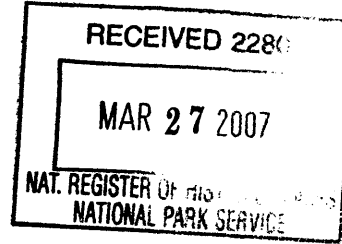


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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places  
Nomination 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 any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Louis C. and Amelia L. Schmidt House

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

2. Location

street & number 1138 Oneida Avenue not for publication N/A

city or town Davenport vicinity N/A

state Iowa code IA county Scott code 163 zip code 52803

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination \_\_\_\_\_ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets \_\_\_\_\_ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant \_\_\_\_\_ nationally \_\_\_\_\_ statewide X locally. (\_\_\_\_ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Rowell J. Sike, Deputy SHPO, March 20, 2007  
Signature of certifying official \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

**STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA**

State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

In my opinion, the property \_\_\_\_\_ meets \_\_\_\_\_ does not meet the National Register criteria. (\_\_\_\_ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register  
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register  
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

Edson H. Beall  
Signature of Keeper \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Action 5-8-07

Louis C. and Amelia L. Schmidt House  
Name of Property

Scott County, Iowa  
County and State

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

**Category of Property**

(Check only one box)

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

**Number of Resources within Property**

(do not include previously listed resources in count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	Total

**Name of related multiple property listing**

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

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC / single dwelling  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC / single dwelling  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN / Queen Anne  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE  
walls WOOD / weatherboard  
roof ASPHALT  
other \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Narrative Description**

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

Louis C. and Amelia L. Schmidt House  
Name of Property

Scott County, Iowa  
County and State

## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "X" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

### Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

### Narrative Statement of Significance

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

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

### Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

#### Previous documentation on file (NPS)

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

### Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

### Period of Significance

1895 - ca.1930

### Significant Dates

1895

### Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

### Cultural Affiliation

### Architect/Builder

### Primary Location of Additional Data:

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

Name of repository:

Rebecca Lawin McCarley, Davenport, Iowa

Louis C. and Amelia L. Schmidt House  
Name of Property

Scott County, Iowa  
County and State

## 10. Geographical Data

**Acreage of Property** 0.75 acres

### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	<u>15</u>	<u>703582</u>	<u>4600715</u>	3	<u>                    </u>
2	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>	4	<u>                    </u>

See continuation sheet.

### Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

### Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Rebecca Lawin McCarley

organization SPARK Consulting date February 27, 2006

street & number 1138 Oneida Avenue telephone 563-324-9767

city or town Davenport state Iowa zip code 52803

## Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed 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 the SHPO or FPO.)

name William and Rebecca McCarley

street & number 1138 Oneida Avenue telephone 563-324-9767

city or town Davenport state Iowa zip code 52803

**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 the 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 Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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**County and State** Scott County, Iowa

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**7. Narrative Description**

The Louis C. and Amelia L. Schmidt House is a two-story frame Queen Anne house built in 1895. The Louis C. and Amelia L. Schmidt House is located in a residential neighborhood on the east side of Davenport, about 2/3 mile west of the historic core of the Village of East Davenport. The house sits on a historically large lot, measuring 132 feet south along Oneida Avenue and 256 feet to the west. The lot is sloped to the rear, creating a walkout basement on the rear elevation. Carpenter/contractor Louis C. Schmidt likely built this house for his family, and it features many unique details for a middle-class house. It is clad in weatherboard siding with wood cornerboards. It sits on a stone foundation, with the exception of the rear northwest corner rebuilt with concrete blocks. The combination hip and gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles, and the house retains two historic brick chimneys. The house features many characteristic elements of the Queen Anne style, including asymmetrical design, two-story bay windows, porches, decorative glass windows, and gables with fishscale shingles and decorative windows. It retains excellent integrity on the exterior and interior. All windows retain historic wood surrounds, wood sills, and wood sashes, and they are protected by historic wood storm windows or non-historic wood combination storm/screen windows. A garage built in 2005 sits immediately behind the house, accessed by the side alley. A non-historic metal shed is also located near the center of the rear portion of the lot.

The façade (east elevation) is divided into two bays and spanned by a Craftsman style front porch. Louis C. Schmidt added the front porch after 1910, likely in the 1910s or 1920s. It features four tapered square columns with Craftsman detail capitals sitting on rusticated concrete block piers. The rail between the columns has wide turned balusters. Three wood steps led to the porch interior, which retains a tongue and groove wood floor and beaded panel ceiling, similar to interior wainscoting panels. The north (right) bay of the façade is slightly projected, a square bay with gable roof. On the first story, the south bay consists of a "Queen Anne" rectangular window with decorative muntins and the entry to the house. The entry retains its historic wood molding, historic wood storm/screen door, and historic decorative wood door. The north bay on the façade has a typical cottage style window, with a decorative leaded glass transom window above a large single-light window. The second story of the façade has three one-over-one-light double-hung wood windows, two on the gable-roof north bay and one on the south bay centered above the entry. The gable of the north bay is decorative. The divided light window has three small lights above a large single light, wide surround, and slightly projected cornice with wood blocks similar to dentils. The window is surrounded by fishscale shingles, though waved carved boards are found immediately below the window.

The south elevation is divided into three sections by the central two-story bay window. The front (east) section has a staircase window located near the second story level. This double-hung window features a multi-light wood sash with decorative wood muntins over a one-light wood sash. A two-light wood basement window is centered on this section, as well as on the center bay window section. The bay window features a wide one-over-one-light double-hung wood window on the center section with a typical one-over-one-light double-hung wood window on each angled side of the bay window on both stories. The gable roof projects over the angled corners of the bay window, augmented by decorative brackets. The gable has a divided light window with three small lights above a large single light, wide surround, and slightly projected cornice. The window is surrounded by fishscale shingles. The rear (west) section has an original Queen Anne porch on the first story. The porch is accessed by eight wood

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steps. The area under the porch is enclosed with lattice and is used for storage. The porch features two turned wood columns on square posts, two pilasters, and thin turned balusters along the slightly elevated rail on the steps and porch. Decorative brackets extend from the top of each column and pilaster. The newel posts at the bottom of the steps are square. A second story was added to the porch at some point (not shown on the 1910 or 1950 Sanborn map), and it was in deteriorated condition when removed in 1994. The rear side entry on the first story has a historic wood storm/screen door, historic wood door, and one-light wood transom window. A one-over-one-light double-hung wood window is found to the left of the entry. The second story has two one-over-one-light double-hung wood windows that are slightly shorter than the windows on the front portions of the house.

The north elevation is also divided into three sections by the central two-story bay window. The front (east) section has two one-over-one-light double-hung wood windows located on the east portion of the section, one on each story. The interior chimney is located to the right of the windows, exiting at the roofline with a decorative historic brick top. A two-light wood basement window is centered on this section, as well as on the center bay window section. The bay window features a wide one-over-one-light double-hung wood window on the center section with a typical one-over-one-light double-hung wood window on each angled side of the bay window on both stories. The gable roof projects over the angled corners of the bay window, augmented by decorative brackets. The gable has a divided light window with three small lights above a large single light, wide surround, and slightly projected cornice with wood blocks. The window is surrounded by fishscale shingles, though waved carved boards are found immediately below the window. The wide wood band at the base of the frame wall continues onto the rear (west) section of the north elevation. A lower frame wall on the rear section is accentuated by a second wood band at the base of this section. The two-light basement window in this section sits in the frame wall. The rear portion of this corner was rebuilt with concrete blocks in 1998. The first story of this west section has a one-over-one-light double-hung wood window near the rear of the house, while the second story one-over-one-light double-hung wood window is located near the center bay window. A second brick chimney is located at the peak of the rear gable roof line, between the center and rear sections of the house.

The rear (west) elevation consists of the rear gable-roof section with openings on four stories, including the basement and attic. The lower foundation continues on this elevation, creating the short frame wall with a wide horizontal wood band at the top and base of this section. The basement entry is inset into the thick foundation, with the height extending to the top of the short frame wall basement section. The entry retains a historic wood storm door and historic wood door. The foundation to the left (north) of the entry was rebuilt with concrete blocks in 1998, while the section to the right (south) remains as stone. A two-light basement window is located to the left (north) of the entry. A one-over-one-light double-hung wood window on the first story is slightly off center to the south, centered above the basement entry. The second story one-over-one-light double-hung wood window is centered on the west elevation. The gable of the attic story has a divided light window with three small lights above a large single light, wide surround, and slightly projected cornice. The typical weatherboard siding continues through this gable.

