NPS Form 10-900 (Oct. 1990)

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 *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the Information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

	e of Property	_							
storic	name	Go	rdon-\	Van Tine Co	mpany Histo	ric District			
ner na	ames/site numbe	rU.N	. Rob	erts & Com	pany Building	ls			
Loca	ation								
eet &	k number	736	5 Fede	ral Street a	nd 737 Charlo	otte Street	(N/A] not for pu	blication
y or to	own	Davenport				[N/A] vicinity			
ate _	lowa	code	IA	_ county _	Scott	code	163	zip code	52803
State	e/Foderal Agen	cy Certifica	ation						
ĺ	In my opinion, the p comments.)	roperty [_] mee	ets [_] do	oes not meet th	e National Regist				onal
					ne National Regist Date				mal
	comments.)	ng official/Title							mal
	comments.) Signature of certifyin	ng official/Title ency and burea	au .						mal

Scott County, IA County and State

5. Classification					
Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)		Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)		
[X] private [_] public-local [_] public-State [_] public-Federal	[_] building(s) [X] district [_] site [_] structure [_] object			Noncontributing	_ buildings sites
					structures
					objects
			4		Total
Name of related multiple pro (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a			f contributing ional Register	resources previou	Isly listed
N/A		0			
6. Function or Use					
Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)		Current F (Enter catego	unctions ories from instructio	ons)	
INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EX	TRACTION/	DOMES	FIC/Multiple Dv	velling	
Manufacturing Facility		COMME	RCE/TRADE/B	usiness	
COMMERCE/TRADE/Busine	SS				
COMMERCE/TRADE/Wareho	buse				
7. Description Architectural Classification		Materials			
(Enter categories from instructions)			ries from instruction	ns)	
LATE 19 TH & 20 TH CENTURY	' REVIVALS/	foundatio	n <u>CONCRE</u>	TE	
Classical Revival		walls	BRICK		
OTHER					
		roof	SYNTHE	TIC	
		other	STONE		

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

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.)

- [X] 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.

0

- [X] C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- [] **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- [] A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- [] B removed from its original location.
- [] **C** a birthplace or grave.
- [] **D** a cemetery.
- [] **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- [] **F** a commemorative property.
- [] G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Scott County, IA

County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

INDUSTRY

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1907 - 1947

Significant Dates

1910

1916

1946

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

UNKNOWN

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.) Previous documentation on file (NPS): [] preliminary determination of individual listing

- (36 CFR 67) has been requested previously listed in the National Register
- [] previously determined eligible by the National Register
- 1 designated a National Historic Landmark
- [] recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- [] recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data: [X] State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

- Federal agency
- [] Local government [] University
- [] Other

Name of repository:

Gore

Name of Property

<u>don-Van</u>	Tine Company	Historic District	

10. Geographical [Data				
Acreage of Proper	ty <u>1.9 ACRES</u>				
UTM References (Place additional UTM ref	erences on a continuation sheet.)				
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Boundary Justifica	of the property on a continuation sheet.)	t.)			
	Ву				
11. Form Prepared	l By Molly Myers Naumann, Con	nsultant moll	ynaumann@outlook.com		
11. Form Prepared	-		ynaumann@outlook.com December 2016		
11. Form Prepared name/title	Molly Myers Naumann, Con	date	December 2016		

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the complete form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name	Y & J Properties LLC	Unity Corporation
	DBA Harbor View Properties,	DBA Republic Companies
street & number	PO Box 4469	PO Box 3807
city or town	Davenport, IA 52808	Davenport, IA 52808

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

Scott County, IA

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NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION:

Summary Paragraph

The Gordon-Van Tine Historic District consists of four early twentieth century brick commercial/industrial buildings located at 736 Federal and 737 Charlotte streets, approximately one block north of the Mississippi River in Davenport (Scott County), Iowa. The Gordon-Van Tine Company was one of the major producers of mail order, or "kit", houses in the first half of the twentieth century. The four buildings in this historic district speak to the importance of this trend. They range in size from a small single story garage to a large five story warehouse/factory building. Building #1 is a four story brick office building. It is a simple five bay by ten bay rectangle in the Classical Revival design. The main entrance is centered on the the narrow side of the rectangle (west elevation) and has a Classical Revival stone surround with a simple limestone cornice. The building features a dressed limestone foundation, a stone water table defining the top of the first floor windows and a narrower stone string course between the second and third floors. The building is capped by a very simple classical brick entablature with a brick and stone cornice. Building #2 is the large five story building that served as both a warehouse and a factory. It is of fire-proof reinforced concrete construction with brick curtain walls. It is a rectangular building measuring seven bays by twelve bays, with brick pilasters defining the bays on floors three through five, and a very simple brick classical cornice across the top of the building. Today the office and warehouse buildings are linked by two skywalks. A major two story addition was made on the east side of the warehouse/factory in 1965. It differs in both style and brick color from the original section, but is sympathetic in scale and proportion. Building #3 is a small single story garage located at the east end of the office building. Although it is linked to the office building today by a four story hyphen containing a stairway, originally it was free-standing with two additional sections at the east end. These two sections were removed around 1960. Building #4 is a long narrow building along the north side of the block, parallel to Charlotte Street. It was originally built as a lumber shed with loading docks opening onto a railroad spur between it and the warehouse/factory, and large doors along the street side to facilitate the loading of lumber onto trucks. Buildings #2, #3 and #4 are simple vernacular brick structures without defining stylistic elements.

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Figure 1

Gordon- Van Tine Company Historic District 2014 aerial photo shows district boundaries and location of resources

- 1 Office Building
- 2 Warehouse/Factory
- 3 Garage
- 4 Lumber Storage

(ISU Geographic Information System)

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Narrative Description

Davenport is the county seat of Scott County which is located in eastern Iowa along the banks of the Mississippi River. This part of Iowa was home to the earliest settlement in the state in the 1830s. Davenport was founded by Antoine Leclaire in 1836 and named for his good friend George Davenport. The Mississippi River was the major mode of transportation for much of the nineteenth century, although the railroad arrived in 1856, linking Davenport to Rock Island, Illinois. Like most river towns, the industrial area developed along the river, and the railroad laid track not only west into the heart of Iowa, but also along the river. When the Gordon-Van Tine (GVT) complex was initially established, there was a large railroad yard immediately to the west across Federal Street, and a rail spur was built into the GVT grounds to provide easy access. Although the area around GVT along the river is mixed use commercial and industrial, a residential neighborhood lies directly across Charlotte Street to the north.



The Gordon-Van Tine Company was one of the major producers of mail order, or "kit", houses in the first half of the twentieth century. The four buildings in this historic district speak to the importance

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of this trend. The Gordon-Van Tine Historic District consists of four brick buildings tightly clustered on an irregularly shaped city block bound by Federal on the west, Charlotte (originally Case) on the north, Swits on the south, and Tremont on the east. There was originally another street, Union (aka Beech), between Federal and Tremont but it was closed at some point to allow expansion of the Gordon-Van Tine facilities. The terrain here has a gentle downward slope from Charlotte to Swits. All four buildings appear to have been constructed shortly after the company was formed, c.1907 to c. 1915-20.



