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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



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National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. 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 certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Byfield, Dr. Albert Henry, House
other names/site number Beifield-Albright House; IA Site Inventory Number: 52-04880

2. Location

street & number 715 West Park Road. N/A not for publication
city or town Iowa City N/A vicinity
state Iowa code IA county Johnson code 103 zip code 52246

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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 at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide X local

Signature of certifying official/Title [Signature] Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer Date 09 FEB 2017

State Historical Society of Iowa
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official _____ Date _____
Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper Patrick Anderson Date of Action 3/23/2017

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
(Check only one box.)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
	1	structures
		objects
1	1	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 19th & 20th CENTURY REVIVALS: Tudor

Revival

LATE 19th & EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN

MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman

LATE 19th & 20th CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial

Revival

foundation: OTHER: Clay Tile

walls: BRICK

STUCCO

roof: SYNTHETICS: Rubber

other: OTHER: Clay Tile

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a summary paragraph that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

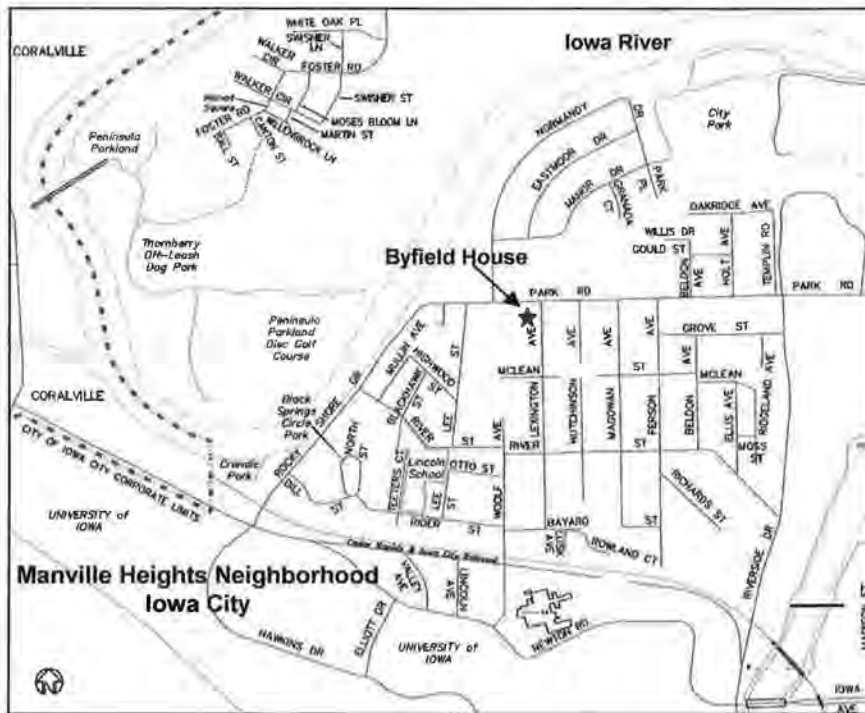
The Dr. Albert Henry Byfield House located at 715 West Park Road was completed in 1917 along the northern edge of the Manville Addition situated in the northeast corner of Iowa City's Manville Heights Neighborhood, a residential neighborhood primarily under development from 1906 to 1940. Its construction came during the first wave of home building that preceded World War I in the neighborhood. The development of Manville Heights also paralleled construction of the State

University of Iowa (SUI) Children's Hospital and General Hospital on the west side of the Iowa River between 1919 and 1928. The house's original occupant was Dr. Albert Henry Byfield, a physician and the first head of the Department of Pediatrics at the State University of Iowa Medical School and SUI Children's Hospital. The house is a well-preserved example of a blending of Tudor Revival and Craftsman Style elements and materials in the tradition of late 19th and early 20th century English Arts-and-Crafts residences. Designer for the house was Stuart Hobbs Sims who was employed by the SUI Engineering Department at the time. The practice of commissioning SUI engineering faculty to design buildings, bridges, dams, water systems, etc. was a common one during the early 20th century in Iowa City and elsewhere in Iowa.

Description

Site: The Dr. Albert Henry Byfield House is located at the southwest corner of the intersection of Lexington Avenue, a local residential street, and West Park Road, a two-lane arterial street, in west Iowa City. The irregularly shaped parcel comprises portions of the northeast corner of Block 3 in Manville Addition, part of a residential neighborhood known since the 1920s as "Manville Heights." The neighborhood has a population of about 1,600 people in 2010 in mostly single family residences laid out in hilly topography with both a curvilinear and grid street pattern. The Byfield House parcel measures 233 feet across the north edge and 150 along the south edge and three angled legs along the west and southwest sides of 97.44 feet, 75.79 feet and 73.05 feet totaling 246.28 feet, for a total size of approximately 1.08 acres. The property is currently zoned "Low Density Single-Family Residential Zone (RS-5).¹ Non-residential uses in the immediate area include a church, public school, and municipal park land including the Ned Ashton House (820 West Park Road, NRHP-listed), an event facility operated since 2011.

Building stock in the immediate vicinity of the Byfield House contains a mix of similarly sized single and two-story houses built of stucco, brick, and frame construction or a combination of more than one. The Byfield House site is densely wooded on the steep downward grade along Park Road on the north edge. A moderate grade follows the alignment of Lexington Avenue on the east side with mature white oak and maple trees scattered throughout the property and several spruce present along the south side of the house.



Ground covers on the lot include natural areas along Park Road with landscaped beds and brick walkways extending along the north and south sides of the house and lawn areas for the balance of the property. At the northwest corner of the site, a stone filled, grade-level gutter guides run-off towards Park Road.

Access to the property is via a looped driveway that circles the house. The north entrance comes into the property about 50 feet south of Park Road. The paved driveway extends west to a smaller turn-around circle that connects to the main loop near the garage's north entrance doors. The north entrance is flanked by a pair of entrance markers (noncontributing structure) constructed in 2011. Their designs feature battered reddish-brown brick piers (40 inches by 24 inches at the base and 32 inches by 20 inches at the top) capped by decorative stone pieces salvaged from the University of Iowa

¹According to the City of Iowa City Zoning Code, Title 14: Zoning Code, Article A: 14-2A-1, this designation is "primarily intended to provide housing opportunities for individual households ... The regulations allow for some flexibility of dwelling types to provide housing opportunities for a variety of household types. This zone also allows for some nonresidential uses that contribute to the livability of residential neighborhoods, such as parks, schools, religious institutions, and daycare facilities. Related nonresidential uses and structures should be planned and designed to be compatible with the character, scale, and pattern of the residential development." In 2016, the area is NOT designated as a Historic District Overlay zone for historic landmarks and historic districts.

Children's Hospital (built in 1919 and razed 2005). The balance of the driveway passes along the west side of the attached garage following the south property line of the Byfield House property connecting back to Lexington Avenue. The south leg of the loop is also used by the owners of houses at 425 and 441 Lexington Ave, which are located west and southwest of 715 West Park Road.

Building:

Though estimated to have been built in 1915 according to Iowa City Assessor records, the correct completion date is 1917. Property transfer records show all of Block 3 in the Manville Addition transferred on July 8, 1916 from Frederick E. Bolton to A.H. Beifield/Byfield.² Before the end of the year, an article in the *Daily Iowan* shown at right identified the doctor as the owner of a new west side residence under construction. The substantial house was valued at \$12,000 and described as likely to be "one of the finest in the city" when completed. The architect was listed as Stuart Hobbs Sims of the University's Engineering College. Sims left employment at the University at the end of the 1918-1919 term after four years teaching mechanics in civil engineering classes on campus. The house contractor was listed in the same news account as Joseph David Long who city directory sources show associated with his father, M.L. Long, in the contracting and carpentry business. J.D. Long's name has been discovered by the current owner on millwork in the house with the inscribed date as "January 1917." Another source supporting this date for the house is a newspaper account dated December 30, 1922, that notes that improvements had been made to the existing "Beifield" residence during 1922 by contractor C.M. Sulser suggesting that it was already completed sometime before then. An interpretation of these facts suggests that a construction date of 1917 for the house is accurate.

**BEIFELD IS BUILDING
WEST SIDE RESIDENCE**

Dr. A. H. Beifield, head of the department of pediatrics, is building a new \$12,000 home on the West Side overlooking the Iowa river, which will be when completed, one of the finest in the city. Stuart Simms of the engineering college is architect and J. D. Long, a local contractor, is building the house.

The English style of architecture is used throughout. Matted brick faces the first story and the second is of stucco, while the roof is of German tile. The ten rooms are finished in old colonial style with white enamel woodwork and quartered oak floors. Two baths and four fireplaces are included in the plans.

Above: *The Daily Iowan*, December 13, 1916;
Below: historic view, ca. 1920s-1930s, property of Donald Black, house owner in 2016.



²The family surname was spelled "Beifield" until July 1917 when Albert's father, Joseph Beifield of Chicago, changed the spelling on behalf of the entire family to "Byfield." Use of both the old and new spellings was confirmed in State University of Iowa yearly catalogues with the modified name used beginning in the 1917-1918 edition and in all subsequent publications consulted for preparation of this nomination.

Exterior: This 2-story masonry house is an example of a blending of the American Tudor Revival Style and the English Arts-and-Crafts Style that was at the time of construction as the "English Style." Aspects of the Arts-and-Crafts Style were later incorporated into the Craftsman Style in America. According to research by the current owner (see *Figures 10 and 11*), the design for the house completed by Stuart Hobbs Sims is based on a similar house in Biddenham, England included in a plan book published in 1912 - J. H. Elder-Duncan's *Country Cottages and Weekend Homes*. The house was first designed in the 1890s by Charles E. Mallows, an English architect and landscape designer who primarily worked in the late 19th and early 20th century Arts-and-Crafts design tradition espoused by Sir Edwin Landseer Lutyens (1869–1944) and M.H. Baillie-Scott (1865-1945).³ The house was featured in Elder-Duncan's plan book that Sims is believed to have consulted as a basis for the design. The same design was later reproduced in the *Architectural Record*, Volume XLVII (January-June, 1920), p. 70. A photograph and plan for the English house appear in *Figure 6*.

The Byfield House has a clay hollow tile block foundation and above grade walls faced in reddish-brown colored brick laid in running bond on the lower level and painted stucco cladding on the upper level. A course of header brick forms a narrow belt course between levels and cast stone is used for window sills and for lintels on lower level windows. The two-level porch on the east façade has a combined foundation and balustrade with narrow brick piers and stucco-clad panels arranged in three bays. The upper level balustrade has half-timbering and stucco cladding in geometric panels while the gable-end has stucco and angular half-timbering. The house itself has an asymmetrical design with an intersecting gabled roof on the main block. The front facade faces north with the west half of the façade featuring a broad, moderate pitched front-gable with the west half extending over the one-story section that originally housed an attached garage. On the south façade, the front-gable section does not have an extended slope. Throughout the house, the roof is clad in red terra cotta tiles described in the first newspaper account as "German tile."⁴ The house's roof has a combination of narrow eaves along the short lengths of the north and south sloped sides and no eaves along the gabled ends. The two-story gable-roofed porch facing Lexington Avenue is an exception with medium-width eaves along all three sides. The porch's lower level has four narrow brick piers evenly spaced across the front covering the combined foundation and balustrade levels. Three recessed, stucco-clad panels are set between the piers and one longer panel is on each side of the porch. Screen infill panels are above the balustrade configured in 1/1 sections. There is no outside access door to the porch.



Entrance openings for the main house are midway along the north and south façades. The primary entrance faces north and is recessed beneath a low eye-brow style door hood supported by paired brackets added in the past decade on each side. Two small nine-light leaded-sashes are to the right of the door hood and one nine-light window to the left. The more simple garden entrance on the south façade is located in a similar position on the wall and has a cast stone lintel with no flanking windows. Both doors are examples of Dutch Colonial two-part doors composed of channel-cut or tongue-and-groove boards, a row of four small square lights across the top, a horizontal-split located slightly below the middle-point, and latching hardware on the inside.

Fenestration includes an asymmetrical arrangement of sizes and shapes for fixed and casement style multi-light leaded sashes. The north façade's lower level has a window group to the left of the front entrance that opens into the living room with four 18-light vertical casement sashes. A similar group to the west opens into the informal dining room. A single 18-light sash to the right of the entrance is positioned at the head of the basement stairs and this sash was restored in 2004 based on photo documentation. An exterior door was previously installed in this opening. Other sash on the north façade include a single and pair of multi-light windows is further to the right beneath the extended gable roof slope that open into the former garage and current kitchen. On the upper level of the north facade, three 15-light sashes are grouped at the east end and four similar sashes are grouped at the west end. A group of three short, nine-light sashes, a single nine-light sash and a tall 15-light sash are located in the center section of the upper level. Similar window and door groupings appear on the garden façade. Windows include similarly configure sashes with

³Dynevov, Lucy, "A Dissertation on the Work of C.E. Mallows, Architectural Gardner & Illustrator," (chapters relating to Biddenham NR. Bedford), Post-Graduate Diploma Course on the Conservation of Historic Landscapes Parks and Gardens, *The Architectural Association*, June 1993, Preface and Chapters 2 and 14.