The interior of the house consists of the basement, first story, second story, and attic. The basement is accessed by the exterior rear entry and the historic basement stairs that descend from the kitchen at the rear of the house. The majority of the basement is open, lit by the seven two-light windows. The concrete floor bears an inscription of

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**County and State** Scott County, Iowa

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"1921-6-6" and "Lucy C. Schmidt" near the base of the basement stairs. (Lucy C. Schmidt, youngest daughter of the owner/builder, was a 21-year-old teacher in 1921). The northeast quadrant of the basement has historically been divided into two storage rooms. The furnace is located near the center of the overall footprint, with a modern unit replacing an "octopus" furnace. A bathroom / laundry room was added along the south wall near the rear section of the house in the 1990s. The room contains the water heater, sink, toilet, shower, and washer and dryer hook-ups.

The first story of the house is divided into front (east), middle, and rear (west) sections. No hallways are found on this story, with rooms flowing into each other. The main spaces are divided by three sets of original pocket doors. Each pocket door is a five-panel design, with two long vertical panels over a horizontal panel over two short vertical panels. The window and door moldings throughout the front and middle rooms of the first story have simple lines with a beaded line near the projected cornice. Oak was used in the two south spaces (entry hall and dining room), and fir was used in the two north spaces (parlor and living room). Doors dividing the spaces have each type of wood on each side. None of these moldings have been painted, and they appear to retain their original finish. The narrow oak floors in the front and middle section were refinished in 2004. Natural color variations in the wood were utilized to create an alternating light/dark pattern. The tall wood baseboards with decorative tops also appear original. The front entry leads into the stair hall. The stairs turn 270 degrees as they ascend, with a landing near the bottom and top of the stairs. The stairs retain original oak wood treads and turned oak balustrade with decorative newel posts. The parlor is accessible through the pocket doors from the entry stair hall. This room has the leaded glass transom window on the east façade. A fireplace is angled in the northwest corner of the room. The mantel shelf is wood, while the mantel is brick veneer and hearth is tile. It appears to date to the 1920s or 1930s.

The middle section of the first story of the house has the living room on the north side and the dining room on the south side. Pocket doors lead from the parlor to the living room. The living room is defined by the large angled bay window that occupies the entire north wall. Pocket doors lead from the living room to the dining room, which has a large angled bay window that defines the entire south wall. This room features a closet in the southeast corner, located under the front stairs. It has a built-in, historic three-drawer chest at the rear. The dining room also has a historic built-in oak china cabinet with leaded glass decorative doors. The bottom of the cabinet is composed of a wide drawer above a set of shelves and set of three smaller drawers.

The rear space of the first story is composed of the kitchen and access to the stairs that lead to the second story and to the basement. This space has different moldings than the remainder of the first story, with a fluted/ridged profile that extends from the sides around the top with no distinct cornice. The kitchen is accessed by a swinging butler's door from the dining room, as well as the exterior side rear entry. The kitchen was remodeled in 2004, with new cabinets, counters, and fixtures installed. New vinyl flooring replaced earlier non-historic flooring. The kitchen retains its historic beaded wainscoting that extends about four feet up the walls. A double-hung window is found on the south and west walls, as well as in the pantry on the north wall. The pantry, in the northwest corner of this rear space, has open shelves and shelves with doors on the entire east wall, shelves with doors under the window on the north wall, and drawers and shelves with doors on the entire west wall. A built-in cabinet, used for spices, is found to the left of the door into the pantry, and a small built-in drawer above the wainscoting is to the right of the

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pantry door. This drawer spans the short space between the pantry's door and the door to the back stairs. This door for the back stairs is located to the left of the arched alcove for the refrigerator. The door to the basement stairs is found on the right of the refrigerator, in the northeast corner of the kitchen. A landing at the top of the basement stairs, behind the door, has a historic built-in broom closet on the east wall and deeper built-in shelves on the north wall.

The second story of the house is also divided into a front (east), middle, and rear (west) sections, with rooms generally located above first story spaces. Small hallways are found at the top of the front and rear stairs, though they do not directly connect. The front and middle spaces have wood moldings around the doors and windows that resemble fluted pilasters on the sides, with a frieze lined by large dentils under the projected decorative cornice. All the second story moldings have been painted. The original tall wood baseboards appear identical to baseboards on the first story. The four main second story rooms and hall spaces have narrow oak wood floors refinished in 2004 and 2005. The doors on this story reflect the same vertical/horizontal five-panel design on the first story, with the exception of the pocket doors. The front hall is primarily the stair hall at the top of the front stairs. The space is wide, with a railing along an open area to the first story below. A door leads to the front closet on the east side. The closet is large, spanning the entire south portion of the east wall, including the space above the front stairs. This south section above the stairs has four historic built-in drawers that span the width of the south wall. The hall portion that extends from the top of the stairs to the north provides access to three rooms. The front (east) bedroom is a medium-sized room with a closet on the west wall. This closet is deep, spanning the width of the wall to the chimney in the corner. A low shelf at the base of the rear of the closet covers the ductwork that leads to the vent in the wall outside the closet.

The middle bedroom on the north side of the second story is directly to the west of the front bedroom. Its closet on the east wall is a mirror image of the one in the front bedroom, spanning the width of the wall to the chimney in the corner. A low shelf at the base of the rear of the closet covers the ductwork that leads to the vent in the wall outside the closet as well. The north wall of this middle bedroom is defined by the bay window that spans the entire wall, identical to the living room below. A door leads from this bedroom to the rear hall at the top of the rear stairs. Additionally, historic pocket doors with decorative textured glass on the south wall lead to the other room in the middle section of the second story. This south room appears to have been originally used as a sitting room, though it is now counted as a fourth bedroom for the house. Unlike the other bedrooms, this room has no closet. The south wall of this room is defined by the bay window that spans the entire wall, identical to the dining room below. In addition to the door to the front hall and the pocket doors to the north bedroom, this room has a door leading to the bathroom on the west wall.

The rear section of the second story of the house, mostly above the kitchen, consists of the rear stairs, small hall, bathroom, and smaller rear bedroom with stairs to the attic. The rear stairs turn 180 degrees as they ascend from the kitchen to the second story hall. A rail with cut-out design and square newel post with rounded top extends along a portion of the top of the stairs. The rear stairs had been painted, and the treads were faux grained in 2006. The bathroom is accessed from this small rear hall, as well as from the south middle room. The bathroom has beaded wainscoting that extends about four feet up the walls. A wide panel acts as a back splash for the sink in the southeast corner. A historic built-in medicine cabinet is above the sink on the south wall, to the east of the double-



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hung window. The chimney from the kitchen's east wall extends into this space on the east wall. The claw foot bathtub sits along the west wall, as does the non-historic toilet. The bathroom has vinyl flooring installed in 2005. The bathroom is the only room in the house to exhibit crown molding around the top of each wall. The rear hall and bathroom have window and door molding identical to the front spaces, with fluted sides and a top with dentils. The rear (west) bedroom is the smallest bedroom in the house. The wood window and door moldings in this space are different from the remainder of the second story. The ridges on the side and top pieces are concentrated in the middle, and the moldings have decorative bull's-eye corner blocks with additional carved designs. The wood floor in this space, while still the narrow oak, is laid with a five board border along each wall. This is the only room in the house to exhibit this floor design. The room has a double-hung window on the south and west walls. The north section has a deep walk-in closet in the northwest corner (above the pantry in the kitchen). The door to the attic stairs is to the right (east) of the closet door, in the center of the wall. A small, elevated built-in cedar closet with a small door is found to the right of the attic door. The vent for the room is located below this closet.

The attic stairs, located above the rear stairs, also curve 180 degrees from the rear (west) bedroom to the attic space. They have turned treads similar to the rear stairs, though the stairs are steeper. The attic is a tall space, under the main hip roof of the house and the shorter four gables. The attic has wide floor boards, which appear to be historic. The rear section is a step lower than the remainder of the house, and the rear brick chimney extends through the junction between these spaces. The front brick chimney extends along the north wall, near the front of the house. Each of the four gables retains its original small window, as described on the exterior elevations.