Figure 4 Gordon-Van Tine Company buildings as they appear in 2016 (1967 Sanborn Insurance Map)

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EXTERIOR

Building #1, the office building, was constructed in 1908-09. It is located at the southwest corner of the block, the corner of Federal and Swits, and features two primary elevations. It is a four story rectangular brick building with a flat roof. The exterior walls are of red orange face brick laid in running bond. It measures fifty-one by ninety-one feet, with the main entrance on the narrow west elevation. The entrance is centered on the five bay façade and features a simple Classical Revival limestone surround. The surround consists of dressed stone pilasters flanking the door with a simple Classical Revival cornice across the top. The pilasters flanking the door are capped by a monogramed cartouche. The one on the left carries the initials UNR for U.N. Roberts, and the one on the right has GVT for Gordon-Van Tine. (U.N. Roberts was the parent company of Gordon-Van Tine.) The building rests on a limestone foundation: dressed stone on the two primary elevations (west and south), and rusticated stone block on the secondary (east and north) elevations. Window sills on the primary elevations are limestone, while those on the other two elevations are of header bricks. A limestone water table defines the top of the first floor windows, while a narrower stone string course is located between the second and third floors. Both the water table and string course turn the corners to the secondary elevations, ending in cornice returns. The windows on the first, second, and fourth floors are simple rectangles, while those on the third floor feature segmental arches. On the secondary elevations all fenestration is segmental arched. The top of the building continues the Classical Revival style with a brick patterned entablature of biglyphs and metopes. Each biglyph appears to rest on a small square stone block. A narrow stone string course below a narrow corbelled brick cornice completes the design. The brick stepped parapet is capped by glazed tile.

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Building #1 was originally a five bay by ten bay three story building. It has not yet been determined when the fourth floor was added or when the four story nine by twenty-five foot extension was added to the east end of the building. A photograph from c.1915-20 shows it as three stories and shows a small single story building immediately east (Building #3) but the two are not connected. Gordon-Van Tine letterhead in the 1918 catalog includes an engraving of the entire GVT plant, and the office building is shown as four stories. This could have been accurate or could have been in anticipation of the additional story. That particular engraving was used for years in the GVT catalogs. A photograph from the 1923 catalog shows the office building as four stories.

At the time that the fourth story was constructed, the string course between the second and third floors was added, and it is very possible that a sheathing of face brick laid in running bond was applied. A close look at the façade shows that the walls of the first and second floors appear to be one brick thicker than those above. Sheathing would also explain why there is no sign of the added floor. The addition on the east may have been added at the same time, as the brickwork on the first and second floors is flawless, but a line is clearly visible on the third and fourth floors where the brick has been "toothed in." The "new" entrance in this nine foot addition reflects the Classical Revival style of the

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original portion of the building, with brick pilasters flanking the doorway and sidelights, and a simple stone cornice above. At the top of the addition, the brick entablature and cornice with narrow stone string course match that found on the original building. The first thought upon seeing this addition is that it was added to connect buildings 1 and 3. However, the connecting doorway seems almost an after-thought. It appears that the addition was made to house a second set of stairs connecting all four floors.

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In addition to the changes noted above, exterior alterations to Building #1 after the period of significance include new windows throughout, a doorway at the west end of the south elevation that has been replaced by a triple window, an elevator shaft added to the north elevation near the west end in 1963, and two skywalks connecting to Building #2. The canopy above the main entrance and sloping sidewalk to provide handicapped accessibility are recent changes by a previous owner.

Building #2 is the large five story brick building located immediately north of the office building. It is shown on the 1910 Sanborn Insurance Map as "being built" and described as "Lumber Warehouse, fire proof construction, reinforced concrete." The rectangular building measures one hundred thirty-five by two hundred twenty-five feet, with an east/west axis. Surrounding it on three sides (west, north and east) was a concrete platform. No major exterior changes or additions were made to this building under Gordon Van-Tine ownership. Since that time, a single story addition housing loading ramp and doors was made to the west end, and a large (104 x 150 feet) three story addition with a single story side wing (twenty-two by one hundred fifty feet) was built at the east end in 1965. The east addition was built outside of the period of significance and ownership of Gordon-Van Tine and thus is not functionally related to Gordon-Van Tine. It is considered to be part of Building #2, not a separate entity.

This five story building features an exterior of brown and charcoal brick laid in common bond. The first floor is basically the basement as it is only visible on the south elevation due to the slope of the block. That level is currently covered with vertical board siding, but it is believed to be brick, matching the rest of the building. This building, like Buildings 3 and 4, was purely functional in design, with sparse decorative elements. The west elevation of the building, facing Federal, was considered to be the façade. At the southwest corner of the building, on the west elevation, was the "front" door, unadorned, and easily over-looked. This opened into the small office area of the building. Windows throughout Building #2 are rectangular, with several on the second floor being set in pairs. The first and second floors are perfectly plain, but the third, fourth and fifth floors are treated to a pattern of pilasters defining recessed window bays. The ends of the building contain seven bays. Each bay contains a single window per floor, except on the west elevator and shaft. Decorative details are limited to a narrow limestone water table at the level of the third floor windows, and, connecting the tops of the pilasters, is a double row of brick corbelling with a plain brick cornice above capped by glazed tile. It must be noted that the stone water table is only found on the part of the building visible

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from Federal, becoming brick on the other elevations. The twelve bay side elevations are devoid of detailing other than the pilasters and brick patterning noted above. A single story five bay loading ramp (seventy-four by fourteen to twenty feet) has been added to the west elevation. The railroad spur that originally ran between Buildings #2 and 4 has been enclosed (twenty by two hundred and twenty-five feet). Much of the east elevation is obscured by the 1965 addition, but there is a "new" elevator tower located in the center bay at that end as well. This elevator provides access to the roof where a wood deck is presently located on the southeast corner. This deck not only provides a view of the river and Arsenal Island, but to the north, the red brick Italianate residence of Antoine Leclaire (NRHP) can be seen on the hilltop. From this deck six skylights are visible, all in the east half of the roof. Three of these have been covered with shingles, but the other three still allow light into the fifth floor. The south elevation of the original portion of the building is now connected to the office building by two skywalks, one at the second floor and one at the fourth floor level. At ground level, near the east end, a new entrance with glass door and sidelights, has been added, providing access to both the original building and the addition to the east.



Figure 5 Building 2 – Elevations of the original 1910 section (Shive-Hattery drawings)

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Figure 6 Building2 – Elevations of the original 1910 section (Shive-Hattery drawings)

The 1965 addition on the east elevation of Building #2 differs from the 1910 portion in terms of both brick color, and design. It is constructed of buff-colored brick that is laid in running bond, and is of simple modern design, with large sections of glass on the east elevation. The building was designed to house offices as well as production/factory areas, so large sections of the walls are windowless. On the façade (east elevation) is a rectilinear three story section, set at an angle, that houses the main entrance to the individual buildings with access via a dramatic open staircase. The single story portion of the building along the south elevation provides space for delivery and storage. This 1965 addition does not "match" the original section, but is not considered to be visually intrusive as it is sympathetic in terms of building material, scale, and proportion.

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Building #3 is the smallest of the buildings in the district, being only a single story and measuring thirty-one by forty-five feet. It was originally built as a four car garage, but no specific date has been established for the construction. The lack of Sanborn Maps between 1910 and 1950 makes dating difficult. However, the 1915-20 photograph that shows the office building as only three stories also shows this building, proving that it was an early part of the complex. Building #3 is a simple rectangle with flat roof. The brick here is the same color as that found in Building #2, and it is laid in common bond. The design follows that of Building 2 with panels containing a single window each (the east panel has a pair of windows in the space), separated by brick pilasters. Each panel is highlighted by brick corbelling across the top, and the roof parapet is capped with glazed tile. The south elevation (along Swits) is three bays, while the east elevation is a single bay. The east end has become the primary elevation with a single entry door and a small window to the left side. "Quoins" have been added to the corners and a decorative cornice added across the top. The brick on this end has been painted gray. The north elevation now faces a patio or courtyard. The four large garage door openings are separated by steel posts and have been filled in with brick laid in common bond. Three of these sections have a door and/or window, while the 4th is blank. All windows and doors in this building are post-period of significance. Despite the new doors and windows, Building #3 retains a high degree of integrity.

