

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service



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by SHPO

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

### 1. Name of Property

Historic name: Oakdale Cemetery Historic District

Other names/site number: Oakdale Memorial Gardens

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

### 2. Location

Street & number: 2501 Eastern Avenue

City or town: Davenport State: IA County: Scott

Not For Publication:  N/A Vicinity:  N/A

### 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 at the following level(s) of significance:

national  statewide  local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A  B  C  D

		<u>12 MARCH 2015</u>	
Signature of certifying official/Title:		Date	
<u>STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA</u>			
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government			
In my opinion, the property <input type="checkbox"/> meets <input type="checkbox"/> does not meet the National Register criteria.			
Signature of commenting official:		Date	
Title :		State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

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**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

*Patrick Andrews*  
Signature of the Keeper

5/5/2015  
Date of Action

**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



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**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>16</u>	<u>4</u>	buildings
<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	sites
<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	structures
<u>20</u>	<u>1</u>	objects
<u>41</u>	<u>9</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

FUNERARY / Cemetery

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

FUNERARY / Cemetery

FUNERARY / Mortuary

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MID-19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY / Exotic Revival

MID-19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY / Gothic Revival

LATE VICTORIAN / Romanesque

LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> & 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY REVIVAL / Classical Revival

MODERN MOVEMENT / Moderne

MODERN MOVEMENT

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property:

STONE / Granite

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STONE / Limestone

STONE / Marble

BRICK

CONCRETE

METAL / Aluminum

METAL / Bronze

METAL / Cast Iron

METAL / Wrought Iron

METAL / Zinc

ASPHALT

GLASS

### **Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

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### **Summary Paragraph**

Oakdale Cemetery is a 78.1 acre mid 19<sup>th</sup> Century rural cemetery featuring a designed landscape of rolling hills, paved roadways, grass alleys, a modern man-made lake, thousands of granite, limestone, marble, zinc and bronze grave markers, and community and private mausoleums constructed of granite, marble, brick and concrete with bronze, cast iron and stained glass accents. The cemetery is located in East Central Davenport, directly across the street from the Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' Home Historic District (see USGS Map, Figure 6, page 44). It has one vehicular entrance along Eastern Avenue, via a granite, limestone and wrought iron monumental gate. It is roughly bounded by Eastern Avenue, two private homes and an office building on the West; Duck Creek Parkway to the North; Belle Avenue and a private residence to the East; East Central Park Avenue, East Rusholme Street, and private homes along East Rusholme Street, Highland Park Court, and Mound Street to the South. The original 40 acre cemetery was located in a rural area North of the city proper. It was expanded in the late 1800s and early 1900s by land purchases, and tracts of undeveloped land were sold for private development at various times in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century. From the time that burials began, through the present day, the grounds have featured native and exotic plant life varying from grasses and cultivated flowers to evergreen, oak, and fruit trees. A lake that existed on property acquired in the late 19<sup>th</sup> Century is no longer extant, and was replaced with a man-made lake in 1991. Graves in most areas of the cemetery are arranged in family lots in arrangements that conform to the original landscape design. Other areas contain historic single burial "potter's fields", small lots laid out in the lawn cemetery style in the early to mid 20<sup>th</sup> century, and a noncontributing modern area for pet burials. Sixteen contributing buildings are extant, including an office, public mausoleum and 14 private mausoleums built in the period of significance. Contributing objects include the entry gate, several unique or culturally important grave markers from throughout the period of significance, and the overall collection of grave markers. Contributing sites include the landscape, a Federally-owned Soldiers' Lot, a lot containing burials from the Iowa Soldiers' Orphans'

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Home, and a mid 20<sup>th</sup> century “Babyland”. Noncontributing resources include two modern metal maintenance garages, a heavily altered sexton’s house dating from the 1860s, a modern private mausoleum, an animal crematory inside a small metal enclosure, a pier in the lake, and a modern columbarium. Roads in the cemetery were graded as early as 1863, covered in macadam by the late 1800s, and paved by circa 1925. Resources that are no longer extant include several past maintenance buildings, a water well, a street car waiting house, a receiving vault, and wooden perimeter fencing. Particular mention should be made of the absence of characteristic iron fencing around family lots common to cemeteries of the era. Such fences were prohibited by the board of directors in 1880 (Oakdale Cemetery Company 1856)<sup>1</sup>, and existing fences were removed at that time. Stone curbing around lots is still extant in many areas of the cemetery.

