(January 2016)

 State Inventory Number: 38-00347
 ⊠ New □ Supplemental

 9-Digit SHPO Review & Compliance (R&C) Number: \_\_\_\_\_

 □ Non-extant
 Year: \_\_\_\_\_

**Read the Iowa Site Inventory Form Instructions carefully**, to ensure accuracy and completeness before completing this form. The instructions are available on our website.

#### • Property Name

A) Historic name: Campbell Block

B) Other names: Kelso & Son Grocery; Laybourn & Rickers Hardware

#### Location

Site

A) Street address: <u>717-719 G Avenue</u>				
B) City or town: <u>Grundy Center</u> (	nity) County: <u>Grundy</u>			
C) Legal description:				
Rural: Township Name: Township	No.: Range No.:	Section:	_ Qtr: of Qtr:	_
Urban: Subdivision: <u>O.P.</u> Block(s): <u>25</u>	Lot(s): Parts of 7 & 8			
<ul> <li>Classification</li> </ul>				
Classification     A) Property category: Check only one	B) Number of resour	ces (within proper	ty):	
			<b>ty):</b> If non-eligible property,	

**Buildings** 

# Structure Sites Structures Structures Object

of the properties insteam			
National Register status: 🗌	Listed	De-listed	NPS DOE

#### D) For properties within a historic district:

Property contributes to a National Register or local certified historic district.

Property contributes to a potential historic district, based on professional historic/architectural survey and evaluation.

1

Property *does not* contribute to the historic district in which it is located.

Historic district name: Grundy Center Commercial Historic District Historic district site inventory number: 38-00318

E) Name of related project report or multiple property study,	if applicable.
MPD title	

Historical Architectural Data Base #

Buildings

Structures

Objects

Total

Sites

<ul> <li>Function or Use Enter categories (codes and terms) fa</li> <li>A) Historic functions</li> </ul>	B) Current functions		
02G COMMERCE/TRADE/restaurant	02B04 COMMERCE/TRADE/insurance office		
02E15 COMMERCE/TRADE/billiards or pool hall	02E COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store		
02E03 COMMERCE/TRADE/dry goods			
• Description Enter categories (codes and terms) from the	he Iowa Site Inventory Form Instructions		
A) Architectural classification	B) Materials		
05 LATE VICTORIAN	Foundation (visible exterior):		
	Walls (visible exterior): <u>06 STUCCO</u>		
	Roof:		
	Other:		
<b>C) Narrative description</b> SEE CONTINUATION SH	IEETS, WHICH MUST BE COMPLETED		

	<u>unay contor</u> county: <u>cranay</u>
Statement of Significance	
A) Applicable National Register Criteria: Mark your opinic Criterion A: Property is associated with significant events. Criterion B: Property is associated with the lives of significant per Criterion C: Property has distinctive architectural characteristics. Criterion D: Property yields significant information in archaeology	Image: Sons.       Image: Sons. <t< td=""></t<>
<ul> <li>B) Special criteria considerations: Mark any special considerations: Mark any special consideration or used for religious purposes.</li> <li>B: Removed from its original location.</li> <li>C: A birthplace or grave.</li> <li>D: A cemetery</li> </ul>	
<b>C) Areas of significance</b> Enter categories from instructions <u>02 ARCHITECTURE</u>	D) Period(s) of significance
05 COMMERCE	
E) Significant dates Construction date <u>1877</u> ⊠ check if circa or estimated date Other dates, including renovations ca.1926	F) Significant person Complete if Criterion B is marked above
<b>G) Cultural affiliation</b> Complete if Criterion D is marked above	H) Architect/Builder Architect
	Builder/contractor
I) Narrative statement of significance SEE CONTINU	IATION SHEETS, WHICH MUST BE COMPLETED
Bibliography See continuation sheets for the list research	rch sources used in preparing this form
Geographic Data Optional UTM references See contir	nuation sheet for additional UTM or comments

٠	Geogra	aphic Data (	Optional UTM	references 🖂 S	ee cont	tinuation she	et for additic	nal UTM or comments
	Zone	Easting	Northing	NAD	Zone	Easting	Northing	NAD
1				2				
3				4				
Ŭ				'				