Building #4 is a long slender single story building that runs parallel to Charlotte along the north side of the block. It measures sixty-two by five hundred sixty-eight feet with an east/west axis. This was originally built as a lumber shed. It was separated from the warehouse/factory (Building #2) by the rail spur that ran between the two buildings. This facilitated loading and unloading to both buildings. The color and size of the brick appear to be the same used for Buildings #2 and 3, and the pattern of a series of bays divided by pilasters separating recessed panels with corbelled brick patterning above is also the same. The middle portion of this building is composed of two long sections (101' and 150') containing multiple bays. Though the roof is gabled, these sections are defined by stepped parapets at the end of each section. Two sections (fifty-one and fifty feet) were added to the west end by the 1950 Sanborn map. The builders were very careful to try and match the older sections in the middle, with the brick being slightly more red than brown, but the common bond brickwork matched almost perfectly. The 1967 Sanborn shows two additions to the east end, one being a loading dock, and the other a windowless warehouse. The color of the brick in these sections is a soft red, and it is laid in running bond, making no pretense of matching the original. The scale and proportion of the additions at each end are sympathetic to the original. A date of construction has been difficult to establish. Although a lumber shed in this location is shown on the 1910 Sanborn, parts of that building appear to be of frame construction, and the shed was narrower. There were two wood platforms between the shed and the railroad tracks to the south. An engraving from the 1918 Gordon-Van Tine Company catalog shows a long narrow gable roofed building with a series of bays on the Charlotte Street side, but the wood platforms appear to still be in place on the south side. It is believed that the two middle sections date prior to 1920, and the additions to the west end were built not long after. City Assessor's

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records show that this was built in sections between 1915 and 1932. This building retains a strong sense of its original use.

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INTERIOR

Building #1 The office building appears to have served two purposes at the time it was constructed: office space on the second and third floors, and a studio producing art glass on the lower level. This was a practical arrangement since the production of glass requires an open flame, and that would create a fire hazard in a warehouse stacked with piles of lumber. The office building is of masonry construction with load-bearing walls, requiring two rows of iron columns through the building from east to west. Entering from the main door facing Federal, there would originally have been a short set of steps leading down to the glass studio, and another leading up a half story to the office level. This arrangement has been altered through the years, and a ramp now provides handicapped accessibility to the lower level lobby and hallway which lead to the "new" elevator on the north elevation. Throughout this building dropped ceilings have been installed and new walls of sheet rock added, often covered with modern paneling. All of this is reversible, but it greatly alters the appearance today. The original pressed metal ceiling remains above the dropped ceiling in the lobby, and it may exist in other parts of the building as well. Since there are no original plans for any of the buildings, it is difficult to determine the exact configuration of each floor. The original Craftsman staircase would have risen from the front entry hall, but has been reconfigured, and the entire open staircase now rises from an interior hall that connects the elevator with the main hallway on the first floor. However, it retains the original Craftsman style railing and newel posts, and golden oak finish. There is a central hallway on the first floor that leads to the back of the building (east), with rooms opening off to each side. The upper floors can be accessed by the original staircase, the "new" stairs on the east end, or the 1963 elevator on the north elevation. The second floor appears to have been the location of the offices for the company's officers. The two rooms on the west end of the building (northwest and southwest corners) were considered prime space, and oak paneled wainscoting has been discovered behind the sheet rock walls. In addition, the wood flooring in these two rooms is of narrow quarter-sawn oak, while flooring in the rest of space is of wider oak boards. A closet that now opens into the office at the southwest corner contains a wooden column with a simple base and capital. It is currently painted, but it appears to have been a decorative element in one of the executive offices, and was probably golden oak, matching the staircase. The hallway on this level runs along the north wall rather than the middle of the building. While this creates larger office suites, the design puts some of the iron columns in strange places such as the middle of the room, or in a closet. In the northeast corner of both floors one and two is a large brick vault. The vault does not extend above the second floor. On the third floor the hallway is just off center, creating a situation where some of the iron columns are free-standing in the hall. The fourth floor reverts back to the hallway along the north side of the building, providing natural light. The offices on this floor are laid out around a large open space with six free-standing iron columns. Additional

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Figure 7 Building 1 on left, Building 3 on right Plan of 1st floor (Shive-Hattery drawing)

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Figure 9 Building 1 Plan of 3rd floor (Shive-Hattery drawing)

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Figure 10 Building 1 Plan of 4th floor (Shive-Hattery drawing)

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information about the original configuration of the interior, and additional architectural detailing may be identified at some future date. Original windows were replaced by a previous owner after the period of significance.

Building #2 The five story warehouse/factory is of reinforced concrete construction with brick curtain walls. This was a relatively new building technique in 1910 that was fast becoming common for warehouse and industrial buildings. Floors and ceiling throughout the building are of concrete, while the side walls are of brick. Each floor has a grid of six cast concrete piers running north and south, and eleven piers running east and west. These piers are approximately eighteen feet apart on center. Due to the open plan the arched sections of the ceiling are clearly visible. These were reinforced and cast in place, with the arched design spreading the weight to the concrete piers on each side. A brick wall runs north/south through the building on each floor, connecting the concrete piers in the center (piers #6) providing additional strength. The ceiling height does not appear to vary from floor to floor, being almost twelve feet. This grid pattern created the large open space that was needed for a warehouse, and provided a fire-proof storage for stacks of lumber as well as the doors, windows, sash, and millwork that was created by Gordon-Van Tine. A freight elevator located on the west end provided means for moving this material easily, either up for storage, or down for shipping via the rail spur. The first floor originally contained a small office area in the southwest corner, plus a shipping area. Due to the slope of the ground, there are no windows on the north side as it is underground. The floors above remained primarily open space for lumber storage, etc. The fourth floor was broken into several specific production areas: art glass, glazing and glue, and carpentry shop. The interior space was well lit by the windows on all four elevations, and the fifth floor had additional lighting from six extant skylights (three of which are currently covered). Company advertising boasted that they had erected an entire house for display inside this building using one of the GVT "kits." Unfortunately, no photographs have been located documenting this.

The integrity of the interior of this warehouse/factory has been maintained because it is structural. Since the sale of GVT in 1946, this space has been used for a variety of purposes and by a number of different businesses: offices, exercise, music, manufacturing, etc. For this reason, much of the open space has been divided by partition walls, dropped ceilings have been added, and carpeting covers some of the floors. While this creates a very different type of interior space, it is all reversible. Large open areas are still visible on the second and fifth floors. There is a new main entrance to the building on the south elevation, opening off the courtyard. The interior space has been finished with new walls, ceilings, flooring and lighting, creating a welcoming space to both the original 1910 building, and the 1965 addition on the east. Most, if not all, of the original windows were replaced by a previous owner after the period of significance.

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Figure 11 Building 2 Plan of 1st floor (Shive-Hattery drawing)

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Figure 13 Building 2 Plan of 3rd floor (Shive-Hattery drawing)

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Figure 14 Building 2 Plan of 4th floor (Shive-Hattery drawing)

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Figure 15 Building 2 Plan of 5th floor (Shive-Hattery drawing)

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The interior of the addition was designed for both manufacturing and office spaces, so it features large open rooms with concrete piers, as well as smaller areas for offices and conference rooms. Like the 1910 section, the open space was created by the use of a grid of cast concrete columns. The most striking feature of this building is the three story glass entrance and staircase at the east end. This building appears to retain a high degree of integrity.



Figure 16 Building 2, 1965 addition Plan of 1st floor (Shive-Hattery drawing)

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Figure 18 Building 2, 1965 addition Plan of 3rd floor (Shive-Hattery drawing)

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Building #3 This small single story building is serving an entirely different purpose than its original use as a garage. While the exterior has been altered to a certain degree, the interior is now totally different. The walls have been finished, a dropped ceiling with new lighting has been installed, and the floor has been carpeted. The only original elements of the garage interior that are visible are the three cast concrete columns that divided the vehicle stalls. It now serves as a display center and retail space. (See floor plan on page 11)

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Figure 19 Building 4 – Floor Plan (Davenport Assessor's Records)

Building #4 The function of this building has changed very little. Originally it was constructed for use as a lumber shed, providing storage for the stacks of lumber needed for the GVT housing section, as well as lumber sold strictly as a lumber yard. It has not been determined when it was extended to the south, occupying the area originally designated for lumber stacks outside. Today it serves as office and warehouse space for Republic Electric. Because it is under different ownership than Buildings #1-3, there has not been the same availability in terms of access. It is directly related to the other three buildings through original ownership and function, and for that reason it is considered a contributing resource in the district.

