

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

RECEIVED
JAN 30 1993
DEC 30 1993

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Regina Coeli Monastery

other names/site number Abbey Hotel

2. Location

street & number 1401 Central Avenue N/A not for publication

city or town Bettendorf N/A vicinity

state Iowa code IA county Scott code 163 zip code 52722

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] 12/16/93
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State Historical Society of Iowa
State of Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

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

for Signature of the Keeper Entered in the Date of Action
[Signature] National Register 1/28/94

Regina Coeli Monastery
Name of Property

Scott County, Iowa
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

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

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Religion: Religious Facility

Religion: Church Related Residence

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Hotel

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Mission

Romanesque

Gothic Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick

walls brick

roof tile, rolled asphalt

other stone water table, window

sills and lintels

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1916; 1918

Significant Dates

1916

1918

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Arthur H. Ebeling, architect

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Owner

Regina Coeli Monastery
Name of Property

Scott County, Iowa
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property Approximately 2.1 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

1	5
---	---

7	0	7	5	4	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	6	0	0	4	6	5
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Zone Easting Northing

3

--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Zone Easting Northing

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Marlys A. Svendsen

organization Svendsen Tyler, Inc. date 3/93

street & number 215 Main St., Suite 901 telephone 319/324-1910

city or town Davenport state IA zip code 52801

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

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

name Joe and Joann Lemon, Midwest Properties Partnership

street & number 3030 Bridgeway, #204 telephone 415/331-6620

city or town Sausalito state CA zip code 94965

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7

Page # 1

Regina Coeli Monastery

Name of Property

Scott County, Iowa

County and State

Description:

The Regina Coeli Monastery is a sprawling masonry structure located on a two acre bluff top site overlooking an urbanized section of the Mississippi River valley in Bettendorf, Iowa. The building and grounds have panoramic vistas of the river, the Iowa-Illinois Memorial Bridge (built 1934-35, 1958-60), and the upper end of Arsenal Island, a National Historic Landmark. The bluff site which rises more than 130 feet above the flood plain was named "Mount Carmel" by the Carmelite order of Roman Catholic nuns which built the Monastery. A substantial brick privacy wall encloses the building and most of the site. The hillside east and south has been developed with single family residences in the years since the Monastery's construction between 1916 and 1918. The dramatic topography of the site and the impressive scale of the structure itself continue unchanged.

The Monastery contains approximately 30,000 sq. ft. on three levels with the main access entrance on the north at the basement level. The steep hillside results in full exposure of this level on the south facade where a formal entrance faces the river. [Note: the Mississippi River flows west through the Quad Cities area accounting for the compass orientation of the bluff facade.] The Monastery is constructed of a mottled tan colored brick laid up in a running bond pattern with Bedford stone trim. A common bond pattern (five rows of stretchers between a header course) is used for the perimeter enclosure walls and one-story building sections (including the cloister passageway extending north from the west wing and at the entrance area on the north facade of the east wing).

The basic plan for the Monastery is a double cruciform with three distinct sections. The oldest section is the south wing completed in 1916 and the basement levels of both the east and west wings built at the same time. A second phase of construction saw completion of the east and west wings in 1918 with the existing south wing forming a connecting transept. The south wing is surmounted by a dome roofed bell tower. The tower's eight round-arched openings contain fixed louvered panels. The three stories of the south facade rise to a height of 42 feet at the highest points of the parapet and 52 feet at the peak of the bell tower (sans crosses).

The south or front facade of the complex presents a generally symmetrical design. The east and west wings have gable roofs clad in red tile and the south wing has a flat roof originally clad in tin but

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7

Page # 2

Regina Coeli Monastery

Name of Property

Scott County, Iowa

County and State

now covered with rolled asphalt roofing. The continuous parapet along the south facade follows the change in roof lines with gentle angled inclines at the ends of the east and west wings. Galvanized iron crosses are affixed to the parapet peaks and the bell tower.

A two-story arcaded balcony recessed between the east and west wings extends along the full length of the south wing. The upper level, described in the original plans as the "cloister," opens onto the first floor. The balcony is 10 feet deep with an unglazed tile deck, seven round-arched openings, and wide steps leading to the ground level. Double-hung windows with 1/1 configurations were centered behind each arch on the first floor. The placement of 10 round head-out and square head-in windows on the second floor provided each of the Monastery's modest sleeping rooms or "cells" with its own window (a total of 17 cells were located in this wing). The first floor of the south wing contained the chapter room, library and council room, and, following completion of the west wing in 1918, the choir room for the chapel. The basement in the south wing originally contained a kitchen, dining hall or "refectory," vestry laundry, and storage rooms.