⁴The 2014 roof restoration project identified the original and replacement tile as Ludowici Roof Tile manufactured in New Lexington, Ohio.



groups of three and four 18-light and 15-light units taking advantage of the southern orientation. An example of a typical multi-light window detail from a guest bedroom is shown above.

The west end has a one-story wing built in 2008 that links the main house to the garage constructed in 2006. This L-shaped wing has a flat roof with exterior walls clad in frame panels in the lower halves and decorative crown moldings along the cornice. A continuous row of twelve 6/6 double-hung sashes and one multi-light door line the southern side and east façades of the L-shaped wing. The shorter north façade wall in the L-shaped wing provides the main service entrance to the west half of the house and features a multi-light window flanked by 6/6 double-hung sashes and wall treatment similar to the south façade.

The attached garage constructed in 2006 was based on local Craftsman Style designs for similar scale outbuildings. Located at the west end of the L-shaped connecting wing, it has a side-gabled plan with two separate garage doors facing north. The asphalt shingled roof has a broad moderate pitch with wide eaves and exposed rafter tails along the sloped sides. The walls are clad in weatherboard with rabbeted edges and cornerboard trim. The garage has a 24 by 24 foot plan, a concrete floor, and twin overhead doors with two rows of six wood panels below a single row of six-light windows.

Interior: The Byfield House's interior retains many of its original Colonial Revival features and finishes. These include several classically inspired fireplace designs, the simple enamel-finished millwork and doors throughout the house, the main staircase balustrade that combines enamel-finished turned spindles with a walnut hand rail, crown molding detailing for ceilings on the first floor, plaster ceiling medallions in prominent locations, semi-circular arched openings and a section of semi-circular vaulted ceiling in the rear hallway with a faux stone finish. The interior incorporates no Tudor Revival or Arts-and-Crafts elements except for the important interior role played by the multi-light windows and the den's fireplace design.

The house originally had a central vacuum system and though the system is no longer functional, these connection points remain in place throughout the house. Quarter sawn oak floors referenced in the first news account of the house remain present. The foyer and



Central Vacuum Connector

entrance hall have black and white marble squares that were part of a 2004-2005 rehabilitation of the house. The rehabilitation of the kitchen and former garage was completed in 2007 with oak flooring installed throughout the space and the informal dining area and cabinets placed in the former kitchen. The new kitchen area was established in the original single-bay attached garage. Both the rear servants' staircase and the basement stairs are accessed from the informal dining room. The basement remains largely intact with an abandoned brick cistern or water tank located along the north wall. This feature would have been important prior to the introduction of municipal water service in 1924-1926 when private wells were no longer necessary. The original laundry drying area and a bathroom were located along the south wall. The boiler is located in the east end of the basement.

The floor plan for the house includes 3,288 sq. ft. on two levels for the original house, 546 sq. ft. on two levels of the front sleeping porch, and 321 sq. ft. in the contemporary L-shaped wing that connects the main house to the 576 sq. ft. garage. Allocation of the space in the main house rooms on the first floor includes a foyer and entrance hall containing the main staircase, rear servants' staircase, living room, den/library, half-bathroom, formal dining room, informal dining room, and L-wing hall to garage. Additional views of first floor rooms appear below with second floor rooms on the following page.



Servants' Staircase, looking NW



Living-Room, looking SW



Formal Dining Room, looking NE



Formal Dining Room, looking N



Kitchen, looking NW



L-wing hall, looking E



Informal Dining Room, looking E

The second floor of the main house includes the upper hall, four bedrooms, two bathrooms, a bedroom/lounge, and miscellaneous closets. The change in floor plan completed in the 1950s saw the former servant's rooms converted to a bathroom, storage closet and the bedroom/lounge. More recently, the west bedroom's closet space was converted to book cases. Floor plans for the first and second floors are included in *Figure 5*.



Newell post & balustrade detail,
main staircase, looking SW



Master bathroom, looking SE



Guest Bedroom, looking S



Upper hall, looking E

In conclusion, the Byfield House's exterior architectural attributes make it a good example of what architectural historian Virginia Savage McAlester describes in *A Field Guide to American Houses* as a Tudor House from the group of "Eclectic Houses" built during the 1880 to 1940 period referred to stylistically by the National Register of Historic Places as "Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals." According to McAlester, Tudor houses such as this one date more specifically from 1890 to 1940 within a sub-group identified by McAlester as "English and Anglo-American Period Houses."⁵ Identifying features summarized by McAlester for the Tudor style all found in the Byfield House include the following:

"Steeply pitched roof, usually side-gabled (less commonly hipped or front-gabled); façade dominated by one or more prominent front-facing gables, usually steeply pitched; tall, narrow windows, usually in multiple groups with multi-pane glazing; massive chimneys, sometimes crowned by decorative chimney pots; front door and/or entry porch with round or Tudor arch; decorative (i.e. not structural) half-timbering present on about one-third of examples."⁶

In this case, the Byfield House is an example of the Single Dominant Mid-Façade Gable sub-type; this form appears in approximately 20 percent of Tudor houses according to McAlester. The gable in this case is actually a wall dormer and though it does not project from the wall, its massive extended slope on the west side allows it to dominate the north façade. Fenestration includes grouped multi-light casement sashes on both levels of each façade—an important well-preserved Tudor detail of the Byfield House. The house entrances all have flat rather than semi-circular or pointed arches. The use of an eye-brow hood for the main entrance on the north façade is a common Tudor alternative.

Another defining Tudor design element for the house are the use of alternating masonry materials for the first and second floors as well as the application of decorative half-timbering for the gable peak of the two-level porch on the east façade. McAlester identifies the use of half-timbering on about one-third of Tudor houses. Another Tudor-defining feature found on the Byfield House is the large battered brick chimney centered on the roof ridge. Its prominence is heightened as a result of the long view of the house and the chimney feature from the Lexington Street entrance.

In addition to reflecting Tudor Revival features, most of these same features were seen in the English Arts-and-Crafts movement featured in English architect John Hudson Elder-Duncan's publication *Country Cottages and week-end Homes* (1912). The form of the house, the use of brick and stucco for horizontal surfaces, the roof pitch and integration of the intersecting gable in the form of a wall dormer with the extended slope on the front façade, the use of multi-light casement windows, and the eye-brow entrance hood on the main façade all were employed in earlier English cottages built in the 1890s and early 1900s. The prototype for the Byfield House discussed earlier in the nomination (pp. 5 and 10) and in *Figures 6 and 10* demonstrates how these same English and American stylistic features created a truly eclectic design in the Byfield House. The English Arts-and-Crafts Style became one of the architectural movements adopted for the slightly later Craftsman Style in America.

Chronological Summary of Property Changes and House Alterations:

- 1916 – Original property (all Block 3) sold by Frederick E. Bolton to A.H. Byfield.
- 1916-1917 – Original house construction, Stuart Hobbs Sims, architect.
- 1924 – Original property (all Block 3) sold by Byfield to Anna Close Albright and Dr. George Albright.
- 1924 – Redecorate first floor library (paint, wallpaper and new millwork).
- 1920s – Porch screens added.
- 1930s – Dining room wallpaper (scenic pattern) identified by wall date.
- 1937 – Adjacent property (southeast corner of Block 3) sold by Albrights to Grace and Leland Nagle.
- 1939 – Adjacent property (southwest corner of Block 3) sold by Albrights to Harry Smith.

⁵McAlester, Virginia Savage, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, (New York: Alfred A Knopf), 2011, pp. 406-407, 4448-466.

⁶*Ibid.*, p. 449.

- 1940s – Kitchen remodeled with new cabinets and appliances (nonextant); door and opening to kitchen closed.
- 1950s – First floor powder room and entrance closet added.
- 1956 – Detached two-bay frame garage constructed west of house (building permit), demolished 2005.
- 1956 – West bathroom and closet added on second floor (building permit), Henry Fisk, architect.
- 1960s – Foyer and first floor hall, marble flooring added.
- 1965 – Anna Albright sold the house and property (north half of Block 3) to Robert and Jane Anderson.
- 1971 – Andersons transferred house and property (north half of Block 3) to Dr. James C. Noel and Monica Brown.
- ca. 1990s – Boiler replaced; air conditioning added; roof underlayment replaced.
- 2003 – Browns sold house and property (north half of Block 3) to Dr. Donald W. Black.
- 2004 – Interior and exterior rehabilitation including: re-wiring, replacing original push-button light switches with new push-button models, and cleaning brass light fixtures throughout; re-plumbing throughout, re-activated basement toilet, relocated double soapstone sink, and refinished nickel bathroom fixtures; refinishing wood floors and new marble in foyer/entrance hall; re-plastering, painting and wallpapering as needed; re-glazing windows; new millwork including mantels in living room and dining room, book cases in library and upper level study; replaced non-original radiators in foyer, upper level study, moved upstairs study radiator to dining room; re-install original and matching salvaged storm doors; doorway opening installed in brick cistern in basement for storage; in west end of entrance hall, removed door to rear staircase and created a double barrel vault or cross vault ceiling with a faux limestone block finish; in two-level porch repair or replace deteriorated wood and reline screens.
- 2004 – Convert original attached garage to kitchen; convert former kitchen to informal dining room; removing garage doors in west end wall of garage, installing row of leaded multi-light windows in west end wall, and finishing end wall with stucco.
- 2004 – Removed non-original service door to basement stairs on north façade and install leaded 18-light sash in opening.
- 2004 – Removed aluminum gutters and replaced with salvaged copper gutters.
- 2005 – Demolish existing ca. 1956 detached garage; build two-bay free-standing garage using salvaged copper gutters and salvaged windows.
- 2007-2008 – Construct L-shaped wing to connect west end of house to garage; wing contains a hallway, mudroom, spa room and half-bath.
- 2008 – Install decorative brackets (reversible installation) at front entrance hood.
- 2010 – Install bead board on lower level porch ceiling to replace non-original dry-wall ceiling.
- 2011 – Drive-way entrance markers constructed at north entrance using cast-stone finials salvaged from Children's Hospital demolition.
- 2014 – Roof restoration including removal of all existing tile, replacing deteriorated wood structural pieces and new underlayment, copper flashing, and reuse of original 1917 Ludowici tiles for 90 percent of roof area and matching tile for the remaining 10 percent supplied by the Ludowici Roof Tile Company of New Lexington, Ohio.
- Undated changes – Deactivate original central vacuum system; deactivate cistern and well/pump (post-1926); remove and replace most push-button light switches and plates; removed door to rear staircase hall; first painting of original pebble-dash stucco in upper wall sections.

Integrity

The Dr. Albert Henry Byfield House retains sufficient integrity from the period of significance identified, 1917 – 1924, to qualify for National Register listing. A summary of the seven aspects of integrity appears below:

- **Location:** The location for the Dr. Albert Henry Byfield House at the southwest corner of West Park Road and Lexington Avenue remains the same as the dates of occupancy by Dr. Byfield while he served as the founding department head for the Pediatrics Department of the State University of Iowa Hospital and Medical School in 1919 until he left the University Medical School in 1923 and sold his house the following year. Principal changes to the location itself include the maturing of both native and landscaped plantings, paving of the driveway, extension of the south section of driveway, and installation of noncontributing entrance markers.
- **Design:** The original design by Stuart Hobbs Sims has largely been maintained with the exception of the west addition at the rear of the kitchen that provides for an attached garage. Other changes in the original design are confined to a rehabilitation of the original kitchen and original single-car garage and minor floor plan changes on the upper level. The house's original Arts and Craft design and carefully selected finish materials complimenting that design are retained. Though a minor addition of door hood brackets has been completed on the north entrance, it does not detract from the entrance bay's overall concept.
- **Setting:** The setting for the Byfield House has been minimally changed through the years including the reduction of the size of the building site from approximately five acres to the current size of one acre. Subdivisions of the original lot were sold off beginning in the 1930s. Natural and landscaped areas have matured, or in the case of foundation gardens, been updated slightly with new plant materials and replacement hardscapes. The entrance markers are designed to match the design themes for the balance of the house. The route of the loop drive fits with the development of other house lots to the west and southwest of the Byfield House as well as the complicated terrain to the southwest. These changes do not detract from the setting of the building itself.
- **Materials:** The principal materials originally used for construction of the Byfield House continue in use in 2016 with a few exceptions. The exception would include the materials used for the construction of the new double-bay garage and the connecting hall/mud room between the new garage and the original kitchen. The use of wood siding for these newer finishes helps to differentiate original from newer construction. New materials have also been installed for some of the kitchen remodeling, electrical repairs, the entrance hall flooring, and mechanical system updates.
- **Workmanship:** Original workmanship has been retained throughout the house with rehabilitation efforts in the past decade undoing a few earlier alterations in order to highlight original finishes. The quality of rehabilitation efforts and new construction achieves the high standard set by the original contractors for this house with this work done according to the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Buildings*. As a result, a level of workmanship was maintained for all original building elements and finishes that could be retained. The building's exterior masonry workmanship remains intact and replacement roof tile work living up to restoration standards.
- **Feeling:** The Byfield House 's sense of feeling is defined by the retention of the building's exterior finishes, vistas of the surrounding Manville Heights Neighborhood , and substantial sections of the houses original floor plan on both the main and upper levels. The house's original isolated location, however, overlooking the Iowa River has been slightly diminished as a result of a century of development in Manville Heights. Despite this change in setting, the building's prominent corner location and its clear view from Lexington Avenue allows the building to retain its sense of feeling in 2016.
- **Association:** The Dr. Albert Henry Byfield House continues to demonstrate the building's association with the career of its first owner and the early years of residential development in the Manville Addition. It continues to serve its purpose as a private home, which through coincidence is occupied by a member of the faculty of the University of Iowa Medical School in 2016. By coincidence, the salvaged decorative masonry materials used in construction of the entrance markers in 2011 are associated with the original State University of Iowa Children's Hospital (nonextant) that was opened at the same time that Dr. Byfield was chosen as the first department head for the new Department of Pediatrics in the College of Medicine. The story of the entrance markers is well-documented and regularly shared with visitors by the owner.