INTEGRITY:

The Gordon Van-Tine Historic District exhibits a good degree of each of the seven aspects of integrity.

Location: Each of the four buildings in this district stands on its original construction site. They are clustered on an irregularly shaped city block. The rail spur has been removed, and that area enclosed. Several lumber storage buildings and the Steam Dry Kiln are non-extant, but the complex has existed in its present state since 1967. Parking lots now extend to the east and south.

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Design: The original design of each of the four buildings is readily visible. Building #1, the office building, retains its original Classical Revival detailing, which was carefully matched on the four story addition to the east. The other three buildings are straight forward industrial designs with little ornamentation. Additions to these buildings are easily identified and are not visually intrusive. The reinforced concrete construction of Building #2 can be clearly seen in several areas of the building. Building interiors have been altered by the construction of new walls, dropped ceilings, and new flooring. These elements are reversible. New (post-period of construction) windows are found in all of the buildings, but again, this is reversible. Unfortunately, no architect has been identified for any buildings in the complex.

Setting: This area of Davenport has always been mixed use, with a combination of retail, wholesale, industrial, and residential to the north. This has not changed to any great extent. The biggest change would be the loss of the rail yard in the block to the west, and the lumber yards to the east.

Materials: The original brick exterior of these four buildings is clearly visible. The exterior of Building #1 is of face brick laid in a running bond, with dressed limestone detailing on the primary elevations, while common bonding is found on the secondary elevations. The other three buildings are of regular brick laid in common bond with corbelled brick patterning and a limestone stringcourse occasionally used on primary elevations. The application of vertical wood siding on the first floor of Building #2 is the most noticeable alteration and it is believed that the original brickwork remains in place beneath, and it can be uncovered. The use of reinforced concrete for the construction of Building #2 was a relatively new technique at the time. The original materials have not seriously deteriorated over the century of use.

Workmanship: The craftsmanship of the original builders can be seen in quality of the brickwork, the brick patterning that was used on the industrial buildings, and the condition of both the brick and stonework exteriors. The reinforced concrete of Building #2 is in very good condition for its age.

Feeling: The overall feeling of the buildings in this district remains industrial, with a straight forward approach to the work to be done. There is nothing about these buildings that resembles retail, commercial or residential use.

Association: The four buildings in this historic district speak directly to the importance of the Gordon-Van Tine Company and the role it played in the "kit housing" industry in the first half of the twentieth century. It is believed that this maybe the only building complex in the United States left to tell the story of this part of American residential design and construction.

Future plans for this complex include the rehabilitation Buildings #1-3 for residential use. Building #4 is not part of the proposed development and will remain in use by Republic Electric.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Summary Paragraph

The **Gordon-Van Tine Historic District** is composed of four brick office and industrial buildings tightly clustered on an irregularly shaped city block about a block and a half north of the Mississippi River In Davenport, Iowa. It is significant under Criterion A as it illustrates the early twentieth century desire, and ability, of the American middle class to become home owners. The pre-cut or "kit" house technique provided a less expensive way for this to happen. The district has Criterion C significance for the company's role in the development of the Ready-Cut building process/technique. Company catalogs described their "notch" that made their system superior to those of their competitors. Gordon-Van Tine was one of a half dozen major "kit" house companies in the country, with mills in St. Louis, Missouri, Hattiesburg, Mississippi, and Chehalis, Washington as well as Davenport. The period of significance is from 1907-1947: from the formation of the Gordon-Van Tine Company, to the closing of the company by new owners after World War II. Dates of significance include 1910 (the completion of Building 2), 1916, (publication of the first Ready-Cut House catalog), and, 1946 (sale of the company to the Cleveland Wrecking Company). The Gordon-Van Tine Company was a business that "helped put lowa on the Map."

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Statement of Significance

Established in 1907, Gordon Van-Tine's success grew from the late nineteenth century lumber industry in Iowa. The parent company of Gordon-Van Tine was U.N. Roberts, a successful lumber and millwork company that had been established in Davenport in 1866.

In the 1850's a number of saw mills were located along the Mississippi River in eastern lowa, producing lumber primarily for local consumption. It was a happy combination of factors that led to the development of the lumber industry in Iowa. After the Civil War the lumber industry started to grow. Bridges were built across the Mississippi at Dubuque, Clinton, Davenport, and Burlington, providing rail access to the western half of the country. White pine was readily available in the forests of northern Wisconsin and Minnesota, and western expansion required building materials since the Great Plains were sparsely forested. The Mississippi River served as a broad avenue down which logs could be floated to towns with railroads, where they were cut into lumber and shipped not only to the west for development, but was widely used in the neighboring counties as well. Dubuque, Lyons, Clinton, and Davenport became the major lumber towns in Iowa. The lumber industry had a tremendous impact on the economy of these communities. Lumber milling was a seasonal activity due to the closing of the Mississippi in the winter due to ice. So, many of the mills began producing millwork: doors, sash, all kinds of cabinetry, during the winter months. Several of the larger companies, such as Curtis Millwork in Clinton began publishing catalogs showcasing their products and offering to sell not only to local lumber yards and contractors, but direct to the future property owners, thereby cutting out the middle man. In early 1907 U.N. Roberts incorporated a new company, Gordon-Van Tine, to market their

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lumber and millwork directly as well. This direct marketing created ill-will between the large lumber companies and the "catalog" companies that would simmer and boil over within a few years.

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Figure 20 Early (c.1907-10) Gordon-Van Tine Catalog (Sacco, Iowa Architectural Foundation)

AN ATTRACTIVE EXHIBIT Gordon-Van Tin's Display Draws Large Crowds at the Fair

"One of the most unusual evolutions of business is demonstrated in the Gordon-Van Tine exhibit at the state fair grounds this year. Their book is a show of something like 5,000 items in building materials from the heaviest timbers to the richest interior finishing woods. But the remarkable part of the business is that all of their output is sold to their customers by correspondence."

"You would not have thought three years ago that an lowa concern could build up a every state of the union on windows, doors, stair materials, porch work, roofing, shingles and absolutely everything that enters into the construction of a house except its foundation stones and carry on that remarkable business by mail, making the sales from a great catalogue. This is what the Gordon-Van Tine company do [sic] and they have their exhibit at the state fair grounds so that their customers and prospective

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customers may see exactly what is the quality of every item they offer for sale. The Gordon-Van Tine company is doing a business of nearly a million dollars a year all of which is conducted by correspondence, every sale being made from a catalogue. This catalogue is an intensely interesting document to any one interested in building or repairing and they invite every reader of the Daily News to leave their name at the booth on the fair grounds for a catalogue or to write to the headquarters at Davenport, Iowa." (*Des Moines Daily News*, Aug 27, 1908, np)

For many years the Gordon-Van Tine Company was located in several buildings in the 300 block of Harrison. In the mid-1890s the business moved to the Federal Street site currently being nominated. It provided more room for lumber sheds and openly stored stacks of lumber. About 1907-08 a three story brick office building was constructed at 736 Federal, the corner of Federal and Smits streets, facing Federal. It was designed and built as the company's main headquarters, and the front entrance featured limestone monograms on each side of the door: UNR on the left, and, GVT on the right, linking to the two companies as an entity. The office building also housed the firm's art glass studio in the basement. The open flames associated with the production of art glass could have been disastrous anywhere else in the lumber yard. This building was virtually "tucked into a corner" of empty space, surrounded by all of the wood frame warehouses and sheds already on the block. In the 1908 Davenport city directory, the U.N. Roberts's address was listed as "Federal NW Swits.," and their business was "sash, doors, blinds, int. finish, plates, and window glass." The following year, 1909, it was Gordon-Van Tine that was listed at that address, so it appears that the office building had been completed.