The site of the Louis C. and Amelia L. Schmidt House is landscaped with large trees found throughout the property, and a garage and storage shed sit behind the house. The original lot purchased in December 1894 stretched along Oneida Avenue on the east for 64 feet and extended to 150 feet deep, with the north line along the projected extension of the current 12<sup>th</sup> Street (which remained as an alley). In January 1899, Louis Schmidt purchased the 106 feet to the west (rear) of his original lot, which was at the top of the ravine that ran along the rear of the block and the rear of the block to the west. In May 1899, he purchased the land to the south of his expanded lot, an additional 128 feet along Oneida Avenue and the full 256 feet in depth to the west. It is unknown if he intended to develop this lot, but it remained undeveloped and undivided until 1953, when the south 80 feet were sold. Thus, while the Schmidt family lived here, the site measured approximately 192 feet by 256 feet. The ravine along the rear of the lot appears to have been filled in the 1930s, as an easement to the city for a sewer across the rear of the property dates to 1939. In 1970, the city vacated the 60-foot projected width of the 12<sup>th</sup> Street extension, never more than an alley, giving 20 feet to each adjacent property owner and retaining 20 feet as the alley. Thus, with the 1953 sale and 1970 alley vacating, the current property measures 132 feet (192-80+20) along Oneida Avenue and remains 256 feet deep. It remains as one of the largest lots in this east Davenport neighborhood, and it retains a prominent visual location within this neighborhood, located at the "end" of 12<sup>th</sup> Street and top of the one-way Oneida Avenue that leads down the hill to the Mississippi River and River Drive. The landscaped lot has large trees on each side of the house, with more open yard space to the rear and south portions. Additional landscaping is found along the alleys on the north and west edges of the property. A non-historic metal storage shed is located near the middle of the depth of the property, to the south side. A 24-foot by 24-foot garage built in 2005 is located near the north alley, approximately six feet behind the house. A small carriage house was located near this site on Sanborn fire insurance maps, though it had been demolished by the latter portion of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The two-car garage

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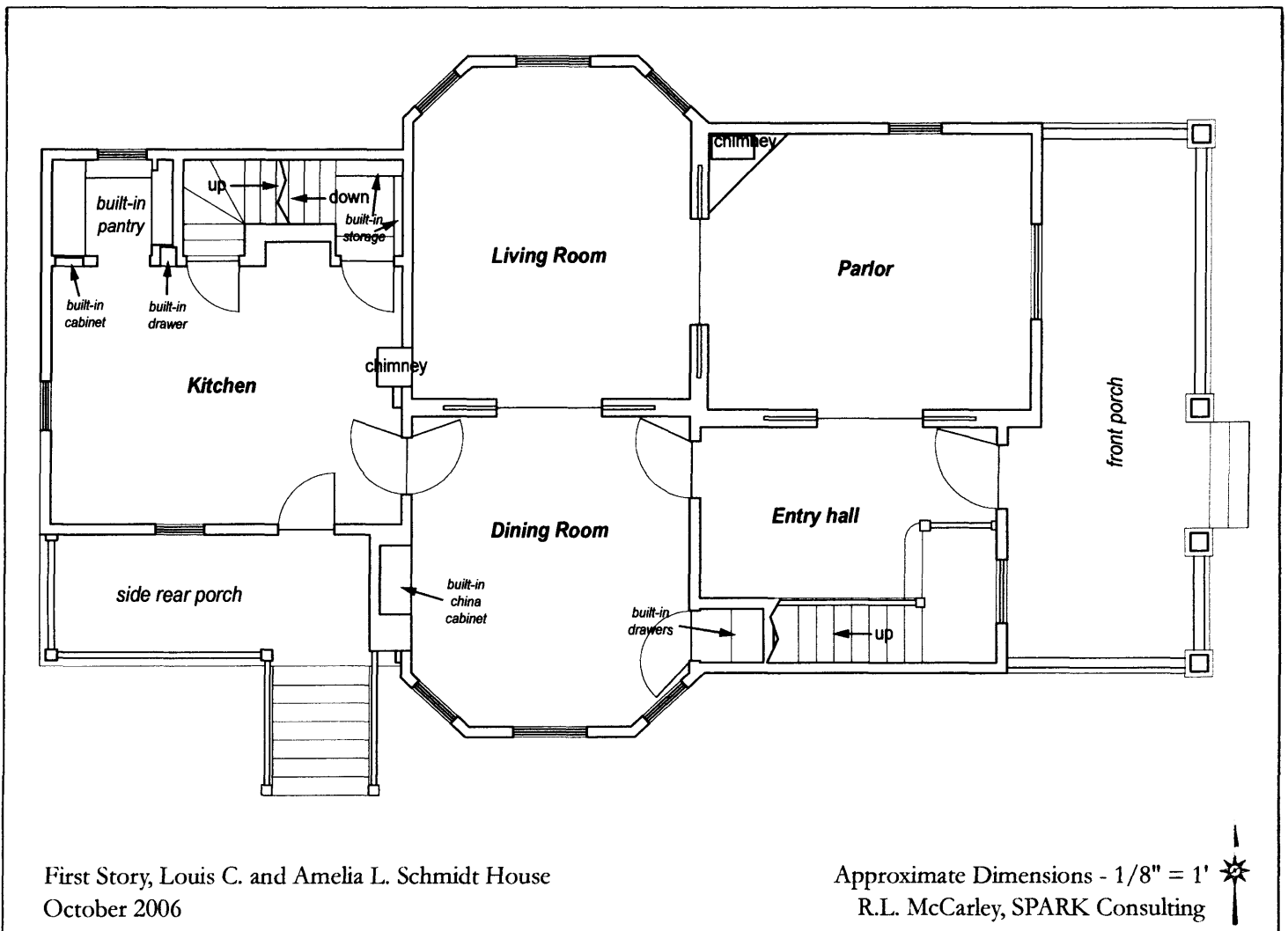
was designed to reflect the historic character of the house, with a steeper pitched roof than standard and custom gable windows for the front and rear that reflect the attic windows of the house. The garage is clad in fiber cement board siding, and it sits on a concrete foundation.

The Louis C. and Amelia L. Schmidt House retains outstanding integrity for an 1895 Queen Anne house. The integrity of design, materials, and craftsmanship is excellent. As noted, few changes have been made to the exterior or interior design since construction. The exterior changes – such as non-historic wood storm windows to replace historic wood storms and the rebuilt concrete block northwest corner of the foundation – do not detract from the overall Queen Anne design and characteristic features. Likewise, the interior retains its original floor plan, with walls, stairs, pocket doors, windows, and historic moldings intact. The changes – primarily the updated kitchen and bathroom – do not detract from the overall sense of these historic interior spaces. Additionally, the interior retains its unique built-in features, including the china cabinet, drawers in closet spaces, pantry, broom closet and storage space, medicine cabinet, and cedar closet. The house retains the feeling of an 1895 residential property, and it reflects a direct association to this period. It remains in its original location on the east side of Davenport, and the setting remains in a historic residential neighborhood. This section of the neighborhood was primarily developed in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries with two-story frame houses. Thus, some houses date to a slightly earlier period than this house, while others date to the 1910s and 1920s. It may have been this continuing development that spurred the construction of the front porch on this property in this period. The most notable deviation to this historic neighborhood is the one-and-one-half-story duplex built immediately to the south of this property on land sold in 1953. However, it continues to reflect the residential nature of the neighborhood.

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County and State Scott County, Iowa

