

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

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date entered	

Continuation sheet Vander Veer Park District Item number 8D Page 1

Vander Veer Park Historic District

Description: *

The Vander Veer Park historic district is located 22 blocks due north of the Mississippi River at the head of the Harrison-Main-Brady stem which rises out of Davenport's central business district. The focal point of the district is Vander Veer Park, a trapezoid of some 33 acres bounded by Harrison, Central Park Ave., Brady and Lombard streets. This attractive and scrupulously maintained park includes a large greenhouse, duck pond, fountain, botanical gardens, walking paths and a small playground, along with large expanses of grass and towering shade trees.

Facing the park on all four sides are middle- and upper- middle-class houses dating almost exclusively from the 1895-1925 period. Although varying in style from the late Queen Anne to Tudor Revival, they exhibit remarkable consistency of size, spacing and setback, and thus create an attractive frame for the park itself. The architectural theme thus established is carried south along two blocks of Main Street, which intersects Lombard at the south end of the park. Southeast of the park, the theme is extended along the short block of Temple Lane, which is not oriented toward the Park, but rather toward the park-like grounds of the Davenport Outing Club.

Along four-lane Harrison Street, houses are uniformly set back on flat, terraced lots some 5-6 feet above street level. Here, the hipped-roof "foursquare" predominates in frame houses covered with stucco, facebrick or clapboard, particularly below Rusholme. North of Rusholme are several large Craftsman-inspired dwellings, two Tudor style houses, a late Georgian Revival house, and, at the northwest corner of the Park (at Central Park Ave.) an extremely large apartment building in a medieval/Tudor style.

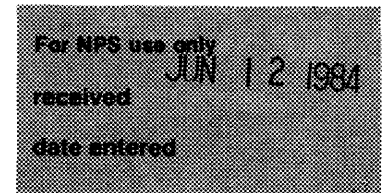
The north side of Vander Veer Park is bounded by Central Park Avenue (this being the park's original name). The houses here range from large bungalows to late Queen Anne and Prairie-inspired versions of the foursquare. This variety continues along Brady, which as U.S. Highway 61 is the city's principal north-south route connecting the central business district with Interstate 80 some 5 miles to the north. Lombard Street, which runs along the south side of the park, is dominated by the multi-structure complex of St. Paul Lutheran church, constructed in 1950-52 to conform to the Georgian Revival style of the E.C. Mueller House (2136 Brady), which is incorporated into the complex as administrative offices.

The pastoral atmosphere of Vander Veer Park and the attractive solidity of its architectural frame are marred only by the density and complexity of

*All nominated properties located within the Vanderveer Park district are in excess of fifty years of age.

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Item number

8D

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traffic patterns. A large amount of traffic, including heavy trucks, is routed in and out of the city on Brady Street, with southbound traffic moving via Harrison into the CBD. The primary response of homeowners has been to erect heavy plantings of thick shrubbery and evergreens, which although pleasant to observe in many cases wholly obscure the houses behind them. The traffic pattern of U.S. 61 has been altered in 1984, with north-south traffic is split on alternating sides of the park.

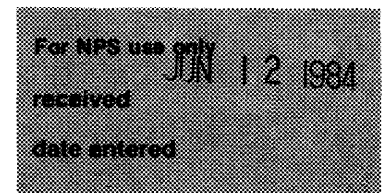
Significance:

1. Along Brady Street, which is Davenport's most important and heavily-traveled north-south route, the district functions as the northbound traveller's last, and southbound traveller's first, strong impression of place. North of the district, Brady Street quickly becomes a modern commercial strip almost 5 miles long, indistinguishable from thousands of similar strips that form the introduction to many American towns and cities. As one drives into the city from the north, the first real intimation that one is in Davenport, rather than someplace else, comes at the encounter with Vander Veer Park and the large houses, each slightly advanced beyond the next, along the east side of Brady Street. This transition from modern commercial to turn-of-the-century residential is quite abrupt, and has no counterpart along any of the other major vehicular paths to the city center. Interestingly, the major urban "theme" announced by Vander Veer Park and its architectural frame is that of many large shade trees, which are one of the "old" city's most notable features. Apart from the CBD and industrial areas, nearly all Davenport's 19th and early 20th century neighborhoods are to a greater or lesser extent shaded, from the "central city" area of lower Le Claire's reserve to the wealthy neighborhood of McClellan Heights. The Vander Veer Park district also suggests another prominent theme, that of irregular and often rugged topography which is characteristic of much of the city from 4th street north to about 12th street.

2. Within the district, Vander Veer Park itself is significant as perhaps the city's most important example of landscape planning, and representative of parks and civic improvements that were prominent features of the city's late 19th and early 20th century municipal development. Originally site of the Scott County Fairgrounds, the area between Harrison and Brady north of Lombard was acquired by the city in 1885. Renamed Central Park in 1890, the area further reflected the inspiration of its New York namesake in its "naturalistic" landscaping and multiple uses, which included not only a "glasshouse" and floral gardens, but a large pond (ideal for skating in winter), picnic pavilion, picturesque bridge (the latter two no longer

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extant) and "winding macadam driveways" which found favor, by 1905, with "pleasure-seeking automobilists." Vander Veer Park was the first major park established by the City of Davenport. With the organization of the Board of Parks Commissioners in 1890, additional acquisitions followed: Riverview Terrace and Prospect parks in 1894, and the 33-acre Fejervary Park, on the city's west side, in 1902. This program preceded several other major projects in city beautification, most notably inauguration of a large-scale riverfront improvement that included the Petersen Memorial Music Pavilion, Dillon Fountain, and Union Station between 1911 and 1931. During the 1930's, the Civil Works Administration crews altered the plan of Vander Veer Park by removing corner entrances at Brady and Lombard, and at Harrison and Lombard. The early street lights and iron fountain were replaced with modern light standards and a stone-and-concrete, electrically-operated fountain.

3. Establishment of Central Park (renamed Vander Veer Park in 1911 in honor of an early Parks Commissioner), inevitably increased the desirability and cost of adjacent land for residential development. The Central Park and Central Park Second additions (on the east side of Brady) were platted in 1891 and 1896, respectively, followed by the Outing Club and Temple Lane additions on the south, and two Norwood Park additions west of Harrison after 1900. Development of the area, as well as neighborhoods further east, was considerably enhanced by electrification of Davenport's streetcar system (1888) and its expansion into residential districts beyond the old city core. The Brady Street line, from 2nd Street to Central Park, was in fact one of the city's first streetcar routes, having been established in 1870 as a horsecar line when Central Park was still the county fairgrounds. By the late 19th century, the line offered an easy commute to a growing central business district for businessmen and middle-class office workers.

The relative affluence of the district's inhabitants was reflected, in part, by the number of residences designed by prominent local architects, three of whom lived near the park. Rudolph Clausen, heir to a family architectural practice begun in 1870, lived in a relatively modest Tudor-style house at 2330 Harrison. His firm (Clausen & Burrows) designed the nearby H.G. Pape house (2326 Harrison). The firm of Temple and Burrows is represented in the Georgian Revival Mueller House (2136 Brady) across Brady from the Outing Club (another of the firm's designs). Another architect, Edward S. Hammatt, best known for his institutional designs for Trinity Episcopal Parish in the 1880's, built a residence in the district as well (2313 Brady). The third architect was Gustav Hanssen (124 Rusholme), who also contributed a pair of unusual neoclassical-inspired houses on Brady (2317 and 2319 Brady). Hanssen worked in partnership with

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Item number 8D

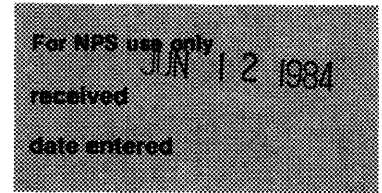
Page 4

Dietrich Harfst. Unlike Hanssen, who appears to have favored neoclassical forms, Harfst seems to have preferred the Craftsman idiom, as exemplified in the Henry Deutsch (2101 Main) and C.E. Hanssen (2322 Harrison) houses. A third house attributed to the firm is the Henry Heubotter house (2116 Main), a rambling version of the American foursquare.