#### Form Preparation

Name and Title: Alexa McDowell/Architectural Historian Date:May 5, 2020 Organization/firm: AKAY Consulting E-mail:alexa@akayconsulting.com Street address: 4252 Oakland Avenue Telephone:515-491-5432 City or Town: Minneapolis State: IA Zip code:55407

**ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION** Submit the following items with the completed form

A) For all properties, attach the following, as specified in the Iowa Site Inventory Form Instructions:

1. Map of property's location within the community.

2. Glossy color 4x6 photos labeled on back with property/building name, address, date taken, view shown, and unique photo number.

3. Photo key showing each photo number on a map and/or floor plan, using arrows next top each photo number to indicate the location and directional view of each photograph.

4. Site plan of buildings/structures on site, identifying boundaries, public roads, and building/structure footprints.

B) For State Historic Tax Credit Part 1 Applications, historic districts and farmsteads, and barns: See lists of special requirements and attachments in the Iowa Site Inventory Form Instructions.

#### State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) Use Only Below This Line

The SHPO has reviewed the Site Inventory and concurs with above survey opinion on National Register eligibility: ☐ Yes

🗌 No More research recommended

This is a locally designated property or part of a locally designated district.

Comments:

SHPO authorized signature:

Date:

Campbell Block	Grundy
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#### **Property Description**

Dogo 1

The Campbell Block is located directly north of the courthouse square on the western half of Block 25. The building is sited on the east 35.5-ft. of the southern 100-ft. of lot 7 and the west 5.5-ft. of the southern 100-ft of lot 8. The Campbell block is in the western half of the block of contiguously located commercial buildings. The buildings are representative of a variety of construction dates and architectural styles, spanning the late 19<sup>th</sup> century through the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century.

Built in ca.1877, the Campbell Block is a double bay, two-story building with the façade (south) faced in stucco. The 40- by 100-ft. building stretches north from G Avenue to the alley. The building's current visual character is defined by a major façade renovation completed by ca.1935. That renovation altered the building cornice and removed the Italianate window hoods; the resulting character remains generally Victorian, but is far from the elaborate version of the style found in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century building.

The building façade (south elevation) features two storefronts arranged around an entrance to the upper story and a single-bay arrangement of the upper story. The opening is filled by a single-leaf contemporary steel door with some glazing. Because of the material encroachment from the storefronts, it is difficult to understand what is going on with the wall plane above the door. It appears that the opening was downsized to fit the new door, but the framing and historic transom are retained.

The east storefront retains a configuration that, if not original, was in place by the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. The early character of the storefront is seen in the stepped footprint of the display windows, the deep transom, faux-coffered ceiling, and terrazzo floor. The display windows are set in a wood frame and retain the original, interior structural posts. The entrance to the store is deeply recessed (approximately 5-feet) and set on-center. The single-leaf door retains the original wood frame and transom; the door itself is wood and almost fully glazed. The storefront piers and transom area are covered in brushed steel (ca.2019). The existence of the historic transom window is undetermined.

The west storefront retains a configuration indicative of the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. The modern character of the storefront is seen in the angled footprint of the display windows and chrome-finished steel framing system. The entrance to the store is deeply recessed (approximately 6-feet) and set to the right of center. The single-leaf door is steel framed and fully glazed with a narrow transom. The storefront piers and transom area are covered in brushed steel (ca.2019). The existence of the historic transom window is undetermined.

The upper story is visually defined by the stucco finish (painted pink), the seven windows evenly spaced across the elevation, and the lack of ornamentation except for the building cornice.

Window openings appear to be original – their relatively tall and narrow form is typical of the construction era. However, they have been stripped of all ornamental devices save the sills, which have been painted to blend with the wall plane. The windows are fitted with double-hung, one-over-one sash. The windows have a flat head, with the opening being slightly arched.

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The building cornice is comprised of some portion of the original cornice (side corbels and paired dentils) with a wide (perhaps 3-feet) band abutting the undersize of the original cornice. The band is articulated by a series of vertical boards arranged along its width. The bottom of the band is finished by a profiled molding. The elements of the cornice are painted in purple and pink.