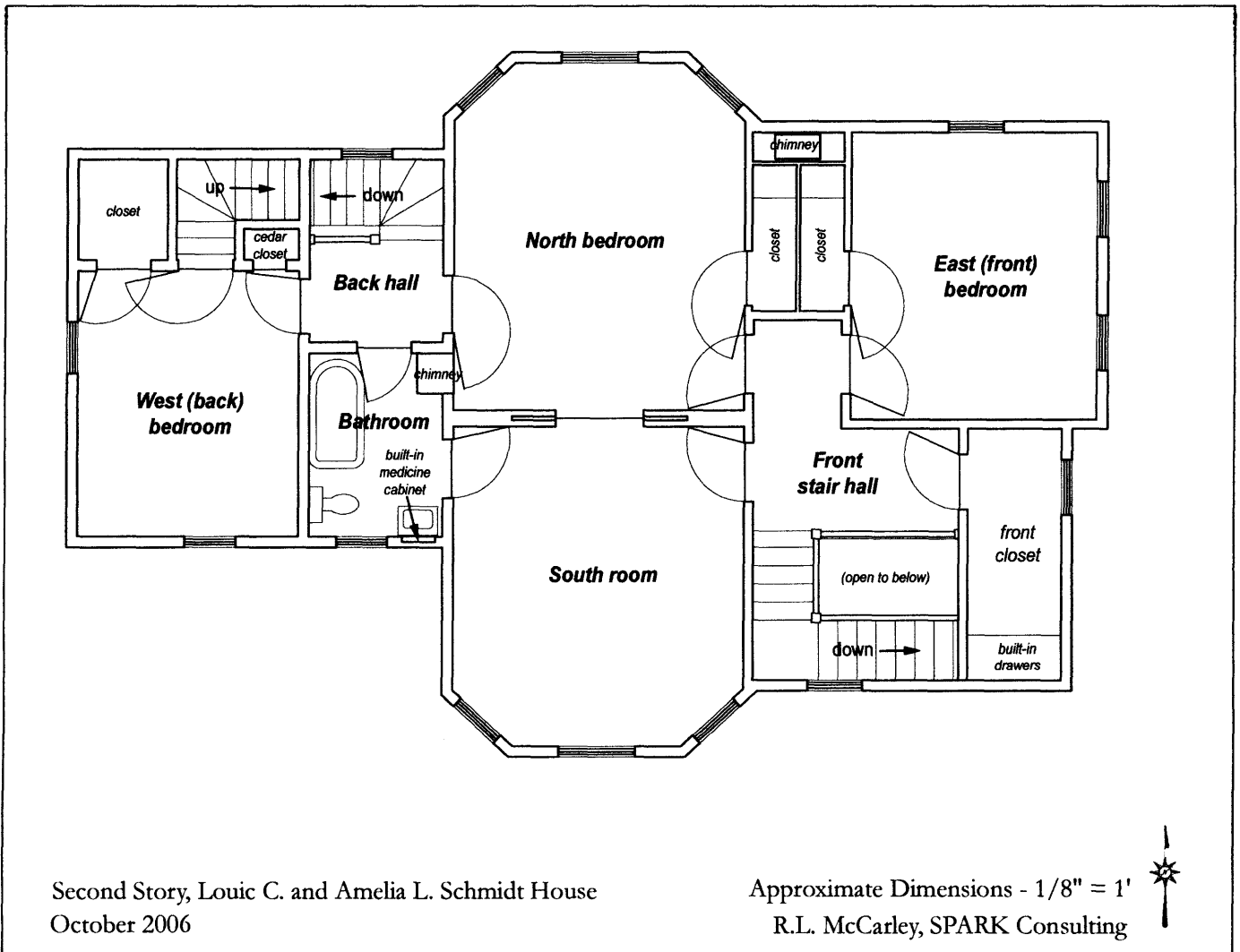


First story plan of the Louis C. and Amelia L. Schmidt House, 1138 Oneida Avenue, Davenport.

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Second Story, Louic C. and Amelia L. Schmidt House  
October 2006

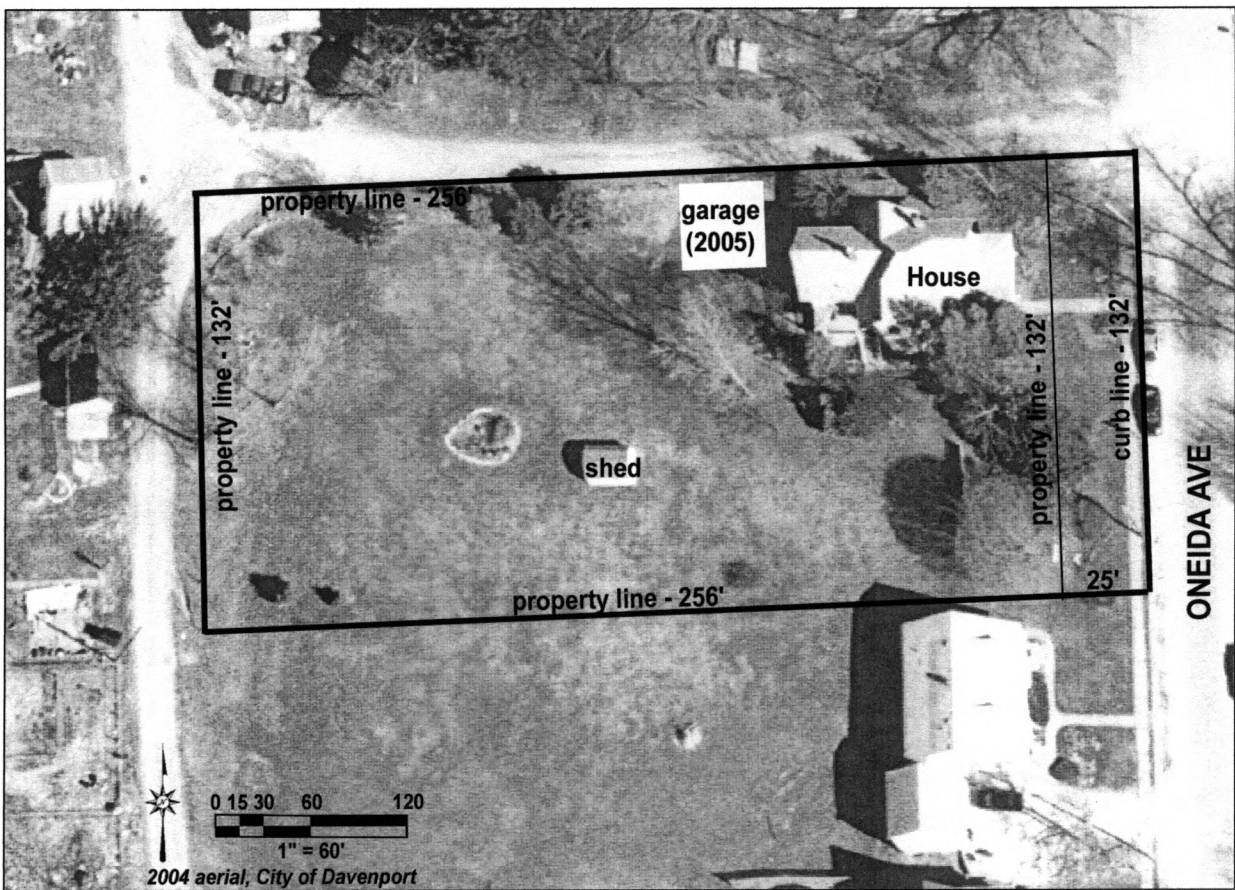
Approximate Dimensions - 1/8" = 1'  
R.L. McCarley, SPARK Consulting

Second story plan of the Louis C. and Amelia L. Schmidt House, 1138 Oneida Avenue, Davenport.

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Site plan with addition of garage.

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**8. Narrative Statement of Significance**

The Louis C. and Amelia L. Schmidt House is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for local architectural significance. The house was likely built by carpenter/contractor Louis C. Schmidt for his family in 1895. It exhibits numerous features characteristic of the simplified Queen Anne style in Davenport, and it exemplifies this architectural style. It retains excellent integrity, with historic features intact throughout the exterior and interior. Additionally, the detail throughout the house likely reflects the craftsmanship of carpenter Louis C. Schmidt. The most significant change is the addition of the Craftsman style wood porch on the front of the house in the 1910s or 1920s while the Schmidt family continued to live here. No front porch was previously found on the façade of the house, though porches were a common feature of a Queen Anne house. The addition of a porch was a typical alteration to many houses in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. While porch does impact the integrity of the house, the porch is a significant later historic addition to this house.

***Architectural significance***

The Louis C. and Amelia L. Schmidt House is an excellent example of the standard Queen Anne style in Davenport, typically built in the 1890s. After rapid growth in the 1860s and 1870s, Davenport saw steady growth in the 1880s and 1890s, as the Queen Anne style gained popularity. By 1890, the population reached 26,872. In this period most of the land between the core of Davenport and the annex village of East Davenport was platted, with development quickly following (Svendsen and Bowers 1982: 1-5). Oneida Avenue was part of Churchill's Addition, originally platted in 1856 with a later resurvey in 1870 to align it with adjacent plats. Oneida Avenue extended for five blocks through the middle of this plat, one of the few streets to curve in this section of Davenport as it followed a gully from the top of the bluff down to the Mississippi River. In this eastern portion of Davenport, residential construction varied from the large homes on the bluff to two-story middle-class housing to smaller frame dwellings. Oneida Avenue, winding up from the river in a manner to obstruct most river views, developed as middle-class housing in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century that reflected the styles of the nearby housing on the more select lots with river views. Louis C. Schmidt worked as a carpenter on the east side of Davenport, living in a small house nearby on Bridge Avenue with his young family. He formed a partnership with John H. Bertram that lasted from around 1893 to 1897, with their base listed as Schmidt's home on Bridge Avenue then his home on Oneida Avenue. This house on Oneida Avenue may have been built not only to serve as a larger house for the growing Schmidt family but also as a visual demonstration of his skill as a contractor and builder.

Nationally, the Queen Anne style began in the United States in the 1870s. Architects looked to the work of Richard Norman Shaw, an English architect who supposedly looked to the early 18<sup>th</sup> century period of the reign of Queen Anne for inspiration for his designs. However, his work actually reflected the preceding period, with characteristics reflective of medieval architecture. Interpretation in the United States included half-timbered and patterned masonry construction, but it expanded to elaborate designs in wood. By the 1880s, the style spread across the country through pattern books and *The American Architect and Building News*. Queen Anne houses were interesting and exciting. Overall composition and form was asymmetrical and irregular, providing a variety of angles and features. Facades provided opportunity for surface treatments and additional features. Corner towers

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anchored the house, while bay windows and projected oriel windows provided additional spaces and light. Large porches extended around the house while patterned masonry chimneys soared above the roofline. The irregular roofline was further broken by gables and dormers, each decorated with various surface treatments. Ornamentation of the house included cut and molded brick, terra cotta, cut stone work, shingled wall surfaces, brackets, half-timbering, turned columns, spindle work, finials, roof cresting, and other decorative wood details. Technology permitted larger plate glass windows than previously manufactured. At the same time, stained, leaded, and etched glass windows were common, as well as double-hung windows with a divided, decorative sash above a full glass sash. Color was also essential to these houses, with three or four colors incorporated into the exterior scheme (McAlester 1997: 268; Massey and Maxwell 1996: 127-137; Carley 1994: 154-155).