These houses are among the most significant in the Vander Veer Park district, illustrating the eclecticism that characterized much of Davenport's domestic architecture at the turn of the century; and also the ways in which local architects adapted national trends to their own, and their clients' tastes. Other important houses, the architects of which are not yet known, include the excellent Tudor style Harvey Jones House (2221 Brady) and an outstanding Prairie house (2207 Brady). The three houses on Temple Lane, facing the Outing Club, are also noteworthy, combining a common hipped-roof, rectangular form with Mission, Prairie and neo-Georgian influences, respectively. The E.P. Adler (2104 Main) and William Weise (2110 Brady) houses, located about a block apart, also have this rectilinear character. Remarkably similar in their exterior treatment, they combine Prairie and neo-Georgian features and were likely the work of the same architect.

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Vander Veer Park Historic District

Verbal Boundary Description

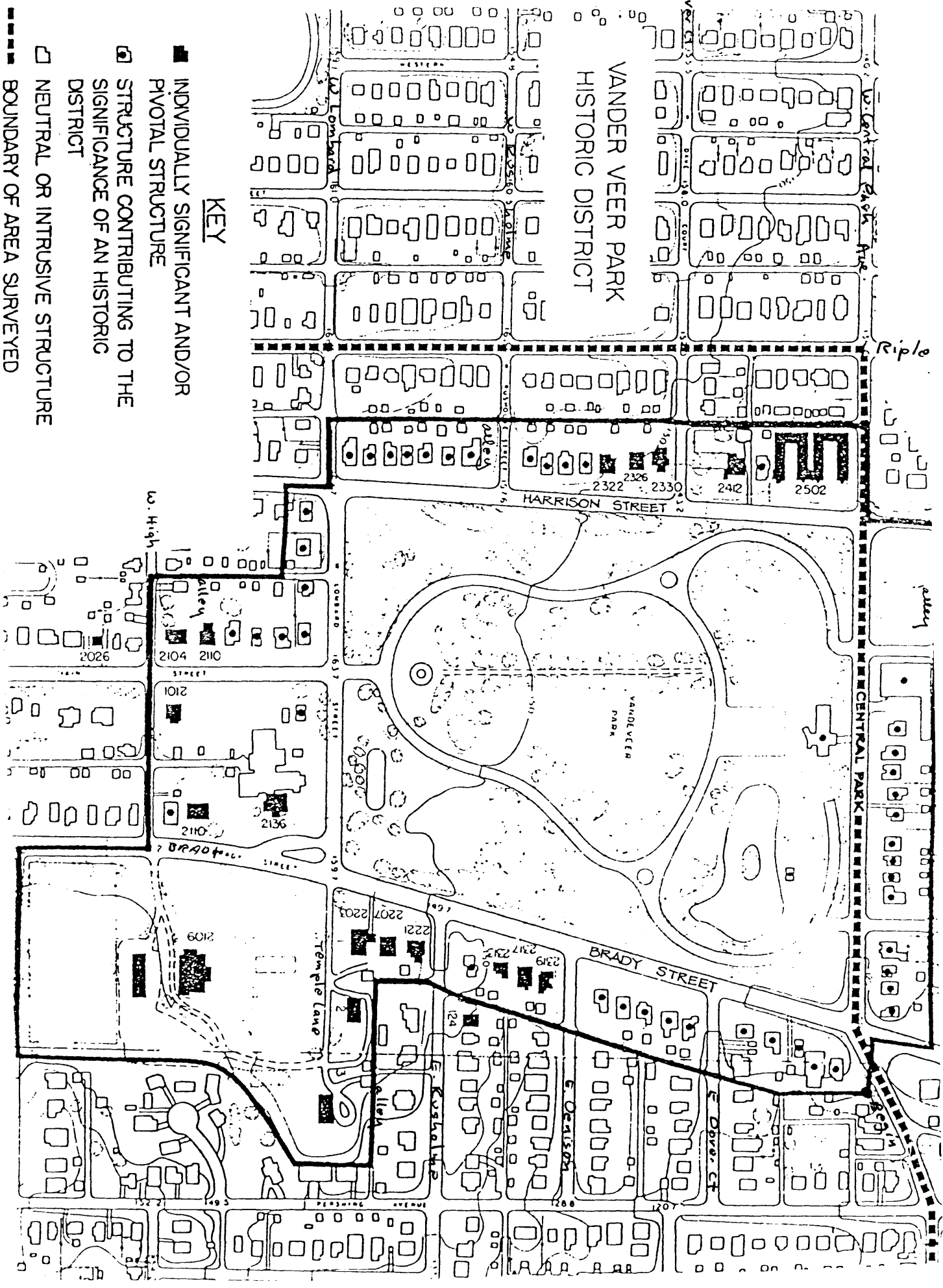
Beginning at northeast corner of property at 2525 Brady St.; thence southwest along rear property lines of properties fronting on Brady Street, crossing E. Dover Court, E. Denison, and E. Rusholme to alley behind 2207 and 2221 Brady St.; south along this alley to left turn of alley; then east along alley (which parallels north property lines of properties on north side of Temple Lane) to northeast corner of property at 3 Temple Lane; then south along east property line of 3 Temple Lane and the Outing Club to the southeast corner of the Outing Club property; then west to Brady Street; then north on Brady Street to W. High St.; then west on W. High St. to alley between Harrison and Main Streets; then north along this alley to southeast corner of property at 227 W. Lombard; then west along rear property lines of properties fronting on W. Lombard to Harrison St.; then north on Harrison to W. Lombard; then west on W. Lombard to alley between Harrison and Ripley streets; then north along this alley, crossing W. Rusholme and W. Dover Court to W. Central Park Ave.; then east on W. Central Park Ave. to Harrison; then north on Harrison to alley between W. Central Park Ave. and W. Columbia Ave.; then east along this alley, crossing Main, Sheridan and Fair streets to Brady Street; then south on Brady to E. Central Park Ave.; then east on E. Central Park Ave. to beginning.

UTM References:

- A 15/702520 4602000
- B 15/702620 4601560
- C 15/702520 4601320
- D 15/702380 4601310
- E 15/702060 4601460
- F 15/702060 4601980

Acreage 70.81

VANDER VEER PARK
HISTORIC DISTRICT



HISTORICAL DATA

Emanuel P. Adler began his association with the Davenport Times in 1901, when the paper was purchased by the Ottumwa based Lee Newspaper Syndicate. Adler served as publisher for the Republican-oriented paper for six years. In 1906, Adler was made president of Lee, Inc., succeeding A.W. Lee. Adler executed a merger with the Davenport Democrat in 1915, and also purchase of several other midwestern papers. He was also instrumental in the 1933 reorganization of the American Commercial Savings Bank as the Davenport Savings Bank & Trust.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

This property is associated with E.P. Adler, a prominent early 20th century newspaper publisher.

SOURCES

Downer, Harry. History of Davenport and Scott County. Chicago: S.J. Clarke, 1910. Vol. II, pp. 14-15.
Leysen, R.J. "The Davenport Times," Palimpsest, October 1940, p. 408.