The east wing contains a three-story rectangular area surrounded by a two-story section along its north, east and south sides. The basement level was divided into a series of smaller work and storage areas including a linen room, pantry, kitchen, refectory and laundry. Several rooms also provided space for the preparation of altar breads, an income generating activity of the Carmelites. The second phase of construction concluded in 1918 with the completion of the upper floors of the east wing. The first floor contained "turn rooms," refectories, outer and inner "speak rooms," a recreation room, archives/vault room, and quarters for the prioress. The third floor contained seven additional cells, toilet and bathrooms, and connecting stairs to the work rooms and common areas below.

The west wing's basement level provided space for the boiler plant, infirmary, a smaller winter chapel, and crypts. During the 1960s, the coal room was modified for use as a fall-out shelter. The second phase of west wing construction, or more accurately reconstruction, involved moving the five year old chapel from the 1500 block of Brady Street in Davenport. The chapel had been originally constructed in 1912 upon the arrival of the Carmelites. The chapel, balcony, and furnishings were dismantled and removed to the west wing of the Monastery where they were reassembled as part of the new structure.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7

Page # 3

Regina Coeli Monastery

Name of Property

Scott County, Iowa

County and State

As in the east wing, a two-story section surrounded the outer walls of the chapel. On the first floor this area contained the inner and outer sacristy rooms and additional infirmary treatment rooms and infirmary cells. An enclosed one-story cloister extended north to a public entrance to the chapel with an altar shrine alcove located midway along the passageway. Original building plans showed a design for extending this enclosed cloister along the northern perimeter of the site but only a privacy wall was ever completed.

The layout of the interior of the Monastery provided generously sized common areas, small private living quarters and a minimal amount of area where the cloistered Carmelites could maintain limited contact with the secular world - infirmary rooms visited by physicians or speak rooms to converse with family members.

The original handsome exterior of the Monastery building and perimeter enclosure walls belied its spartan interior finish and appointments. Walls were painted plaster, millwork varnished or painted fir with a simple design (e.g. five panel doors, 2" x 2" square balusters and square newel posts), and floors were concrete on the basement level and uncarpeted hardwood on the upper floors. Despite its spartan finishes, the Monastery included several other modern features when constructed. An electric powered clock in the east wing with clock faces at each gable end was manufactured by the Seth Thomas Company. Exterior lighting was included as a part of the original construction for some of the exterior statuary. Modern plumbing and electrical systems were incorporated throughout the building.

The only exceptions to the simple finishes and utilitarian features found in the Monastery's design were found in the Pater Noster Chapel. This Gothic designed interior included a series of pointed vaults in its ceiling configuration and pointed arches for its windows. The millwork was fabricated from quarter-sawn oak with the doors containing recessed panels in a modified cruciform pattern. The original sanctuary furnishings were white enamel and onyx finish. The original altar built of rigalico stone featured a spired Gothic design and was removed by the Carmelites when they relocated during the 1970s. The original pews were replaced as well. The current altar piece was installed by the subsequent owners, the Franciscan Brothers, and features a Gothic design and a white enamel finish. Two chairs and a settee from the original sanctuary furnishings are displayed along the west wall of the sanctuary.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7

Page # 4

Regina Coeli Monastery

Name of Property

Scott County, Iowa
County and State

Stained glass windows donated by patrons of the Carmelite order have a variety of shapes and sizes including a large rose window above the altar bears the inscription "O Most Holy Trinity!", a series of tall pointed arched windows along the east and west facades, shorter pointed arched windows on the north facade above the rear balcony level, and a grouping of three pointed arched windows above the west transept. The passageway extending north from the chapel contained pairs of shorter, pointed arched stained glass windows set between buttresses. The various windows depicted saints which were especially significant to the Carmelite order.