### Narrative Description

Oakdale Cemetery is situated on rolling hills in what is currently a residential area of the City of Davenport (see Figure 17). The current vehicular entry gate was constructed from a rusticated Romanesque design by Edward S. Hammatt in 1896; some four years after the cemetery acquired the eight acre piece of land it is located on from the estate of Judge James Grant (Oakdale Cemetery Company 1856). Before Judge Grant acquired the property, it had served as Scott County’s agricultural fairgrounds for five years starting in 1855 (Interstate Publishing Company 1882). The gate consists of



Figure 1 - Entrance Gate, photographer unknown, photo from Oakdale Cemetery Rules and Regulations, 1916. Original copy stored at cemetery office.

<sup>1</sup> Citations of “Oakdale Cemetery Company 1856” throughout the nomination refer to corporate meeting notes, dated 1856 to the present, which are used as a primary source.



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four granite pillars supporting a double door vehicular gate and matching pedestrian gates made of cast and wrought iron. Entering the grounds via this gate and following the main perimeter road counter clockwise, two contributing buildings are encountered. First is the Oakdale Cemetery Company Office, built of concrete block by Osborn Construction Company in 1941 from a minimalist design by architect Raymond C. Whitaker (Oakdale Cemetery Company 1856). The area between the office and the lake is the location of a modern columbarium, flat grave markers for burials of cremated remains and a modern private mausoleum with Gothic Revival elements. While these are outside the period of significance, they are an integral part of this fully active cemetery. Next is the Community Mausoleum, built in 1931 by the Heister Mausoleum Company with a Classical Revival design by local architect Seth J. Temple (Oakdale Cemetery Company 1856) (Heister Mausoleum Company 1929). The Community Mausoleum is built of cast concrete, with a limestone exterior and white marble interior. While recent additions include columbarium niches added in 1991 and a handicapped accessible ramp added in 2014, the building appears largely the same now as at the time of its construction. The land surrounding the mausoleum is section 22 on the sectional plat map (see *Figure 24*) and is only beginning to be used for burials. Following the perimeter road, the Joseph W. Bettendorf mausoleum is the next significant structure. It is a fine example of Exotic (Egyptian) Revival architecture, built of white Barre granite with a Georgia marble interior in 1923 by Farrington, Gould & Hoagland, a monument company from New York, with additional construction by Matt Healy & Son of New York and the Iowa Engineering & Construction Company of Davenport (The Leader Company 1923). The mausoleum is surrounded by a landscaped area of evergreen hedges and trees. Nearby are the William Hamilton Wilson and Henry F. Petersen mausoleums. The Wilson mausoleum was built circa 1916 in the Richardsonian Romanesque style, the Petersen mausoleum was built circa 1922 in the Romanesque style (Oakdale Memorial Gardens, Inc. n.d.) (Keister 2009). These three mausoleums are located in section 23, which contains burials from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century to the present day with a variety of marker styles, as well as numerous evergreen shrubs and several pine and oak trees. Also of note in this section is the family lot of local realtor Mel Foster, Sr. It occupies the opposite corner from the H.F. Petersen mausoleum and is marked by a large black marble bench and flat marble individual grave markers.

Nearby is section 33, which contains mostly burials from 1968 to the present day, with flat or lawn style markers. Section 24 contains the J. Schricker mausoleum, built in 1899 by the Vermont Marble Company from a Classical Revival design by John Wesley Ross inspired by the White House<sup>2</sup>. The mausoleum is distinctive due to its Sutherland Falls white marble construction, and the green patina of its bronze roof by Winslow Brothers of Chicago. The rest of section 24, which is on a bluff with a slope from South to North, contains numerous landscaped family plots surrounded by yew and other evergreen hedges. These date from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century to present day, with a variety of marker styles.

