**United States Department of the Interior National Park Service** 

# National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only received DEC 27 1982 date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Nam	1e			
historic Bo	erner-Fry Company,	Davis Hotel		
and/or common	Davis Hotel Bu	ilding		
2. Loca	ation			
street & number	. 322 E <del>ast</del> Washi	ngton $\delta$ $\tau$ .		not for publication
city, town	Iowa City	vicinity of		
state Iow	ra co	ode $^{19}$ county	Johnson	<b>code</b> 103
3. Clas	sification			
Category district _XX building(s) structure site object	Ownership public private both Public Acquisition △ in process being considered	Status  XX occupied  unoccupied  work in progress  Accessible  xxx yes: restricted  yes: unrestricted  no	Present Use agriculture commercial educational entertainment government industrial military	museum park park private residence religious scientific transportation other:
street & number	c/o 834 North .		state	Iowa 52240
		vicinity of gal Descripti		322.0
		ohnson County Courth		
street & number				
city, town	Ic	owa City	state	Iowa 52240
6. Rep	resentation	n in Existing	Surveys	
title Urban R	evitalization Surv	vey has this pr	operty been determined eli	gible? _xx_ yes n
date Spring	1981		federal stat	e county _xx_ loca
depository for su	urvey records Plannir	ng & Program Developn	ment, City of Iowa C	ity,
city, town $I_{ ext{OWA}}$	City		state	Iowa 52240

### 7. Description

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lali und	. Apocou		

#### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Boerner-Fry Company/Davis Hotel Building was, when originally constructed, the northernmost terminus of a narrow industrial corridor that bordered Iowa City's small central business district on its east side, and stretched from Bowery to Washington Street along Gilbert Street. Standing three stories tall with a very narrow twenty-two foot wide front, this imposing brick and stone structure stood for most of its years of service isolated visually, standing between sprawling lumber yards to the east and west. The building is eccentric in its dimensions (22' by 150') and its materials, being built for industrial purposes yet built in a multi-storied and narrow plan which was even in 1900 long out of date.

Most striking is the first floor, built with ashlar limestone (except the west wall which is built of stone rubble) scoured in a herringbone pattern. The mortar lines are projected and colored red to further distinguish the stonework. This carefully created horizontal patterning is violated by the placement of the front door's stone lintel into the brickwork above the top of the stone foundation line. The remaining two stories are of brick, laid in eight course American common bond. The roof slopes gradually to the rear of the building between slightly raised side parapets with tile coping. Decorative detail is restricted to the narrow facade. Thin plain stone combination lintels and belt courses trace the tops of the second and third story windows. An ornate tin cornice projects from the front parapet. All other windows are individually placed or are paired (west facade) beneath segmental brick arches (composed of two arches of brick laid in rowlock fashion). The original fenestration pattern was vertically symmetrical with first floor penetrations being simple double hung sash. Original sash was 2/2, examples of which survive on the north face of the second floor. The main facade fenestration is unsymmetrical due to the use of an off-center entrance. The original plan allowed for maximal interior light, a factor that aided later conversion for hotel use. On the west face, now concealed behind another building of recent date, three paired window sets penetrated the side wall on the top two floors and were vertically aligned.

The original plan remained unchanged prior to its conversion for hotel use. By 1933, a single story front porch supported by a pair of square corner posts on raised pedestals had been added. The joist marks remain on the main facade. A small garage stood adjacent to the west facade along with a single story side addition on that same side. The former was gone by 1944 and the side wing was demolished more recently. The addition of the side wing caused the construction of a single door in the west rear wall (recently sealed) and the sealing of part of a second floor window pair. A garage door fills the first story rear of the building and probably dates to the factory period of occupancy.

#### 8. Significance

Period prehistoric 1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799 XX 1800–1899 1900–	Areas of Significance—C — archeology-prehistoric — archeology-historic — agriculture — architecture — art — commerce — communications	theck and justify below community planning conservation economics x education engineering exploration/settlement industry invention	landscape architectur   law	re religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation XX_ other (specify)
Specific dates	1867-1933	Builder/Architect Jacol	o J. Hotz, builder.	1

#### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Boerner-Fry Company/Davis Hotel Building is closely and most significantly associated with the career of Emil Louis Boerner (1852-1933), one of the founders of and the first dean (1885-1904), of the University of Iowa Department of Pharmacy. Emil Boerner is one of a very few individuals who spent most of their lives in Iowa City, and who were able to contribute to both the university and commercial-industrial spheres of city life.