As the style dispersed across the United States and it became popular for various types and sizes of houses, the features were interpreted for a more modest, smaller house by the 1890s. The emphasis remained on asymmetrical layout, numerous angles created through bay windows and projecting gable sections, and decorative surfaces and features, such as patterned shingles on walls, brackets, turned columns, and other decorative carved details. While some houses showing Queen Anne influence have these decorative details applied to other house types, certain standard forms for more modest Queen Anne houses did emerge. In *A Field Guide to American Houses* (McAlester 1997), four principal shape subtypes are identified: hipped roof with lower cross gables, cross-gable roof, front-gable roof, and town house. The most common of these types, composing over half of the Queen Anne houses, is the first type – the steeply pitched hipped roof with one or more lower cross gables. Two cross gables are the most common, with one asymmetrically placed on the front and one on the side. According to McAlester, “the roof form of this subtype is among the most distinctive Queen Anne characteristics and occurs in examples ranging from modest cottages to high-style landmarks” (McAlester 1997: 263). The Louis C. and Amelia L. Schmidt House exhibits this common roof form, with projecting gable sections found on all four elevations.

The development of the style in Davenport is reflective of the national trend. As the style reached Davenport in the 1880s, the association of Queen Anne houses with decorative details was standard. Woodworking technology that permitted the production of decorative features such as brackets, bargeboards, spindles, and wall shingles was readily available from the lumber mills along the Mississippi River. Frame construction was the most common for Queen Anne houses in Davenport. A popular feature of the Queen Anne style was a corner tower for houses located on corner lots. In other cases, the tower was omitted for a semi-circular or angled bay window. As observed across the country, the decorative features of the Queen Anne house were applied to a variety of house types in Davenport. A “standard” simplified style in Davenport also emerged. In the 1982 community survey work, this form was dubbed the “pin-wheel” house, which consisted of a two-story hip-roof house with gabled projections asymmetrically placed at the front and one or more sides. Queen Anne decoration of the owner’s choice was then applied to the house to fully reflect this style (Svendsen and Bowers 1982: 2-10, 2-11).

The Louis C. and Amelia L. Schmidt House exemplifies the features of the standard, middle-class interpretation of the Queen Anne style. As recognized locally and nationally, the overall form of the house follows the standard of a core two-story hip-roof house with lower projecting gables on the front and one or more sides. This house has a front projecting gable-roof section. Gable roofs extend over the two-story angled bay windows on the north and south sides of the house. The rear of the house is composed of a gable-roof section that extends back from the

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main hip-roof form. The form creates the overall asymmetrical arrangement with the variety of angles and features that create an irregular overall form. The house remains in this pure form, with no additions other than the front porch. The Louis C. Schmidt is then finished with other elements of the Queen Anne style to provide further interest and detail for the house. While wood siding clads the majority of the walls, the gables are decorated with fishscale wood shingles, carved boards, dentils, beads, and multi-light windows. The side rear porch has turned columns, turned pilasters, turned balustrade, and decorative carved brackets. The large front window has a leaded color transom window with some faded color panes. The stair window has a decorative divided light wood sash over a one-light sash, reflecting this common style of featured windows on Queen Anne houses.

The only major exterior change to the Louis C. and Amelia L. Schmidt House is the early 20<sup>th</sup> century full front Craftsman style porch, ironically incorporating a feature common to Queen Anne houses. While porches were a typical feature of Queen Anne houses, this house was built with a side porch but not a front porch. The popularity of porches continued to increase in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The Arts and Crafts movement emphasized natural materials and a connection to the outdoors at the same time that spending time outdoors was promoted for better health. Porches were common features of houses built in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, and common additions to earlier houses in this period. Porches in Craftsman or Classical styles typically spanned the front of the house. Craftsman porches usually had wide eaves, square columns, and stylized Craftsman detail. The porch columns were typically shorter and heavier than Queen Anne posts, and they often sat on stone or concrete block piers. The balustrade was also generally heavier turned pieces or simple square pieces (Kahn 1990: 58-60). The full front porch on the Louis C. and Amelia L. Schmidt House follows this Craftsman style, with wide eaves, tapered square columns on rusticated concrete block piers, and a balustrade with heavier wood elements. Though after the original construction, the porch is a significant later historic addition to this house.

The interior of the Louis C. and Amelia L. Schmidt House also reflects features typical of the Queen Anne style, as well as the craftsmanship of the carpenter/owner. The front staircase remains intact, with turned spindles, decorative newel posts, and carved side detailing. Large pocket doors create flowing space from room to room. The china cabinet with leaded glass doors is perhaps the pinnacle of the historic built-in features on the first story that also include the drawers in the closet under the stairs, the large walk-in pantry, and broom closet storage space. Decorative wood trim around the windows and doors varies from first to second story, as well as from the front to rear portion of the house, taking full advantage of the wood-working technology of period and craftsmanship of carpenter Louis C. Schmidt. As a carpenter, he likely continued to modify some interior details while living in the house until 1942, so it is possible that not all the molding profiles and built-in features date to 1895. The attention to detail continues on the second story. Decorative pocket doors with historic textured glass panels inset in original carved doors divide the bedroom from a sitting room. Additional historic built-in features are found in the form of drawers in the large front closet, medicine cabinet in the bathroom, and unique elevated cedar closet in the rear bedroom. The integrity of these features is outstanding. The more standard features of this style and period – tall wood baseboards, wood double-hung windows, finished wood floors, and plaster walls and ceilings – also remain intact throughout the house. Interestingly, when the electrical system was updated in the 1990s, the push button switches were reinstalled in many rooms.



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In comparison with other standard, middle class Queen Anne houses in Davenport, the Louis C. and Amelia L. Schmidt House shows outstanding historic integrity and excellent inclusion of features that define this style. Other examples of the hip-roof Queen Anne house with lower cross gables are found throughout the eastern side of Davenport. Most of these examples have been modified through the years, with additions, porches, porch enclosures, non-historic siding, non-historic windows, resizing of windows, and removal of features. Often, installation of aluminum or vinyl siding has covered decorative wall surfaces and has required the removal of decorative features such as brackets and millwork. Non-historic windows have also often been installed in openings smaller than the originals. Historic porch additions are also common early alterations to other examples of Queen Anne houses. Few other examples of this standard, middle-class form for a Queen Anne house remain as intact as the Louis C. and Amelia L. Schmidt House. Additionally, the house exhibits traditional features of this style, including the overall form, two-story bay windows, gables with decorative surfaces, porch with turned columns and brackets, and decorative window sash. The form and the original decorative features of the house remain visible and intact, with the later Craftsman porch. The Louis C. and Amelia L. Schmidt House stands out as an excellent example of this standard, middle-class interpretation of the Queen Anne style.

***History of the Louis C. and Amelia L. Schmidt House***

Louis C. Schmidt likely built the house at 1138 Oneida Avenue in 1895. According to his obituary, he was born on November 22, 1860, in East Davenport, and his parents Carl (Charles) and Magdalena Schmidt were pioneer residents of the city. He was educated in local schools and attended a Davenport business college ("Louis C. Schmidt, Ex-Contractor, Dies at Age 81," *Davenport Democrat and Leader*, January 26, 1942, 13). However, other early details of his life are sketchy, as his parents have not been positively identified in census records or city directories. His obituary notes that he married Amelia L. Huschke on November 26, 1889, at St. Margaret's Church (now Sacred Heart Cathedral), but no announcement appeared in local newspapers. It also notes that he joined the Carpenter's Union No. 4 in 1890. At the time of his death, he was recognized as "a prominent carpenter until his retirement five years ago" who had "built many of the larger homes in East Davenport." City directories indicate that he was a carpenter in the 1890s. The 1890-91 and 1892-93 city directories list Louis C. Schmidt as a carpenter at 515 Bridge Avenue. The 1900 census shows that their son Edward B. was born in September 1890, followed by a daughter Gertrude M. in May 1892 and another son Walter C. in March 1895. Thus, the construction of this house was likely to accommodate a growing family as well as his growing stature as a businessman.

