

1.

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

The attached property, the Ebeling, Arthur, House, in the Davenport MRA, Scott County, Iowa, reference number 84001397, was listed in the National Register of Historic Places by the Keeper of the National Register on 07/27/1984, as evidenced by FEDERAL REGISTER/WEEKLY LIST notice of August 7, 1984. The attached nomination form is a copy of the original documentation provided to the Keeper at the time of listing.


Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places

8/28/09
Date

Davenport
Department of Community Development
Iowa Office of Historic Preservation
Dennett, Muessig & Associates, Ltd.

82-610-483
DAVENPORT
SURVEY 1982

SITE #82-10-15W1106 **MAP NUMBER 7**
HISTORIC DISTRICT
NAME Arthur Ebeling House
ADDRESS 1106 W. 15th St.



LEGAL DESCRIPTION Rosedale Add., Blk 1, Lots 15 & 16

ACREAGE <1 **ZONE** R4D **UTM** 15/701130 4600760
OWNER Donald B. Denger & Wife **TITLE** H
1106 W. 15th St.
Davenport IA 52804

DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE neo-Georgian revival **DATE** 1912-13
FORM 2 stories, rectangular plan, hipped roof w/parapetted dormers; full-length front veranda, enclosed rear entrance vestibule
MATERIALS pink-tan facebrick, laid in stretcher bond; red clay tile roof; concrete slab sills, quoins, water table; interior brick end chimneys NW and E
FENESTRATION 1/1 d.h.s.
FEATURES symmetrical, three-bay front; porch roof supported on square brick piers w/concrete caps; solid brick porch "balustrade", into which are set two panels with lions' heads in relief (one each side of the steps); main entrance framed by large plate-glass sidelights; original porch lights remain, appear to be Art Deco
ALTERATIONS
SITE flat, corner lot; edged with high iron fence with brick and concrete piers with iron lamps

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE This house is significant as the long-time resident of Arthur H. Ebeling (1882-1965), an important 20th century Davenport architect. After apprenticing with Gustav Hanssen and Dietrich Harfst, Ebeling opened his own architectural office in 1908. Ebeling's major works include the Henry Kahl House (1920) and Kahl Building (1925), the latter one of downtown Davenport's major office buildings, and the Scott County Courthouse (1958).



HISTORICAL DATA

This house was designed by local architect Arthur Ebeling for his personal residence. Ebeling, a young architect with little formal training, worked with two other prominent local architects, Gustav Hanssen and Dietrich Harfst, before the First World War. At the time this house was built, Ebeling was working with the firm of Temple and Burrows as supervising architect on the Black Hawk Hotel in downtown Davenport.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

See architectural statement

SOURCES Oszuscik, Phillipe. A History of the Architecture and Urbanization of Nineteenth Century Davenport, Iowa. Ph.D., Univ. of Iowa, 1979.

"Arthur H. Ebeling, 83, Architect, Dies," Davenport Times-Democrat, 11 August 1965.

Davenport City Directories, 1912, 1913, 1915

ARCHITECTURAL EVALUATION

DESIGN good STATURE incident
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE local

CONTEXT good FABRIC excellent
DISTRICT CLASSIFICATION

HISTORICAL EVALUATION

PRIMARY THEME
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

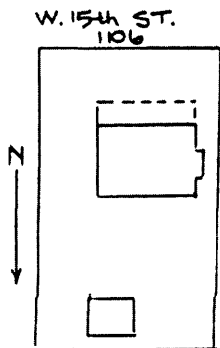
SECONDARY THEME

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBLE yes

PHOTO ID 1743-2A thru 5A

Martha H. Bowers, Architectural Historian

Marlys Svendsen, Historian



FOR DIVISION OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION USE ONLY

1 DATE RECEIVED _____

2 DATE OF STAFF EVALUATION _____

	A ARCHITECTURAL	B HISTORICAL
ELIGIBLE FOR NRHP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
NOT ELIGIBLE FOR NRHP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3 NRHP ACTION

A STATE REVIEW COMM	APP <input type="checkbox"/>	DISAPP <input type="checkbox"/>	TABLED <input type="checkbox"/>	DATE _____
B FEDERAL REVIEW	APP <input type="checkbox"/>	DISAPP <input type="checkbox"/>	TABLED <input type="checkbox"/>	DATE _____

4 DHP SOURCES

<input type="checkbox"/> COUNTY RESOURCES	<input type="checkbox"/> DET OF ELIGIBILITY
<input type="checkbox"/> W/SHIELD SURVEY	<input type="checkbox"/> R B C _____
<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DAVENPORT A/H SURVEY
<input type="checkbox"/> GRANT _____	<input type="checkbox"/> _____