Born in Westphalia, Prussia, Boerner arrived in Iowa City at the age of twelve, graduated with high honors at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in 1876 and established a drug store in his hometown in that same year which he was to oversee in its operations for fifty-seven years. He was a primary co-organizer of the Iowa Pharmaceutical Association (1880), and a member of the faculty of the first Iowa pharmaceutical school, the newly established Iowa College of Pharmacy in Des Moines during the years 1882-84. The State University of Iowa Department of Pharmacy was established in 1885, largely through his efforts, and Boerner as first dean was responsible for initial curriculum development. Boerner was throughout his career, actively involved with the American Pharmaceutical Association, serving as national chairperson in 1902-03, and as a key member on numerous committees.

The Boerner-Fry Company was established in September of 1897 to produce toilet articles and light pharmaceuticals. Boerner's primary partner, apparently a major investor, was William A. Fry (1845-1916) who was credited with being "one of Johnson County's and Iowa City's foremost citizens" at the time of his death. Fry served as the city assessor, president of the Iowa City Water Company, as president and cashier of the Johnson County Savings Bank for many years, and was identified with other local business interests. W.J. Teeters, vice-president of the firm, was to succeed Boerner as dean of the College of Pharmacy. The firm constructed their new factory in 1899, moving into their new plant on December 20 of that year. Jacob J. Hotz, noted area contractor and builder, was responsible for the construction, one of ten major buildings built by his firm that year alone. The Boerner-Fry Company "earned more than a statewide reputation for the manufacture of high class products." In 1905 the company incorporated. Vanilla extract was one of its primary products. The importation of oils and spices from around the world resulted in the local creation of exotic odors and images. Their market was national in scope and in 1899 the plant employed twentyseven hands. In 1915 the firm relocated to the Main factory in East Iowa City, and went out of business following Mr. Fry's death in 1916.

Subsequent uses of the structure were varied and of short duration until in 1922 the building was converted for hotel use and was titled the Washington Hotel. As such, it was managed by owner Hays H. Carson and his wife Lillian through 1940, by Harry and Stella Goodrich through 1949, and by George W. Davis, who in 1952 renamed it the Davis Hotel and continued to operate it until 1972. The building was then sold and converted for office use. As a hotel advertisements boasted that each room had its own window as well as hot and cold running water and a bathroom. The building's location was ideal

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

Please see Continuation Sheet, Item #9, page 1.

10. Geographic	al Data		
Acreage of nominated property <u>les</u>	ss than one ac	re	
Quadrangle name Iowa City Wes			Quadrangle scale1/24,000
UT M References			
	1,2 9,0,0	B Zone Easting	Northing
Zone Easting North	ing	Zone Easting	Northing
		F L	
G		H	
Verbal boundary description and East 22' of Lot 8, Block 6 which the building stands.	61, Original To	own of Iowa City, tha	t being the land upon
List all states and counties for	properties overla	pping state or county bou	ndaries
state Iowa	code 19	county Johnson	<b>code</b> 113
state	code	county	code
11. Form Prepa	red By		
	ica by		
name/title James E. Jacobsen,	National Red	ister Coordinator	
James II. Jacobser	, radional neg	IBOCI OGGI GIIIGGGI	
organization Iowa SHPO		date	December 9, 1982
Historical Builds street & number East 12th and		telephone	515-281-4137
city or town Des Moines		state	Iowa 50319
	io Droce		
12. State Histor	ric Prese	rvation Offic	er Certification
The evaluated significance of this pro-	operty within the st	ate is:	
national	xxstate	XXIocal	
As the designated State Historic Pres 665), I hereby nominate this property according to the criteria and procedu State Historic Preservation Officer si	for inclusion in the ures set forth by the	e National Register and certify	
title Executive Director Iow	a State Histor	ical Department	date 24 November 1982
For NPS use only I hereby certify that this proper	<b>51</b>	e National Register attered in the ational Register	date 1/27/83
Keeper of the National Register			
Attest:			date
Chief of Registration			

Form No 10-300a (Hev 10-74)

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

# NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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CONTINUATION SHEET SIGNIFICANCE

ITEM NUMBER

PAGE

for advertising and for years the local power company operated a large electric sign on the roof that proclaimed:

LIGHT HEAT WITH GAS COOK

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET BIBLIOGRAPHY ITEM NUMBER 9 PAGE 1

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Diss. University of Iowa, 1947.

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Iowa City Weekly Republican, 26 July, 1899.

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Iowa City Weekly Republican, 20 December, 1899, p. 6.

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Personal interview with Francis J. Beecher, 215 Iowa Avenue, Iowa City, March 12, 1982.

University of Iowa Archives, Special Collections, Main Library Building.

Cooper, Zada M. "History of the College of Pharmacy of the State University of Iowa" (unpublished paper), pp. 2, 4, 63, 82, 107-11.

Faculty List (card file).

State University of IowaPharmaceutical Alumni: Association Proceedings  $\frac{1-12,\ 1897-1908}{\text{pp. }16,\ 26-27,\ 37.}$