The enclosure wall surrounding the gardens on the south side is approximately 10 feet in height. Set into this wall at the west side of the building are the Stations of the Cross inscribed with the names of prominent local citizens and benefactors of the Carmelites including the Bettendorf and Nagle families. Within the walled grounds along the south side of the building are landscaped gardens, statuary, a small wooden chapel (in the northeast corner of the enclosed area, a non-contributing modern feature), and a swimming pool (in the southwest corner of the enclosed area). During the period in which the Monastery was occupied by the Carmelites, statuary in the gardens included a fountain of St. Elias subsequently removed. Few historic photographs depict this space and no known landscape plan exists. Today the gardens include concrete walks, mature ornamental plantings and trees, and flower urns for annual plantings.

The north front of the Monastery provides access for service vehicles and visitors in two connecting, asphalt parking lots. One is located west of the short entrance drive inside the courtyard formed by a perimeter wall on the northwest corner of the site (18 cars) and the second lot (34 cars) is located outside of the wall on the northeast corner of the site. A modern two-car garage (c. 1970s, a non-contributing structure) is located adjacent to this parking lot approximately 75 feet from the main building). A largely invisible, below grade wheel chair ramp adjacent to the courtyard parking lot was added in 1992 to provide handicapped access to the west wing. A new fire exit and exterior staircase was added inside the courtyard and a new entrance canopy was constructed at the northeast corner of the building as part of converting the Monastery to hotel use in 1992. The entrance addition has square brick columns supporting a stucco canopy which imitates the parapet design of the south facade.

Prior to the 1992 rehabilitation of the Monastery, exterior

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7

Page # 5

Regina Coeli Monastery

Name of Property

Scott County, Iowa

County and State

modifications had been confined to the addition of a steel emergency fire escape stairs on the north side, reroofing, and most visibly, the installation of square top aluminum storm sash with wood spandrel panels above. The appearance of the interior had been modified through the removal of original features such as iron grillwork by the Unity Church which owned the Monastery for several years between the Carmelites and the Franciscan Brothers. Beginning in 1981, the Franciscans introduced modern finishes throughout the building - carpeting on previously bare hardwood and concrete floors, wood paneling, vinyl flooring, wallpapering, and grid ceiling tile (basement only). Some millwork originally given a varnished finish was painted and partition walls were constructed or removed to meet the needs of the Franciscan Brothers. Walls removed by the Franciscans included those in the east wing between cells on the second floor and in the turn rooms and speak rooms in the east wing on the first floor.

Other alterations made by the Franciscans included installation of the swimming pool, conversion of the bakery in the east wing into a workshop, the addition of a kitchen on the east end of the south wing on the basement level, the conversion of the infirmary rooms to a kitchen and bedroom, conversion of the crypt area to a gift shop, and the application of wood paneling, artificial ceiling beams, and carpeting throughout the Monastery. The changes in finishes made by the Franciscans were incompatible with the building's original finishes and were substantially reversed during the 1992 rehabilitation.

An effort was made to recapture the common spaces of the original floor plan during the 1992 rehabilitation. Walls previously removed by the Franciscans were not reconstructed. Some additional common walls between cells on the third floor were removed to create hotel guest rooms with new walls constructed for private bathrooms. The original cell door openings connecting to the public hallway were retained in order to maintain a visual sense of the original configuration of this space (e.g. three or five doors representing three or five cells combined to make single guest rooms). As a part of the certified historic rehabilitation being completed on the Monastery, one cell was retained in its original dimensions and furnished in the modest manner observed by the Carmelites. Other changes have included carpeting, marble floors for some of the former concrete basement floors, and the installation of lowered ceilings and soffits to provide mechanical chases of plumbing and duct work.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8

Page # 6

Regina Coeli Monastery

Name of Property

Scott County, Iowa

County and State

Statement of Significance:

The Regina Coeli Monastery, commonly referred to as the Carmelite Monastery, is significant as a well-preserved example of the work of Arthur H. Ebeling, an important early twentieth century architect from Davenport, Iowa with an extensive practice in eastern Iowa. The Monastery, a relatively rare ecclesiastical architectural form in the midwest, is a prominent feature in its neighborhood and a defining visual landmark on the sky line of the city of Bettendorf.