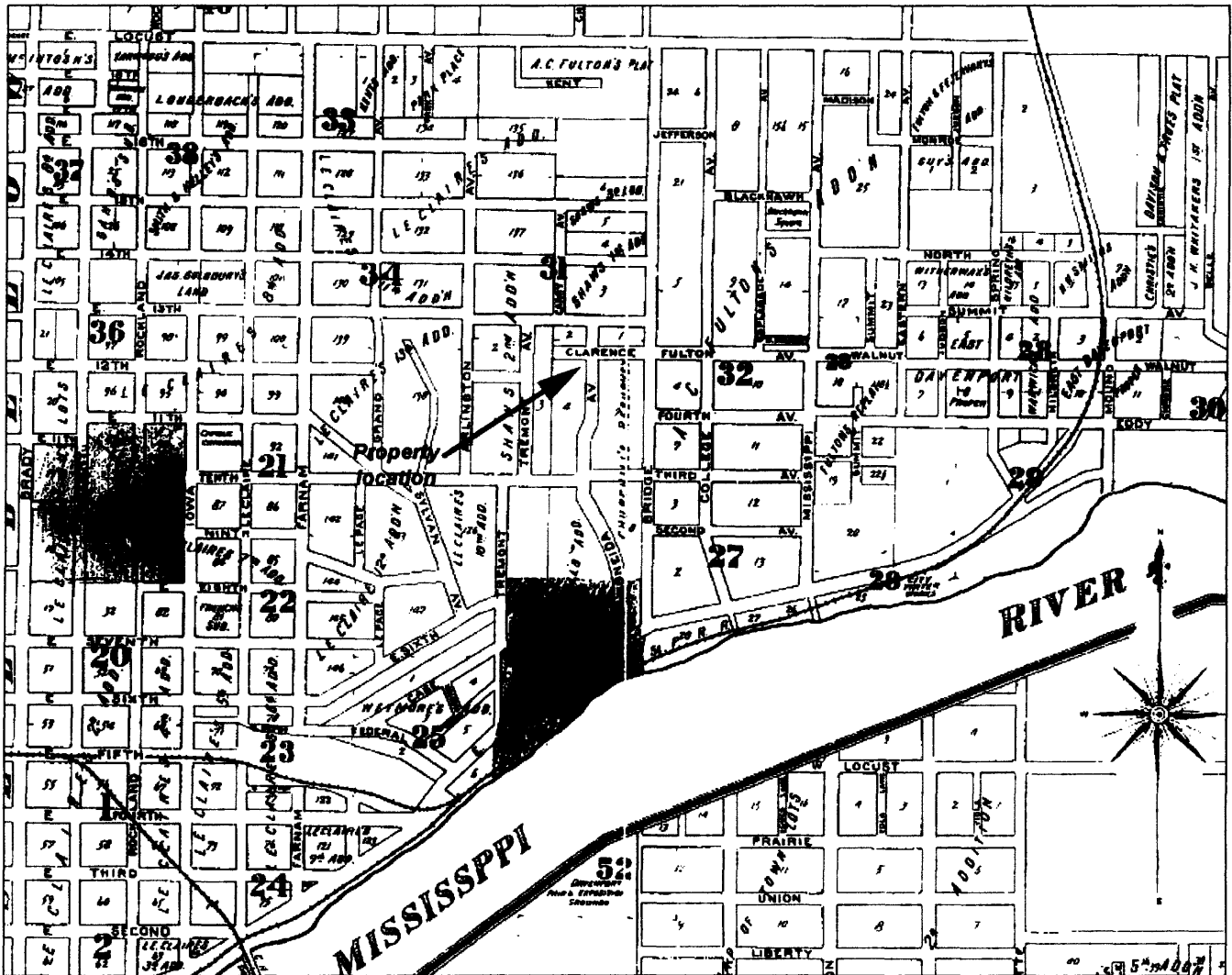
On June 24, 1891 (filed July 16), Louis C. Schmidt purchased a 64 by 150 foot lot in Block 4 of the Reserve of Churchill's Addition to the City of Davenport from G.C. and Annie S. Churchill for \$500 (Town Lot Deeds 51: 175). Interestingly, the purchase was acknowledged by Churchill in Oneida Co., New York, perhaps indicating the reason for the naming of the main street in this small addition adjacent to the large Fulton's Addition to the east. The 1892 Sanborn map does not show this area in detail. The 1894-95 city directory continues to list Louis C. Schmidt at 515 (now 1215) Bridge Avenue, one block to the east and north of the lot on Oneida Avenue. A one-story T-plan house continues to sit on this site today, and it is likely that the family was outgrowing this smaller house. The 1894-95 city directory lists the contracting and building partnership of Schmidt & Bertram as based at 515 Bridge Ave. His partner John H. Bertram lived nearby at 1920 Summit. On December 8, 1894, Louis C. Schmidt and Mollie L.

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Schmidt, husband and wife, took out a five-year mortgage for \$750 on the property from Davenport Savings Bank of Scott County (Town Lot Mortgages 15: 552). Construction likely followed in 1895, and the family moved to this location. The 1896-97 city directory lists Louis C. Schmidt at 428 (now 1138) Oneida Avenue. He continued his partnership with John H. Bertram, with the contracting and building partnership of Schmidt & Bertram now based at 428 Oneida Avenue. It seems possible that, in addition to meeting the need for additional space for his family, the construction of this house on a prominent lot near the end of Fulton Avenue (now 12<sup>th</sup> Street) may have also served as a visual advertisement for his contracting and building business.



Index page to the 1892 Sanborn map for the City of Davenport.

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Louis C. Schmidt continued to expand his land over the next few years, buying a 64 by 106 foot parcel immediately west (to the rear) of the first lot on February 1, 1898, for \$25 from G.C. Churchill, who remained in Oneida Co., New York (Town Lot Deeds 61: 283). The low price indicates the nature of the rear portion of the lot at this time – a ravine. Thus, his land spanned 60 feet along Oneida Avenue on the east, stretching 256 feet to the rear. On May 29, 1899, Schmidt purchased an additional 128 by 256 foot tract immediately to the south of his holdings for \$550 from the Churchills (Town Lot Deeds 61: 283). Thus, the house has been historically associated with a large lot – measuring 192 feet by 256 feet by summer 1899. Located at the northeast corner of the block, Churchill left provisions for a road to be extended from Fulton Avenue in the adjacent addition to the west through his addition and along the north edge of Schmidt's property. In November 1900, the name of this extension of the street was changed to Fulton Avenue to provide uniformity. At this time, Churchill's Addition followed the street numbering of East Davenport, with Fulton Avenue as the fifth block from the river. Thus, the property address was 428 Oneida Avenue.