Generally, the Campbell Block retains a good level of historic integrity with the alterations made to the upper story and west storefront dating to the period of significance (windows excluded). As a large-scale commercial building located in this contiguous line of buildings, the Campbell Block contributes to this Victorian era streetscape.

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#### **Statement of Significance**

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As established in the district site form, "the potential Grundy Center Commercial Historic District is locally significant and eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C. The potential historic district represents two phases of development. The first phase is associated with Grundy Center's development as the Grundy County seat of government, an important agricultural market town, and a station and shipping point on the Cedar Rapids & Sioux Falls Branch of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad from the 1879 to c.1920. The second phase of development represents Grundy Center's adaptation to the automobile, particularly after the route of State Highway 14 routed along G Avenue in 1920 and was paved in 1931, and with the post-World War II modernization and building boom, which gained steam in the late 1940s and culminated in 1963 with the Frederick Furniture front remodel" (Price, 2018).

As stated in the 2018 document, "the potential Grundy Center Commercial Historic District displays the building types and architectural details of a cohesive historic district that developed in two phases, from 1879, just after the fire in the 700 block on the north side of G Avenue to c.1920 and from the 1940s to the mid-1960s. The potential district, therefore, exhibits the characteristics, building types, and architectural styles of a late-nineteenth and early-twentieth-century commercial district, mixed with mid-twentieth-century commercial buildings and historic front remodels" (Price, 2018).

Following these established guidelines for evaluating eligibility, the Campbell Block was evaluated for its ability to contribute to the significance of the historic district under Criterion A, in association with what the 2018 evaluation identified as "Early Development and the Impact of the Railroad on Town Development, 1855-1910s" and/or under Criterion C as a resource that demonstrates the "characteristics, building types, and architectural styles of a late-nineteenth and early-twentieth-century commercial district." With a construction date of 1880, the Campbell Block is tied to the early era of commercial development, contributing to our understanding of the community's commercial evolution. As a result, the Campbell Block is counted a contributing resource to the potential historic district under Criterion A.

In addition, the Campbell Block is significant under Criterion C. Despite alterations of the upper façade, including the unfortunate loss of the original cornice, the building retains a generally good level of historic integrity and remains a good representative of the late Victorian era style executed in a commercial building. Further, removal of the building cornice and upper story window hoods had occurred by 1935, making the present treatment part of the historic fabric. Finally, the building gains significance as one of the oldest resources in the potential historic district.

The period of significance for the potential Grundy Center Commercial Historic District has been preliminarily established as 1879 to 1963, from the year the Central Block was built right after the 1879 fire, to 1963, the year that Frederick Furniture remodeled their façade, the culmination of the post-World War II commercial district building boom (Price, 2018). Constructed in 1880, the Campbell Block fits firmly within that period of significance.

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#### **Historical Background**

The city's street numbering system evolved as the town grew. The 1894 fire insurance map notes that the primary east-west roadway was Main Street (now G Avenue) with north-south streets numbered Fourth Street (now 7th Street), Third Street (now 6th Street), and Second Street (now 5th Street). The method of numbering buildings was also revised, with changes made between issuance of the 1902 and 1911 fire insurance maps and again between the 1916 and 1928 fire insurance maps. By 1928 the present system of street names and building numbers was in place.

The centennial history notes that the Kerr & Campbell Block was under construction in the spring of 1877. Charles Campbell and Daniel Kerr are responsible for construction of the building which was to be occupied by the Stark brothers, clothiers from Cedar Falls, Iowa. The history also notes that, previous to construction of the Campbell Block, the site was occupied by the home of A.F. Willoughby, and his home was relocated to the northwest corner of the block to accommodate the new structure.