Sections 34 and 26 on the sketch map contain burials from the early 20<sup>th</sup> century to present day with a variety of raised markers reflecting the then-current styles. In between these is "Babyland", a special section set aside for the burial of infants and landscape designed by Philip Tunnicliff (see *Figure 53*) in 1947 (Tunnicliff 1947). The first burial in this section was in 1952 (Oakdale Cemetery Company 1857), and burials continue into the present. Currently, the section is marked by two rows of evergreen hedges that separate it from the two sections to either side as well as a row of evergreen shrubs that separate it from the private homes to the South.

<sup>2</sup> "The building is patterned after the famous White House building in Washington."  
(The Leader Company 1899)

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North of Babyland is section 13, which was largely created with the acquisition of eight acres of land from Charles E. Pickering in the summer of 1883. The Western third of this section was on the Judge Grant property, acquired in 1893. Section 13 contains numerous burial lots of wealthy citizens, businessmen and politicians who were active in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. This section became fashionable in the early 1900s, and several graves were moved here from other parts of the cemetery (Oakdale Cemetery Company 1857)<sup>3</sup>, so some death dates are from before the land was acquired. Markers in this section take on many styles, and most are of massive size, indicating the wealth of those interred here. There are numerous Victorian draped cinerary urns (Keister 2009), one large obelisk, and numerous large granite blocks inscribed with well-known names from Davenport history. Also in section 13 is the Sieg mausoleum, the first of the large mausoleums built in the cemetery. It was constructed soon after the section was platted, in late 1883 (Oakdale Cemetery Company 1856) (Oakdale Cemetery Company 1857). It is an imposing structure, built of limestone with a brick interior in a rustic form of Gothic Revival. A large oak tree grows in front of the mausoleum and is a frequent roost for a nesting pair of red tailed hawks. Nearby is the Gustav Koester mausoleum (see Figure 36 through Figure 41), a granite and concrete Richardsonian Romanesque building designed and built in 1915 by the Schrickler Marble & Granite Company of Davenport. (Oakdale Cemetery Company 1856) Adjacent to the Koester mausoleum is a contributing object, the Harris-Greene / Brown family marker. It is carved in the form of a large altar, with a Latin cross on the top and a drape over one end. The entire section is dotted with evergreen shrubs and trees, some of which mark family lots, as well as several mature oaks and other deciduous trees. The road to the North of section 13 marks the Southern boundary of the original 40 acre cemetery from 1856. The road separating 13 from sections 12 and 20 marks the Eastern border of the cemetery as of 1883.

The perimeter road now turns to the North. In sections 12 and 20, to the West of this avenue, there are more large family lots with various marker styles, including the Watzek family monument, which is intricately carved into the elaborate form of an eight foot tall Celtic cross. To the East of the avenue is section 27 (see Figure 33), with smaller family lots dating from the early 20<sup>th</sup> century to present day. It is situated on a gently sloping hill, with most burials being at the higher part to the South. Continuing to the North, section 11 is to the West of the perimeter avenue, and contains three contributing resources. The first is the Oakdale Soldiers' Lot, a federally owned burial ground for Civil War and Spanish American War veterans. The site contains 71 upright Veterans' Administration headstones in three rows (see Figure 29). There is a large evergreen tree in the Southeast corner, a flag pole and plaque centered along the avenue to the South, and a large evergreen hedge row separating the lot from the rest of section 11. The Soldiers' Lot was created as the Grand Army of the Republic section between 1896 and 1900 and acquired by the United States government in 1941 (National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior 2011) (U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs 2014) (Oakdale Cemetery Company 1856). The second is the Schlapp family columbarium, built circa 1889. It is a small structure, in a rustic style, with cast iron gates on each open end. Inside are 24 niches for cremated remains. The third is a set of rectangular granite above-ground crypts, containing the remains of the E.H. Ryan family. These are the only above-ground crypts of this style in the cemetery. Immediately West of section 11 is section 8, containing one of the earlier single burial sections and burials dating from the founding of the

<sup>3</sup> Citations of "Oakdale Cemetery Company 1857" throughout this nomination refer to the Record of Interments, dated 1857 to present.

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cemetery (Oakdale Cemetery Company 1857). Also in section 8 are a trio of grave markers for the Coventry family, a contributing object demonstrating elaborate Victorian floral sculpture.