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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1917

Significant Dates

1917

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Byfield, Dr. Albert Henry

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Sims, Stuart Hobbs

Long, J.D.

Sulser, C.M. & Co.

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Period of Significance (justification)

Because the resource is significant under Criterion C, the period of significance includes only the year its construction was completed – 1917.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Not Applicable.

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Dr. Albert Henry Byfield House was completed in 1917 in the Manville Heights Neighborhood of Iowa City's west side. The Byfield House derives architectural significance under Criterion C at the local level. It is a well-preserved, large-scale example of the blending of the Tudor Revival and the English Arts-and-Crafts architectural styles in a residential design by Stuart Hobbs Sims, a State University of Iowa Department of Engineering professor. Sim's "moonlighting" role as an architectural designer was typical of the practice of the University that encouraged staff members to employ their academic skills outside of the classroom during the early decades of the 20th century.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

Criterion C:

The Dr. Albert Henry Byfield House is significant under Criterion C at the local level as a well-preserved residential example of a blending of the Tudor Revival and the Craftsman styles with the English Arts-and-Crafts style. It was built during the first wave of development in the Manville Heights Neighborhood of Iowa City in the years leading up to World War I. The design blends elements of the American styles with the tradition of late 19th and early 20th century English cottages. Many examples of the English cottage tradition were published in illustrated plan books and later republished in American architectural journals including the design for this house, which is discussed below.

Stuart Hobbs Sims is credited with borrowing from the design of English architect Charles Edward Mallows (1864–1915) for the Byfield House. The house closely parallels Mallows' work as an Arts-and-Crafts designer and landscape architect before and after 1900. A biographical note from James S. Curl's *A Dictionary of Architecture and Landscape Architecture* describes Mallows as an:

"English Arts-and-Crafts architect practicing from 1892 in Bedford. A gifted draughtsman, he produced many architectural perspectives, and in 1898 he took George H. Grocock (fl. 1892–1904) into partnership. His finest work was for houses and gardens, including Three Gables, King's Corner, and White Cottage, all at Biddenham, Bedford (1899–1900), and Tirley Garth, Tarporley, Ches. (1907)."⁷

The "Cottage at Biddenham, Bedfordshire, No. 2" (Cottage No. 2) featured in John Hudson Elder-Duncan's *Country Cottages and Week-end Homes* published in 1912 and abstracted in *Figure 6* is so close to that of the Byfield House that it is highly likely that it was used by Sims who was identified in newspaper accounts as the architect for this "English style" design.⁸ Like Cottage No. 2, the two-story Byfield House employs a massive cross-gable roof with one section extended over a one-story section that contained the attached garage wing or what was referred to as the storage area for "cycles" in Cottage No. 2. Both houses employ red brick on the lower level and stucco for the upper level, groups of multi-light leaded glass casement windows with stone or cast-stone sills and lintels, and battered brick chimneys. The addition of a two-story gabled sleeping porch on the east end of the Byfield House was the most obvious difference in the plan reflecting the preference for this "modern" feature prior to World War I in America. Fenestration differences are slight. A summary of the Tudor Revival and English Arts-and-Crafts influences in the Byfield House appears on pages 5 and 10 and in *Figures 6* and *10*.

The interior plan is similar but not identical. Far greater space is allowed for the kitchen's scullery and a separate "morning room" in Cottage No 2 with a slightly different entrance hall arrangement and both central and rear staircases, the latter present in the Byfield House but absent in Cottage No. 2. On the upper level, the primary differences in plan of Cottage No. 2 are the presence of an additional small bedroom adjacent to the master bedroom, the location of the bathroom, and the placement of fireplaces in each room due to the absence of central heating. Another interior technological change in the Byfield House was the very modern addition of a central vacuum system. The most visible differences in the interior of the Byfield House completed in 1917 and Cottage No. 2 depicted in 1912 were the choices for millwork, plaster ornamentation and surfaces finishes described as "old colonial style with white enamel woodwork" – all still present in 2016.

Though Stuart Hobbs Sims (1881-1941) was not trained or licensed as an architect, the fact that he was retained by Dr. Byfield to design a personal residence is not surprising. As noted above, SUI engineering faculty were frequently encouraged to offer design and engineering services while maintaining their faculty positions. The engineering jobs ranged from residences including several faculty residences to bridges, dams, and sewage treatment plants by hydraulics

⁷Curl, James S., "Mallows, Charles Edward." *A Dictionary of Architecture and Landscape Architecture*, Oxford University Press (2000); available online at: <http://www.encyclopedia.com/doc/1O1-MallowsCharlesEdward.html>; accessed 3/5/2016.

⁸Research by current owner, Donald Black, began in ca. 2005 and is summarized in *Figure 10* and *Figure 11*.

engineers to golf courses by a golf coach. Eventually this moonlighting practice was discouraged but shortly after the turn of the century through at least the 1940s it was encouraged as a means of supplementing relatively modest compensation from teaching.

Sims' career at SUI was brief. He taught for five years in the Department of Civil Engineering after a career that began with graduation from the University of Michigan with a degree in civil engineering in 1903. He was subsequently employed on several railroad construction projects in Indiana and then moved to the Northwest where he joined the faculty of the University of Idaho as an instructor in 1908-1909 in Moscow, Idaho. From here, he moved further west to Tacoma, Washington where he was employed as assistant to the mayor from 1909 to 1913 to oversee a large municipal water supply, water power and irrigation/reclamation project. In 1913-1914 he became the structural engineer for the school board of Portland, Oregon. He moved back to the Midwest to join the civil engineering faculty at SUI serving from 1914 through the spring of 1919 advancing from instructor to associate professor of civil engineering. He employed his diverse experience teaching mechanics, descriptive geometry and drawing. In late 1916, Dr. Byfield retained his services to design his new house in the Manville Addition. No other architectural building designs have been identified for Sims in Iowa City. His skills as an engineer and particularly in descriptive geometry and drawing are reflected in his plan for the Byfield House. The design carefully follows the scale, proportions, feature details, and materials observed in Mallow's Cottage No. 2. The house's need to accommodate a large boiler system, a private well, a large brick cistern, and a septic system evidenced the wide range of engineering talents he employed. In the fall of 1919, Sims left SUI to teach at Oregon Agricultural College (Oregon State University) in Corvallis. His coursework offerings there reflected experience with projects like the Byfield House. They included the study and design of masonry foundations, walls, piers, dams, and arches; structural analysis for roof and bridge trusses; reinforced concrete and foundation design; structural design; and design of steel roof trusses and transmission towers in 1920.⁹

Description and Overview of Development of the Manville Heights Neighborhood:

The Manville Heights Neighborhood was originally historically and architecturally surveyed in 2008-2010 to identify potentially individually NRHP-eligible properties and historic districts. The findings of that survey completed by Svendsen Tyler, Inc. on behalf of the City of Iowa City and the Iowa City Historic Preservation Commission were documented in *HADB 52-078 Architectural and Historical Resources of Manville Heights Neighborhood, 1910 – 1960*, an unlisted Multiple Property Documentation (MPD) NRHP form. The Byfield House was one of several dozen houses identified as individually eligible within the neighborhood at that time. It was also the earliest Tudor Revival house – one of 28 such houses – to be built in the Manville Heights Neighborhood. The description and overview of the Manville Heights survey area that follows has been taken largely from this document.¹⁰ A neighborhood survey map is provided on the following page.

The Manville Heights Neighborhood is located west of the Iowa River as it curves its way through Iowa City from northwest to southeast. The neighborhood is bounded on the east by North Riverside Drive, on the south by the right-of-way of the Cedar Rapids and Iowa City (CRANDIC) Railway and U.S. Highway 6, on the north by West Park Road, and on the west by Rocky Shore Drive that extends along the Iowa River. The neighborhood's topography varies from steep hillsides on the west, east, and south edges to ravines and rolling hills in the western and southeastern blocks to mostly level blocks in the central and northeast sections. Unlike residential blocks of Iowa City north of Park Road and sections of Coralville to the west, the Manville Heights Neighborhood consists of uplands rather than low-lying alluvial river edge.

North Riverside Drive forms a strong neighborhood edge along the east side with institutional buildings and parking lots located east of Manville Heights in the Arts Campus of the University of Iowa (UI), with large-scale residential buildings (apartment buildings and fraternity houses), and St. Thomas More Catholic Church situated atop the bluff along the west side of North Riverside Drive. The terrain at the southeast corner of the neighborhood drops abruptly at a bluff edge with two UI buildings within the survey area – the Art Building West (2006) at the foot of the bluff and the Public Health Academic Building (2009, above the bluff). The heavily trafficked U.S. Highway 6 and the CRANDIC Railway corridor together form a hard edge for the neighborhood along the south side. The curving route of Rocky Shore Drive demarks the limits of residential development with open space parkland and river edge to the west and residences along the east side. West Park Road is less defined by physical characteristics than the other neighborhood boundaries. The 100 – 400

⁹Leonard, John William, Winfield Scott Downs, and M. M. Lewis, editors, *Who's Who in Engineering*, (New York: Isaac Goldman Company), 1922, p. 1154; available online at: <https://books.google.com/books?id=FUAmAQAIAAJ&printsec=frontcover#v=onepage&q=sims%2C%20stuart%20hobbs&f=false>, accessed 3/5/2016.

¹⁰Svendsen, Marlys A., Svendsen Tyler, Inc. *HADB 52-078 Architectural and Historical Resources of Manville Heights Neighborhood, 1910 – 1960*, Multiple Property Documentation NRHP form prepared for City of Iowa City (not NRHP-listed), January, 2010; Byfield House previously listed as a Tudor Revival example on p. 89 as the "Albright, George and Anna (Close), House."

employed to sell encyclopedias throughout the Midwest. In ca. 1905 he became interested in real estate development prospects in his home state. He wrote letters to bank presidents in county seat towns and, based on responses, made a tour of prospective communities. Iowa City was among the towns he visited and after initially being disappointed in available land, he struck a deal to buy 160 acres of land from Frank Hutchinson. Known as the old Hutchinson Farm, a portion of the land had hosted the Iowa City and Johnson County Chautauqua between 1906 and 1908.

Manville's efforts to secure the land and subdivide it were not a simple arrangement. With the help of Isaac B. Lee, a local insurance salesman, and Al Meardon, a local realtor, Manville sold lots through subscription and secured financing from First National Bank to pay for the balance owed. The effort, later dubbed the "Manville Plan" by Bert, was a success. On June 7, 1909 the Manville Addition (see plat on following page, black star is Byfield House location) was formally laid out on 80 acres of the Hutchinson farm situated between Park Road on the north, the CRANDIC Line on the south, Woolf Avenue on the west, and Hutchinson Avenue on the east. Manville Addition was originally platted in nine blocks, each measuring about five acres and roughly 300 feet by 640 feet. An additional strip of town lots was laid out in three long half blocks extending along the east side of the large blocks. Bert later recorded in his unpublished autobiography that "Manville Addition" was named for his father, Lyman B. Manville, and not himself. Access to Iowa City east of the river was via the wagon bridge completed in 1908 on Park Road about a mile east of the Byfield House site.