5 SUBJECT TRACES _____

6 PHOTO _____

SOUTH CAROLINA, Marion County, Mullins, Liberty Warehouse (Flue-Cured Tobacco Production Properties TR), Park St. (08/03/84)
SOUTH CAROLINA, Marion County, Mullins, Neal and Dixon's Warehouse (Flue-Cured Tobacco Production Properties TR), S. Main St. (08/03/84)
SOUTH CAROLINA, Marion County, Mullins, Old Brick Warehouse (Flue-Cured Tobacco Production Properties TR), Main and Wine Sts. (08/03/84)
SOUTH CAROLINA, Marion County, Zion vicinity, Dew Barn (Flue-Cured Tobacco Production Properties TR), NW of Zion (08/03/84)

SOUTH DAKOTA, Bon Homme County, Scotland, Koobs House, 431 Fourth St. (08/01/84)
SOUTH DAKOTA, Brown County, Aberdeen, Dakota Farmer Building, 1216 S. Main St. (08/01/84)
SOUTH DAKOTA, Brown County, Aberdeen, Simons House, 1408 S. Main St. (08/01/84)
SOUTH DAKOTA, Butte County, Vale, Vale School, Off SD 79 (08/01/84)
SOUTH DAKOTA, Edmunds County, Roscoe, Roscoe Community Hall, 202 Mitchell St. (08/01/84)
SOUTH DAKOTA, Lincoln County, Canton, Isakson, John, House, 504 E. Third St. (08/01/84)
SOUTH DAKOTA, Lincoln County, Lennox, Harney Hospital, 305 S. Main St. (08/01/84)
SOUTH DAKOTA, Minnehaha County, Sioux Falls, Queen Bee Mill, N. Weber Ave., Falls Park (08/01/84)
SOUTH DAKOTA, Pennington County, Rapid City, Rapid City Garage, 827-829 Main St. (08/01/84)

TEXAS, Harris County, Houston, Sheridan Apartments, 802-804 McGowen St. (08/02/84)
TEXAS, Tarrant County, Arlington, Hutcheson-Smith House, 312 N. Oak St. (08/02/84)

WISCONSIN, Dane County, Madison, Lamb Building, 114 State St. (08/02/84)

The following properties were also entered in the National Register but were excluded from a previous notice:

IOWA, Scott County, Davenport, Adams, Walker, House (Davenport MRA), 1009 College Ave. (07/27/84)
IOWA, Scott County, Davenport, Ball-Waterman House (Davenport MRA), 616 Kirkwood Blvd. (07/27/84)
IOWA, Scott County, Davenport, Burdick, Anthony, House (Davenport MRA), 833 College Ave. (07/27/84)
IOWA, Scott County, Davenport, Busch, Diedrich, House (Davenport MRA), 2340 E. 11th St. (07/27/84)
IOWA, Scott County, Davenport, Cameron, W.S., House (Davenport MRA), 623 Kirkwood Blvd. (07/27/84)
IOWA, Scott County, Davenport, Cawley, James, House (Davenport MRA), 1406 Esplanade (07/27/84)
IOWA, Scott County, Davenport, Copeland, George, House (Davenport MRA), 929 College Ave. (07/27/84)
IOWA, Scott County, Davenport, Davenport Hose Station No. 3 (Davenport MRA), 326 E. Locust St. (07/27/84)
IOWA, Scott County, Davenport, Davison, Abner, House (Davenport MRA), 1234 E. River Dr. (07/27/84)
IOWA, Scott County, Davenport, Ebeling, Arthur, House (Davenport MRA), 1106 W. 15th St. (07/27/84)
IOWA, Scott County, Davenport, Ebeling, Henry, House (Davenport MRA), 1623 W. 6th St. (07/27/84)
IOWA, Scott County, Davenport, Eldridge, D.C., House (Davenport MRA), 1333 E. 10th St. (07/27/84)
IOWA, Scott County, Davenport, Eldridge, Theodore, House (Davenport MRA), 1404 E. 10th St. (07/27/84)
IOWA, Scott County, Davenport, First Church of Christ, Scientist (Davenport MRA), 636 Kirkwood Blvd. (07/27/84)
IOWA, Scott County, Davenport, Grilk, Charles, House (Davenport MRA), 2026 Main St. (07/27/84)
IOWA, Scott County, Davenport, Guy, Finley, Building (Davenport MRA), 310 E. Locust St. (07/27/84)

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number 8K

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From 1896 to 1904, Clausen worked in partnership with Parke Burrows, a Davenport native and 1892 graduate of the University of Illinois. Major works from this period included the Scott County Jail (RP-428), First Presbyterian Church (KR-316) and August Steffen, Jr. house (6W412). In 1904, Burrows formed another partnership with Seth Temple, an alumnus of Columbia University, the American Academy in Rome, and the École des Beaux Arts. The firm's works included Davenport Central High School (MA1120) (designed in conjunction with Clausen), the Davenport Commercial Club (MA402), Union Savings Bank (BR-229), and the Davenport (MA-324) and Black Hawk (PY-309) hotels.