ARCHITECTURAL EVALUATION

DESIGN good STATURE incident CONTEXT good FABRIC excellent
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE local DISTRICT CLASSIFICATION A

HISTORICAL EVALUATION

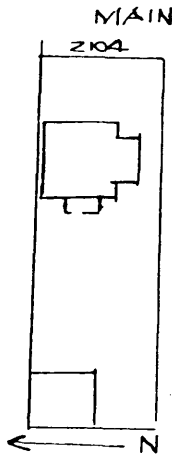
PRIMARY THEME communications SECONDARY THEME newspapers
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE local

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBLE yes

PHOTO ID 1742-31,32,33

Martha H. Bowers, Architectural Historian

Marlys Svendsen, Historian



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

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

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6 PHOTO _____

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

DAVENPORT

SURVEY 1982

SITE #82-10- HA-2330 **MAP NUMBER 6**
HISTORIC DISTRICT Vander Veer Park
NAME Rudolph J. Clausen House
ADDRESS 2330 Harrison



LEGAL DESCRIPTION Norwood Pk. Add, Blk. 8, Lt 8

ACREAGE <1 **ZONE** R-4D UTM 15/702080 4601770
OWNER Kenneth & Maxine Bardach **TITLE** H
2330 Harrison
Davenport, IA 52803

DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	English Tudor Revival	DATE	1909
FORM	2-1/2 stories, multi-gable w/front gable orientation; entry in gabled pavilion on north side; shed-roofed enclosed porch across east elevation		
MATERIALS	frame, with stucco and half-timber		
FENESTRATION	1/1 d.h.s., narrow slab sills, no lintels or surrounds; north side entry pavilion features group of 3/3/3 tall, narrow windows with diamond lights		
FEATURES	exterior brick chimney, north side;		
ALTERATIONS	none of significance		
SITE	corner lot, facing Vander Veer Park		

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE This house is chiefly significant as the home of Rudolph J. Clausen, one of Davenport's most prominent early 20th century architects. He was the son of Frederick J. Clausen, who had dominated Davenport's architectural profession during the late 19th century, and who handed his practice on to his son Rudolph beginning with a father-son partnership in 1904. Like his father, Rudolph Clausen worked in a variety of styles and building types. His major works in Davenport include the Outing Club, Davenport Central High School, the Democrat building, Masonic Temple, and Scott Co. Savings Bank. This house, if it is indeed an example of Clausen's own work, is less noteworthy architecturally, being a relatively representative example of the English Tudor Revival style that was popular in Davenport during the first decades of the 20th century.

HISTORICAL DATA

This house was built in 1908-09 for Davenport architect Rudolph J. Clausen. Clausen was a partner with his father in the firm Clausen and Clausen. Rudolph later became active in civic causes, including the Davenport Levee Improvement Commission. Rudolph remained a central figure in the German-American community's elite.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

See Architectural Significance

SOURCES

Davenport City Directories, 1908, 1909
Svendsen, Marlys, and Martha H. Bowers, Davenport: Where the Mississippi River Runs West. City of Davenport, 1982.

ARCHITECTURAL EVALUATION

DESIGN good STATURE incident
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE local

CONTEXT excellent FABRIC excellent
DISTRICT CLASSIFICATION A

HISTORICAL EVALUATION

PRIMARY THEME
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

SECONDARY THEME

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBLE YES

PHOTO ID 1740-17A

Martha H. Bowers, Architectural Historian

Marlys Svendsen, Historian

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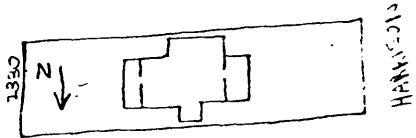
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5 SUBJECT TRACES _____

6 PHOTO _____



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

DAVENPORT SURVEY 1982

SITE #82-10-TM-3 MAP NUMBER 2
HISTORIC DISTRICT Vander Veer Park
NAME George E. Decker House
ADDRESS 3 Temple Lane



(CON'T)

LEGAL DESCRIPTION Pt of SW/4 sec 24-78-3 com at
a pt. in N/L of Auditors Plat of Pershing Court
& W/L of Pershing Ave-N 165.23' to beg-W 300' to
W/L of sd. sec 24- N 181.92' to S/L of a 10'

ACREAGE <1 ZONE R4D UTM 15/702560 4601540
OWNER Janet C. Squire TITLE H
3 Temple Lane
Davenport IA 52803

DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE

DATE 1916

FORM

2 stories, rectangular plan with full-height wing on east;

hipped roof w/small semicircular dormers

MATERIALS

frame construction, covered with stucco; brick chimney toward

west end; wood trim; colors: gray stucco, white trim, black shutters

FENESTRATION

wooden casements, in plain surrounds; some shutters; windows on

first floor very tall, w/transom panels; placement mostly regular, but not symmetrical

FEATURES

north elevation: pedimented entry porch with unfluted Doric

columns and full entablature; asymmetrical window placement includes those

opening onto stairwell; wall between main block and east wing is projected out

to form an angle into which the woodpile is set, hidden from public view.

South side: 7-bay arrangement, not quite symmetrical; semicircular entrance

vestibule features French doors opening onto patio

ALTERATIONS

SITE

landscaped lot with large rear yard opening onto grounds of

Outing Club; garage at NW corner of lot is of stuccoed tile

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The George Decker house is one of three along Temple Lane built with long rectangular plans, low hipped roofs with broad eaves, stuccoed walls and wood-strip belt coursing. In the Decker house, these Prairie elements are combined with a low-key neo-Georgian influence seen in the near-symmetry of its main facades and the shallow, pedimented north entry with its Tuscan columns and full entablature. This formalized Prairie style figures also in other houses in the Vander Veer Park district, most notably at 2104 Main and 2110 Brady.

HISTORICAL DATA

This property was originally site of a commercial greenhouse establishment operated by John T. Temple, a florist from whom the later residential subdivision and short street received their name. The original owner of the present house was Dr. George E. Decker, a physician at the time he and his wife, Elsie, moved to Temple Lane. Later, he became involved in a variety of insurance and financial activities, including positions as president of Register Life Insurance Co., director of the American Commercial and Savings Bank, and vice-president of the Federal Surety Co. and the Standard Federal Fire Co.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

SOURCES

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Davenport, Iowa 1910
Davenport City Directories, 1910, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1930
Who's Who in Davenport, 1929. Davenport: Robert M. Baldwin Co., 1929

ARCHITECTURAL EVALUATION

DESIGN good STATURE incident CONTEXT excellent FABRIC excellent
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE local DISTRICT CLASSIFICATION A

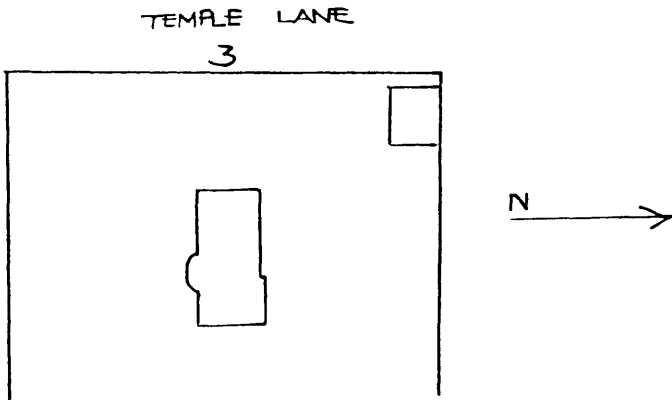
HISTORICAL EVALUATION

PRIMARY THEME SECONDARY THEME
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBLE yes PHOTO ID 1742-3,4,5

Martha H. Bowers, Architectural Historian

Marlys Svendsen, Historian



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6 PHOTO _____

LEGAL DESCRIPTION (con't)
alley-E 300'-S 181.92' to beg., also a strip of
land 16' wide connecting the above land



HISTORICAL DATA

This house was built for Henry and Matilda Deutsch. Deutsch was a partner with Joseph Deutsch in a clothing firm known as the "Bee Hive". This is at least the second house on the site.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

SOURCES "List of Plans Done by G.A. Hanssen and D.J. Harfst..." typescript, n.d.
Davenport City Directories, 1900-01, 1902-3, 1906-7, 1908, 1910

ARCHITECTURAL EVALUATION

DESIGN excellent STATURE incident
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE local

CONTEXT fair/good FABRIC good
DISTRICT CLASSIFICATION A

HISTORICAL EVALUATION

PRIMARY THEME
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

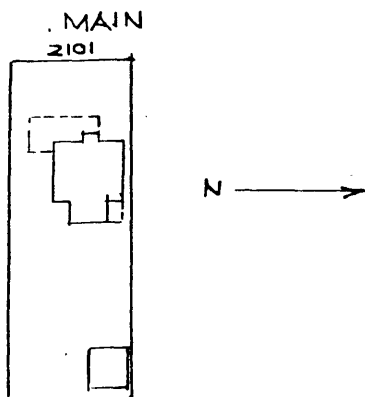
SECONDARY THEME

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBLE yes

PHOTO ID 1742-34,35; 1761-30

Martha H. Bowers, Architectural Historian

Marlys Svendsen, Historian



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HISTORICAL DATA

This residence was built 1895-96 for E.S. Hammatt, probably from his own designs. Hammatt was a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology whose early architectural experience was with Ware and Van Brunt (Boston) and with several firms in New York. He came to Davenport in 1883, and quickly obtained several important commissions from Trinity Episcopal Parish, for buildings at Kemper Hall School for Boys and St. Katherine's Hall School for Girls, which remain his more noteworthy structures in the city.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

See statement for architectural significance

SOURCES

Davenport City Directories, 1894-95, 1896-97
Svendsen, Marlys and Martha H. Bowers. Davenport: Where the Mississippi River Runs West. City of Davenport, 1982.
Oszuscik, Phillipe. A History of the Architecture and Urbanization of 19th Century Davenport, Iowa. Ph.D., University of Iowa, 1979.