Manville Heights – All Buildings - Summary of Construction by Decade		
Decade(s)	Number of Buildings	Percentage (+/-)
Pre-1900	2	less than 1%
1900-1909	5	1%
1910-1919	52	12%
1920-1929	85	20%
1930-1939	72	17%
1940-1949	61	14%
1950-1959	87	20%
1960-1969	37	9%
1970-1979	9	2%
1980-1989	10	2%
1990-1999	7	2%
2000-present	6	1%
Total	433	100%

In 1910 a second addition, the Manville Heights Addition, was laid out to the east extending to North Riverside Drive. Purchasers of multiple lots and entire blocks ranged from UI professors to a bank cashier to other realtors. Part of Manville's strategy was to discount lot prices initially to establish interest and encourage brisk sales. He was successful not only in the Manville Heights Neighborhood but also in at least six other subdivisions in Iowa City and Coralville in which he had an interest.¹²

Second Wave of Residential Building – the 1920s

The second wave of home-building in the neighborhood spanned the post-World War I years and accompanied completion of the new Children's Hospital in 1919 and the construction of the new University General Hospital on the West Campus between 1924 and 1928. One-fifth of the neighborhood's houses were built during this decade with UI student enrollment expanding from 5,345 in 1920 to 8,235 in 1930. Construction of major new facilities for the UI Hospital and West Campus sports facilities were completed. The resulting demand for housing for UI academic staff and UI Hospital staff precipitated a robust second wave of homebuilding. Near the end of the decade, a parallel phase of multi-family buildings to provide student housing in the form of fraternity houses commenced. Sites overlooking North Riverside Drive and the Iowa River or major topographic features such as deep ravines and rock outcroppings provided some of the most challenging fraternity building sites in the neighborhood. The potential for more costly building efforts afforded by multi-family buildings insured a density of development that might not have been possible with only single-family dwelling construction.

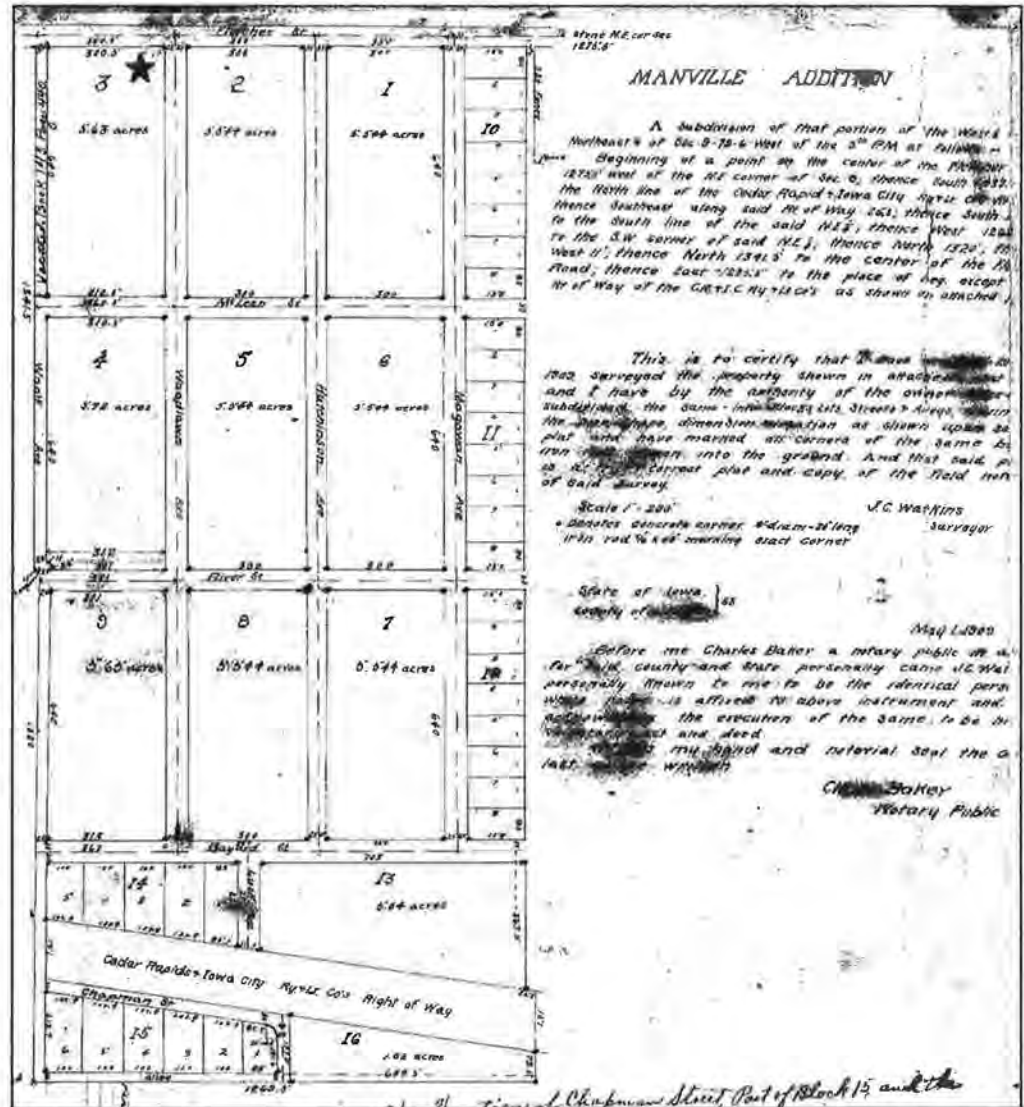
When originally platted, the five additions comprising the Manville Heights Neighborhood were without public water service. As a result private wells and cisterns were installed for all of the homes being constructed including the Byfield House. Resolution of the water service problem was being considered by residents about a year before Dr. Byfield sold his house

¹²Svendsen, *HADB 52-078*, pp. 5-16.

to Anna Close Albright and her husband, Dr. George Albright in 1924. At a meeting of Manville Heights neighbors the previous summer on August 16, 1923, 30 residents agreed on a plan to secure public water service for the area's current and future residents. Two public officials led the meeting. Frank H. Randall, a lawyer and Iowa City alderman served as chair and H.J. Rowland, Johnson County sheriff and a resident of the neighborhood served as secretary-treasurer.

At the meeting and during subsequent discussions, neighbors debated a solution for securing an extension of water mains throughout the neighborhood by the Iowa City Water Company. By the following spring, an agreement was reached whereby 30 property owners would sign a bank note of \$5,800 to pay the cost of placing city water mains in the neighborhood. About 100 "benefited property owners" agreed to pay interest on the note in April 1924. Once new connections were made, refunds were to be made by the water company to retire the note itself. According to correspondence between the Manville Heights Improvement Association and the water company, the company was slow to make their payments and not entirely honorable in how they dealt with the residents. Nevertheless, the water mains were installed, interest payments were paid for about an 18 month-period to the bank, and the note was retired in December 1926. The work of the neighborhood committee ceased. According to the Iowa City Water Department, records show installation of water service mains to serve the vicinity of 715 West Park Road were installed between 1924 and 1927 with no connection date identifiable for specific addresses. Completion of the water main project greatly aided the second development that wave of began during the 1920s.¹³

Manville Addition Plat, original plat recorded September 12, 1907; updated survey in 1909; plat recorded June 23, 1910; Bert M. and Martha Manville, principal landowners. (Index to Town Plats, Johnson County Recorder's Office, Book 1, p. 149.); and Byfield House location at black star.



Background for Dr. Albert Henry Byfield

The first owner and occupant for the Byfield House was Dr. Albert Henry Byfield (1881-1946). He served on the staff of the State University of Iowa College of Medicine as founding head of the Department of Pediatrics and as the overseer for construction of the State University of Iowa Children's Hospital (nonextant). Byfield was born in Chicago of Hungarian and American parents and received under-graduate degrees from the University of Chicago in 1900 and Harvard University in 1902. He received his medical degree from John Hopkins University in 1907 and returned to Chicago to intern at Michael

¹³ibid., pp. 31-32.

Rees Hospital from 1907-1908. Beginning in 1909 he moved to Europe where he studied pediatrics in children's hospitals and asylums in Berlin, Munich and Vienna. He then returned to Chicago where in 1912 he became an Assistant in Pediatrics at Northwestern University. From 1913-1915, he was Assistant Professor of Pediatrics at the University of Michigan. Later in 1915, Dr. Byfield accepted the position of Professor of Pediatrics and head of the newly established Department of Pediatrics at the State University of Iowa College of Medicine in Iowa City. He held this position until 1923.

At the same time that Dr. Byfield was moving to Iowa City, SUI made the decision to acquire a substantial parcel of ground on the west side of the Iowa River for campus expansion, more specifically for developing a new hospital complex and athletics facilities. The hospital decision sprang from several factors. The SUI hospital located on Iowa Avenue at the turn of the 20th century was definitely overcrowded, but a more important factor for considering its relocation was the finding of a publication of the Carnegie Foundation's Flexner Report in 1910. This national study of medical colleges in the United States and Canada recommended that the SUI College of Medicine and SUI Hospital either make serious reforms or shut down because of deficiencies. The second triggering event was passage of the Perkins Act in 1915 by the Iowa General Assembly, which mandated that the SUI College of Medicine provide care for the state's indigent children. In separate action later that year, the General Assembly established funding for a 150-bed "Hospital for Indigent, Diseased & Crippled Children."

Directing the new Children's Hospital's development became one of Dr. Byfield's responsibilities upon arrival. Construction began the same year that his Park Road residence was completed. His experience in much revered German hospitals and medical schools prior to coming to Iowa as well as his graduation from highly regarded Johns Hopkins University Medical School were important credentials for his new position. The Iowa General Assembly's legislative actions together with the impetus of the Flexner Report set the course for major reform and hospital expansion at the State University of Iowa. The site selected for the new Children's Hospital was part of an 80-acre campus expansion west of the Iowa River and about a mile south of the Byfield House. The hospital was built for a cost of \$150,000 between 1917 and 1919 but was used prior to completion to house men serving in the Student Army Training Corp. Many suffered from Spanish influenza while residing here in 1918-1919. When the Children's Hospital opened in 1919 it was the first SUI building on the new West Side Campus. It was soon followed by completion of the Psychopathic Hospital in 1920 and Westlawn Nurse's Dormitory in 1921.

Records of Children's Hospital patients after formal opening in 1919 studied by Dr. Byfield's biographer, Dr. Paul B. McCray, shed light on the problems studied by pediatric interns under Dr. Byfield's supervision:

"...problems seen by the interns included diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, pneumonias, pulmonary tuberculosis, meningitis, congenital syphilis, empyema, typhoid, gonorrheal vulvovaginitis, endocarditis, varicella, tuberculous meningitis, and intestinal tuberculosis. In addition, there were cases of cerebral palsy, anemia, arthritis, chronic sinusitis, chorea, brain tumors, hydrocephalus, acute and chronic renal disease, leukemia, and congenital heart disease. During the pre-antibiotic era therapy was discouraging with mortality still very high. The prescribing of various formulas to treat digestive disturbances in infants was an important task for interns.¹⁴

Though unrelated directly to Dr. Byfield's career, completion of the Children's Hospital in 1919 triggered further state legislative action in the arena of public health. The Iowa General Assembly passed the Haskell-Klaus Act, which extended the benefits of free medical care to indigent adults. As a result of the Perkins Act and the Haskell-Klaus Act, more than half of the SUI Hospital's admissions were made up of indigent patients by the early 1920s. To address the growing demand for hospital beds, a lengthy process of negotiation was begun to secure funding for the construction of a new general hospital on the West Side Campus. Abraham Flexner, author of the report that had severely criticized the SUI Hospital and College of Medicine in 1910, was impressed with the subsequent efforts of the Iowa legislature and the College of Medicine to deal with the problems. As a result, Flexner became SUI's champion in his new position with the General Education Board of the Rockefeller Foundation.

Flexner proposed that the General Education Board of the Rockefeller Foundation help SUI build a new medical center across the river from the facility he had described in his 1910 report as small and outmoded. He noted to the General Education Board "that the state legislature had dramatically increased its support of the medical school from less than \$70,000 in 1912-1913 to more than \$1 million in 1922-23. But generous though it was to the medical school, the legislature would not appropriate the whole \$4.5 million needed to build a new medical

¹⁴McCray, Paul B. Jr., M.D., *A History of the Department of Pediatrics 1870-1986*, (Iowa City: University of Iowa, Hospitals & Clinics), 1987, p. 30.

center."¹⁵ Flexner proposed that the Rockefeller philanthropies provide \$2.5 million with the balance to come from taxes. Despite efforts by opponents within the Rockefeller Foundation who did not favor funding tax-supported entities, the SUI hospital proposal was approved. The project's significance on a national scale was that it combined state tax dollars with Foundation resources breaking the long-standing position of the Rockefeller philanthropies to not fund tax supported institutions.

