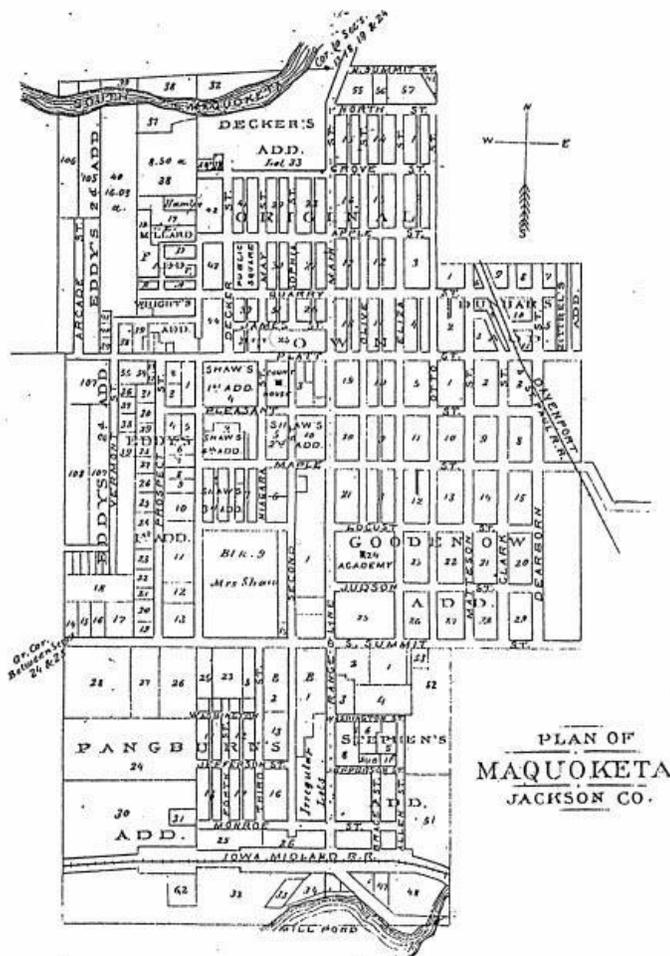


Figure 7. Plan of Maquoketa, 1875
Image Credit: Andreas, A.T. *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the State of Iowa.*

The arrival of the railroad in the 1870s ushered in a boom of construction of brick buildings on Main Street and Platt Street, many replacing wood frame buildings. In 1870, the Jackson State Bank (Resource No. 47) and the Barnes Brothers Foundry (Resource No. 45) were both constructed. Jackson State Bank was originally constructed as the Harris Opera House, but has been substantially altered from its original design in 1917 when it became Jackson State Bank. In 1872, the Exchange Block was constructed at the northwest corner of Main Street and Pleasant Street. The south half was demolished in 1970, but the north half remains (Resource Nos. 15 and 16) In 1874, the Merchants Block was constructed, comprising 3 buildings (Resource Nos. 34, 35 and 36)

On February 13, 1876, a fire broke out on the east side of Main Street between Pleasant Street and Platt Street. It destroyed several buildings north of the Exchange Block. As a result, in 1876, the Centennial Block (Resource No. 20) was constructed. The several buildings adjacent to the Centennial Block were also constructed around the same time. Construction of the Decker House Hotel (Resource No. 59) was also started in 1876.

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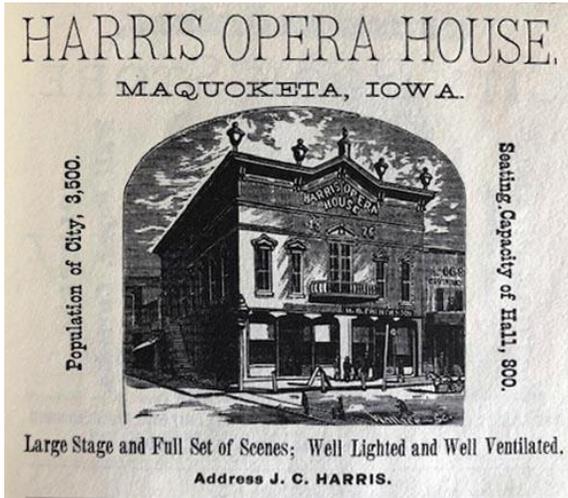


Figure 8. Jackson State Bank rendering.
Image Credit: *Owen's Gazetteer & Directory of Jackson County, Iowa.*