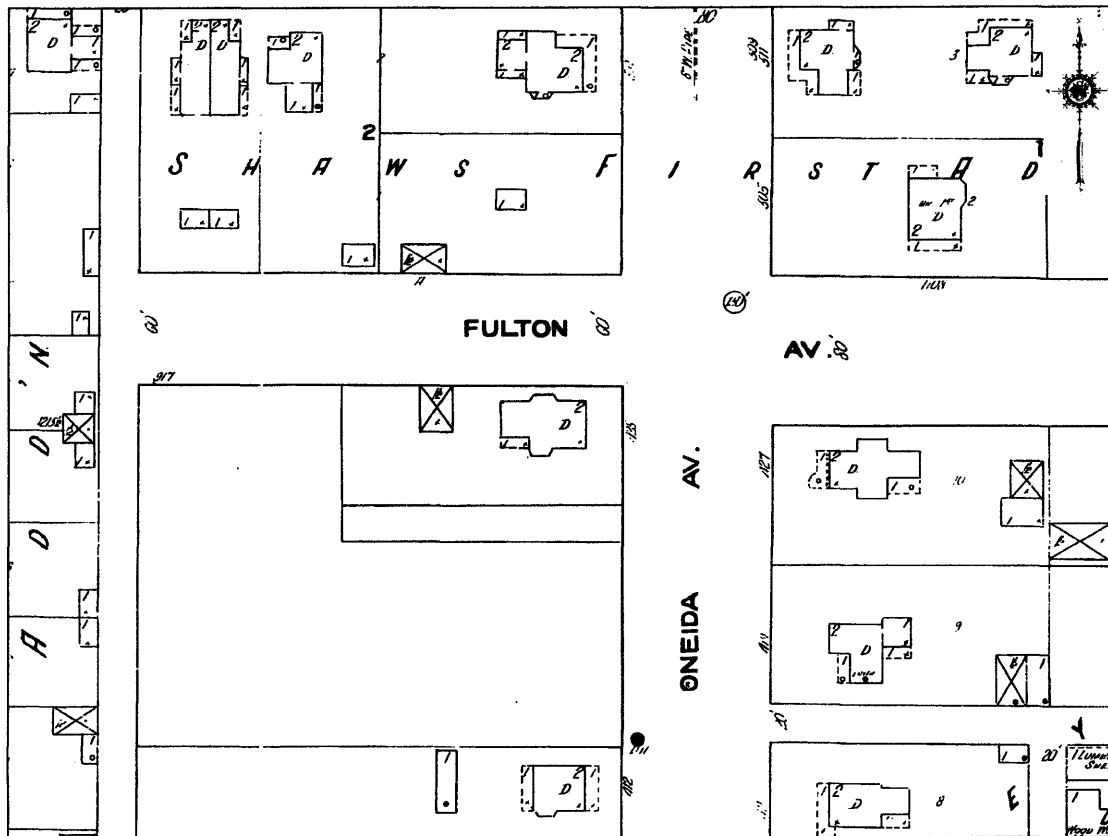
The 1898-1899 city directory records Louis C. Schmidt, contractor and builder, as living at 428 Oneida Avenue. He was one of 56 listings under contractors and builders in the business directory, with Oneida provided as his business address. The partnership with John H. Bertram appears to have dissolved, though a J. Henry Bertram is listed as a carpenter on the west side of town. While his business was primarily on the job site, the house appears to have continued to serve as his home base, not unusual for smaller contractors in this period. The 1900 census lists Louis C. Schmidt as a carpenter living at 428 Oneida Avenue. At age 39, born in November 1860 in Iowa, he had been married for 10 years. His parents were both born in Germany. His household included his wife Mollie A., at age 33 born in July 1866 in Iowa, with parents also born in Germany. She had four children, all living: Edward B. (age 9), Gertrude M. (age 8), Walter C. (age 5), and Lucia C. (born February 1900). While his wife is listed as Mollie in two references in 1894 and 1900, this appears to have been a nickname, and the 1900-01 city directory lists Louis C. Schmidt with wife Amelia L. Louis C. Schmidt continued to be listed as a contractor and builder, included in the business listings through the early 1900s. In 1909, his listing switched to that specifically of a carpenter, still working from 428 Oneida Avenue. In 1910, he was no longer included in the business listings, though he continued to be listed as a carpenter into the 1930s. The 1910 census shows that their eldest son Edward died since 1900, as did apparently a younger child (Amelia is listed as having had 5 children, with 3 living). The household included Lewis (sic.) C. Schmidt (age 49, carpenter) with wife Amelia (43), daughter Gertrude (16), son Walter (14), and daughter Lucy (10).

The 1910 Sanborn map shows this house at 428 (now 1138) Oneida Avenue. The footprint of the house is nearly identical to the current footprint, with the exception of the front porch. This porch would be added by the 1930s to the Sanborn maps, and the Craftsman details and rusticated concrete block piers suggest construction in 1910s or 1920s. The porch on the south side of the house is shown on this map. A one-and-one-half-story carriage house was also located to the rear of the house, accessed from Fulton Avenue, currently the side alley. The rear alley also appears by this date.

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1910 Sanborn map for Davenport, Volume 2, page 169.

The Schmidt family would continue to live here into the 1940s. By 1918, the city directory listed occupations for most members of the family. Louis C. Schmidt continued to work as a carpenter, and his wife Amelia did not have an occupation listed. Oldest daughter Gertrude M. Schmidt was a teacher at Pierce School, and youngest daughter Lucy C. Schmidt was a teacher at Van Buren School. Their only living son, Walter C. Schmidt, was an inspector at the Rock Island Arsenal. While Walter would shift jobs over the next decade, Gertrude and Lucy would remain teachers in the Davenport school system. Gertrude remained at Pierce School until 1941, while Lucy taught for several years at Grant School in the 1920s and 1930s. Around 1925, Walter married and moved out of the house, dying prior to 1942, the year of his father death. The 1930 census lists the remaining family at 1138 Oneida Avenue: Louis C. (69, carpenter), Amelia (63), Gertrude M. (36, single, teacher, public schools), and Lucy C. (30, single, teacher, public schools). His real estate was valued at \$5,000, and the family owned a radio. Louis C. Schmidt remained listed as a carpenter, married to Amelia, through the 1932 city directory. In 1933, no occupation is listed for him, though his obituary reports that he did not retire as a carpenter until 1937, at age 76. On November 26, 1939, Louis and Amelia Schmidt celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. The following Sunday they invited friends and family for an open house at 1138 Oneida Avenue in the afternoon and evening, following a family

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dinner at noon. The brief article noted that Louis Schmidt was born in East Davenport on November 22, 1860 to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Schmidt, and he had always lived in that section of the city. For many years, he was a contractor and builder. Amelia Schmidt was born near Davenport on July 23, 1866 to Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Huschke ("Golden Anniversary," *Davenport Democrat*, November 26, 1939).

Through this period, a few changes were made to the property at 1138 Oneida Ave. Between the Sanborn map publication in 1910 and the updates to the physical map in the 1930s (in Special Collections, Davenport Public Library), the front porch was added to the property, exhibiting a Craftsman influence. As Louis C. Schmidt continued to work as a carpenter through this period, it also is likely an example of his craftsmanship. Likewise, the concrete floor in the basement appears to have been installed in June 1921, with the inscription of "1921-6-6" and "Lucy C. Schmidt" near the base of the stairs. In April 1921, the ordinance passed to unify street names in East Davenport with streets in Davenport proper, and Fulton Avenue became 12<sup>th</sup> Street (Town Lot Deeds 59: 499). By 1919, the number system had been changed, with 428 Oneida Avenue becoming 1138 Oneida Avenue in the city directory for that year. Work began on the ravine that ran through the rear of the lot and block in the late 1930s. In December 1939, Louis C. and Amelia L. Schmidt granted a perpetual easement to the City of Davenport to construct, repair, and maintain a storm sewer through the rear of their property (Town Lot Deeds 146: 215). It is likely that the initial fill of the rear portion of this lot, as well as the lots to the south, occurred soon after this point.

After nearly 50 years of consistent residency at 1138 Oneida Avenue, changes to the household occurred throughout the 1940s. The 1941 city directory lists Gertrude and Lucy as teachers at McKinley School, near the east edge of the town. They would continue to teach here until their respective deaths. Louis C. Schmidt died at age 81 on January 25, 1942. Though his obituary notes that he "built many of the larger homes in East Davenport," no particulars are noted or have been identified at this time. He was a member of the Carpenter's Union No. 4 (previously No. 554), Holy Name Society of Sacred Heart Cathedral, and Loras Council No. 532, Knights of Columbus. He was preceded in death by two sons, Edward and Walter, and he was survived by his wife and two daughters ("Louis C. Schmidt, Ex-Contractor, Dies at Age 81," *Davenport Democrat and Leader*, January 26, 1942, 13). The remaining family continued to live at 1138 Oneida Avenue, as the settlement of the estate extended into 1944. Matters were complicated by the death of Gertrude M. Schmidt, executor of the estate, on June 20, 1944. Her obituary noted that she died at age 51 after a lingering illness. She had been born on May 23, 1893 in Davenport, receiving her education at Sacred Heart School, Iowa State Teachers College in Cedar Falls, University of Iowa, and St. Ambrose College. She taught in the city schools for several years at Pierce School and then at McKinley School ("Gertrude M. Schmidt," *Davenport Democrat and Leader*, June 21, 1944, 11).