The Iowa General Assembly approved funding for the new General Hospital and Medical Laboratories Building in 1924. Construction was planned for four years with the opening of the Laboratories Building in 1927 and the 770-bed General Hospital in 1928. Representatives of major state and national medical organizations and medical schools from throughout the country attended the three-day long dedication celebration held in November 1928.¹⁶

In writing about Dr. Byfield's history as part of the University of Iowa's Department of Pediatrics, his biographer Dr. Paul B. McCray described him thusly:

"[He was] a generous man and a good clinician and teacher. He assumed his Chairmanship of Pediatrics at a time when the Departmental resources were limited in terms of facilities and manpower, making progress difficult at times. He lived in a large house with forty [sic] acres of land on Park Road in Iowa City. He was a lover of flowers, had notable gardens, and raised goats on his land. His property included a barn to house the goats and their milk was used in formulas for some hospitalized infants. He was an accomplished violinist and played Beethoven sonatas accompanied by Dr. Arthur Steindler at the piano."¹⁷

During his eight-year tenure as head of the SUI School of Medicine's Department of Pediatrics and his position for four years as overseer for construction of the State University of Iowa Children's Hospital, Byfield also researched and wrote on a range of pediatric topics. Dr. McCray noted that his work was done despite being "burdened with heavy clinical responsibilities allowing little time for research."¹⁸ Some were done as case reports or as a collaborator during his affiliation with the Iowa Child Welfare Research Station. Subjects included "Systemic Manifestations of Chronic Nasal Sinus Infection in Childhood" (1918), "Etiology of Arthritis Deformans in Children" (1918), "A Polyneuritic Syndrome Resembling Pellagraacrodynia [Pellagra-acrodynia] Seen in Very Young Children: Report of Cases" (1920) and "The Relation of Gonorrhoeal Proctitis in Male Infants to Hospital Epidemics of Vulvovaginitis" (1924).¹⁹ Examples of those done in collaboration with Amy L. Daniels of the Child Welfare Research Station included "Feeding the Baby" in 1920 and "Investigations in the Artificial Feeding of Children" the following year.

In 1923 Dr. Byfield resigned from the Department of Pediatrics and returned to Chicago. His reasons for leaving SUI suggested by correspondence with the Dean's Office include the fact that he had limited financial resources and a small staff with which to work. In Chicago he rejoined several family businesses including holding the position of vice-president for the Hotel Sherman Company and treasurer of the Ahlbell Storage Battery Container Corporation, both headed by his father Joseph Byfield. The Hotel Sherman was undergoing major expansion during the mid-1920s including construction of a \$7 million, 23-story tower in 1925 adjoining the original 1911 hotel. Local newspapers praised the 1,600 room facility as the largest hotel west of New York City and home to one of Chicago's premier night spots.²⁰

After the death of Byfield's parents in late 1926, Dr. Byfield married Harriet Kron the following year on April 21, 1927. The couple resided in greater Chicago until divorcing in October 1935. Dr. Byfield relocated to Los Angeles sometime after the divorce, most likely in 1937 and was reportedly associated with Harry Atkinson, Inc., a hotel management firm for a time.²¹ There are no records of Dr. Byfield having been actively involved in the practice of pediatrics after he left Iowa City in 1923. He died in Los Angeles, California on August 23, 1946 and buried in the Chicago area.²²

¹⁵E. Richard Brown, *Rockefeller Medicine Men: Medicine and Capitalism in America* (Berkeley, CA: University of California Press), 1979, p. 177.

¹⁶Svendsen, Marlys A., Svendsen Tyler, Inc., *Melrose Historic District National Register of Historic Places Nomination*, prepared for Melrose Neighborhood Association, Inc., May 2004, p. 12.

¹⁷McCray, p. 21.

¹⁸*ibid.*, p. 30.

¹⁹*ibid.*, pp. 30-31.

²⁰"Jazz Age Chicago: Urban Leisure from 1892-1945, Hotel Sherman," available online at: <https://jazzagechicago.wordpress.com/hotel-sherman/>, accessed 3/3/2016.

²¹ ²¹McCray, p. 21.

²²"Dr. Albert Byfield's Body to Be Sent East," *Los Angeles Times*, 4/25/1946.

Additional Owner Background:

As noted previously, Dr. Byfield's ownership of the Park Road property extended from July 8, 1916 until July 24, 1924. Transfer records show the entirety of Block 3 in the Manville Addition passing to Anna Close Albright, wife of Dr. George Albright, M.D. at that time. The property was described in 1926 as a "farm" when the couple began living here as recorded in the city directory published in 1926. George Albright was listed as a physician in private practice, who specialized in the treatment of the eye, ear and nose problems. Anna was a member of the Close family, a prominent Iowa City and Coralville milling family. Albright served on the Iowa City School Board when decisions were being made regarding the location of a new elementary school for the Manville Heights Neighborhood, Lincoln School, completed in 1926.

Two Albright children resided at home for a time as adults. Edwin Albright was a student at University in the early 1930s and Harriet Albright was a student during World War II and continued to reside there after the war. The Albrights made their first sales of Block 3 during the late 1930s with the transfer of the southeast corner of Block 3 in September 1937, the southwest corner of the block in January 1939 and the northwest corner of the block in March 1957. After Dr. Albright's death in the late 1950s, Harriet stayed on with her widowed mother. Property transfer records show the house passing to Robert and Jane Anderson in 1962. Robert was the manager of the Congress Inn and Pancake House located along U.S. Highway 6 at the time. By 1971, Robert was affiliated with Anderson Distributing headquartered in Marshalltown. The same year the Andersons transferred the remaining house and property in the northeast corner of Block 3 to Dr. James C. Noel Brown, M.D. and his wife Monica. Dr. Brown was a physician in general practice in Iowa City.

The Browns held the property until 2003 when it was purchased by current owner, Dr. Donald W. Black M.D. He is the fourth medical doctor to reside at this address and the second associated with the University of Iowa Medical School. In 2016 he holds positions as Professor of Psychiatry, Director of the Psychiatry Residency Training Program, and Vice Chair for Education in the Department of Psychiatry. Dr. Black is an extensively published clinical and translational researcher in his field.²³

Summary:

In summary, the Dr. Albert Henry Byfield House completed in 1917 in the Manville Heights Neighborhood and occupied by Byfield between 1917 and 1923, is significant under Criterion C. The Byfield House derives local significance as a well-preserved, large-scale example of the blending of the Tudor Revival and the English Arts-and-Crafts architectural styles. The residential design was prepared by Stuart Hobbs Sims, an engineering professor with the State University of Iowa Department of Engineering. The house is associated with the first wave homebuilding in the Manville Heights Neighborhood developed by Bert Manville on the western edge of Iowa City before and after World War I. The neighborhood continues to be known in the community for both its distinctive architecture and association with the University of Iowa Hospital complex on the west side of the Iowa River.

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McCray, Paul B. Jr., M.D. *A History of the Department of Pediatrics 1870-1986*. University of Iowa, Hospitals & Clinics, 1987. "Albert Henry Byfield, 1915-1923," pp. 19-32.

Property Transfer Records for Byfield House property, Johnson County Auditor's Office.

Sanborn maps, 1926, 1933, 1933 updated to 1948, and 1933 updated to 1970.

Smith, Grace Partridge. "The Children's Hospital," *The Iowa Alumnus*, March 1919, pp. 161- 164.

"State University of Iowa Children's Hospital Post Card View, 1919." Available online at: <http://digital.lib.uiowa.edu/utills/ajaxhelper/?CISOROOT=ictcs&CISOPTR=16762&action=2&DMSCALE=25&DMWIDTH=512&DMHEIGHT=404&DMX=0&DMY=0&DMTEXT=children's%20hospital&DMROTATE=0>, accessed: 2/3/2016.

Svendsen, Marlys, Svendsen Tyler, Inc. "Iowa Site Inventory Form, 52-04880 for Beifeld-Albright House, November, 2009.

Svendsen, Marlys, Svendsen Tyler, Inc. *Architectural and Historical Resources of Manville Heights Neighborhood, 1906 - 1960*, Multiple Property Documentation Form prepared for City of Iowa City (not NRHP-listed), January, 2010.

Tax Assessor's Records for Byfield House, City of Iowa City Assessor.

"University and Educational News [Stuart Hobbs Sims]." *Science, Number 8, Volume L. No 1801*, December 5, 1919, p. 524.

University of Iowa College of Medicine "Stead Family Department of Pediatrics: Department History." Available online at: <http://www.medicine.uiowa.edu/pediatrics/history/>; accessed 2/5/2016.

Whiffen, Marcus. *American Architecture Since 1780: A Guide to Styles*. Cambridge, Massachusetts: MIT Press, 1985.

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 # _____
 recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other
Neighborhood Development Services,
Name of repository: Urban Planning Office, City of Iowa City,

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

52-078 Historical Resources of the Marville Heights Neighborhood of Iowa City, Iowa

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.08 acre

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>15</u> Zone	<u>620920</u> Easting	<u>4614080</u> Northing	3	_____ Zone	_____ Easting	_____ Northing
2	_____ Zone	_____ Easting	_____ Northing	4	_____ Zone	_____ Easting	_____ Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The property includes a parcel located in the City of Iowa City, Manville Addition as described in the meets-and-bounds description as: commencing 67.20' east of the northwest corner of Block 3; thence south 97.44'; thence southeast 75.79'; thence southeast 73.05'; thence east to the east line of Block 3; thence north to the northeast corner of Block 3; thence west to the point-of-beginning.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary consists of a metes-and-bounds description for a 1.08 acre parcel in the Manville Addition currently occupied by the Byfield House. It was acquired in 1915 by Dr. Albert Henry Byfield as part of a larger 5.25 acre parcel consisting of all of Block 3 and intended for construction of a private residence at 715 West Park Road. Construction of the house began in 1916 and was completed in 1917. The balance of the multi-acre parcel was sold off in separate parcels to the west and south beginning in the late 1930s and ending in the 1950s by then owners Dr. George and Anna Close Albright.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Marlys A. Svendsen, Svendsen Tyler, Inc.

organization _____ date 3/2016

street & number N3834 Deep Lake Road telephone 715/469-3300

city or town Sarona state WI zip code 54870

e-mail svendsent Tyler@centurytel.net

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Byfield, Dr. Albert Henry, House

City or Vicinity: Iowa City

County: Johnson State: Iowa

Photographer: Jessica Bristow, Iowa City, Iowa

Date Photographed: November and December 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Photograph Map Key – see p. 26

Photograph List:

1. East and north facades, looking southwest
2. East and south facades, looking northwest
3. Front porch close-up, looking southwest
4. South facade, looking northwest
5. Rear half of south façade, garage, looking north
6. North façade, garage wing, looking southeast
7. North façade main house, looking southeast
8. Casement window group, looking south

9. Interior, Foyer and central staircase, first floor, looking northeast
10. Interior, Living Room, first floor, looking north
11. Interior, Living Room entrance to porch, first floor, looking northeast
12. Interior, Den/Library, fireplace detail, first floor, looking southeast
13. Interior, Master Bedroom looking at entrance to porch in background, second floor, looking southeast
14. Interior, Front porch, second floor off Master Bedroom, looking southeast
15. From Lexington Avenue, east and north facades through entrance markers, looking southwest

Property Owner:

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

name Donald Black

street & number 715 West Park Road

telephone 319-354-1102

city or town Iowa City

state IA

zip code 52246

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.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC

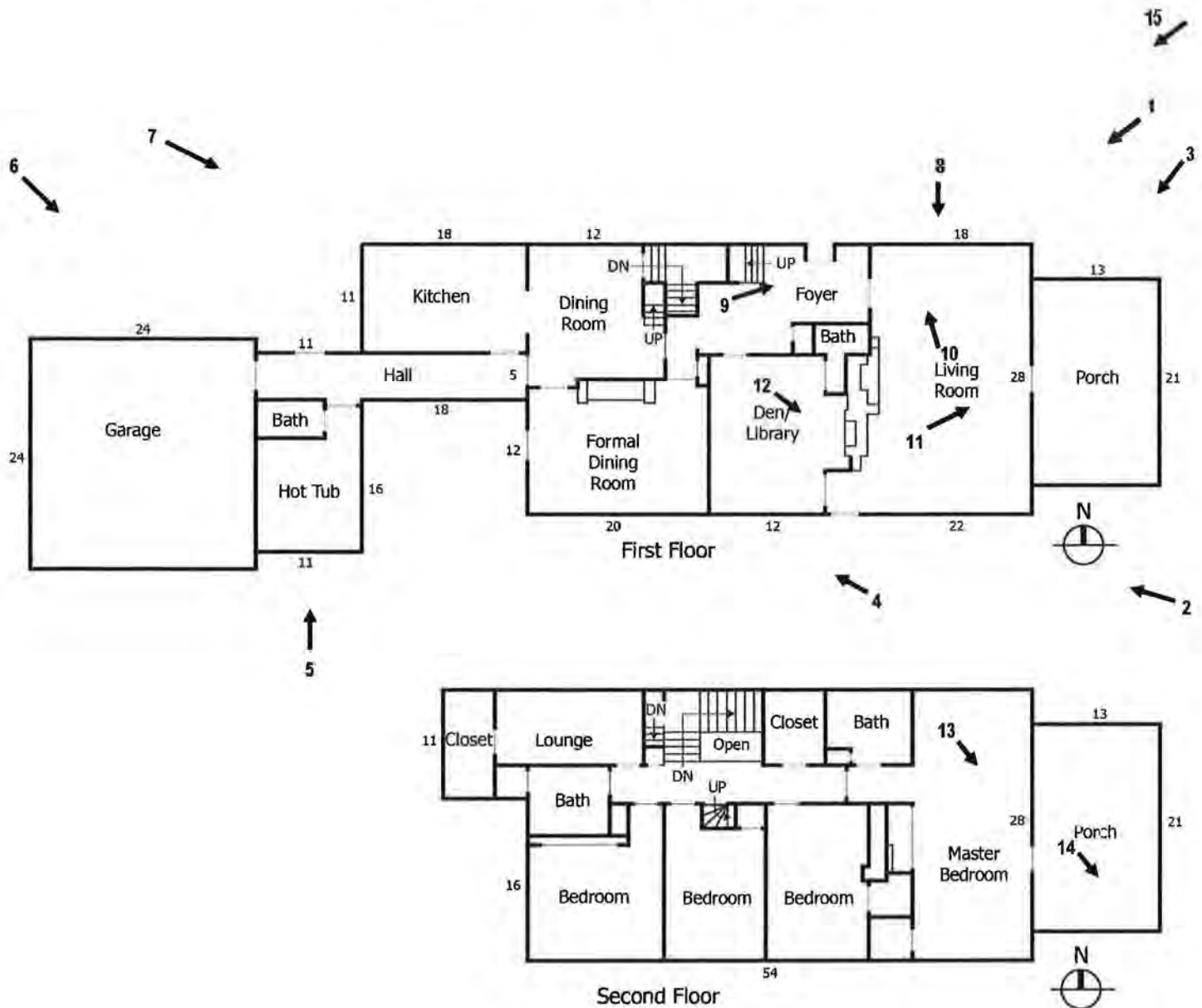
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Dr. Byfield House Photograph Map Key



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

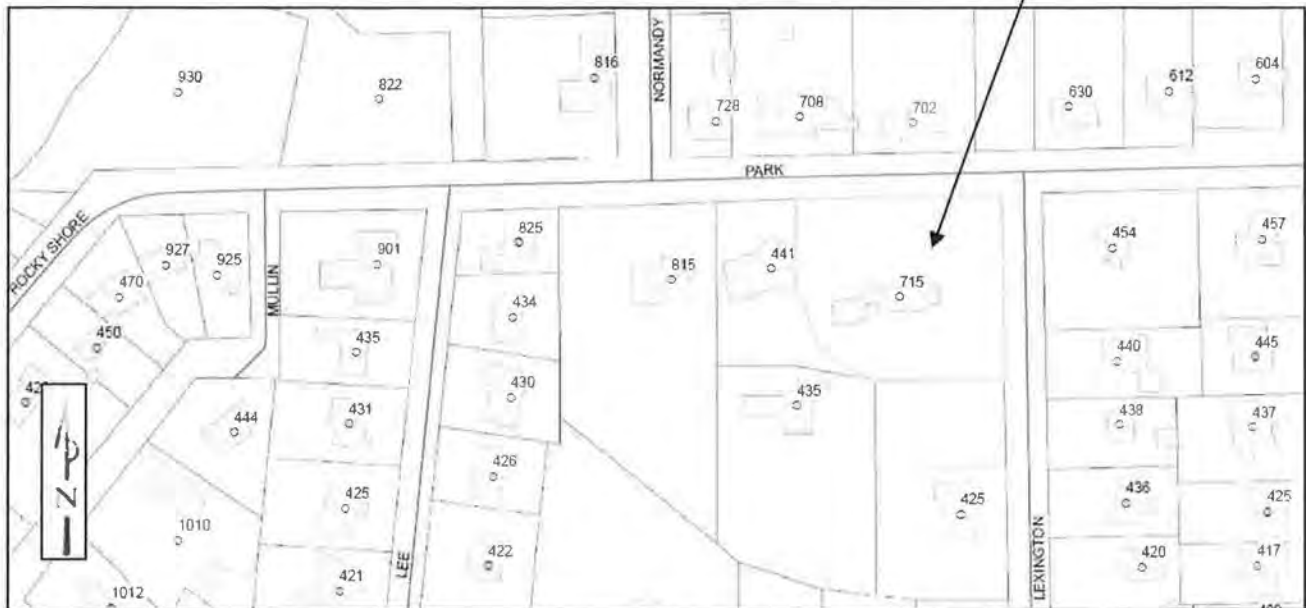
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Figure 1: Location line drawing map (above) for 715 West Park Road, Iowa City; map provided by Geographic Information System Division of Johnson County, prepared by Dan Swartzendruber, 11/9/2016) and Aerial photographic view, Bing Maps (below); available online at: <http://www.bing.com/mapspreview?v=2&FORM=LMLTCP&cp=47.384055~-122.232342&style=r&lvl=15&tilt=-90&dir=0&alt=-000&phx=0&phy=0&phscl=1&ss=yid.YN925x40656931~pg.1&encType=1ALkJrhgLqPCmfzNT6-FhfmjOhXNtzRNTg RNTg>; accessed 11/9/2016).



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

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Figure 2: 2014 Aerial View of Byfield House, 715 West Park Road, Iowa City Assessor Website; available online at: <http://iowacity.iowaassessors.com/parcel.php?gid=257523>; accessed 2/22/2016.



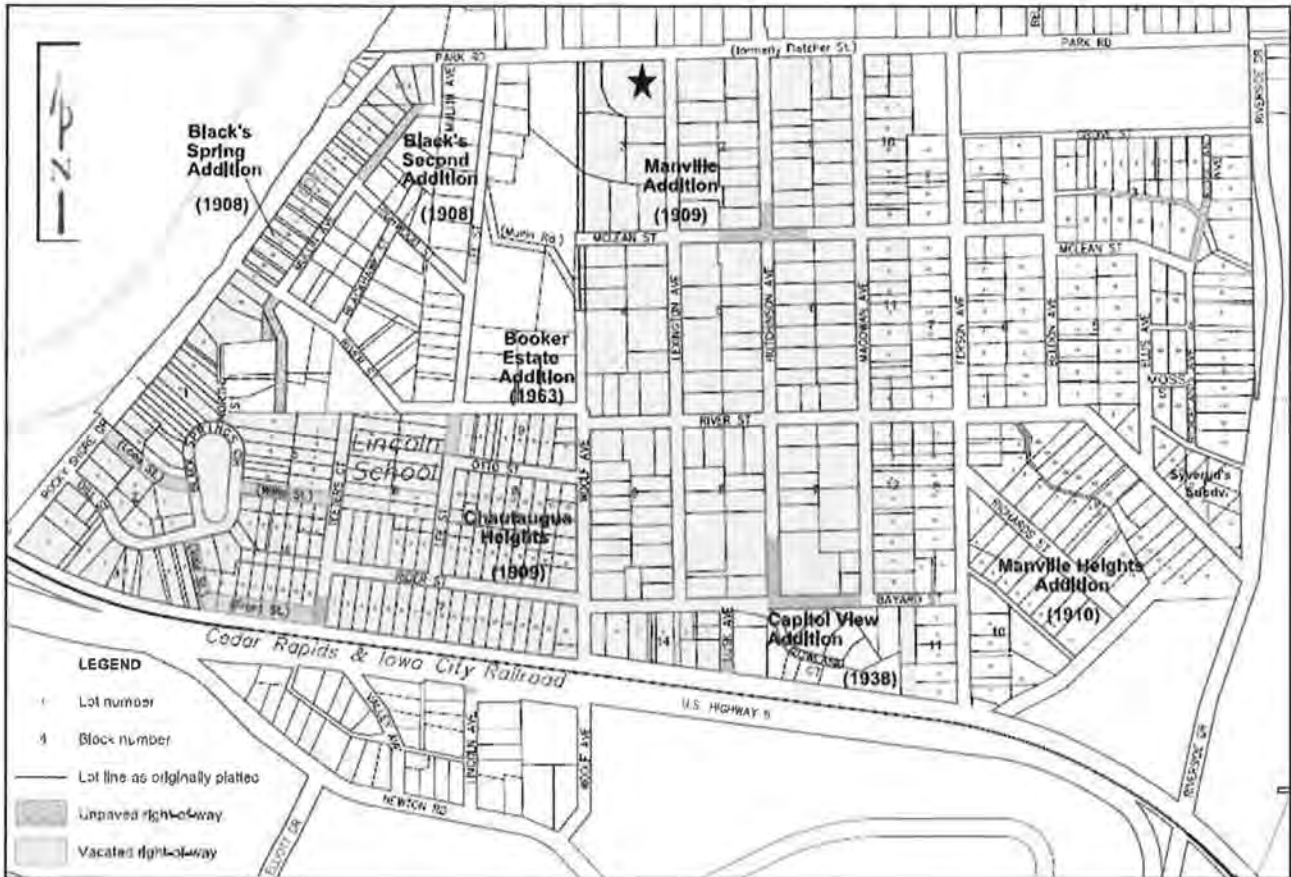
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Figure 3: Composite View of Platted Additions in Manville Heights
"Manville Heights Survey Neighborhood – Platted Additions" prepared by Kay Irelan, City of Iowa City, Public Works Department, Engineering Division, December 2, 2008; Byfield House at star.



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National Park Service

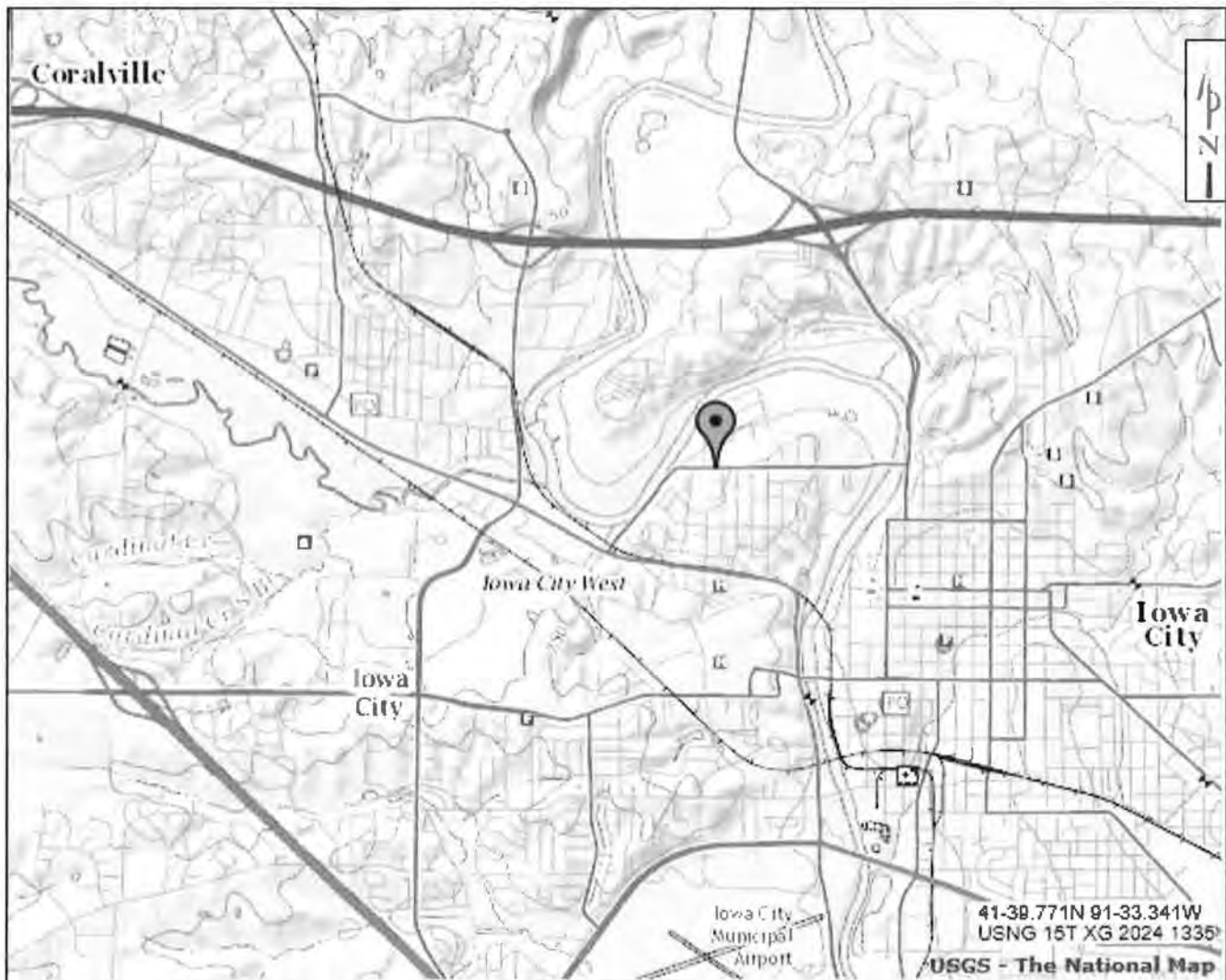
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Figure 4: 715 West Park Road identified on Iowa City West section of The USGS National Map; available online at: [http://store.usgs.gov/b2c_usgs/usgs/maplocator/\(xcm=r3standardpitrex_prd&layout=6_1_61_48&uiarea=2&ctype=areaDetails&care=%24ROOT\)/.do](http://store.usgs.gov/b2c_usgs/usgs/maplocator/(xcm=r3standardpitrex_prd&layout=6_1_61_48&uiarea=2&ctype=areaDetails&care=%24ROOT)/.do); accessed 2/5/2016.