ARCHITECTURAL EVALUATION

DESIGN fair/good STATURE tissue
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE local

CONTEXT excellent FABRIC good
DISTRICT CLASSIFICATION A

HISTORICAL EVALUATION

PRIMARY THEME
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

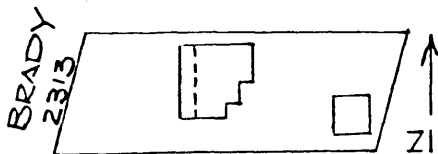
SECONDARY THEME

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBLE yes

PHOTO ID 1741-24A, 1742-29

Martha H. Bowers, Architectural Historian

Marlys Svendsen, Historian



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NOT ELIGIBLE FOR NRHP	<input type="checkbox"/>				<input type="checkbox"/>

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<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DAVENPORT A/H SURVEY
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6 PHOTO _____

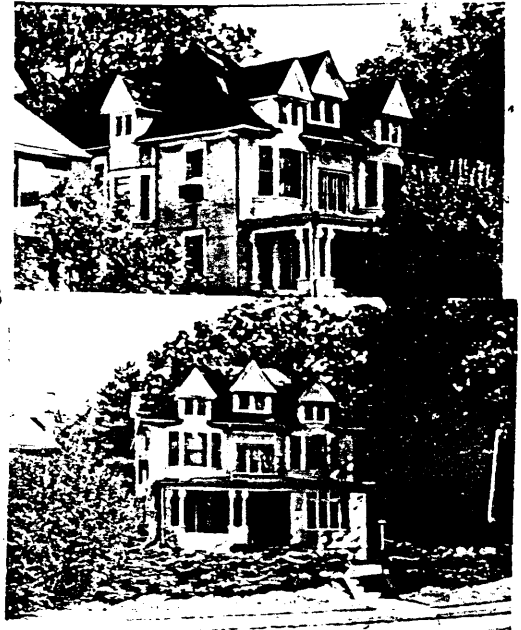
Davenport
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Iowa Office of Historic Preservation
Dennett, Muessig & Associates, Ltd.

DAVENPORT SURVEY 1982

SITE #82-10- BR-2317 MAP NUMBER 6
HISTORIC DISTRICT Vander Veer Park
NAME Bernard Hanssen House
ADDRESS 2317 Brady Street

LEGAL DESCRIPTION Central Park Add., Blk. 2, Lot 3

ACREAGE <1 ZONE R4D UTM 15/702440 4601680
OWNER Elmer L. Crowder & Wife TITLE H
2317 Brady
Davenport IA 52803



DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE Neoclassical Revival

FORM 2-1/2 stories, square plan, high hipped roof with dormers;
tripartite symmetrical front; oriel rises to dormer on north side

MATERIALS frame on stone foundation; narrow clapboard

FENESTRATION 1/1 d.h.s.

FEATURES pedimented wall dormers rised from curved bays, flanking a
central roof dormer; decorative panels between levels of the bays and over the
three-part central window above the entrance. Modified Ionic order columns on
porch and (engaged) between elements of the center window.

ALTERATIONS

SITE narrow, shaded lot, moderate setback

DATE 1897-98

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE The Bernard Hanssen house is a locally-significant example of the work of Davenport architect Gustav Hanssen (see also BR-2319). Like its neighbor, the Hanssen house displays a modified neoclassical style, here adhering more strictly to a frontal symmetry altered only slightly by enclosure of part of the long veranda as a sunroom. The two houses are particularly interesting as a pair, because they were built about the same time from designs by the same architect. Their neoclassicism is stronger than is the case with many of the Vander Veer Park houses, and in basic form are typical of much middle class domestic architecture built in the city at the turn of the century. The subtle ways in which details are used and arranged, however, clearly distinguish them from most examples of the style in Davenport.

HISTORICAL DATA

This house was built for Bernard Hanssen in 1897-98. Hanssen graduated from bookkeeper to vice-president of his father's retail-wholesale hardware firm while the house was under construction. The firm, Louis Hanssen's Sons, was the largest of its kind in the city at the time.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

SOURCES Davenport City Directories, 1896, 1897, 1898-99
Oszuscik, Phillipe. "A History of the Architecture and Urbanization of 19th Century Davenport, Iowa." Ph.D., Univ. of Iowa, 1979.

ARCHITECTURAL EVALUATION

DESIGN good STATURE incident CONTEXT excellent FABRIC excellent
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE local DISTRICT CLASSIFICATION A

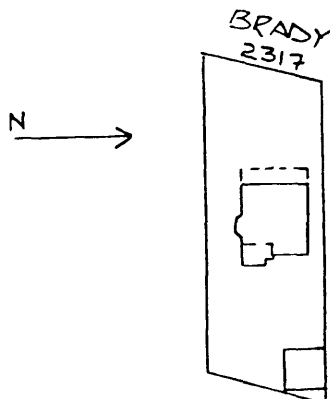
HISTORICAL EVALUATION

PRIMARY THEME SECONDARY THEME
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBLE yes PHOTO ID 1741-21A,22A, 23A

Martha H. Bowers, Architectural Historian

Marlys Svendsen, Historian



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NRHP _____

GRANT _____

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6 PHOTO _____

HISTORICAL DATA This house was built for C.E. Hanssen in 1908. Hanssen at the time was Secretary of Louis Hanssen's Sons, a major Davenport hardware store doing both wholesale and retail business.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

SOURCES "List of Plans Done by G.A. Hanssen and D.J. Harfst...in the Possession of Paul J. Ebeling, Davenport, Iowa." Typescript, n.d.
Davenport City Directory, 1909

ARCHITECTURAL EVALUATION

DESIGN good STATURE incident CONTEXT excellent FABRIC excellent
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE local DISTRICT CLASSIFICATION A

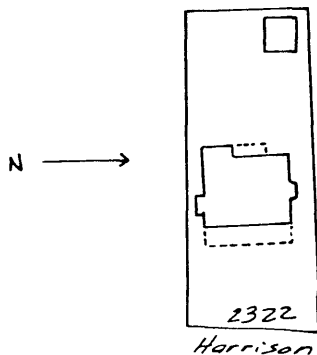
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PRIMARY THEME SECONDARY THEME
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBLE yes PHOTO ID 1740-14A

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6 PHOTO _____

HISTORICAL DATA

According to Oszuscik (1979), this was the residence of Gustav Hanssen, a notable Davenport architect who opened an office in the city around 1890. Among the limited number of structures so far attributed to Hanssen are the William Wiese house (BN-709), the Schricker house (CV-1446), and a now much-altered Queen Anne house at 1407 Brady. Hanssen practiced in partnership with Dietrich J. Harfst during the early 20th century. This house was built in 1894, some four years after Hanssen began to practice in the city. He lived here until around 1910.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

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

Svendsen, Marlys and Martha H. Bowers. Davenport: Where the Mississippi River Runs West. City of Davenport, 1982.