Figure 9. Barnes Brothers Foundry rendering.
Image Credit: *Owen's Gazetteer & Directory of Jackson County, Iowa.*

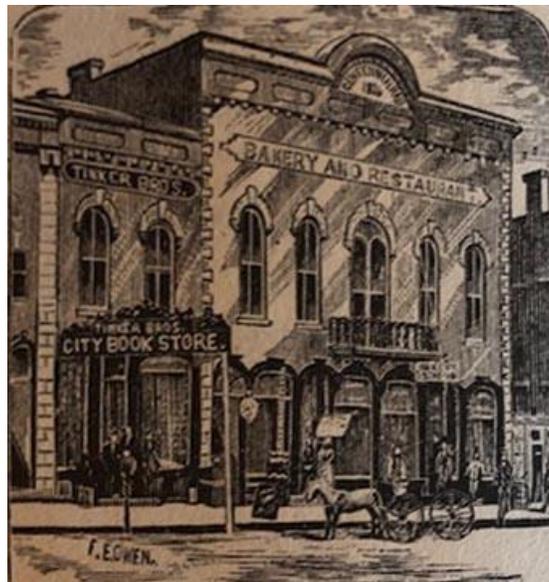


Figure 10. Centennial Block rendering.
Image Credit: *Owen's Gazetteer & Directory of Jackson County, Iowa.*

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Figure 11. Intersection of Main Street and Platt Street looking south ca 1890s.
Merchants Block (Resource Nos. 34, 35 and 36) is on the left.

Image Credit: Jackson County Historical Society Historic Postcard and Photograph Collection.

Maquoketa's telephone history is one of the oldest in Iowa. Jackson County Bell Telephone Company was incorporated on March 10, 1880. The first telephone exchange was set up in the back of Dr. Martin's drug store at 106 S. Main (Resource No. 33, the Young Block) with 13 telephones connected. Within a year the telephone system had 31 subscribers.²⁶

The infrastructure of the commercial district also improved in the 1880s. More blocks of streets were being graded and sidewalks laid (a city ordinance required that sidewalks along Main from Maple to Judson be laid at the owner's expense). They were to be 6' wide, of pine planks 12" wide set on pine 2 x 4s on a stone base). In October of 1882 "[t]he macadamizing of S. Main Street is progressing nicely, with a strong force of laborers. That thoroughfare will not be impassable to the Midland Depot next spring as it was last."²⁷

There was another large fire on the east side of Main Street between Platt Street and Pleasant Street on Sunday October 1, 1882. Almost half of the buildings on the east side of Main Street were destroyed. The fires of the 1870s and 1880s made obvious the need for a water works. Though this had been under discussion off and on for several years, this fire forced action. The October 28 Excelsior noted that the mayor and several other city officials visited Morrison, Illinois to view their water works. Every city council meeting discussed plans for a water works, and by April of 1883 they "approved plans and specs and instructed the water committee to advertise in the Chicago Times for their immediate construction. Water will be pumped to, and distributed from, and 80' standpipe on Academy Hill." The cost was to be \$23,983.²⁸

²⁶ Jackson Sentinel Centennial Edition, *Jackson Sentinel*, June 18, 1954

²⁷ *Historical and Architectural Resources of Maquoketa, Iowa*.

²⁸ *Ibid*.

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The construction boom in the commercial district continued into the 1880s. In addition to the "burnt district" buildings constructed during the decade of the 1880s included several south of Pleasant on Main. At the corner was the fine brick block of Will Cundill the photographer, and a few lots south George Becker built the Odeon Opera House (later known as the Rice Opera, and still later, 1963, torn down to make way for the new Fareway store). Additionally, entire row of buildings on the east side of Main Street north of Platt Street were constructed in the 1880s.



Figure 12. East Side of Main Street north of Platt Street ca 1910.
View to the Southeast from roof of Decker House Hotel.

Image Credit: Jackson County Historical Society Historic Postcard and Photograph Collection.

By the end of the 1880s, the majority of the extant buildings in the district were constructed. See 1886 Sanborn Map in Figure 13 showing the existing buildings outlined. Buildings outlined in green are contributing resources, those outlined in red are noncontributing resources.