When the fire of 1879 swept through the downtown of Grundy Center, the Campbell Block building remained standing and continued to be occupied by Stark Brothers Clothing until 1884. Price states that "the fire destroyed all the wood store buildings and the brick-veneered Kerr & Campbell Block in the 700 block just north of the courthouse." Price also notes that, "plans for rebuilding the burned district were soon perfected" with new railroad service providing access to a broader range of building materials, which impacted construction and design of the buildings built to replace those lost to the fire. Within six-years, six Italianate-style brick commercial buildings stood in the 700-block facing the courthouse square. They included the Campbell Block.

It appears, according to the history in the centennial, that the Campbell block building survived the 1879 fire and remained standing as one of the only buildings on the block. The centennial records that the original fire spread from the northwest corner of G Avenue and 7<sup>th</sup> Street to the center of the block, the building directly to the east of the Campbell Block building and two-weeks later a second fire destroyed the building on the western end if the block. With giving weight to the centennial history, it is believed that the correct construction date is 1877, not the previously recorded 1880.

The Campbell Block was constructed as a two-story, brick veneered building comprised of two, 28-ft. storefronts with interior wood ceilings, and three adjoining small iron-clad structures on the rear (north) elevation (Figure 01). Between the 1916 fire insurance map and the updated 1939 version, the three adjoining structures were removed and 2-story wood deck with single staircase was added to the rear of the building.

After the Stark Brothers Clothing left the building in 1884, it was occupied over the years by a hardware store, pool hall, millinery, and returned to housing clothing shops in 1936. In 1968 the centennial history reported that the Campbell Block was occupied by a tap and then from 1970-1976 when the centennial history was published it was occupied by Zeno's Pizza in one storefront and Joe's Lounge in the other.

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When the district evaluation was completed in 2018, the east storefront was occupied by a State Farm Insurance agent, and the west storefront by Gems Antiques and other fine things. Those businesses continue to occupy the Campbell Block in 2019.

Figure 01. Fire Insurance Map – 1894



(Library of Congress Sanborn Map Collection. https://www.loc.gov/collections/sanborn-maps/?fa=location:iowa. Retrieved 03/15/2019.)

The location of the ca.1880 Campbell Block is indicated by the arrowhead.

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# Table 01. Table of Occupancy

Year	Business		Source	Notes
1877			Centennial	Construction date
1879		_	Centennial	Large town fire, appears the Campbell block building was not destroyed
1877- 1884	Stark Brothers Clothing		Centennial	
1880's		H.L.P Hillyer, Attorney Barry and Son, Excelsior Clothing	Centennial	Attorney: 1880-1895
1894	Hardware	Tin Hand Printing	Sanborn	
1902	Hardware	Hardware	Sanborn	
1911	Hardware	Hardware	Sanborn	
1916	Pool Hall	Pool Hall	Sanborn	
1917		Eells Pool and Billiards	Centennial	
1919	Kurtz Millinery		Centennial	
1936		Wilson's Store, Shoes and Footwear	Centennial	
1938	Mrs. James Eggelston Style Shop		Centennial	
1939	One storefront		Sanborn	
1950	Birdine Shirk Style Shop		Centennial	
1954	Emma Cogswell Style Shop		Centennial	
1959	Carol Severance Apparel		Centennial	
1961		Cogswell Clothing Store	Centennial	
1964	Fashion Center		Centennial	
1965		Lindsey's Clothing and Footwear	Centennial	
1968		Heine Schlomer Tap	Centennial	
1970	Zeno's Pizza	Joe's Lounge	Centennial	
1976	Zeno's Pizza	Joe's Lounge	Centennial	
2018	Gems Antiques &	State Farm	District	
	other fine things	Insurance	Evaluation	
2019	Gems Antiques & other fine things	State Farm Insurance	Photographs	

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#### Early Development and the Impact of the Railroad on Town Development, 1855-1900s

The following paragraphs are excerpted from Price's 2018 survey and evaluation of the potential historic district, which provide the historical context for evaluating resources constructed during the period from 1855-1900s.

The town of Grundy Center was platted more than two decades before the railroad arrived. In 1855, Thomas G. Copp became the town's first resident. According to William G. Kerr's historical account of the town's founding and early development in the Grundy Register Centennial Edition, after a long trek across the central Iowa prairie in search of a new home.