With Burrows' departure, F. G. Clausen brought his M.I.T.-trained son, Rudolph, into his firm. This partnership, which lasted until Frederick Clausen's retirement in 1914, achieved a wide variety of commissions, including many industrial structures, the Central Office Building and a gymnasium for the Northwest Davenport Turner Society (WH-1602). Rudolph then continued the practice, first with Walter Kruse, with whom he designed administrative offices and an innovative industrial arts building for Davenport High School (1917) (HA-1001, MA1032) among other structures. Carroll A. Klein joined the firm in 1925, remaining after Rudolph Clausen retired in 1933. Frederick Clausen's firm still exists in Davenport, several "generations" of architects later, as Charles Richardson Associates.

Another late 19th century architect was Gustav Hanssen, who opened a Davenport practice around 1899. The eclecticism of turn of the century architecture in the city is well illustrated in the limited number of buildings known to be his work. The William Weise house (BN709) is a fanciful residence with a Mediterranean-Morrish theme. Sacred Heart's rectory (10E422) is a massive stone building designed to complement the Gothic Revival style of the nearby Cathedral. Perhaps Hanssen's best work was the J. C. Schricker house (CV1446), a sophisticated treatment of the Georgian Colonial Revival style. In 1896 Dietrick J. (Deat) Harfst joined Hanssen as a draftsman, and within a few years was designing buildings in his own right. The few that are known include Pasadena Flats (MA-1224) one of several quality apartment blocks erected in Davenport during the 1900-1910 period; the Finch double house (MA-719), and his own house in the Hamburg area (7W424).

A few years after Frederick Clausen and Parke Burrows went their separate competitive ways, Arthur Ebeling opened a practice in Davenport. Ebeling learned much of his craft as an apprentice with Gustav Hanssen and Dietrich Harfst. In 1914, Ebeling served as supervising architect for Temple and Burrows' Hotel Black Hawk, and in the early 1920's was architect for Henry Kahl's house (8W1101) and downtown office building (31W326).

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates c. 1850-1934 **Builder/Architect** Multiple, see individual site sheets.

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

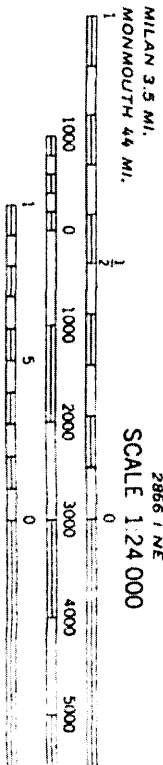
The resources featured in this nomination include 134 individual properties and six historic districts: Riverview Terrace, Vander Veer Park, Columbia Avenue, Prospect Park, Oak Lane and McClellan Heights. They have been selected because they represent one or more of the following:

1. Continued recognition of Davenport's 19th century architectural heritage. This heritage includes a full range of 19th century architectural styles, from the Greek Revival and Italianate to the Queen Anne. It also includes properties that illustrate the commercial modification of "high" styles to meet the needs and tastes of working- and middle-class Davenport residents. Many examples included in this nomination are from the areas of Northwest Davenport and the Fulton Addition.
2. Continued recognition of major developments in popular domestic architecture in turn of the century Davenport, which resulted in a gradual transition from the earlier, romantic, revivals to a reintroduction of neoclassical themes. In Davenport, a typical expression of this development was application of neoclassical detail to what remained basically Victorian house forms. Examples of this phenomenon include individual properties in the Fulton Addition and the Prospect Park and Oak Lane districts.
3. Continued recognition of the work of local architects. As a major midwest urban center, Davenport was, from the 1850's on, able to draw and sustain a series of professional architects whose work contributed to the popularization of various styles in the city, and resulted in construction of numerous noteworthy structures. Most of these architects were identified in the first phase of the Davenport survey. In this second phase, architects represented include Willett Carroll, E.S. Hammatt, and Arthur Ebeling, as well as the early 20th century partnerships of Clausen & Clausen, Clausen & Burrows, Temple & Burrows, and Hanssen & Harfst.
4. Recognition of major developments in local urban transportation and city planning. The last two decades of the 19th century saw electrification and expansion of Davenport's streetcar system to areas well beyond the earlier "pedestrian city". This, along with increasing popularity of the automobile, encouraged new, rather homogeneous residential development, thus breaking with the city's 19th century pattern of development and redevelopment within existing neighborhoods. This period also saw the creation of the Board of Park Commissioners, to enhance the urban environment