While this commercial development was taking place along Main Street, other ventures were going on around town. The flouring mills moved from Mill Creek to downtown, with the Maskrey Mill buying the original frame Methodist Church at Pleasant and Olive and converting it into a mill. In the mid-1880s they built a new three story brick building around the small frame one, with mill operations continuing during construction. The building today represents the longest continuous business in the community.²⁹

²⁹ *Historical and Architectural Resources of Maquoketa, Iowa.*

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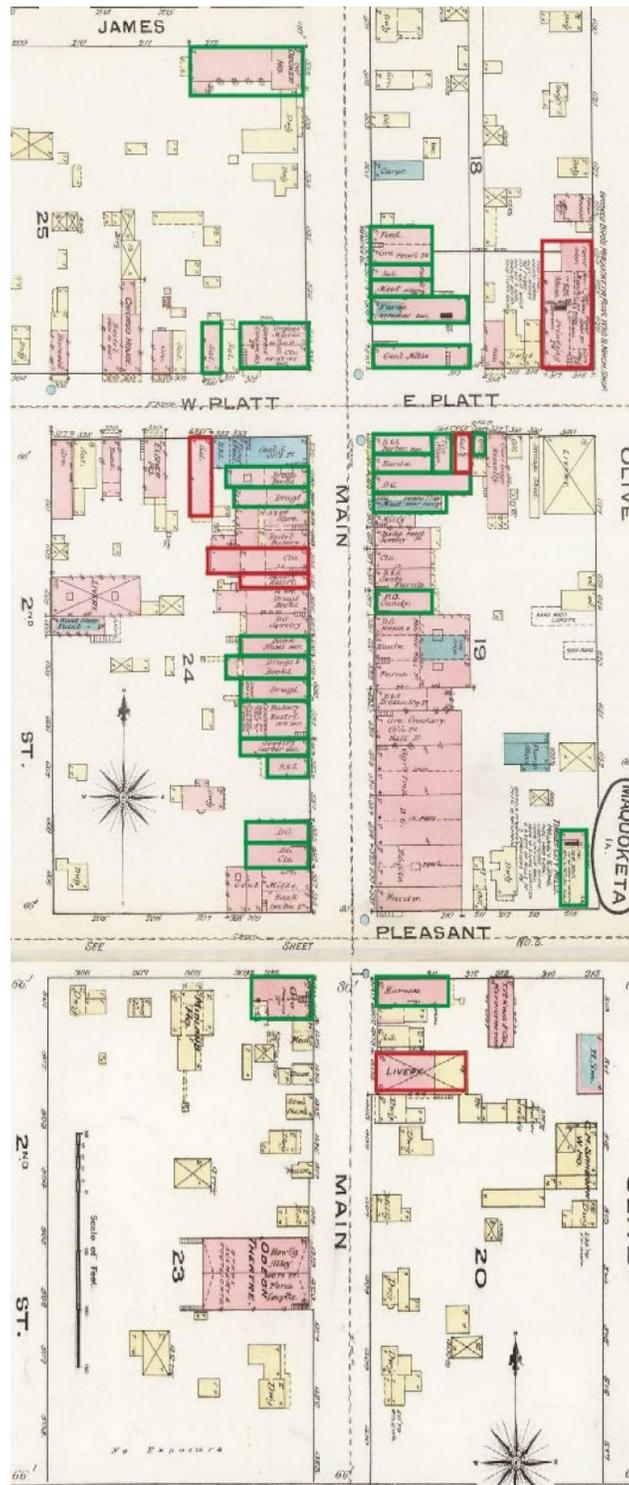


Figure 13. 1886 Maquoketa Sanborn Fire Insurance map with red and green outlines to show existing contributing buildings in green and existing noncontributing buildings in red.
Image Credit: Library of Congress.

The growth of the business interests in Maquoketa is reflected in the population growth as well. By 1885 the population had reached 3038.

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By the 1890s the commercial district was mostly established within the boundaries of the district. East Platt Street east of Main Street was completed with the construction of the New Era (Dobson) Building (Resource No. 46) in 1882. In 1896, the CM Sanborn Building (Resource No. 11) was constructed. It was a three story brick block with twin two story oriels adorning the façade. The upper floors of the Sanborn Building were designed for use by the Masonic lodge. Across the street from the Sanborn Building, the Ellis Block (Resource No. 10) also dates to 1896.³⁰

At the far south end of Main Street, the Delmonico Hotel (later renamed the Hurst) (Resource No. 5) was built in 1897 by a group of local businessmen who recognized the need for a new first class hotel. Three stories with a mansard roof, it is a fine anchor to this end of the business district, balancing the Decker House Hotel at the north end.