The original plat of Grundy Center was completed in 1856; it contained 35 blocks, with Block 18 at the center dedicated to a public square and the site for the proposed county courthouse. The east-west avenues were Pine, Maple, Main, Chestnut, Elm, and Locust. The north-south streets were First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth. (All avenue names were changed to letters of the alphabet in the mid-twentieth century – Main Street became G Avenue – and the numbered streets were renumbered beginning further east in newer additions). The commercial district developed east and north of the public square, in Blocks 17, 24, 25, 26, and 27. In 1857, the first courthouse was constructed. The current courthouse was begun in 1891 and completed in 1893. In 1857, Copp built the town's first hotel on the northwest corner of the block just east of the courthouse (south side of G Avenue). The town's first store, built in 1860, was located in that block as well.

Prior to the railroad, the town grew slowly. By 1875, only about a dozen buildings had been erected in Grundy Center on the town lots north and east of the courthouse square. Nearly all of them were one or two-story wood false-front store buildings mixed with a few residences. When Grundy Center incorporated in April 1877, the town had 437 inhabitants. The first town election was held a month later.

Just after Grundy Center's incorporation, in the fall of 1877, the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railroad reached the town and citizens planned a celebration. The railroad was built through Grundy Center approximately 6 blocks north of the commercial district, which paralleled Depot Street (today A Avenue) in its southeast-northwest trajectory. A building boom had begun that year in anticipation of the railroad. In the spring, C.W. Reynolds erected a frame building, and Daniel Kerr and Charles Campbell began construction on the two-story, double brick veneered Campbell Block. Holt and Beckman put up a two-story frame building for a bank, and Dr. E.A. Crouse, W.C. Williams, and G.C. Shuler built a frame building called the Grundy County Bank. The Sargent Brothers built a two-story building, and R.T. Miller and the Elliott Bros. erected a building known as City Hall Block on the west end of the business district. With so many wood frame commercial buildings built in two years, the Grundy Center business district resembled a railroad boom town.

Development of the current Grundy Center commercial district began in January 1879 with a fire that destroyed all the wood store buildings and the brick-veneered Kerr & Campbell Block in the 700 block

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just north of the courthouse. Two weeks later, a fire destroyed the City Hall Block. With Grundy Center's new railroad access to building materials not previously available, however, "plans for rebuilding the burned district were soon perfected. Within six years, six Italianate-style brick commercial blocks were built facing the courthouse. These buildings were the Central Block (Bldg #19), built 1879; Commercial Block (Bldg #16), built 1879; H.G. Geer Block (Bldg #18), built 1880; Campbell Block (Bldg #20), built c.1880; Hawkeye Block (Bldg #17), built 1884; and First National Bank Block and Post Office (Bldg #15), built 1885. A few years later, other brick buildings were built in other blocks along G Avenue, notably the Jacobs Bros. Block (Bldg #32), built 1887, and the Queen Anne style Hummel Block (Bldg #14), housing Hummel's Drug Store, built in 1893.

#### **Bibliography**

"Go Walkabout Grundy: The Liberty Tour." Booklet for the Felix Grundy Festival, 1991. Available at the Grundy County Historical Society Museum.

"Go Walkabout Grundy: The Orion Tour." Booklet for the Felix Grundy Festival, 1992. Available at the Grundy County Historical Society Museum.

*Grundy Center: A Centennial Portrait, 1977.* Grundy Center, IA: Grundy Center Area Centennial, Inc., 1977.

Price, Jennifer A. "Grundy Center Commercial Historic District." Iowa Site Inventory Form, 2018.

Grundy County Historical Society Museum. Grundy Center, Iowa.

#### Newspapers

The Grundy Republican. "A Live Town." January 03, 1895.

*The Cedar Rapids Evening Gazette*, "Grundy Center News: Grundy Center experiencing quite a boom in building." June 09, 1900.

The Grundy Republican. Advertisement for Jacobs & Co. November 11, 1900.

*The Grundy Republican.* "Historical Sketch. Early Days of Grundy County and Grundy Center." November 11, 1900.