In November, 1911 a contingent of the Sisters of Our Lady of Mount Carmel under the leadership of Sister Clare established the Davenport Carmel with the assistance of her brothers, the Rev. Garrett Nagle, and Joseph Nagle and the Bishop of the Davenport Diocese, the Rt. Rev. James Davis. A small residence was purchased to provide a home for the Carmelites at the northeast corner of East 15th and Brady Streets in Davenport adjacent to the Bishop Davis's residence. Within six months, the cornerstone was laid for the construction of the Paster Noster Chapel, a gift of Joseph Nagle, which was dedicated in February, 1913.

Plans were underway for building an adjoining monastery but before construction began, a determination was made that the site was insufficient for the scale of monastery planned. In 1915 an alternative site some four miles to the east in Bettendorf was selected. The quiet and remote location at the time was deemed appropriate for the Carmelite community's emphasis on solitude and contemplation. The site was also only a quarter mile west of the NPS newly completed residence of the William Bettendorf family, a major benefactor of the Carmelites (note: the architect who designed the Monastery was also involved with the design for the Bettendorf house).

The architect selected to design the new monastery was the same individual who had designed the Paster Noster Chapel in 1912, Arthur H. Ebeling. Ebeling's career as an architect provided him with minimal formal training beginning instead with the completion of a series of correspondence courses. He apprenticed under the tutelage of Gustav A. Hanssen and Deat Harfst in Davenport until 1908 when he opened his own practice. Ebeling's career extended for more than 50 years and included a varied practice designing private residences, schools, college buildings, churches, industrial buildings, hotels, banks, office buildings, and fair grounds buildings.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8

Page # 7

Regina Coeli Monastery

Name of Property

Scott County, Iowa

County and State

Several of the best preserved examples from his career are listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places or as a part of the a Multiple Resource Nomination for "Historical and Architectural Resources of Davenport, Iowa" completed in 1983 and 1984 following a conclusion of a community-wide survey. The following list includes National Register properties designed by Ebeling located in Davenport unless otherwise identified:

- o Kahl Building (326 W. 3rd St., 1925)
- o Blackhawk Hotel (200 E. 3rd St., 1914) - supervising architect
- o Henry Kahl Residence (1101 W. 9th Street, 1912)
- o Northwest Davenport Savings Bank, (1529 Washington St., 1912)
- o Arthur H. Ebeling Residence (1106 W. 15th St., 1912)
- o Joseph Bettendorf Residence (1821 Sunset Drive, Bettendorf, c. 1914)
- o Washington School (533 16th St., Bettendorf, 1923 addition)

Other major commissions completed by Ebeling included:

- o Schools in Durant, Columbus Junction, Riverdale, Buffalo, Linwood, LeClaire, Maquoketa, St. Peter's Parish School in Cosgrove, St. Mary's School in Keota, St. Mary's School in Riverside, St. Joseph School in Ft. Madison, and the Anawan Catholic School (Illinois);
- o Davis and Lewis Halls on the campus of St. Ambrose College in Davenport;
- o Dozens of private residences and river cottages;
- o Banks in Maquoketa, Buffalo, Donahue, Durant, and Eldridge;
- o Factories and brewery buildings;
- o Holy Cross Church in Davenport, Our Lady of Lourdes Church in Keswick, St. Paul Evangelical Lutheran Church in Elizabeth, Illinois, St. Peter and Paul Church in Solon, and St. Paul Catholic Church in Davenport;
- o the Mississippi Valley Fair Grounds buildings (1920);
- o the Scott County Court House (1958), his last major commission - an aluminum clad building completed ten years after the Aluminum Company of America opened its Davenport Works.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8

Page # 8

Regina Coeli Monastery

Name of Property

Scott County, Iowa

County and State

During Ebeling's long career, many of his commissions were connected to the Catholic church and its local benefactors. A review of Ebeling's project archives indicates that the Monastery was one of his first ecclesiastical projects. His only previous experience with such a project came during his apprenticeship with Hanssen and Harfst. This project involved construction of St. Vincent Home in Davenport shortly after the turn-of-the-century. Built and operated as an orphanage by the Diocese of Davenport, St. Vincent Home required the combination of residential quarters with school and religious areas. A similar building program would be required for the Monastery.

Among the prominent benefactors of the Carmelites were members of the Walsh, Kahl, and Bettendorf families. Both before and after the Monastery was built, Ebeling commissioned to build residences, summer homes, and investment properties for P.T. Walsh, Thomas Walsh, Eugene Walsh, James Walsh, William Bettendorf, and Henry Kahl. The Walsh and Kahl business interests included a number of construction companies which became known nationally and internationally for their work during the early decades of the twentieth century.