Davenport City Directories, 1892-3, 1894-5, 1896-7, 1898-9, 1900-01, 1906-7, 1910

ARCHITECTURAL EVALUATION

DESIGN fair STATURE incident CONTEXT excellent FABRIC good
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE local DISTRICT CLASSIFICATION A

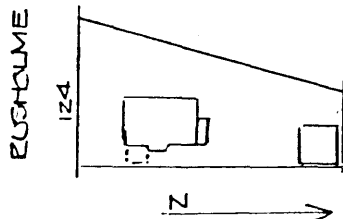
HISTORICAL EVALUATION

PRIMARY THEME SECONDARY THEME
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBLE yes PHOTO ID 1742-11, 12, 13

Martha H. Bowers, Architectural Historian

Marlys Svendsen, Historian



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5 SUBJECT TRACES _____

6 PHOTO _____

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

DAVENPORT SURVEY 1982

SITE #82-10- HA-2502 **MAP NUMBER 6**
HISTORIC DISTRICT Vander Veer Park
NAME Harrison Manor Apartments
ADDRESS 2502 Harrison St.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION Norwood Pk. Add., Block 9,
Lots 5, 6, 7, 8

ACREAGE 1-2 **ZONE** R-4D UTM 15/702090 4601900
OWNER Harrison Manor Homeowners **TITLE** H
2506 Harrison St.
Davenport, IA 52803



DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE Period Revival **DATE** 1925-6
FORM 4 story apartment building; plan basically two connected
U-plans creating two set-back courtyards; parapetted roof
MATERIALS plain red brick for rear and interior facades; exterior faced
with tan brick; glazed terra cotta detail and trim
FENESTRATION rear: segmental arched openings, 1/1 sash; public facades,
primarily 3/1 d.h.s.
FEATURES low-relief terracotta ornament: quoins, foundation, medallions
w/trefoil, flower and other motifs; entries feature depressed Tudor arches,
with label moldings and modified "Gibbs" surrounds; terra cotta moldings set
off third floor, w/row of ornamental tiles as a "frieze"; entries in courtyards
wide, w/flanking panels of leaded glass; terra cotta panels articulate parapet
ALTERATIONS none of significance on exterior
SITE large corner lot at northwest corner of Vander Veer Park

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Harrison Manor is a locally-significant example of large-scale apartment block construction in Davenport. It is the only one of its kind in the survey employing the U-shaped plan, which permits optimum lighting for all units. This plan is similar to apartments of this period found in Evanston, Illinois, and perhaps may have been inspired by those examples. The style of Harrison Manor, vaguely medieval/Tudor, is very similar to that of the apartment district centered on Columbia Ave., only one block to the north. Both feature extensive use of glazed terra cotta detail, a tendency to use the depressed Tudor arch at entries, and bits of colored glass set at random in various windows. Harrison Manor is the overwhelmingly dominant feature of the west side of the Vander Veer Park district. Its decidedly urban character contrasts interestingly with the single-family "suburban" character of the district's architecture, and also with the rural atmosphere offered by Vander Veer Park itself.

HISTORICAL DATA

Harrison Manor, the largest apartment building in the Vander Veer Park area, was built 1925-26, and originally contained 46 units. Architects for the building were Louis Keith & Greiser, of Chicago.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

SOURCES Davenport City Directories, 1925, 1926

ARCHITECTURAL EVALUATION

DESIGN excellent STATURE focus
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE local

CONTEXT excellent FABRIC excellent
DISTRICT CLASSIFICATION A

HISTORICAL EVALUATION

PRIMARY THEME
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

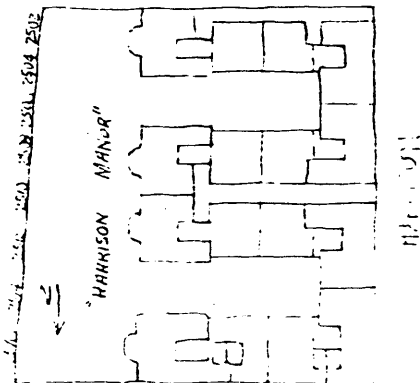
SECONDARY THEME

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBLE YES

PHOTO ID 1740-21A thru 27A

Martha H. Bowers, Architectural Historian

Marlys Svendsen, Historian



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DAVENPORT

SURVEY 1982

SITE #82-10-MA-2110 **MAP NUMBER 6**
HISTORIC DISTRICT Vander Veer Park
NAME Henry Huebotter House
ADDRESS 2110 Main St.



LEGAL DESCRIPTION Adam Noel's Addition, Block 8,
N 56° of Lot 2 & S 23° of Lot 3

ACREAGE §1 **ZONE** R4D **UTM** 15/702230 4601430
OWNER Dennis M. & Terry J. Keefe **TITLE** H
2110 Main Street
Davenport IA 52803

DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE

DATE 1906

FORM 2 stories, nearly square main block with large rear extension;
hipped roofs w/hipped-roofed dormers each side; symmetrical 3-bay front;
full-length porch

MATERIALS clapboarded frame construction, on masonry basement faced in
tan Roman brick; brick porch piers

FENESTRATION 1/1 and single-light with decorative transom panels

FEATURES entrance has wide sidelights with beveled glass; miniscule
brackets on porch; porch balustrade with turned balusters; latticework railing
on porch deck; see also below

ALTERATIONS

SITE

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE According to Oszuscik (1979), the Huebotter house was designed by Davenport architect Dietrich J. Harfst. It is a locally-significant example of his work, somewhat transitional between the Queen Anne and "Foursquare" styles. The rectilinear main elevation, capped with the usual hipped roof, displays the regularity and neatness typical of the Foursquare type. The sides and rear, however, revert to earlier Victorian tradition in a rambling plan and full-height, gabled polygonal window bays. On the north side is a projecting semicircular bay, somewhat awkwardly placed beside one of the polygonal bays, which contains a circular staircase -- a rather curious exterior expression of an interior function.

HISTORICAL DATA

Henry L. Huebotter and his wife, Kate, had this house built c. 1905-06. Huebotter was president of the Iowa Furniture and Carpet Company at the time. He later served as vice-president of the Citizens Trust and Savings Bank.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

SOURCES Oszuscik, Philippe. A History of the Architecture and Urbanization of Nineteenth Century Davenport, Iowa. Ph.D., Univ. of Iowa, 1979
Iowa Site Inventory Files, Iowa Office of Historic Preservation
Who's Who in Davenport 1929. Davenport: Robert M. Baldwin Publishing Co., 1929

ARCHITECTURAL EVALUATION

DESIGN good STATURE tissue
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE local

CONTEXT good FABRIC excellent
DISTRICT CLASSIFICATION A

HISTORICAL EVALUATION

PRIMARY THEME
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

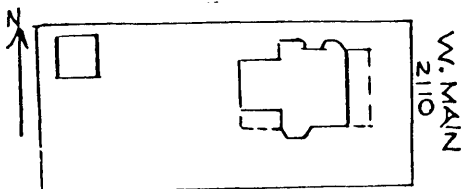
SECONDARY THEME

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBLE yes

PHOTO ID 1743-19A,20A

Martha H. Bowers, Architectural Historian

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DAVENPORT SURVEY 1982

SITE #82-10-BR-2221 MAP NUMBER 6
HISTORIC DISTRICT Vander Veer Park
NAME Harvey Jones House
ADDRESS 2221 Brady St.



LEGAL DESCRIPTION Central Park Add., Blk. 1, Lot
2 & N 8' M/L Lot 1

ACREAGE <1 ZONE R4D UTM 15/702420 4601600
OWNER Everett F. & Janice L. Pierce TITLE H
2221 Brady St.
Davenport IA 52803

DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE Tudor Revival DATE 1911-1912
FORM 2-1/2 stories, side-gable main block w/full height rear wing,
double front gables, gabled entrance porch
MATERIALS frame construction; red-brown facebrick, stucco/half-timber
FENESTRATION multilight wood sash, metal casements, and fixed sash; latter
types include instances of use of diamond lattice; on upper stories, framed
within pattern of half-timbering
FEATURES on main block, second story jettied on overscaled brackets;
exterior brick chimney N side; screened porch at ground level of rear wing
features depressed timber arches and brick piers; sunroom in chamfered corner
NW; entry set within multilight vestibule beneath gabled porch; shallow oriel
to right of entrance
ALTERATIONS
SITE corner lot, facing Vander Veer Park

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE The Harvey Jones house is a significant local example of the early 20th century Tudor Revival style. Dominant features include wide half-timbered gables and exterior brick chimney with its geometric design element in concrete. The interpenetration of exterior and interior space is achieved through an attractive "sunroom" at the northwest corner, which is chamfered to permit additional window area; and in the screened porch occupying the lower floor of the rear wing. Quality materials are used simply, their textures and colors sufficing for decorative effect.