These buildings completed the commercial development of Maquoketa's Main Street that was started by the arrival of the railroads, and the designation as county seat.

...the boom would not have been possible without the railroads that had established routes through the city in the 1870s. This accessibility made the young community a target for growth and the city was to grow faster in this period (1870s-90s) than at any other time in its history. At one point there were more than 200 places of business.³¹



Figure 14 Platt Street one block east of Main Street ca 1900. View to the West.
Image Credit: Jackson County Historical Society Historic Postcard and Photograph Collection.

³⁰ *Historical and Architectural Resources of Maquoketa, Iowa.*

³¹ *Ibid.*

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Figure 15 Main Street between Maple and Pleasant ca 1900. View to the North.
Image Credit: Jackson County Historical Society Historic Postcard and Photograph Collection.

THE COMFORTABLE YEARS; 1900-1922

After the “Boom Years,” the twentieth century ushered in the maturation of the commercial district. In the first 50 years of its existence, the City Hall moved from location to location. That all changed in 1902 when a new City Hall was dedicated. City Hall was home to not only offices and meeting rooms for the city administration but a home for Maquoketa’s volunteer fire department. The building was located just outside the business district at the northeast corner of Olive Street and Pleasant Street.³²

New construction continued on Main Street north of Platt Street. In 1900 the Lyon Block (Resource No. 55) was constructed at 112-116 N. Main for the C.R. Cave Store. This building was a departure from nineteenth century commercial buildings. No longer was rosy red brick used for the facade. Now, new colors were being introduced, light tan, brown, and even gray. The design of the building also departed from the typical Italianate style used in many of the other district buildings. The windows were not capped by heavy hoods, but have a rhythmical pattern of wide rounded arches which march across the second floor, and the brick cornice is more classical in design.³³

In 1908, the first auto garage in Maquoketa was constructed. Its business was the sale of new Cadillacs.³⁴ The demands that automobiles would place on city streets required that the street surfaces be more durable. So in 1909, the City voted to pave the streets of the commercial district. Ten blocks were to be paved with brick: Main from Quarry to Maple Platt and Pleasant from Second to Olive Second and Olive from Platt to Pleasant.³⁵ In the subsequent years the streets were paved with a variety of brick pavers on some streets, wood block pavers on some streets and asphalt on others.

³² Jackson Sentinel Centennial Edition, *Jackson Sentinel*, June 18, 1954.

³³ *Historical and Architectural Resources of Maquoketa, Iowa*.

³⁴ *Ibid.*

³⁵ Jackson Sentinel Centennial Edition, *Jackson Sentinel*, June 18, 1954.

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Figure 16. West side of Main Street between Platt and Quarrey ca 1910. View to the West.
Lyon Block is on the left. Iowa Auto and Garage (no longer extant) is on the right.
Image Credit: Jackson County Historical Society Historic Postcard and Photograph Collection.



Figure 17. Street workers on Pleasant Street west of Main Street ca 1910. View to the East.
Image Credit: Jackson County Historical Society Historic Postcard and Photograph Collection.

On December 4, 1915, district experienced another disastrous fire on the east side of Main Street between Platt and Pleasant in almost the exact location as the fire in 1882. The Pastime Theater was completely

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destroyed in the blaze and several other buildings were damaged. New buildings were constructed almost immediately to replace the buildings destroyed by the fire.



Figure 18. Main Street Fire on December 4, 1915. View to the northeast.
Image Credit: Jackson County Historical Society Historic Postcard and Photograph Collection.

Similar to the City Hall, for most of Maquoketa's early existence, the Maquoketa US Post Office moved from location to location. In 1917 a new post office was built just north of the Decker House on North Main.

The commercial district was impacted by the United States entry into the First World War in 1917. Many businesses lost young male employees who either volunteered for military service or who were conscripted into military service. When the war was over in 1918, returning soldiers were welcomed home with parades on Main Street.



Figure 19. Victory parade on Main Street welcoming World War I soldiers home - 1919. View to the north.
Image Credit: Jackson County Historical Society Historic Postcard and Photograph Collection.

In 1917 there was another major fire that destroyed another building on the east side of Main Street just north of where the fire was in 1915. As a result, the Merrero Building (Resource No. 28) was constructed in 1918

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with 3 storefronts. For its west façade, it utilized white glazed brick, which caused it to stand out from the other buildings on Main Street.