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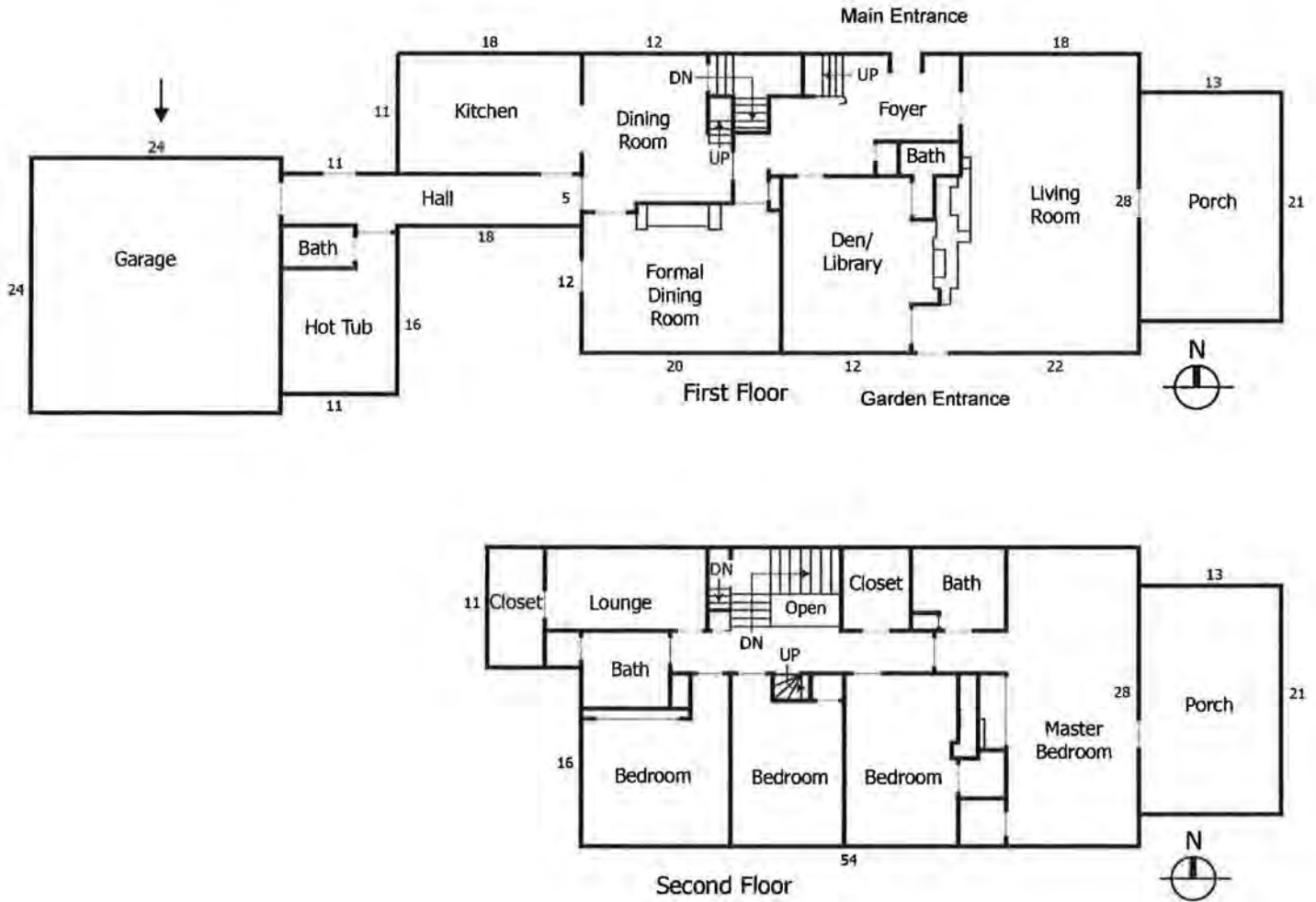
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Figure 5: Byfield House, First and Second Floor Plans (prepared by Jessica Bristow, 1/2016)



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Figure 6: John Hudson Elder-Duncan, *Country Cottages and Week-end Homes* (London: Cassell and Company, Limited), 1912, narrative description pp. 141-142, photos and floor plans, 174-175. Available online at: <https://archive.org/details/cu31924014904571>; accessed 2/21/2016.

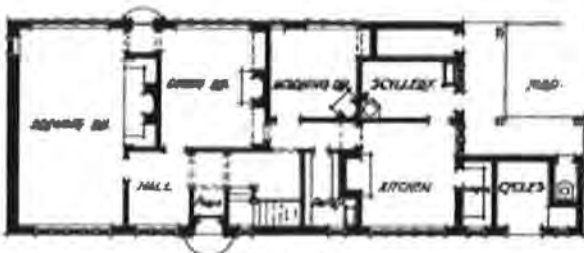
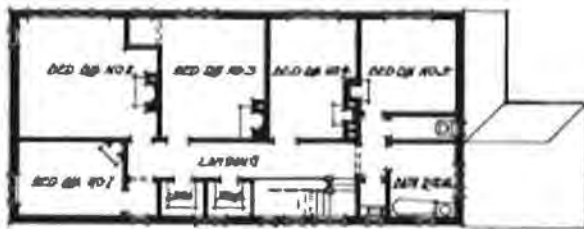
Original photograph caption accompanying entry: "Cottages at Biddenham, Bedfordshire, No. 2. C. E. Mallows, Architect."

This typical English cottage home is built in the lower part of local hand-made red bricks, with the upper part of common brick covered with Portland cement rough-cast. Externally and internally the woodwork is painted white. The roof is covered with red local hand-made tiles similar to the other cottage at Biddenham by the same architect. The gardens in each case were designed by the architect and are often mistaken now for old gardens. In the present

case the yew hedges are some four or five feet high. The accommodation comprises large drawing-room extending the full depth of the house, small hall, dining-room, morning-room, kitchen, scullery, cycle house and offices. On the first floor there are five bedrooms, two linen cupboards and bathroom, and box room in the loft entered through a trapdoor in the ceiling of first-floor landing. Cost on application to the Architect.



GARDEN FRONT



COTTAGE AT BIDDENHAM, BEDFORDSHIRE, NO. 2

C. E. MALLONS, ARCHT.

W.D. & H.O. WILLS, rough-cast on upper story, and red tile roof. (Exp. No. 141) (1912). Cost on application to the Architect. See p. 131.



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Figure 7: Biographical Entry for Stuart Hobbs Sims in 1922, (from *Who's Who in Engineering* by Leonard, John William, Winfield M. Lewis, editors, *Who's Who in Engineering*, (New York: Issac Goldman Company)), 1922, p. 1154; available online at: <https://books.google.com/books?id=FUAmAQAAIAAJ&printsec=frontcover#v=onepage&q=sims%2C%20stuart%20hobbs&3/5/2016>.

SIMS, Stuart Hobbs, 310 Apperson Hall; res. 612 North Ninth St., Corvallis, Ore.

Eng. Educator, Cons. Engr; b. Helena, Mont., July 26, 1881; s. William and Adelaide M. (Hobbs) Sims; B.S. in C.E., Univ. of Mich., 1903; grad. student in Edn, Univ. of Iowa; Kappa Sigma; m. Plaquemine, La., Nov. 19, 1904, Frances May Perkins; children: Dorothy, Elinor, Stuart, Jr., Richard. On track elevation with Chicago & Western Indiana R. R., 1903-04 and 1906-07; asst engr, Great Northern Ry, 1905-06; asst engr, N. S. Hill, Jr, cons. engr, 1907-08; instr in civil eng., Univ. of Idaho, 1908-09; asst engr, principal asst engr and chief engr on large water supply, water power and irrigation projects for City of Tacoma and Kittitas reclamation dist., for Wright Contract Co., 1909-13; structural engr, School Bd of Portland, Ore., 1913-14; instr, asst prof., asso. prof. of mechanics and hydraulics, Univ. of Iowa, 1914-19; cons. engr and prof. of civil eng. and head dept of civil eng., Oregon Agrl Coll., since 1919. Several books in preparation for publication. Asst to Mayor of Tacoma under commn form of govt; in charge of Depts of Health, Docks, etc. Mem. Am. Soc. C.E., A.A.E., S.P.E.E. Recreations: Architecture, handball, gardening. Club: Life mem. Michigan Union, University (Portland, Ore.), Corvallis Country, Corvallis Commercial. Independent Republican. Episcopalian.

United States Department of the Interior
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Figure 8: University of Iowa College of Medicine "Stead Family Department of Pediatrics: Department History."
Available online at: <http://www.medicine.uiowa.edu/pediatrics/history/>; accessed 2/5/2016.

The University of Iowa's College of Medicine opened in Iowa City in September, 1870. In 1915, the College of Medicine established a separate Department of Pediatrics.



1915-1923

Dr. Albert H. Byfield, founding Department Chair

Dr. Albert Henry Byfield was chosen as the first department head and became the first trained pediatrician on the medical school faculty, and initially, the sole pediatrician. In 1919, he was joined by Dr. Mark Floyd who had received his MD from Iowa in 1918 and then interned under Dr. Byfield in pediatrics. These two men composed the pediatric medical faculty throughout Dr. Byfield's chairmanship. (Dr. Byfield photo at left: credit, F.W. Kent Collection of Photographs, University Archives, University of Iowa Libraries)

Coincidentally with Dr. Byfield's coming to Iowa City, an important piece of state legislation was passed. It was particularly important for its lasting effect on pediatrics at the University Hospitals. The "Perkins Law" of 1915 provided funds for the care of indigent children at University Hospitals. The "Perkins Law" resulted in crowded conditions for pediatric patients in the hospital wards. It became apparent that more space was needed, creating the impetus for building a Children's Hospital in 1919 [see new Children's

Hospital photograph below].



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

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Figure 9: Nonextant Children's Hospital, "State University of Iowa Children's Hospital Post Card View, 1919." Available online at: <http://digital.lib.uiowa.edu/utis/ajaxhelper/?CISOROOT=ictcs&CISOPTR=16762&action=2&DMSCALE=25&DMWIDTH=512&DMHEIGHT=404&DMX=0&DMY=0&DMTEXT=children's%20hospital&DMROTATE=0> Accessed: 2/3/2016.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Figure 10: Personal comments by Donald Black, Byfield House owner, from email messages and conversations with Marlys Svendsen, nomination preparer (November 2015 - March 2016), regarding his Black's research efforts to identify source(s) for the house's design and his observations of the English prototype for the house discussed in Figure 6.

In 2005, I started randomly searching the *Architectural Record* for the 1910s. I found an article that featured what I thought was my house. Then, I read more carefully and noticed the house was in England. The January 1920 issue identified a cottage at Biddenham, Bedfordshire with C.E. Mallows, architect. The material was reproduced from *Country Cottages and Weekend Homes* by J. Elder Duncan. I found a copy of the book at Iowa State University (ISU) library in Ames (New York, Cassell and Co., Ltd., 1912). The English house is located at 9 Main Road, King's Corner, built in 1899 for John White. It is described thusly:

"This typical English cottage home is built in the lower part of local hand-made red bricks, with the upper part of common brick covered with Portland cement rough-cast. Externally and internally the woodwork is painted white. The roof is covered with red local hand-made tiles similar to the other cottage at Biddenham by the same architect. The gardens in each case were designed by the architect and are now mistaken for old gardens. ..."

I pursued this lead ... and assumed Sims [identified in the first newspaper account as the designer] must have gotten hold of a copy of the book. The house in England is a duplicate, though the interiors are different. I visited that house in 2006... There is no question that the Park Road house was based on this house that was built in 1893.

I've traced Stuart Hobbs Sims to Oregon Agricultural College, and later the University of New Mexico. He died in El Paso in 1941 at age 60. I am unable to find other buildings he designed.