On November 27, 1909 tragedy struck. "Quarter of a Million Dollar Fire Which Destroys the U.N. Roberts Co. Warehouse Leaves Fourteen Families Without Homes." (*Davenport Daily Times*, Nov 27, 1909, np, nc) The following day, Sunday, November 28, 1909, the rival *Davenport Leader* carried a banner headline on the front page, and the two column story continued to page 16.

"Heart-Rending Scenes in One of City's Most Disastrous Fires"
"U.N. Roberts Company Plant Totally Destroyed"
"Entailing a Loss of \$250,000"
"Many Families Rendered Homeless & Destitute"
"150 Men Out of Work"
"Occupants of Homes Nearby Barely Escape With Their Lives"
(Davenport Leader, Nov 28, 1909, p 1)

The article noted that the fire was discovered about 4:00 AM by the night watchman. The 160 x 406 foot metal covered warehouse building containing finished doors, sash, glass, etc. was completely destroyed, but the office building, some moulding sheds, and stacks of lumber south of the warehouse were saved. The fire chief said the fire appeared to be "incendiary in nature."

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"The U.N. Roberts Company is the largest concern of its kind in the middle west and their business extends all over the United State and even into Mexico and Canada. Horace G. Roberts said they would rebuild at once, a fire-proof structure." (*Davenport Leader*, Nov 28, 1909, p 16)

The following day, Harry V. Scott, GVT vice president, said that although they would definitely be re-building, the site had not yet been determined. Building on the west edge of Davenport was a strong possibility due to the "congestion and limited space on the old site." (*Davenport Daily Times*, Nov 29, 1909, np) Repercussions from this blaze continued for years, as the Roberts and Scott families believed that it had been intentionally set by an illegal combine of lumber dealers in reaction to GVT's direct sales catalogs. Despite these problems, GVT continued on its path of direct marketing, printing their first book including house plans in 1909.



Figure 21 Gordon-Van Tine Grand Book of Plans, 1909 (https://archive.org/details/gordon-van-tine)

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GVT brought charges against the lumber combine before a grand jury, including testimony by Scott that both he and his wife had received letters threatening their lives. GVT charged that the lumber trust had sent spies into their plant, bribed their employees, and warned dealers not to do business with GVT. (*Rock Island Argus*, Jun 14, 1911 and Jan 8, 1913) In response, the lumber combine (refusing to admit they were a combine) accused Gordon-Van Tine of misleading customers by telling them that they would save money buying direct, and, in later years, that buying a ready cut house would save them money over a tradition house. (*American Lumberman*, Dec 7, 1918, p 51, and Estherville, Iowa *Vindicator and Republican*, Dec 18, 1918, p 11, c 1-3) Unfortunately, research has not yet provided an answer to how these two cases were resolved.

The 1909 fire provided the impetus for the brick complex we have today. The first building constructed following the fire was the five story warehouse/factory, Building 2. It has not been determined whether the rail spur from the rail yard to the west was extended into the GVT block at this time or earlier. The new building took advantage of this spur and was built close to it, with loading platforms on three sides. This building housed most of the major departments involved with the GVT lumber and building business, providing storage for the materials, as well as carpentry, glass, and woodworking shops. The large freight elevator provided the means of transporting the pieces from floor to floor. In the following years, as frame buildings were replaced, or new buildings constructed, brick was the material of choice.



Figure22 Early photograph of the Gordon-Van Tine Buildings Facing Federal Street, c.1910-15 (Courtesy of Ralph Christian)

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Figure 23 1910 Sanborn Insurance Map The Gordon-Van Tine complex is shown for the first time. Note that Building 2 is "being built"

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Situated in Davenport, Gordon-Van Tine was surrounded by potential customers. Midwest farmers were often isolated from a full service lumber yard, and many were also "do-it-yourselfers." Catalogs which arrived in their mail box were a way they could browse, compare, and decide on their next project. Full page adds in major magazines such as *American Carpenter and Builder*, and *Popular Mechanics* touted the low prices on a full range of lumber and interior components. The early twentieth century was a point in time when many changes were coming to farming. The original houses from the mid-late nineteenth century were ready for replacement. The house plans included in the GVT catalog were simple, straight-forward designs that appealed to the no-nonsense farmer and his wife: Late Victorian cottages, Four Squares, and Bungalows. The plan book also contained ideas for barns, sheds, chicken houses, and pretty much anything that a farmstead might need. GVT published a catalog of Farm Buildings only. They were not the only lowa company involved with agricultural design. The Louden Machinery Company of Fairfield primarily manufactured agricultural equipment, but in 1906 it opened an Architecture Department . This department produced plans for barns and other outbuildings, always including Louden equipment in the designs. (Wm. C. Page, MPD, 1998)

Figure 24 Cover of 1917 GVT Farm Buildings Catalog (https://archive.org/details/gordonvan-tine)


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DY MIXED P - \$2.50 allon j Bar- \$1.10 per Gallon \$1.10 fellon Kits. \$1.17 Hon Cans. \$1.22 LT-IN CHINA BUFFET per Can 2 Gallon f 650 10111 1 0 " 35c THIN OAK FLOORING 80c 5000 BARGAINS \$41.00 PLOOR VARNISH FINE INTERIOR VARNISH FERT-rery laid-grain-e Variah, resonances, d) hinds of Director Fluiss-corrept, Borey and flues-lies of working and free working and free tody. SS.00 S1.75 58.00 Galinet SL75 **GORDON-VAN TINE CO.** WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN

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Figure 27 Advertisement in *Popular Mechanics*, 1910 (https;//archive.org/details/Gordon-van-tine)

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Dale Wolicki found evidence that Gordon-Van Tine supplied Sears Roebuck customers with buildings materials as well. (Wolicki, GVT web site) The Sears catalog noted that their materials were shipped from west of Chicago at no extra cost. The only large millwork operations west of Chicago at that time that would not have required extra cost were located in Iowa along the Mississippi River. It appears that GVT and Sears worked together for about five years before Sears purchased their own millwork company in 1912.

The U.N. Roberts/Gordon-Van Tine companies had expanded their business due to the direct sales of lumber across a wide part of the United States. U.N. Roberts purchased a Davenport lumber yard, the McClelland Company and operated it as a separate business. At some point in the early twentieth century, U.N. Roberts also acquired a lumber yard in St. Louis. This business operated as the Funck Lumber Company at 5700 Natural Bridge Road. In the March 16, 1916 issue of The Iron Age, p 706, it noted that the Funck company had expanded the lumber yard and mill to add planing facilities and other equipment to begin providing the lumber for "the manufacture of ready-cut houses." Although GVT is not specifically mentioned, since both GVT and Funck were owned by U.N. Roberts, it is assumed that the expansion was in conjunction with GVT. Gordon-Van Tine often included pictures of this business in their advertising, calling it "The Largest Lumber Yard in the South." The name was changed to Goodfellow Lumber in 1919. (Information about the Funck Lumber Company provided by Judith Chabot, Sears House Seeker) Gordon-Van Tine was also advertising a west coast facility, and included pictures of "Our Lumber Yard in Chehalis, Washington." A location for this lumber yard has not yet been identified, but research has identified two businesses, either of which might have been that facility: the Chehalis Fir Door Company; and, the Chehalis Lumber Company. By 1919 the company needed to expand again, and built a lumber yard and mill in Hattiesburg, Mississippi. In future advertising GVT could brag that it had four distribution centers.