Another connection which proved useful for Ebeling was his reputation for doing projects connected to the Catholic church. Many of his largest projects were affiliated with Catholic institutions - churches, schools, hospitals, and colleges.

The Regina Coeli Monastery design was likely the largest and most demanding commission undertaken by the still young architect in 1915. It was one of several successful buildings including the Kahl and Bettendorf residences which took advantage of an impressive bluff line location. Like the Bettendorf residence constructed just four blocks east of the Monastery, construction of the Monastery initially involved an undeveloped, remote site without access to improved city streets or electricity. Even after the south wing was completed, transportation to and from the Monastery remained difficult. Designing the Monastery required a disciplined use of the resources available, including the site itself, to meet the utilitarian needs of the Carmelites while at the same time becoming a source of pride to the order's patrons.

The architectural design selected by Ebeling for the Monastery included a series of old world features combined with modern detailing. The two-story arcade extending along the south wing imitates the colonnades of Italian Romanesque architecture and Middle

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8

Page # 9

Regina Coeli Monastery

Name of Property

Scott County, Iowa

County and State

Eastern secular and religious structures. The dome tower was also borrowed from Romanesque or Moslem designs. In contrast, the stepped and sloping parapet design brought a Mission Style motif to the building. Ebeling used this feature in other institutional scale buildings he designed including Lewis Hall on the St. Ambrose College Campus nearly twenty years later.

The Gothic design elements of the Paster Noster Chapel design added a third stylistic treatment. Having been relocated from the Carmelite's previous site and incorporated into a much larger monastery complex than originally designed, Ebeling used the chapel to dictate proportions for the Bettendorf monastery. The symmetry he created with the double cruciform plan and matching proportions in the east and west wings allowed the chapel to be readily integrated in the final design. The rose window above the altar was matched by the clock face in the east wing. The formal gardens with curved walks and symmetrical placement of statuary continued the balanced design.

In summary, the Regina Coeli Monastery derives architectural significance as an important work of Arthur H. Ebeling and as a successful example of the blending of Mediterranean architectural motifs with both modern and utilitarian American construction features.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9

Page # 10

Regina Coeli Monastery

Name of Property

Scott County, Iowa

County and State

Bibliography:

"Arthur Ebeling--Grand Old Man of Architecture," Davenport Times-Democrat, April 17, 1960, p. 2D.

Carmel on the Mississippi, Davenport, Iowa: John A. Wirig Printing Co., 1926.

"Dedication of the Convent Chapel is Held," Davenport Leader, June 17, 1918.

"New Mt. Carmel Nunnery Erected at Bettendorf," Davenport Democrat, December 31, 1915, p. 3.

"Building Designer, A.H. Ebeling, Dies," Davenport Times-Democrat, August 10, 1965, pp. 1-2.

Inventory of plans and drawings of Arthur H. Ebeling, private collection held by Paul Ebeling, son of Arthur H. Ebeling.

Svendsen, Marlys and Martha Bowers, Davenport - Where the Mississippi Runs West, (Historical and Architectural Survey Report for Davenport), City of Davenport, 1982.

Svendsen, Marlys A. Svendsen, Davenport, Iowa: A Pictorial History, St. Louis: G. Bradley Publishing Company, 1985.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 10

Page # 11

Regina Coeli Monastery

Name of Property

Scott County, Iowa

County and State

Verbal Boundary:

The Regina Coeli Monastery/Abbey Hotel is located at the southeast intersection of the Central Avenue and 14th Streets.

Legal Description:

Pt NW NW SW Com. 10' S & 30' E NW Cor. SW; N88D 33' E 341.46' - SOD 14' E 269.25' - S87D 40' W 342.77' M 274.66' to Beg.

Boundary Justification:

The boundary includes all of the property originally associated with the Regina Coeli Monastery in 1916 including the three wings of the Monastery itself, the enclosure wall on the north side, the enclosure wall and gardens on the south hillside, the entrance drive and parking lot on the northeast corner of the site, and the retaining wall on the west side. The boundary provides for designation of all historic elements and is consistent with the legal description of the site. Though the parking lot is now paved, its location is consistent with the historic use of this portion of the site.