*The Grundy Register, Diamond Jubilee Edition.* Misc. advertisements for local businesses. June 05, 1952.

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#### Online Resources

Grundy County Assessor. https://beacon.schneidercorp.com. Retrieved 03/26/2019.

Library of Congress Sanborn Map Collection. <u>https://www.loc.gov/collections/sanborn-maps/?fa=location:iowa</u>. Retrieved 03/15/2019.

#### **Geographic Data**

Latitude/Longitude:	NW	42.361818/-92.773510
	NE	42.361818/-92.773358
	SE	42.361652/-92.773358
	SW	42.361652/-92.773510

#### **Additional Information**

**01.** Assessor's Parcel Map – 2019



(Source: <u>https://beacon.schneidercorp.com</u>. Retrieved 03/20/2019.)

The location of the resource is indicated in YELLOW. The building is sited on parts of Lots 7 & 8 on Block 25.

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## **02**. Potential District Boundary Map – 2018



(Source: Jennifer Price, "Grundy Center Commercial Historic District," Iowa Site Form, 2018.)

The red outline indicates the proposed district boundaries. The Campbell Block is noted as building '20'.

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**Photographs** (06/08/2019)

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**01.** Streetscape View: Looking NW along G Avenue from 7<sup>th</sup> Street



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**02**. Streetscape View: Looking NE along G Avenue from 8<sup>th</sup> Street



03. View of façade (south), looking north across G Avenue



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## **04.** View of the storefronts



**05.** Detail of east storefront



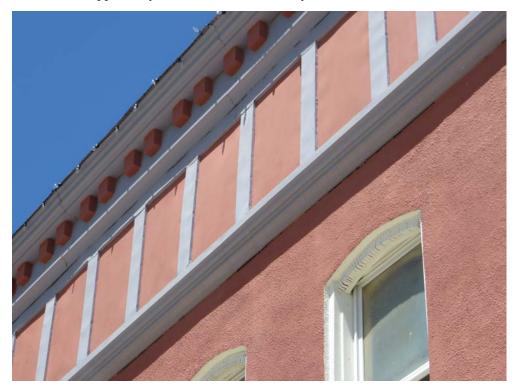
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06. Detail of west storefront



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### **07.** Detail of upper story fenestration and masonry



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### Additional Information: Historic Images

**01**. View of streetscape looking NE along G Ave. from 8<sup>th</sup> St. – ca.1900

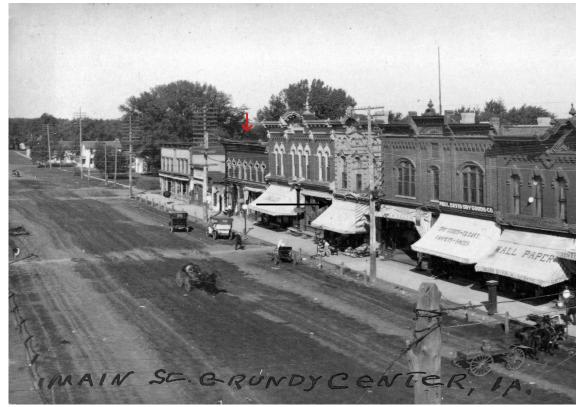


(Source: Grundy County Historical Society.)

In this early image, the original Late Victorian character of the Campbell Block (first 2-story from left) is apparent. The cornice and window hoods were removed in ca.1926.

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# 02. View of streetscape looking NW along G Ave. from 7<sup>th</sup> St. - ca.1905



(Source: Grundy County Historical Society.)

The location of the Campbell Block is indicated.

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# 03. View of streetscape looking NE across G Ave. from 8<sup>th</sup> St. - ca.1920



(Source: Grundy County Historical Society.)

This ca.1920 image documents that the Campbell Block (at left) retained its original cornice, heavy upper story window hoods, and original storefronts through this period.

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Campbell Block	Grundy
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# **04.** View of streetscape looking NE along from near 8<sup>th</sup> Street – ca.1935



(Source: Grundy County Historical Society.)

By the late 1930s, the façade (both upper and storefronts) had been altered to the character that is largely retained today.