In 1919 a major building on Main Street collapsed during remodeling. Known as the Taubman Building, it had been considered to be part of the Excelsior Block on the west side of the 100 block of S. Main, and it had been built in the late 1850s or early 60s. Plans were immediately drawn for a new building, the one now standing at 110-112 S. Main (Resource No. 30).

Two substantial bank buildings were constructed in the early 1920s, both designed in the neoclassical style. In 1921 the First National Bank (established in 1863) moved into a new building at 120 S. Main (Resource No. 24). The east façade is covered with white terra cotta, a material not previously used in Maquoketa. In 1921, the American Savings Bank on the SW corner of Platt and Main (Resource No. 31) was constructed using stone as its cladding material.

Paving of the streets continued to be of primary importance to the city council. In 1911 they voted to brick-pave fifteen blocks, completing Platt from Vermont to Dearborn, and Main from Grove to Summit. (Of interest is the fact that later, in the 1920s, when the highways came through Maquoketa, Iowa Highway 64 came through on Platt, and U.S. Highway 61 on Main.) In addition to the paving in the business district, three blocks on West Pleasant were to be paved with creosote treated wood-block paving so it wouldn't be so noisy.

THE MID-TWENTIETH CENTURY: 1923 – 1967

The mid-20th Century was a period rapid change due to the widespread use of the automobile, the economic upheaval with the Great Depression, the effects of mobilization for World War II and the economic expansion after World War II.

Beginning in the first decade of the 1900s, Maquoketa had already begun to deal with the effects of the automobile. However, by 1929, US Highway 61 was routed through Maquoketa on Main Street. State Highway 64 was routed through Maquoketa on Platt Street. So downtown Maquoketa was the convergence of two busy highways. This would have a tremendous impact on the economic fortunes of the business owners in the commercial district. It would also have the effect of altering the physical appearance of many of the buildings to accommodate the increased auto traffic by enlarging storefront display windows and installing signage that would be more noticeable to automobile traffic. New businesses developed that catered to automobile traffic, such as service stations and garages.

When the Great Depression hit after the stock market crash of 1929, there was very little construction activity in the commercial district. Shortly after the onset of the Depression the American Savings Bank went out of business and closed its location at 100 S. Main Street. In 1935, the building was renovated into a multi-use facility. The first floor housed National Tea Company grocery store and the rest of the building was used as meeting space for the American Legion. The renovation of the building foreshadowed many of the changes that would occur to multiple buildings in the district. To “modernize” the building, the classical pilasters were removed, the full length windows were shortened and the storefront was clad in a modern material known as structural glass or “Vitrolite” as a trade name.

Other than the loss of the American Savings Bank, the effects of the Depression were not as severe as they were in other parts of the US. This may have had to do with Maquoketa’s location at the intersection of two commercial highways that continued to bring business to the district.

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Figure 20. Main Street and Platt Street ca 1947. View to the south.
Image Credit: Jackson County Historical Society Historic Postcard and Photograph Collection.



Figure 21. 100 S. Main Street ca 1950. View to the west.
Image Credit: Jackson County Historical Society Historic Postcard and Photograph Collection.

After World War II, the district experienced upward economic growth as a result of the baby boom and general economic expansion in the post-war period. Retail trade continued to be an important economic driver of the

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commercial district. With its location at the intersection of two highways, Maquoketa's trade area in the post-World War II expanded to a 20 mile radius.³⁶ Maquoketa became the main shopping area for residents within that trade area. Between July of 1948 to June of 1953, retail sales in Maquoketa increased from \$8.25 million in 1948 to \$10.75 million in 1953.³⁷

With the widespread use of the automobile, downtown retailers began had to think of ways to attract business from potential shoppers who are passing by at higher speeds. Property owners modernized building facades and storefronts to attract shoppers with new and unique building materials and distinctive signage. Brick facades were considered old-fashioned and anachronistic. So they were often covered with either metal siding or a stucco material to refresh their appearance. Cast iron and wood storefronts were replaced with aluminum storefronts with large plate glass windows and doors. The cosmetic changes to retail buildings happened mainly between the late 1940s to the mid-1960s.