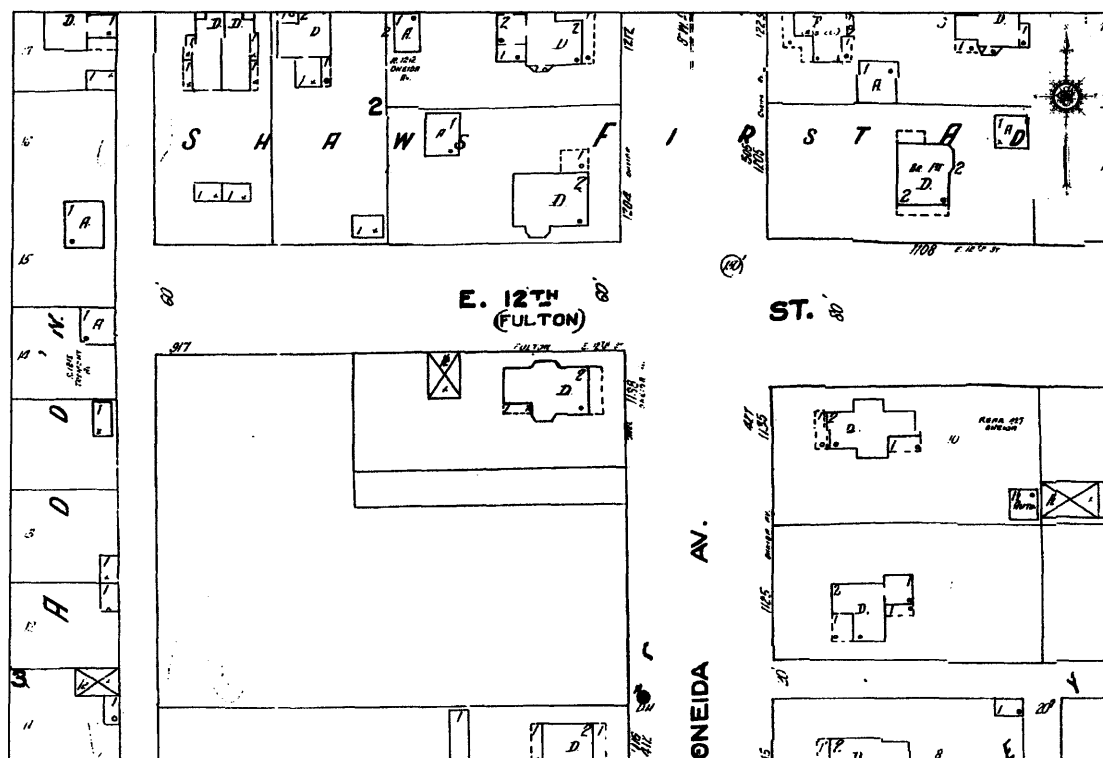
Widow Amelia L. Schmidt and daughter Lucy C. Schmidt continued to live in the house, as legal matters to the title were resolved. On September 13, 1945, Amelia Schmidt obtained a building permit to repair the chimney as needed, to put it in safe and sound condition. Gertrude's estate was formally settled on July 12, 1947, and then Lucy C. Schmidt died on July 22, 1947 after an illness of two weeks. Her obituary also noted that she was born in Davenport and resided here her entire life, teaching in the public school system, most recently at McKinley School. She was 47, and her only survivor was her mother ("Miss Lucy C. Schmidt," *Davenport Democrat*, July 23, 1947, 15). The 1947 city directory only listed Amelia Schmidt (widow Louis) at 1138 Oneida Avenue. However, at age 81, it apparently was time for her to move from this large house. On September 18, 1947, Amelia L. Schmidt, widow,

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sold the property. The 1949 city directory lists her at 319 E. 11<sup>th</sup> Street, in the household of Margaret M. Lannon, a teacher. She continued to live here until her death at age 91 on July 31, 1957. Her obituary noted that she was born on July 23, 1866 in Davenport, and she married Louis Schmidt on November 26, 1889 in St. Marguerite's Church, now Sacred Heart Cathedral. She made her home at 1138 Oneida Avenue for many years. She left three sisters as her survivors ("Mrs. Louis Schmidt," *Davenport Morning Democrat*, August 2, 1957, 12).



1950 updated Sanborn map for Davenport, Volume 2, page 169.

*History following the Schmidt family*

On September 18, 1947, Amelia L. Schmidt sold the property to Ruth Burchell (Town Lot Deeds 170: 338). The Burchell family would only live here briefly before selling the property to the Enge family. The 1949 city directory lists George A. and Mabel Burchell, Ruth Burchell (antiques dealer, one of three in town), and Robert L. Burchell (furniture refinisher) as living and working at 1138 Oneida Avenue. On May 12, 1950, Ruth Burchell, single, sold the property to Ernest and Inez M. Enge (Town Lot Deeds 184: 391). The property continued to measure 192 feet along Oneida Avenue and extended to the west for 256 feet – the property that had been accumulated by the

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Schmidt family by 1899. The 1950 Sanborn map shows the house with the current footprint, including both porches. The carriage house to the rear had been demolished by the late 20<sup>th</sup> century.

When Ernest and Inez Enge bought the house in 1950, they were approaching retirement age, and they would own the house for several decades. Ernest was born on March 2, 1888 in North Dakota to Norwegian parents, and Inez M. was born on November 20, 1890 in South Dakota. They married in Plainview, Minnesota in 1918 and moved to Davenport in 1922 ("Inez Enge," *Quad-City Times*, Morning Edition, November 11, 1976, 28; US Veterans Cemetery records; US Census Records). The 1930 census lists them as renting 219 W. 14<sup>th</sup> Street, where they would continue to live into the late 1940s. The 1951 city directory listed Ernest Enge as a clerk for the Davenport, Rock Island, and North Western Railway, living at 1138 Oneida Avenue with his wife Inez M. On April 1, 1953, Ernest and Inez Enge sold the south 80 feet of the property (later 1128-32 Oneida Avenue) to Mary E. Hootman, leaving 1138 Oneida Avenue with still a large parcel – 112 feet by 256 feet (Town Lot Deeds 202: 118). Ernest Enge continued to work for the Davenport, Rock Island, and North Western Railroad until he retired in the early 1960s. Daughter Inez Y. Enge would also live at this address beginning in the 1950s. They made some needed improvements to the property, including the roof and furnace in 1957. On November 20, 1970, the City of Davenport vacated part of the 60-foot 12<sup>th</sup> Street north of the property, permanently converting it to a 20-foot alley (Town Lot Deeds 340: 794). The south 20 feet went to the property at 1138 Oneida Avenue, and the property achieved its current dimensions of 132 feet along Oneida Avenue, extending about 256 feet to the west. Inez M. Enge died at age 85 on November 10, 1976. Ernest and daughter Inez Y. continued to live at 1138 Oneida Avenue. On April 8, 1980, Ernest transferred the property to his children, Inez Yvonne Enge and Reverend Thoburn Enge (Town Lot Deeds 5251-80). Ernest continued to be listed here until 1983. He died on September 12, 1987 at age 99 at his son's home in Canton, Illinois. His obituary notes that he was an Army veteran of World War I, serving in Signal Corps, and he and Inez were buried in the National Cemetery on Rock Island Arsenal ("Ernest Enge," *Quad-City Times*, September 13, 1987, 2D). The property had been rented to Joseph and Elaine Sheil from 1984 until 1989, and Joseph worked as a respiratory therapist at Mercy Hospital.

When the Enge family sold the property in 1989, it had only been owned by three families in nearly 100 years of existence. It would go through four owners in the next 15 years. Realtor Tina Burroughs purchased the house on contract on October 27, 1989, re-roofing the house in 1990. She lived here until selling it to Raymond D. and Cheryl Patterson Reeves on July 12, 1991. The 1992 city directory lists Raymond as a student, while he is listed as a biologist at Scott Community College in 1994. In 1994, they removed the second story that had been added to the south side rear porch. They sold the house to Jolene M. Boddorf, who worked at Rock Island Arsenal, on January 4, 1996. Several improvements were made to the property under her ownership, including replacement of the basement corner wall and furnace upgrade. William Joseph and Rebecca Lawin McCarley purchased the property from her on August 29, 2003 (Deed 47653-2003). They continued the repairs and improvements to the property, including plaster repairs, refinishing original wood floors, kitchen remodel, bathroom remodel, and construction of the two-car garage.

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**10. Geographical Data**

***Verbal Boundary Description***

Beginning at a point in the east line of Block 4 of the Resurvey of Churchill's Addition to the City of Davenport that is 40 feet south and 25 feet east of the northeast corner (in the curb line for the west side of Oneida Avenue), south 132 feet along the curb line of the west side of Oneida Avenue, west 25 feet to the current property boundary, west 256 feet along the south property line, north 132 feet along the west property line, east 256 feet along the north property line, and east 25 feet to the curb line of Oneida Avenue to the point of beginning. See site plan map at end of Section 7.

***Boundary Justification***

The boundary for the property includes the land historically and currently associated with the Louis C. and Amelia L. Schmidt House. It follows the current property line on the north, south, and west edges, and it extends an additional 25 feet beyond the east property line to the curb line on the east side. This extension encompasses the land traditionally and currently associated with the front yard for this house, including 25 feet of the approximately 35-foot setback from the street to the front of the house. This land has been historically and currently associated with the house through visual definition and use.

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Location map for 1138 Oneida Avenue, Davenport

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**Photographs**

All photographs of the Louis C. and Amelia L. Schmidt House at 1138 Oneida Avenue in Davenport, Scott County, Iowa, were taken by Rebecca Lawin McCarley, SPARK Consulting, on April 19, 2006. She retains the negatives for the photographs.

1. East (front) elevation, looking west
2. South elevation, looking north
3. West elevation, looking northeast
4. North elevation, looking southeast
5. Detail of gable on north elevation, looking south
6. Parlor, looking east from living room through pocket doors
7. Living Room, looking north
8. Dining Room, looking southwest
9. Kitchen, looking northwest
10. North bedroom on second story, looking northwest