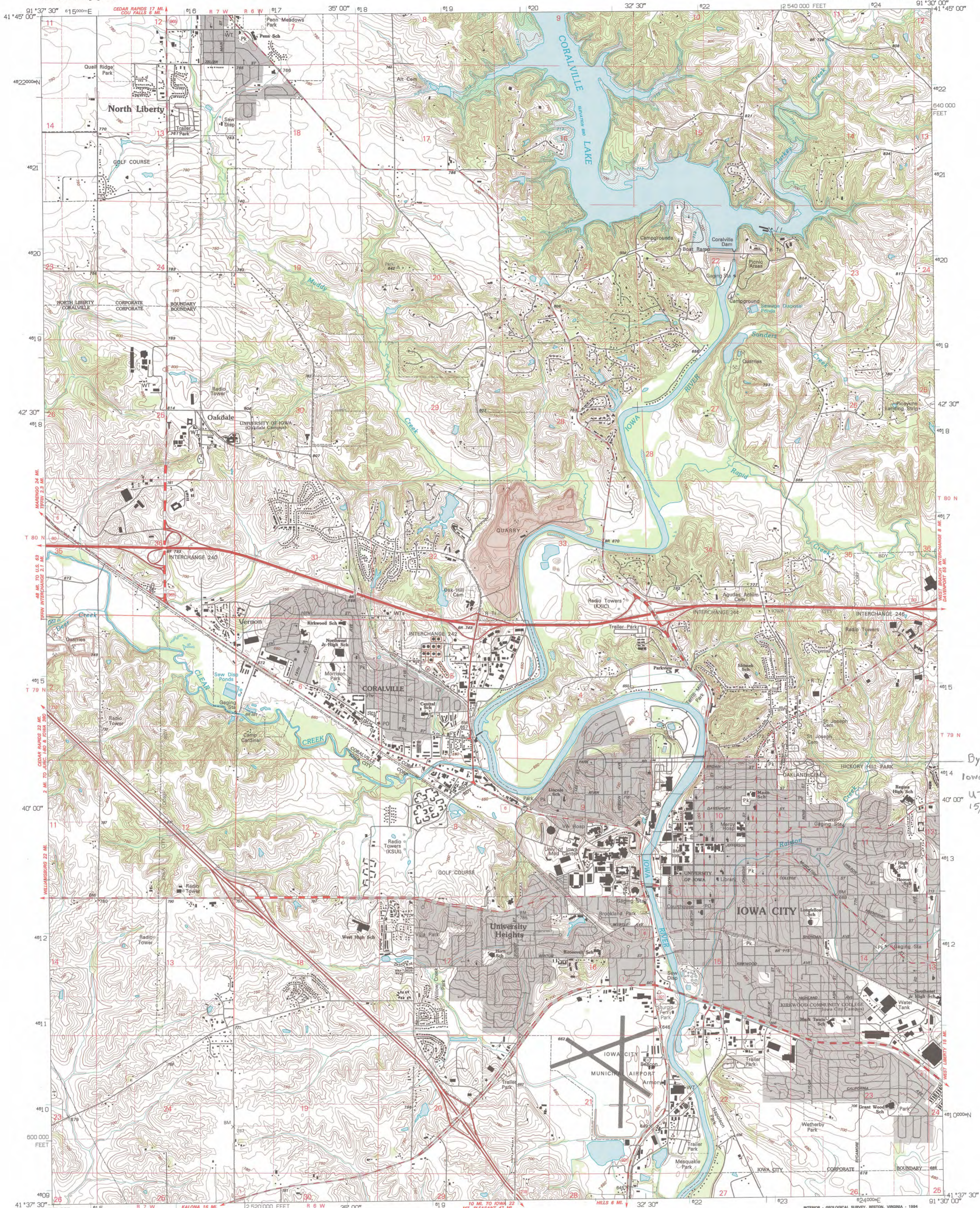


I found the current owner of the house in Biddenham by starting with writing the town council. Whoever I contacted knew the house and owner. We exchanged emails and I visited England in 2006.

I retrieved this photo (at left) of Sims.

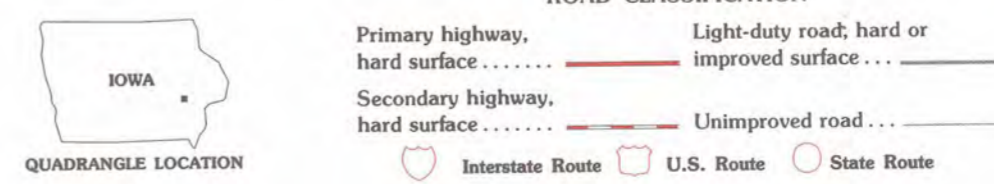
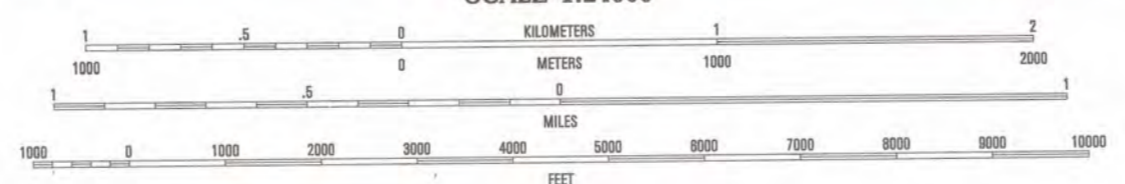
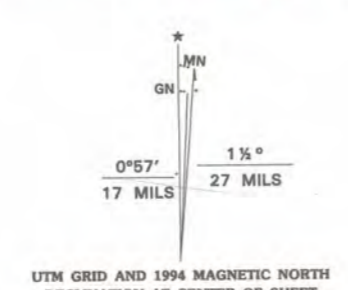
My house was built in 1916-1917 so Sims would have relied on Elder-Duncan's "Country Cottages." UI libraries has a 1909 edition of the book (pp. 173-76). You may down load any or all of this.

In 2006 when I visited the house at Biddenham in Bedfordshire, the house was very similar to my house - brick first storey, stuccoed second story (called pebble-dash); massive chimneys, strips of mullioned windows, prominent cat-slide gable, use of curved overhang over front door. My house is larger, and window placements differ. Both have a front elevation and a "garden" elevation, both nearly identical but for the placement of windows. Floor plans are similar but not identical. Photos show the house as it looks today. The cat slide gable has been removed as the owner wanted more space on the upper storey, thus distorting the original plan. The window placements differ somewhat, but the overall design is remarkably similar.



Byfield, Dr. Albert
Henry, House
Iowa City, Johnson
Co., IA
UTM Reference:
15/620920/4614080

Produced by the United States Geological Survey in cooperation with Iowa Geological Survey. Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA. Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1964. Field checked 1965. Revised from aerial photographs taken 1990. Field checked 1992. Map edited 1994. North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27). Projection and blue 1000-meter ticks: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 15 10 000-foot ticks: Iowa coordinate system, south zone North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software. Areas covered by dashed light-blue pattern are subject to controlled inundation. Gray tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown. Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked.



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	

1 Swisher
2 Ely
3 Scales
4 Tiffin
5 Iowa City East
6 Williamstown
7 Hills
8 West Liberty SW

IOWA CITY WEST, IOWA
41091-F5-TF-024
1994
DMA 7667 II NE-SERIES V876

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092 AND IOWA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, IOWA CITY, IOWA 52240

































715
PARK
ROAD

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination

Property Name: Byfield, Dr. Albert Henry, House

Multiple Name:

State & County: IOWA, Johnson

Date Received: 2/10/2017 Date of Pending List: Date of 16th Day: Date of 45th Day: 3/27/2017 Date of Weekly List:

Reference number: SG100000792

Nominator: State

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject 3/23/2017 Date

Abstract/Summary
Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria Accept, National Register Criterion C. Significant local example of a Tudor Revival and Craftsman Style residence.

Reviewer Patrick Andrus Patrick Andrus Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2218 Date 3/23/2017

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

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

IOWA DEPARTMENT OF
CULTURAL AFFAIRS

MARY COWNIE, DIRECTOR
CHRIS KRAMER, DEPUTY DIRECTOR

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



February 9, 2017

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

Dear Mr. Loether:

Please find enclosed the National Register nomination for the Byfield, D. Albert Henry House; Iowa City, Iowa.

The Byfield house was reviewed by Iowa SHPO staff April 13, 2016 and May 25, 2016. In an early draft of the nomination, the preparer included Criteria A, B, and C. However, after a thorough and comprehensive review, staff recommended Criteria A and B be removed and the house be nominated under Criterion C only, or more research should be undertaken to augment the significance under A and B. This recommendation was made by staff as Criteria A and B were not fully supported in the draft. Additionally, staff then consulted with the Leo Landis, Historian & Curator of the State Historical Society of Iowa to get an additional opinion regarding Criteria A and B. Mr. Landis agreed with staff opinion that Criteria A and B were not supported.

The preparer made the recommended changes, removing Criteria A and B, and the draft was scheduled for review by the State Nominations Review Committee (SNRC) at their October 14, 2016 meeting. At this meeting, the preparer noted to SNRC that staff recommended removing two criteria and she wanted to have a discussion with SNRC members regarding significance and the possibility of re-including the criteria. The minutes of the 10/14/2016 SNRC meeting for the Byfield house are enclosed; however they do not fully address all comments made by staff, SNRC members and the preparer.

After discussion, a motion was made for the preparer to revise the nomination and add Criteria A and B, make recommended revisions and resubmit the nomination to SNRC for review. However, based on the thorough review by my staff, and with the additional input from the State Curator, I do not think that the nomination adequately supports Criteria A and B. As my staff noted to the preparer and SNRC, more context is required to fully evaluate and support a Criteria A and B significance. As such, I am forwarding the nomination to you as was presented to SNRC with only Criterion C significance.

Thank you for your time and consideration regarding this nomination. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact either Paula Mohr at (515) 281-6826 or Sara André at (515) 242-6157.

Sincerely,

Steve King
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
600 E Locust St.
Des Moines, IA 50319
(515) 281-4013
Steve.king@iowa.gov

IOWA
ARTS
COUNCIL

PRODUCE
IOWA

STATE HISTORICAL
SOCIETY OF IOWA

STATE HISTORICAL
MUSEUM OF IOWA

STATE HISTORICAL
LIBRARY & ARCHIVES

STATE
HISTORIC
SITES

STATE HISTORIC
PRESERVATION
OFFICE OF IOWA

IOWA
HISTORICAL
FOUNDATION

STATE NATIONAL REGISTER REVIEW COMMITTEE

October 14, 2016

MEETING MINUTES

Facilitator: Berry Bennett	Notes: Beth Foster, Sara Andre, Paula Mohr
Committee Members Present:	John Iber, Mary Jones, George Wakeman, Rick Woten, Nancy Osborn Johnsen, Thomas Leslie, Carl Merry, Lyell Henry, Chad Timm, Candy Streed
Committee Members Absent:	Steve Stimmel
State Staff Present:	Paula Mohr, Beth Foster, Sara André, Berry Bennett, Steve King,
State Staff Absent:	

Old Business

Agenda item:	June Minutes	Presenter: Berry Bennett
1st Motion: Carl Merry	2nd Motion: Nancy Osborn Johnsen	
Action items:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> #10 – The Presenter box for this Agenda Item is empty. All other Agenda Items have a Presenter name included. #11 – Check to see if someone left or count is a typo. #15, Page 6 – This entire bullet point statement is a repeat from a different nomination (#16), and should be deleted here. #16 – Michael Kramme motioned to bring the nomination up for discussion and was the presenter. Check the notes and correct who the first motion was made by. 		
Motion: Approve the June Minutes with above revisions.		
1st Motion: Carl Merry	2nd Motion: Nancy Osborn Johnsen	
Favor: 9	Oppose:	Defer: Abstain:

Agenda item:	Announcements	Presenter: Paula Mohr and Berry Bennett
Action items:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paula Mohr shared a summary of the results of the Preserve Iowa Summit in Davenport, Sept. 15-17, 2016. The 2017 Summit will be located in Fort Dodge on June 8-10. In July of 2018 Iowa will host a national preservation conference in Des Moines. Berry Bennett announced that Barbara Henning and Michael Kramme have resigned. Ralph Christian will be joining the committee beginning in February. 		

Nominations

Agenda item 1:	Byfield, Dr. Albert Henry, House, 715 West Park Road, Iowa City, Johnson Co.	Presenter: Marlys Svendsen
1st Motion: Lyell Henry	2nd Motion: Mary Jones	
Action items:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussion for consideration of whether the achievements of Dr. Albert Byfield at the hospital where he was employed are appropriate in making a case for significance under criteria <u>A, B</u> and C in relation to his house. If criterion B is accepted the significant date should change to 1923. Nancy agrees that it can be locally eligible under criterion B. Carl agrees the it can be locally eligible under criteria A, B and C. Tom feels two criteria are written stronger within the nomination. Mary inflected that Dr. Byfield chose to buy a house, the house location and design. It seems as if he meant to stay. Steve King, Dr. Byfield was more of a guy who was hired to do the project; did the project and moved on. He was well known for doing this but then never did anything like this again. His name is associated with the founding of the children's hospital. However, the 		