In the mid-1960s, seeds were sown that would lead to the decentralization of commerce and retail in Maquoketa and a resulting decline in commerce in the district. The Iowa Highway Commission began planning in the 1960s for the construction of new four-lane controlled-access highways throughout Iowa and specifically the reconstruction and realignment of U.S. Highway 61 between Dubuque and Davenport.³⁸ Before the reconstruction, Highway 61 was a two lane highway that meandered from Dubuque to Davenport, passing through small towns along its way, including Maquoketa. The original plan was to have the construction complete in the 1970s. The first stage of the expansion was to construct a straightened two lane Highway 61 between Dubuque and Davenport that would bypass many of the small towns, thus reducing travel times. The new two lane stretch between Dubuque and Maquoketa was opened in December of 1967.³⁹ The highway bypassed downtown Maquoketa and ran to the west of town as shown in the map at Figure 22. All of Highway 61 between Dubuque and Davenport was later expanded to four lanes. The first four lane stretch from Interstate 80 north to Dewitt was completed in December of 1982.⁴⁰ The four lane expansion reached Maquoketa from the south in August of 1996.⁴¹ The four lane expansion from the north arrived in Maquoketa in October of 1999, finishing the four lane expansion from Dubuque to Davenport.⁴²

Because of the long period of planning and construction of the US Highway 61 bypass around Maquoketa, the impact on the commercial district was gradual, but inevitable. With the Highway 61 bypass complete in 1967 , business owners who planned to upgrade or modernize their facilities were faced with the choice of either investing in their buildings downtown or investing in larger and more modern buildings closer to the planned highway bypass. As a result, the commercial activity in Maquoketa gradually shifted to areas closer to the new highway bypass beginning in the late 1960s and early 1970s. The historic aerial of Maquoketa from the 1960s in Figure 23, shows the west side of Maquoketa on the left and the Main Street area on the right. In this aerial, the highway bypass did not exist. The historic aerial of Maquoketa from the early 1970s in Figure 24 shows the new highway bypass on the left. The 1970s aerial also shows excavation and the beginning of commercial development east of Highway 61, north of Platt Street. After the late 1960s, investment in the district was minimal. Several buildings had new metal facades installed in the early 1970s. The only new buildings constructed in the district in the 1970s were located at 146 S. Main, constructed in 1971 (Map No. 14) and 208 S. Main, constructed in 1976 (Map No. 8). After 1976, there were only two buildings constructed in the district. Another blow to the commercial district came on January 18, 2008 when another devastating fire destroyed all of the historic buildings on the east side of Main Street between 119 S. Main and Pleasant Street. See Figure 25. In all, 5 historic buildings were destroyed. See Figure 26.

36 Jackson Sentinel Centennial Edition, *Jackson Sentinel*, June 18, 1954.

37 *Ibid.*

38 Dubuque Development Program, *Prepared for the City of Dubuque Iowa*. Victor Gruen & Associates, 1965.

39 New Fast Highway to Maquoketa, *Telegraph Herald*, Dec. 10, 1967, p. 1.

40 Four Lane Highway Openings in Iowa by Year and Month. Accessed at: <https://iowahighwayends.net/maps/fourlanes.html>

41 *Ibid.*

42 *Ibid.*

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Figure 22. Location of new Highway 61. Solid black line is new route. Dashed line is old route.
Image Credit: Telegraph Herald, December 10, 1967

1960s Aerial Photography



Figure 23. Maquoketa aerial from 1960s.
Image Credit: Iowa State University GIC Facility

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1970s Aerial Photography



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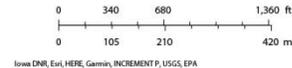
Iowa - 1970s Aerial Photos

Red: Band_1

Green: Band_2

Blue: Band_3

1:10,000



Iowa DNR, Esri, HERE, Garmin, INCREMENT P, USGS, EPA

Iowa State University GIS Facility

Figure 24. Maquoketa aerial from 1970s.
Image Credit: Iowa State University GIC Facility



Figure 25. January 18, 2008 fire on Main Street. View to the east.
Image Credit: Jackson County Historical Society Historic Postcard and Photograph Collection.

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Figure 26. East side of Main Street north of Pleasant Street ca 1910. All no longer extant due to fire.
View to the northeast.

Image Credit: Jackson County Historical Society Historic Postcard and Photograph Collection.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Because the district is located in an area of early settlement, there is the potential that archaeological sites may exist within the boundaries of the District. However, no archaeological remains within or beyond the footprint of the District were assessed as part of this nomination.