Figure 28 Engraving of the Gordon-Van Tine facility in Hattiesburg, Mississippi (Malvaney, "Mississippi Craftsman: Gordon-Van Tine's Pre-Cut Bungalows")

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Figure 29 "Strategic Factory Locations Get Lowest Freight Rates – Wherever You Live" ((Gordon-Van Tine Homes, 1923, p 1)

While the lumber business was doing well, Gordon-Van Tine had become aware that some of its business was being drawn away by companies offering not just house plans, but also all of the lumber needed to build the houses, pre-cut and ready to use. The earliest of these appears to have been the Aladdin Homes manufactured by the North American Construction Company of Bay City, Michigan.

Pre-cut houses were obviously going to be easier to assemble, and, they cut out the waste that happened when each piece of lumber had to be cut to a specific size. Like the direct mailings to rural areas that "brought the lumber yard to the farmer," these pre-cut houses could be ordered, delivered, and built by an average craftsman. A number of companies across the country jumped on the chance to attract new customers, and began manufacturing pre-cut houses. These companies included Bennett Homes of Buffalo, NY, Pacific System Homes in Los Angeles, Harris Brothers of Chicago, and Sears Roebuck. Two new companies in Bay City, MI were established, both by former Aladdin employees, Lewis Manufacturing, and International Mill and Timber. It was into this crowded field that Gordon-Van Tine jumped in 1916 with the publication of its first catalog of pre-cut houses. GVT marketed their houses as Ready-Cut Homes.

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The driving force behind this surge in home building and home ownership can best be attributed to the American belief that if we work hard, we can have many of the things enjoyed by the upper class. The middle class was just starting to move out of the crowded town centers to the "suburbs." Many rural residents were leaving the farm and moving into town. Americans wanted to, and could afford, own their own homes. Where did they turn to find these houses? The pre-cut housing companies were ready to show them how easy it could be.



Figure 30 Cover of the first Ready-Cut Homes catalog in 1916 (https://archive.org/details/gordon-van-tine)

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In their first catalog, Gordon-Van Tine introduced its new line in the following manner.

'For many years we have been selling our Standard Homes direct to the homebuilders of the United States. These homes have given the utmost satisfaction, and will continue to do so. But there is a call in this day and age for a building which can be erected more quickly and more easily that the usual form of construction. Our Ready-Cut Homes meet this demand." (Gordon-Van Tine 1916 Catalog)

From the beginning, the catalogs for Ready-Cut Houses carried pages of drawings and photographs illustrating exactly how the system worked, and how the homes were constructed.

Gordon-Van Tine Homes	<u></u>
THE GORDON-VAN TINE	READY CUT SYSTEM
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If you were intervated enough to observe closely, you no doubt togo of marking the price of the second seco	ing is as axing into the lumber as fars at the convergence and bring it to them, curiting the largest and annualized prices accurately as axis/darb that in not, to have this wonderful average in mode. To see a track load of lumber, which would require half a day's time to cat by hand-any, whicked through the great permitted's control gas trimmer in for- meters, to mand at the second require half a day's time to cat by hand-any, whicked through the great permitted's control gas trimmer in for- meters, to mand at the second require half a day's time to cat by the base to be very larger to the second require half a day's time to cat by they thing is to be very larger to the second require half as the Ready-Cat System is the only your to prepare lumber.
And when these carpenters were through, terminory now the through the second that house backet hitting and be the fing or down to third the second that house backet hitting and be the fing or down to thirmed ends, wan't bit? A whole cellse full of kinding wood, when it was pild avary-territyle segments: kinding wood. 30 to 50% Carpenter's Time — 17% Lumber — Saved to find the second secon	Cace in America, Bunding, Loading, Make Dialance and the set of th
The good oid days which be thought out reterior and many and the good oid days which be thought out reterior and many and the good oid days which be thought out reterior and the good oid days which be thought out reterior and the good oid days which be thought out reterior and the good oid days which be thought out reterior and the good oid days which be thought out reterior and the good oid days which be thought out reterior and the good oid days which be thought out reterior and the good oid days which be thought out reterior and the good oid days which be thought out reterior and the good oid days which be thought out reterior and the good oid days which be thought out reterior and the good oid days which be thought out reterior and the good oid days which be the days of the the days of the good days and the days of the good days of the days o	The Notch that Compels Accuracy
Skyscraper Construction	Methods Applied to Homes!
The second se	The set of th
bored to fe. Everything is marked in accordance with the plant and the erectan ainely put the giast structure trapeller. New all this results in termendous encounting because the steel mills substitute machinery for slow hand work, and also in accuracy,	weaking do in a fee hours what it would require hand laker days to accomplish. This users for you, and the accuracy with which the work is done gives you a <i>house of no</i> addige.

Figure 31 Diagrams of the Gordon-Van Tine Ready-Cut System (*Gordon-Van Tine Homes*, 1923, pp 6 & 7)

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According to the catalogs, the Gordon-Van Tine Ready Cut System saved the buyers on both materials and construction costs.

"Ninety-seven per cent of the lumber that goes into a house must be cut at one or both ends – an average of more than two cuts on each piece. ... Experts estimate that this old-fashioned way of making whatever the local dealer has in stock do, and sawing it up to fit on the job by hand, wasted from 30-50 per cent of the carpenter's time, and an average of 17 percent of the lumber – and the time and the lumber that are wasted, cost just as much as the time and lumber that are used. ... "

"The GORDON-VAN TINE Ready-Cut method of construction has eliminated all but a little less than 2 per cent of the lumber waster (the necessary waste in mitering, beveling and squaring up – and the sawdust), and has made possible savings in construction cost, which our customers say average up to 43.2 percent. ... If you could see the great machines at their work - their flashing saws eating into the lumber as fast as the conveyors can bring it to them, cutting the largest and smallest pieces accurately to a sixty-fourth of an inch, so fast that the eye can scarcely follow their work – you would begin to realize how this wonderful saving is made."



Figure 32 (Gordon-Van Tine Homes, 1923, p 6)

"Our experience and the volume of our business has made possible certain refinements in construction which are peculiar to GORDON-VAN TINE Ready-Cut Homes. First and foremost among them is the now famous GORDON-VAN TINE notched plate."

The Notch that Compels Accuracy
 the second second
Figure 33
(Gordon-Van Tine Homes, 1923, p 7)

"Each upright stud rests on a plate and is capped by a plate. *We notch those plates.* Each stud fits into its own notch. There can be no deviation – the walls must be set accurately. No measuring is necessary – accuracy becomes automatic. The notch compels accuracy. This is simply one of the means which we have taken to insure satisfaction and time saving in GORDON-VAN TINE Ready-Cut Homes." (Gordon-Van Tine Homes, 1923, pp 6-8)

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Figure 34 Diagrams of the Gordon-Van Tine Ready-Cut System (Gordon-Van Tine Homes, 1923, pp 10 & 11)

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Gordon-Van Tine wanted to ensure that readers knew that these were "quality" homes, not some cheap, thrown-together structures. One way they stressed the fact was through a full page advertisement in a variety of publications, beginning in 1916, that features a photograph of the company president's own Gordon-Van Tine home. This house still stands at 824 East Locust Street in Davenport.



Figure 35 1916 Advertisement in Good Housekeeping magazine (<u>https://archive.org/details/gordon-van-tine</u>)

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Each catalog featured houses of varying sizes and styles, from handsome residences like the president's, to popular Four Squares, Bungalows, and cottages.



Figures 36-37 (Gordon-Van Tine Homes, 1923, pp 12 & 15)



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Figures 38-39 (Gordon-Van Tine Homes, 1923, pp 14 & 111)



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Figures 40-41 (Gordon-Van Tine Homes, 1923, pp 114 & 116) Just as Gordon-Van Tine had offered plans for barns and other agricultural buildings earlier, by the 1920s they were including plans for summer cottages and garages in their catalogs. Houses built during this period were among the first needing a building to house their automobile. Being located farther from the city center, automobiles were becoming a part of daily life.