The architect of this house is not presently known. However, a house similar to the Jones house was published by The American Architect in 1911. It was built in Minneapolis, and designed by architect Harry W. Jones. Like the Harvey Jones house in Davenport, the Minneapolis house featured double front gables, an enclosed entry vestibule, and chamfered corner developed as a polygonal window bay. It might be interesting to know whether the two houses
(CON'T)

HISTORICAL DATA

Harvey B. Jones and his wife, Lucy, moved into this new house in 1912. Jones, a realtor, was involved with the Home Building Lot Co., residential developers in the Vander Veer Park area.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

SOURCES

Davenport City Directories, 1911, 1912
Detached Dwellings (Part II). New York: The American Architect, 1911

ARCHITECTURAL EVALUATION

DESIGN excellent STATURE incident
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE local

CONTEXT excellent FABRIC excellent
DISTRICT CLASSIFICATION A

HISTORICAL EVALUATION

PRIMARY THEME
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

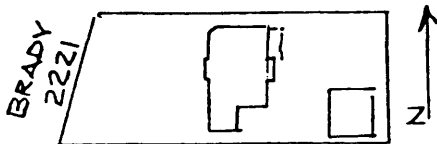
SECONDARY THEME

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBLE yes

PHOTO ID 1741-26A thru 29A

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Marlys Svendsen, Historian



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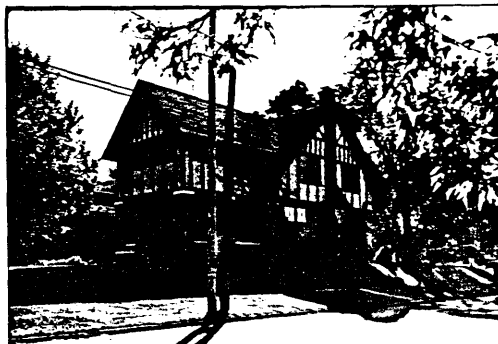
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6 PHOTO _____

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (con't)

were designed by the same architect, and also if Harvey Jones of Davenport was related to Harry Jones, the architect.



HISTORICAL DATA

Louis Livingston and his wife Bertha moved to this new house in 1914. Livingston was secretary-treasurer for the Summerfield Company. The next owners were Clara and Henry F. Petersen, members of one of the city's major business families.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

SOURCES Sprague, Paul E. Guide to Frank Lloyd Wright and Prairie School Architecture in Oak Park. Oak Park: Village of Oak Park, 1978.
Davenport City Directories, 1913, 1914
Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Davenport, Iowa 1910

ARCHITECTURAL EVALUATION

DESIGN excellent STATURE incident
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE local/state

CONTEXT excellent FABRIC excellent
DISTRICT CLASSIFICATION A

HISTORICAL EVALUATION

PRIMARY THEME
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

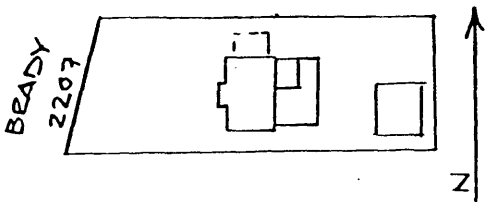
SECONDARY THEME

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBLE yes

PHOTO ID 1741-30A

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Marlys Svendsen, Historian



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5 SUBJECT TRACES _____

6 PHOTO _____

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DAVENPORT SURVEY 1982

SITE #82-10-BR-2203 (TM-1) MAP NUMBER 6
HISTORIC DISTRICT Vander Veer Park
NAME Louis Marks House
ADDRESS 2203 Brady St. (1 Temple Lane)

LEGAL DESCRIPTION Pt. SE 1/4 Sec. 23-78-3 Com
19.775 ch N of NE cor Brady & Locust -E 6.645
Ch. to Sec/L-N1.65 Ch. -W 6.19 ch. to Brady -S to
Beg -exc. tracts to Marks & Zeuch
ACREAGE 1 ZONE R4D UTM 15/702410 4601550
OWNER Marie K. Meyer TITLE H
1 Temple Lane
Davenport IA 52803



DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	DATE 1912
FORM	2 stories, hipped roof, rectangular plan; porte cochere N side, entry porches S and W
MATERIALS	clay tile, covered w/roughcast stucco; glazed tile roof; wood and concrete detail
FENESTRATION	8/1 d.h.s. between 8-light casements; 1st floor windows have transom lights as well; concrete? sills, no lintels or surrounds
FEATURES	porches w/round arches and thick capless columns; see below
ALTERATIONS	none
SITE	slightly elevated lot at corner of Brady and Temple Lane

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE The Louis Marks house is a locally-significant example of ways in which the Mission style was adapted to domestic design in early 20th century Davenport. Major features include low-pitched tile roofs with broad eaves and projecting rafter ends; and open porches and porte-cochere displaying wide round arches, the piers in several instances hidden behind thick, freestanding concrete columns. The flat-roofed garage, which continues the arch motif in the main entrance, displays one of the few solely decorative elements -- a geometric figure cut into each side wall. The house takes full advantage of its corner location to function as an important transitional element between the immediate area of Vander Veer Park and the Temple Lane development.

HISTORICAL DATA

The Marks house was built on the site of the Crispa Cone Works, an ice cream cone manufacturing venture run by Walter H. Wheeler in the early 1900's. It was part of a development of three similar houses built along Temple Lane around 1912, the area having been formerly associated with the J.T. Temple greenhouse and florist business. Louis Marks was an executive for several commercial concerns while living at this address with his wife, Georgia. Among them were treasurer of the Morton L. Marks wholesale grocery firm, and treasurer of the Security Fire Insurance Co. Herman Zeuch, president of the Marks Co., lived next door at 2 Temple Lane.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

SOURCES Davenport City Directories, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1930
Scott County Auditor's Deed Transfer Books, 4:9, 4:164, 6:192

ARCHITECTURAL EVALUATION

DESIGN good STATURE focus
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE local

CONTEXT excellent FABRIC excellent
DISTRICT CLASSIFICATION A

HISTORICAL EVALUATION

PRIMARY THEME
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

SECONDARY THEME

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBLE yes

PHOTO ID 1741-31A, 32A,33A

Martha H. Bowers, Architectural Historian

Marlys Svendsen, Historian

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6 PHOTO _____

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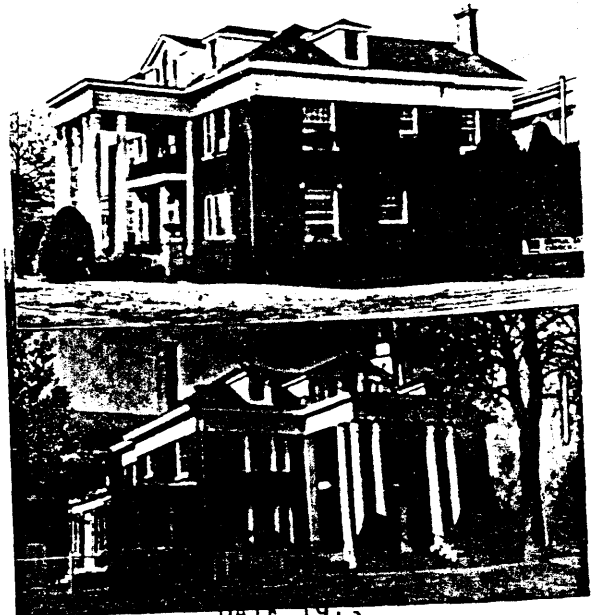
DAVENPORT