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Maquoketa Commercial Historic District

Jackson, Iowa

Name of Property

County and State

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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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government

Maquoketa Commercial Historic District

Jackson, Iowa

Name of Property

County and State

University

Other

Name of repository:

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2.1

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage; enter "Less than one" if the acreage is .99 or less)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84:

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

See Figure 27. Maquoketa Commercial Historic District utilizing the UTM Zone 15 N with WGS84 Datum.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The Maquoketa Commercial Historic District encompasses an area bounded roughly by 2nd Street on the West, Maple Street on the South, Olive Street on the East and Quarry Street on the North.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary encompasses that portion of the historic commercial area of Maquoketa that retains good integrity and represents the location for the majority of the historic commercial buildings constructed in Maquoketa.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Duane Hagerty

date July 15, 2021

organization Heritage Works, Inc.

telephone 563-564-4090

street & number 489 W. 4th Street

email dhagerty@heritageworksdbq.com

city or town Dubuque

state Iowa

zip code 52001

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- GIS Location Map (Google Earth or BING)

Maquoketa Commercial Historic District

Jackson, Iowa

Name of Property

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- **Local Location Map**
- **Site Plan**
- **Floor Plans (As Applicable)**
- **Photo Location Map** (Key all photographs to this map and insert immediately after the photo log and before the list of figures).

Maquoketa Commercial Historic District Coordinate Map



Coordinate System: Universal Transverse Mercator

# Zone Easting, Northing		
1: 15T 693067, 4660289	8: 15T 693191, 4660053	16: 15T 693103, 4659773
2: 15T 693128, 4660295	9: 15T 693193, 4659996	17: 15T 693100, 4659809
3: 15T 693126, 4660332	10: 15T 693227, 4659997	18: 15T 693077, 4659810
4: 15T 693170, 4660331	11: 15T 693229, 4659942	19: 15T 693075, 4659894
5: 15T 693178, 4660154	12: 15T 693183, 4659940	20: 15T 693097, 4659895
6: 15T 693201, 4660153	13: 15T 693193, 4659819	21: 15T 693094, 4659935
7: 15T 693200, 4660064	14: 15T 693176, 4659820	22: 15T 693084, 4659935
	15: 15T 693177, 4659775	23: 15T 693067, 4660208

Figure 27. Maquoketa Commercial Historic District Coordinates Map

Image Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGrid, IGN and the GIS User Community

Maquoketa Commercial Historic District

Jackson, Iowa

Name of Property

County and State

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs under separate cover. The size of each image must be 3000x2000 pixels, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and does not need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Maquoketa Commercial Historic District

City or Vicinity: Maquoketa

County: Jackson **State:** Iowa

Photographer: Duane Hagerty

Date Photographed: May 25, 2021

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 1 of 19 Maple Street and Main Street. View facing northwest.
- 2 of 19 Maple Street and Main Street. View facing northeast.
- 3 of 19 Main Street between Maple Street and Pleasant Street. View to the northwest.
- 4 of 19 Main Street and Pleasant Street. View to the northwest.
- 5 of 19 Pleasant Street west of Main Street. View to the southeast.
- 6 of 19 Main Street between Pleasant Street and Platt Street. View to the northwest.
- 7 of 19 Main Street between Pleasant Street and Platt Street. View to the northeast.
- 8 of 19 Main Street between Pleasant Street and Platt Street. View to the west.
- 9 of 19 Intersection of Main Street and Platt Street. View to the northwest.
- 10 of 19 Intersection of Platt Street and Olive Street. View to the northwest.
- 11 of 19 Platt Street between Olive Street and Main Street. View to the west.
- 12 of 19 Platt Street between Olive Street and Main Street. View to the southeast.
- 13 of 19 Intersection of Platt Street and Main Street. View to the southwest.
- 14 of 19 Platt Street between Main Street and 2nd Street. View to the east.
- 15 of 19 Intersection of Platt Street and Main Street. View to the southeast.
- 16 of 19 Main Street between Quarry Street and Platt Street. View to the southeast.
- 17 of 19 Main Street between Quarry Street and Platt Street. View to the southwest.

Maquoketa Commercial Historic District

Jackson, Iowa

Name of Property

County and State

18 of 19 Main Street between Quarry Street and Platt Street. View to the southeast.

19 of 19 Intersection of Main Street and Quarry Street. View to the northeast.

Maquoketa Commercial Historic District Photokey



 District Boundary

0 1,000
Feet



Figure 28. Maquoketa Commercial District Photokey
Image Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGrid, IGN and the GIS User Community

Maquoketa Commercial Historic District

Jackson, Iowa

Name of Property

County and State

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.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.