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570 000 FEET
(IOWA)

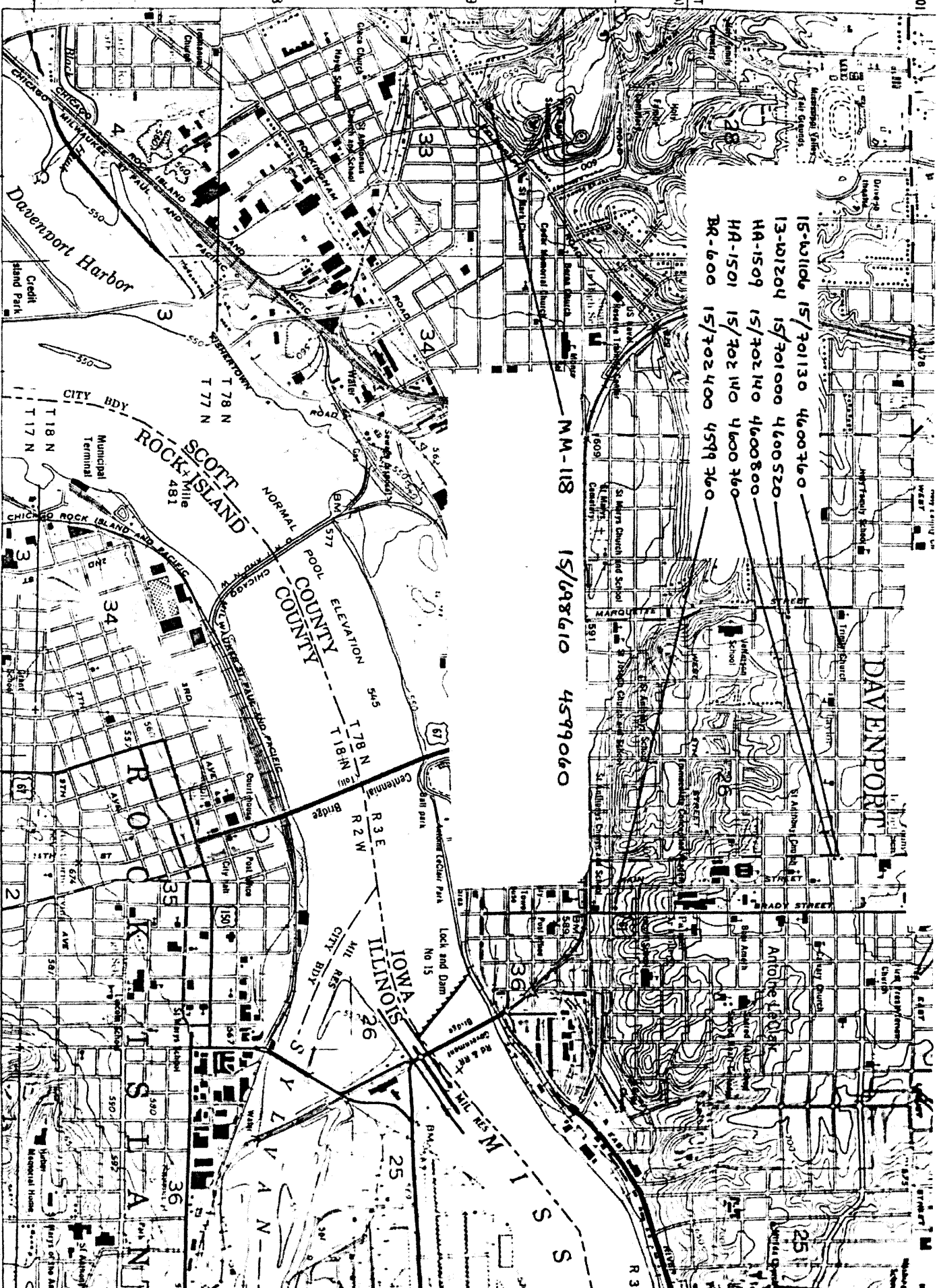
Illinois area mapped by the Geological Survey
Iowa area mapped by the Army Map Service
Edited and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USCG&S, USCE, and



41°30'
90°37'30"

699 12 790 000 FEET (IOWA) R. 3 E. R. 2 W.

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MILAN 3.5 MI.
MONMOUTH 4.4 MI.
SCALE 1:24 000
(MILAN)
2866 1 NE



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- HA-1509 15/302140 4600800
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MM-118 15/698610 4599060

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