SURVEY 1982

SITE #82-10-BR-2136 **MAP NUMBER 2**
HISTORIC DISTRICT Vander Veer Park
NAME Edward C. Mueller House (second)
ADDRESS 2136 Brady Street

LEGAL DESCRIPTION Noel's Add., N. 197.12' of E
1/2 of Blk. 3

ACREAGE ap.2 **ZONE** R4D **UTM** 15/702350 4601480
OWNER St. Paul's Lutheran Church **TITLE** H
2136 Brady St.
Davenport IA 52803



DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE Georgian Colonial Revival
FORM 2-1/2 stories, rectangular plan w/large rear wing and south-side sunroom; 5-bay symmetrical front; large central roof dormer
MATERIALS tan facebrick, Flemish bond; wood, concrete and wrought iron trim
FENESTRATION narrow 6/1 or wide 15/1 d.h.s.
FEATURES portico with giant Corinthian order columns; wrought-iron balcony supported above doorway on overscaled pairs of wrought-iron brackets; windows in main elevation grouped in threes, separated by fluted, engaged colonnettes
ALTERATIONS eaves and frieze redone, and covered with aluminum siding; balustrade on portico roof removed
SITE corner lot, at intersection of Brady and Lombard; faces Outing Club on east side of Brady Street

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE The E.C. Mueller house is a representative example of the Georgian Colonial Revival in Davenport. Typically, it is rather overscaled, but thus holds its own against the even larger Outing Club, in the same style and by the same architects, across Brady Street. The Mueller house has experienced alteration to the cornice, but retains nonetheless much of its original character. Prominent features include the elaborate entrance and giant portico (a favorite element in Davenport for this style), and, more unusual, the ornate iron brackets supporting the balcony over the doorway. The Mueller house is an important feature of the south "entrance" to the Vander Veer Park district, and was designed by the local architectural firm of Temple & Burrows.

HISTORICAL DATA

This house was designed by the Davenport architectural firm of Temple and Burrows for Edward C. Mueller. Mueller, one of three sons of pioneer lumber baron Christian Mueller, was president and treasurer of Mueller Land and Timber Co., and held offices in other family concerns at the time this house was built. Mueller lumber companies were extensively involved in the northwestern U.S. in milling as well as retail/wholesale sales.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

SOURCES Architectural Record 38 (December 1915), p. 668
Davenport City Directories 1910, 1913, 1914, 1920, 1931

ARCHITECTURAL EVALUATION

DESIGN good STATURE incident
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE local

CONTEXT fair FABRIC good
DISTRICT CLASSIFICATION A

HISTORICAL EVALUATION

PRIMARY THEME
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

SECONDARY THEME

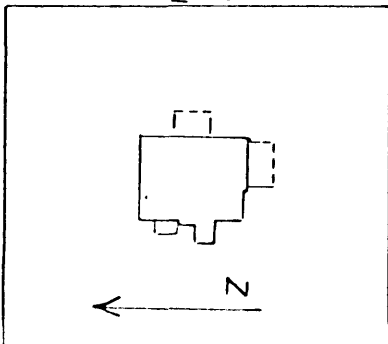
NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBLE yes

PHOTO ID 1743-25A,26A,27A

Martha H. Bowers, Architectural Historian

Marlys Svendsen, Historian

BRADY
2136



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

3 NRHP ACTION

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4 DHP SOURCES

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<input type="checkbox"/> GRANT _____	<input type="checkbox"/> _____

5 SUBJECT TRACES _____

6 PHOTO _____

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

DAVENPORT

SURVEY 1982

SITE #82-10- HA-2412 MAP NUMBER 6
HISTORIC DISTRICT Vander Veer Park
NAME William L. Mueller House
ADDRESS 2412 Harrison St.



LEGAL DESCRIPTION Norwood Park 2nd Add., Blk. 9,
Lots 1, 2 & 3, exc. pt. to City

ACREAGE ap.1 ZONE R4D UTM 15/702080 4601810
OWNER Arno J. LaFrenz TITLE H
2412 Harrison St.
Davenport, IA 52803

DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE Georgian Colonial Revival DATE 1916-1917
FORM 2 stories, hipped roof, rectangular main block with 2-story
rear wing; 5-bay, symmetrical front; columned patio at SE corner; hipped-roof
dormers, front
MATERIALS textured, dark red facebrick, Flemish bond; frame construction
FENESTRATION 12/1 d.h.s.; molded lintels 1st floor front; multi-light
casements on rear sunroom
FEATURES main entrance set back within aedicular frame with Tuscan
columns in antis, flanking pilasters; door framed w/sidelights and transom
panel; large semicircular window bay on south side, looking into walled garden;
tall exterior brick chimneys
ALTERATIONS
SITE corner lot, flat, with large shade trees

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE The William Mueller house is a representative (though somewhat late) example of Davenport's Georgian Revival architecture. A noteworthy feature is the contrast between the formality of the front view, with its carefully-balanced exterior chimneys and symmetrical arrangement of openings and dormers; and the informality of the "garden front" on the south, with the columned patio, expansive bay window, and second-story rear sunroom. The brick-walled garden, which features brick walks and a shallow, tiled pool for fish, is a particularly attractive element of the property, and with more care could be quite distinctive.

HISTORICAL DATA

William L. Mueller had this house built in 1916. Mueller was a member of the German-American lumber dynasty established by Christian Mueller before the Civil War. William was Vice-President of the Mueller Lumber Co., and the Christian Mueller Land & Timber Co., during his residence at this address.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

SOURCES Davenport City Directories, 1916, 1917

ARCHITECTURAL EVALUATION

DESIGN good STATURE incident
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE local

CONTEXT excellent FABRIC good
DISTRICT CLASSIFICATION A

HISTORICAL EVALUATION

PRIMARY THEME
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

SECONDARY THEME

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBLE yes

PHOTO ID 1740-18A, 19A

Martha H. Bowers, Architectural Historian

Marlys Svendsen, Historian

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	A ARCHITECTURAL	B HISTORICAL
ELIGIBLE FOR NRHP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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3 NRHP ACTION

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4 DHP SOURCES

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<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP	<input type="checkbox"/> _____
<input type="checkbox"/> GRANT _____	<input type="checkbox"/> _____

5 SUBJECT TRACES _____

6 PHOTO _____

SITE #82-10- HA-2326 MAP NUMBER 6
HISTORIC DISTRICT Vander Veer Park
NAME Herman G. Pape House
ADDRESS 2326 Harrison St.



LEGAL DESCRIPTION Norwood Park Add., Blk. 8, Lot
7 & N 1/2 of Lot 6

ACREAGE <1 ZONE R4D UTM 15/702080 4601745
OWNER David E. Lewis/Roger Fuerstenberg TITLE H Bernard G. Matthys
2326 Harrison St. RR 5, Box 236E
Davenport IA 52803 Lebanon, Texas

DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE

DATE 1909

FORM 2-1/2 stories, hipped main roof w/center hipped dormer;
tripartite front w/ end bays expressed as gabled pavilions; full veranda;
rectangular projecting window bay on S side, toward front
MATERIALS dark tan narrow facebrick below stucco; frame construction
FENESTRATION varied sizes of wood sash; 2nd story windows have projecting
tan brick surrounds; plate glass w/geometric leaded glass transom panels mark
end bays on first floor front
FEATURES brick corbel table just below 2nd floor level; square brick
porch piers w/ corbelled caps; partial returns on front gables; three-part
entrance consisting of door flanked by full-height, wide panels of decorative
glass (beveled, leaded, stained, some textured) with a chevron motif;
ALTERATIONS
SITE lot elevated 8-10 feet above street level, large shade trees
and ornamental shrubbery