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Figures 42-43 (Gordon-Van Tine Homes, 1923, np) All of the attention in the Gordon-Van Tine catalogs was not on the exteriors of the houses. GVT also included examples of plans for various rooms, including kitchens and baths.



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The early catalogs, and those that followed in future decades, always included an engraving of the Gordon-Van Tine Company plant in Davenport.

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Figure 44

Engraved image of the Gordon-Van Tine complex from the NW This image was used in catalogs beginning in 1918 And was used as the company letterhead for decades.

Figure 45 Engraved image of the Gordon-Van Tine complex from the SW A different view that was also used in company advertising



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The most popular view of the Gordon-Van Tine Davenport facility was that seen in figure 42. Chabot discovered this view was used as a logo for the U.N. Roberts Company as well.

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Figure 46 U.N. Roberts letterhead from a Sept 21, 1931 letter (Courtesy of Susan Chabot)

A variation on this view was used as an undated Gordon-Van Tine advertising flyer.



Figure 47 Undated GVT Flyer (https://archive.org/details/gordon-van-tine)

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The complete lack of original plans or drawings for any of the four Gordon-Van Tine buildings in this historic district, as well as the lack of Sanborn Insurance maps between 1910 and 1950, has been frustrating for many reasons. One of the questions has been that Building 1, the Office Building, was constructed as a three story brick building, and is shown that way on the letterheads and the Sanborn maps, but is obviously four stories today. The undated flyer shows it as a four story building, and, a photo in the 1923 company catalog shows it as four stories. This photograph provides an approximate date for the fourth floor addition, between 1916 and 1923.



Figure 48 Main Office Building shown as four stories in 1923 (Gordon Van Tine Homes, 1923, p 1)

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Following the lead of the other companies, Montgomery Ward decided to enter the housing market and published its first catalog in 1910. It offered house plans and materials, but none of it was pre-cut, and, the plans were woefully out of style, featuring late nineteenth century designs by William Radford. Wolicki found that Gordon-Van Tine approached Montgomery Ward in 1921 with an offer to design, produce, and market "kit houses" for them. (GVT web site) The first "new" catalog for "Wardway Houses" was published in 1922. A careful review of the designs and floor plans shows that these were actually the same as a number of houses in the most current GVT catalog, the only changes being names and model numbers, and different plantings around the houses.

The 1920s were the "heyday" of "kit houses," but Hunter says that even then, only 2-5% of the homes constructed were pre-cut. (Hunter, "Historical Architectural Research", <u>www.kithouse.org</u>) In a 1926 article the *Davenport Democrat & Leader*, noted that Gordon-Van Tine had total sales of \$7,000,000 during the past year, the best year in its history. It mentioned the mills in St. Louis, Chehalis, and Hattiesburg, and sales offices in Chicago, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Newark, Syracuse, and Washington, D.C. The article ended with:

"... The Gordon-Van Tine company will probably be the largest-advertiser in the state of lowa in 1926. Twenty-four magazines of national circulation will be used with a total circulation of over 26,000,000 copies to carry the message of Gordon-Van Tine homes and Davenport, Ia., to practically every family in the country."

"The company also makes large use of newspaper advertising and its notable success has been due to the degree in which it has made Davenport known as the center of supply for ready-cut building material for American homes." (*Davenport Democrat & Leader*, Jan 28, 1926, p 16)

One of the reasons why the homes became so popular, in addition to being delivered to your lot and easily assembled, was that a number of the pre-cut housing companies started offering mortgages. The availability of these mortgages often meant the difference between buying from one company rather than another. Aladdin and Gordon-Van Tine were two of the hold-outs. It was not until 1927 that the GVT board approved a home mortgage program.

In January 1929 the Gordon-Van Tine board announced that it would be opening 15-20 retail stores in the state of Illinois in the coming year. These would be scattered to provide complete coverage of the state. No plans were made to open any stores in Iowa. (*Davenport Democrat & Leader*, Jan 24, 1929. np) It has been said that the 1929 GVT catalog was "the most ambitious to date." (Wolicki, GVT web site) Although it is believed that the 1929 Stock Market Crash heralded the decline in the pre-cut housing industry, it actually had little effect. However, 1932 brought a drop in housing sales, and Montgomery Ward did not put out a 1933 catalog. Home owners continued paying off their mortgages, but one by one the companies stopped offering them.

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Probably the biggest blow to the "kit housing" market was the Federal Housing Administration. There had always been ill-feeling between architects and mail-order firms, going back to the midnineteenth century catalogs of Downing, Davis, Holly, and later, Palliser, and Barber. Following the advice of staff architects, the F.H.A. initially refused to approve mortgages for "kit houses" deeming them of poor quality.

Gordon-Van Tine managed to stay in business throughout the Great Depression, and published a catalog in 1941. The catalog followed the traditional format of touting their nation-wide service through its four lumberyard/mills, and included pages explaining and illustrating how and why a Gordon-Van Tine home was superior. They also introduced some new and/or up-dated styles. While there were a number of two story traditional houses, many were small, reflecting the buying preferences of the period. The house plans in this book illustrate the housing stock that was built across the country in the suburbs following World War II. Some plans include attached garages.



Figure 49 Cover of 1941 Gordon-Van Tine catalog

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Figure 50 (Gordon-Van Tine *Book of Homes,* 1941)





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During World War II Gordon-Van Tine provided barracks and other housing for the U.S. government. Following the war, GVT was braced for a wave of new construction when it realized that government rationing of materials increased the cost to the point where manufacturing was not profitable. In 1946, Horace Roberts, the lone family member remaining in the business, agreed to sell U.N. Roberts, Gordon-Van Tine, and McClelland to a businessman from Cincinnati by the name of Sidney Rose. Rose was the chairman of the Cleveland Wrecking Company, a national demolition and salvage company. Although Rose assured the U.N. Roberts/Gordon-Van Tine/McClelland workers that their jobs would not be affected by the change in ownership, in July 1947 Rose closed U.N. Roberts/Gordon-Van Tine, and sold the McClelland Company to another out of town owner. (Wolicki, Ibid.)



Figure 51 Aerial photograph of Gordon-Van Tine Company, 1948 (Courtesy of Putnam Museum)

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Ironically, if Horace Roberts had been able to hold on a little longer, the Gordon-Van Tine Company would probably have experience its biggest sales ever during the post-World War II building boom.

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Major U.S. Mail-Order Home Companies Company Years Estimated* Number of Mail-**Order Homes** Aladdin 1906-83 100,000 Sears, Roebuck 1908-40 60,000-70,000 Harris Brothers 1908-31 NA Gordon-Van Tine 1909-47 75,000 Montgomery Ward 1909-31 30,000 Lewis 1913-75 75,000 45,000 Sterling 1915-74 37.000 Pacific Homes 1918-40 Data extrapolated from catalog figures and reports listing total annual sales

Rebecca L. Hunter created a table showing pre-cut housing sales by the major companies.

Figure 52 (Hunter, p 51)

This table shows that when the estimated 30,000 Montgomery Ward houses manufactured by Gordon-Van Tine are added to the estimated 75,000 GVT houses, the total is more than that of any of the other companies. Gordon-Van Tine houses have been identified in Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Ohio, and Oregon, and there are undoubtedly unidentified Gordon-Van Tine houses across the country. Several individuals or groups have attempted to identify how many GVT houses there may be in the state of Iowa. A list provided by Judith Chabot that was created by the "Sears Modern Homes" research group found only thirteen, but they were really looking for Sears houses, so this is sort of a bonus of their study. Dale Wolicki has conducted the most intensive search in Iowa and his focus so far has been primarily the eastern part of the state. He puts the number at 300, but knows that there are many more. It is believed that there are neighborhoods of GVT houses in Davenport, but these have not been verified. A survey of GVT houses there would add greatly to the library of information about Gordon-Van Tine and its role in early twentieth century residential development.