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE The Pape house is an excellent local example of domestic design by Rudolph J. Clausen, one of Davenport's most important turn of the century architects. The style is basically eclectic, combining the formal symmetry of the Georgian Revival and the utilization of materials characteristic of the Craftsman and Prairie styles. Brick, stucco and wood are treated simply, in "natural" colors and without ornament. The porch piers, with their corbelled caps, suggest an abstract expression of classical columns. The corbel motif is carried further, to the upper coursing of brick covering the first story. The highly unusual and ornate decorative glass panels on either side of the main entrance are important features, their Prairie-inspired, stylized chevron or feather motif occasionally found elsewhere in Davenport, although on a much less elaborate scale. In sum, the Pape house is a distinguished expression of early 20th century domestic architecture in Davenport, creatively balancing a rather neoclassical formality with an

(CON'T)

HISTORICAL DATA

Dr. Herman Pape and his wife Adele were the first occupants of this house in 1909. Dr. Pape was a dentist with an office downtown.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

SOURCES Davenport City Directories, 1908, 1909
"Index of Clausen & Clausen Jobs", typescript, n.d., Charles Richardson Associates, Davenport

ARCHITECTURAL EVALUATION

DESIGN excellent STATURE incident
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE local

CONTEXT excellent FABRIC excellent
DISTRICT CLASSIFICATION A

HISTORICAL EVALUATION

PRIMARY THEME
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

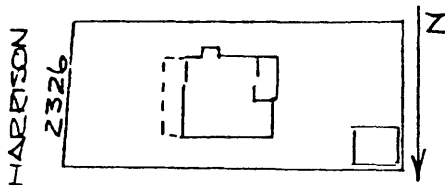
SECONDARY THEME

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBLE yes

PHOTO ID 1740-15A,16A

Martha H. Bowers, Architectural Historian

Marlys Svendsen, Historian



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3 NRHP ACTION

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

4 D-H SOURCES

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<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DAVENPORT A/H SURVEY
<input type="checkbox"/> GRANT _____	<input type="checkbox"/> _____

5 SUBJECT TRACES _____

6 PHOTO _____

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (con't)

informal and restrained use of quality materials. It is also one of the most important structures on the Harrison Street side of the Vander Veer Park district, noticeable through the quality and unusualness of its design, but at the same time an integral part of the streetscape in terms of its form, size, setting, and use of materials.

Davenport
Department of Community Development
Iowa Office of Historic Preservation
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DAVENPORT SURVEY 1982

SITE #82-10- BR-2319 MAP NUMBER 6
HISTORIC DISTRICT Vander Veer Park
NAME Charles Pasche House
ADDRESS 2319 Brady St.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION Central Park Add., Blk. 2, Lot 4

ACREAGE <1 ZONE R4D UTM 15/702450 4601700
OWNER Elaine G. Blieu TITLE H
2319 Brady St.
Davenport, IA 52803



DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE

DATE 1897-98

FORM 2-1/2 stories, square main block, high hipped roof w/dormers;
gabled pavilion N side; veranda extended beyond NW corner from main entrance
MATERIALS frame on rockfaced stone foundation; clapboarded
FENESTRATION 1/1 d.h.s., in molded surrounds; diamond and lozenge patterns
in dormer windows
FEATURES Polygonal window bay rises through front roof as a dormer;
paired Ionic porch columns on stone pedestals; semicircular pediment over porch
steps; Adamesque detail in relief on tympana of porch and front dormer pediments
ALTERATIONS
SITE corner lot with considerable ornamental shrubbery

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE The Charles Pasche house is a locally significant example of the work of architect Gustav Hanssen, who practiced in Davenport in partnership with Dietrich Harfst around the turn of the century. The Pasche house is in basic form a "Foursquare", to which has been added neoclassical detail and a somewhat irregular, but functional, arrangement of exterior features. This asymmetry is not immediately obvious, due to the central location of the entry and porch pediment; but above, the three second story windows, which at first appear evenly arranged, on closer inspection prove not only of different sizes but irregularly placed. This play on balance gives the house a distinction that is rather subtle, but not without interest, particularly when it is compared with 2317 Brady, a symmetrically-designed house by the same architect.

HISTORICAL DATA

This house was built for Charles Pasche in 1897-98. Pasche was cashier for the Iowa National Bank, and also served as secretary-treasurer for Flick & Johnson Construction Co.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

SOURCES Davenport City Directories, 1896-97, 1898-99
Oszuscik, Phillipe. "A History of the Architecture and Urbanization of Nineteenth Century Davenport, Iowa." Ph.D., Univ. of Iowa, 1979.

ARCHITECTURAL EVALUATION

DESIGN good STATURE incident CONTEXT excellent FABRIC excellent
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE local DISTRICT CLASSIFICATION A

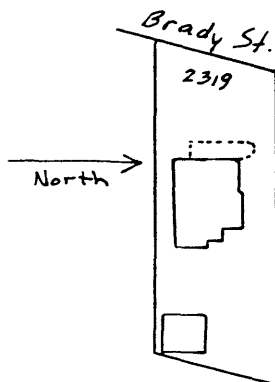
HISTORICAL EVALUATION

PRIMARY THEME SECONDARY THEME
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBLE yes PHOTO ID 1741-19A,20A, 23A

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Marlys Svendsen, Historian



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4 DHP SOURCES

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<input type="checkbox"/> GRANT _____	<input type="checkbox"/> _____

5 SUBJECT TRACES _____

6 PHOTO _____

HISTORICAL DATA

William H. and Louise Weiss were probably the first residents of this house. Weiss was a clerk for the fur company "T. Richter & Sons." This was not the first building on this site.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

SOURCES Davenport City Directories, 1887, 1890-1, 1896-7, 1910, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1920

ARCHITECTURAL EVALUATION

DESIGN good STATURE incident
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE local

CONTEXT fair FABRIC excellent
DISTRICT CLASSIFICATION A

HISTORICAL EVALUATION

PRIMARY THEME
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

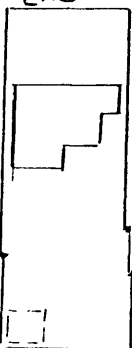
SECONDARY THEME

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBLE yes

PHOTO ID 1743-22A,23A,24A

Martha H. Bowers, Architectural Historian
BRADY
2110

Marlys Svendsen, Historian



SITE #82-10-BR-2110

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	A ARCHITECTURAL	B HISTORICAL
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4 DHP SOURCES

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<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DAVENPORT A/H SURVEY
<input type="checkbox"/> GRANT _____	<input type="checkbox"/> _____

5 SUBJECT TRACES _____

6 PHOTO _____

HISTORICAL DATA

Herman Zeuch and his wife, Adelaide, were the first residents of this Temple Lane house. The house was one of three built on this private drive after the old J.H. Temple green house and florist business was discontinued from this location in 1911. Zeuch was president of the wholesale grocery firm "Morton L. Marks Co." Louis Marks, treasurer of the business, lived next door.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

SOURCES Davenport City Directories, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1930
Scott County Auditor's Deed Transfer Books, 4:9, 4:165, 6:192

ARCHITECTURAL EVALUATION

DESIGN good STATURE incident CONTEXT excellent FABRIC excellent
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE local DISTRICT CLASSIFICATION A

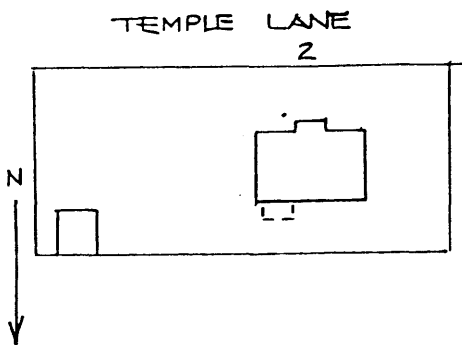
HISTORICAL EVALUATION

PRIMARY THEME SECONDARY THEME
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBLE yes PHOTO ID 1742-1,2

Martha H. Bowers, Architectural Historian

Marlys Svendsen, Historian



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	A ARCHITECTURAL	B HISTORICAL
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4 SHP SOURCES

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<input type="checkbox"/> GRANT _____	<input type="checkbox"/> _____

5 SUBJECT TRACES _____

6 PHOTO _____

LEGAL DESCRIPTION (con't)
102.3'-W 212.64'-S 102.3' to beg.