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CONCLUSION

The Gordon-Van Tine Historic District has Criterion A and C significance as a producer of building materials and pre-cut housing packages that allowed middle class Americans to build and own their own homes during the first half of the twentieth century. In its early years, the company depended heavily on rural customers interested in a new farm house, barn, or other agricultural buildings. Gordon-Van Tine was one of the top manufacturers of pre-cut houses, providing materials, and, in some cases, complete housing packages (design, marketing, materials, instructions, and price) to other companies, including Sears Roebuck and Montgomery-Ward. In addition to their Davenport facilities, they had facilities in St. Louis, Hattiesburg, Mississippi and Chehalis, Washington, and shipped throughout the United States and Canada. Their advertising in 1926 was estimated to be in 26,000,000 copies of twenty-four national publications. The *ready-cut* system that GVT developed was advertised as saving both time and money. Their catalogs contained not only small, simple house and cottage designs, but also larger homes in the most popular styles of the day, ranging from Bungalows, Four Square, Arts and Craft, to Colonial and Tudor Revival, and garages designed to meet the growing need for auto "housing."

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The period of significance is 1907 (when GVT was established) to 1947 (when the new owner closed the operation). Dates of significance include 1910 (construction of the warehouse/factory), 1916 (publication of first catalog featuring *ready-cut* homes), and, 1946 (company sold to new owners). With additional survey and research the Gordon-Van Tine Company Historic District might achieve state-wide significance. Gordon-Van Tine was a name known throughout the country and it put Davenport, Iowa "on the map."

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA:

Lat 41.524988 Lon 90.563305

Verbal Boundary Description

WETMORE'S ADD PART OF BLK 3 BEG AT NW COR OF LOT 11 BLK 3-N 61D13' E ALG SLY/L OF CHARLOTTE ST 515.3'-S 28D47' E 62.4' -S 61D13' W 478.9' TO ELY/L OF FEDERAL ST-N 72D27' W ALG SD ELY/L 53'-N 28D47' W ALG SD ELY/L FEDERAL ST 24.2' TO POB

SCOTT COUNTY, IA

WETMORE'S ADD PRTS BLKS 3 & 4 ALSO E & W ALLEY BET BLKS 3 & 4 FROM TREMONT AVE TO FEDERAL ST & ALSO BEACH ST (VACATED) FROM CHARLOTTE AVE TO SWITS ST (EXC N 62.4' OF BLK 3 & N 62.4' OF W 48.8' OF BEACH ST LYING E OF BLK 3)

Boundary Justification

This is the area historically associated with the Gordon-Van Tine Company.

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GORDON-VAN TINE COMPANY HISTORIC DISTRICT SCOTT COUNTY, IA

Section number Photos Page 64

Photographers: Rachel Finley, Marion Meginnis, Molly Myers Naumann

Date Photographed: Between August 2014 and April 2016 (each photo is dated)

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

	EXTERIOR					
0001	General view of Gordon-Van Tine Historic District to N from Federal near River Drive	8-18-14				
0002	Bldg 1, W elevation (façade) and S elevation to N	8-27-15				
0003	Bldg 1, detail of monogram atop right pilaster to NE	8-27-15				
0004	Bldgs 1 & 3, S elevations along Swits Street, to W					
0005	Bldg 2, W and S elevations, note vertical wood panels on first floor, to N	9-29-14				
0006	Bldg 2, W elevation with five bay loading dock, to E	8-27-15				
0007	Bldg 4, loading docks on S elevation, to N					
0008	Bldg 4, N elevation along Charlotte, to E	5-12-15				
0009	Bldg 4, E end N elevation, to SW	8-10-15				
0010	E elevation of Historic District, L to R: Bldg 1, Bldg 2 (old & new), Bldg 4, to SW	8-10-15				
0011	Bldg 2, original part on L, addition on R, to NW	7-9-15				
0012	Bldg 1 on L, Bldg 3 hidden behind tree, Bldg 2 on R, to SW	8-27-15				
0013	Bldg 3 in foreground, Bldg 1 behind, patio in foreground, to SW	7-7-15				
0014	Bldg 2, S elevation of original section, new entrance at SE corner, to NW	8-10-15				
	INTERIOR					
0015	Bldg 1, entrance into lobby from main door on W elevation, to NE	5-12-15				
0016	Bldg 1, 1 st floor hall with elevator & oak staircase, to NW	5-12-15				
0017	Bldg 1, 2 nd floor, hallway along north wall, to NE	5-12-15				
0018	Bldg 1, 2 nd floor, office in SW corner to E	5-12-15				
0019	Bldg 1, 2 nd floor, office in NW corner, oak wainscot found behind new wall	9-28-15				
0020	Bldg 1, 3 rd floor hall to NE, note columns in hallway	5-12-15				
0021	Bldg 1, 4 th floor skywalk connecting to Bldg 2, to NW	5-12-15				
0022	Bldg 2, 1 st floor, entry at SW corner of bldg., to NW	2-13-15				
0023	Bldg 2, 2 nd floor, freight door originally opening onto rail spur, to NW	5-12-15				
0024	Bldg 2, 2 nd floor, originally the area with the rail spur, now enclosed to SW	5-12-15				
0025	Bldg 2, 2 nd floor, hallway in front of freight elevator, to SW	8-18-14				
0026	Bldg 2, 2 nd floor, fire door	5-12-15				
0027	Bldg 2, 2 nd floor, open warehouse space, to NW	8-27-15				
0028	Bldg 2, 5 th floor, open warehouse space to NW, note skylight	8-27-15				
0029	Bldg 2, ramp connecting to Bldg 2 Addition	7-9-15				
0030	Bldg 2 Addition, 1 st floor factory space	7-9-15				
0031	Bldg 3, retail space and display area to NE	8-17-15				
0032	Bldg 4, warehouse area to NE	4-15-16				

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Section number **Photos** Page 65

Photo Key – Exterior



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Photo Key – Interior – Buildings 1 & 3

SCOTT COUNTY, IA



Interior - Building 4

0 90.0 7 1eBB/S	\$1.0	187,0		139.07	1004	1	10 10
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Photo Key – Interior – Building 2 – Original Section

Building 2 – 1965 Addition


































































UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:	Nomination
Property Name:	GordonVan Tine Company Historic District
Multiple Name:	
State & County:	IOWA, Scott
Date Rece 1/20/20 ⁻	
Reference number:	SG100000718
Nominator:	State
Reason For Review	
X Accept	Return Reject 3/7/2017 Date
Abstract/Summary Comments:	Meets Registration Requirements
Recommendation/ Criteria	
Reviewer Edson	Beall Discipline Historian
Telephone	Date
DOCUMENTATION	see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.

IOWA DEPARTMENT OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS

MARY COWNIE, DIRECTOR CHRIS KRAMER, DEPUTY DIRECTOR

TERRY E. BRANSTAD, GOVERNOR KIM REYNOLDS, LT. GOVERNOR



ARTS DOUNCH

PRODUCE

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA

STATE HISTORICAL MUSEUM OF IOWA

STATE HISTORICAL LIBRARY& ARCHIVES

STATE HISTORIC STTES

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE OFFICE OFFICE

IOWA HISTORICAL FOUNDATION January 17, 2017

J. Paul Loether, Deputy Keeper and Chief National Register and National Historic Landmarks 1201 Eye St. NW, 8th Fl. Washington D.C. 20005

Dear Mr. Loether;

The following National Register nomination(s) from Iowa are enclosed for your review and listing if acceptable.

• Gordon-Van Tine Company Historic District, 736 Federal Street and 737 Charlotte Street, Davenport, Scott County, Iowa

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

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Elizabeth Foster National Register Coordinator State Historical Society of Iowa

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