North of section 11 is section 15, containing grave markers in various styles, including a single burial section or Potter's Field. Most markers in this section are a small granite block inscribed with a grave number, first initial and last name. Other graves are marked with larger stones placed by families or friends at later dates. Also in section 15 is a contributing building, the Gardiner mausoleum, built in 1926 in the Romanesque style (Oakdale Cemetery Company 1856). Across the perimeter road from section 15 is section 21, and two imposing contributing buildings, the Koehler and William D. Petersen mausoleums. Both mausoleums sit atop a hill overlooking sections 15, 11, 8, 12, 13 and 27 and have landscaped stairways leading from the avenue at the bottom of the hill. The Koehler mausoleum was built ca. 1910 in an early Modern Movement style featuring naturalistic bronze doors and a stained glass window in the rear. The William D. Petersen mausoleum is the largest private mausoleum in the cemetery, and is a spectacular example of Gothic Revival architecture. The mausoleum was constructed of limestone and Greek marble<sup>4</sup> in 1921 by the Presbrey Leland Company from a design by Clausen & Kruse, with an interior vaulted ceiling intricately mosaic tiled by the R. Guastavino Company<sup>5</sup> (Oakdale Memorial Gardens, Inc. n.d.). The interior also features intricately decorated crypts, an altar backed by three stained glass windows, and a wrought iron hanging candelabra.



Figure 2 - W.D. Petersen mausoleum, photo by Harry E. Boll (Finch 1965)

North of section 21 are sections 29, 30 and 31. Section 31 was platted in the late 1960s and designated as a lawn section with only flat markers. Burials in this section date from the early 1970s to the present day. Section 29 was platted by Philip Tunncliff in 1947, and contains upright markers for burials from the middle of the 20<sup>th</sup> century to the present day. Section 30 was platted by Tunncliff about 1961 and contains upright markers from the early 1960s to the present day. (Oakdale Cemetery Company 1856)

West of section 31 is section 28, one of the larger sections that was added to and platted as additional land was acquired in this area of the cemetery in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The Western part of this section contains tiers of single burials marked with flat stones indicating grave number, first initial

<sup>4</sup> "Into this structure went huge blocks of especially quarried limestone weighing 13 tons. [...] Some of the marble used in the interior came from the same quarries out of which the old Greeks cut the stones for their famous temples and works of art." (The Leader Company 1922)

<sup>5</sup> Architectural drawings of the vaulted ceiling of the W. D. Petersen mausoleum are stored in the Avery Architectural and Fine Arts Library at Columbia University in New York, NY. See Figure 52, page 69.



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Figure 3 - Nott mausoleum, photo by Harry E. Boll (Finch 1965)

and last name. The Eastern part contains more substantial markers in various styles dating from the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. In the Southwest corner of this section is the Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' Home lot, which was donated to the Home by the cemetery board in 1884, when burials were moved from section 6. It is a contributing site located in the original 40 acre tract. In the center stands a granite monument erected in 1884 to the memory of the orphans buried there. (Oakdale Cemetery Company 1856) Graves are in several rows to either side of the monument, and were marked with simple numbered stones until 1971 (Oakdale Memorial Gardens, Inc. n.d.), when the Davenport chapter of the Veterans of Foreign Wars paid to have bronze plaques cast with each child's name and date of death. These plaques are set on continuous concrete curbs. A granite bench donated by the American Legion sits in the Southwest corner.

Continuing along the perimeter avenue to the West, section 19 is adjacent to the Northern part of section 28, and consists mostly of tiers of single interments, including an early infant section. North of the avenue in this area is a wooded area separating the cemetery from the Duck Creek Parkway. Some of

the trees were planted in this area by the cemetery in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century to form a natural fence line. Northwest of section 19 is a cleared area that is currently used for burning of fallen tree limbs and other organic waste. As late as 1947, a warehouse and horticultural nursery were located in this area; they are no longer extant (Oakdale Cemetery Company 1947) (Oakdale Cemetery Company 1856). South of section 19 lies section 16, a very large section containing burials from the late 1880s to present. It was the last major section in the original 40 acres to be platted, with platting completed in 1889 by company secretary Israel Hall (Oakdale Cemetery Company 1856). Section 16 contains three contributing resources: the Ruch mausoleum, a Richardsonian Romanesque building built in 1913; the Nott mausoleum, a small red brick building designed and constructed in no discernible style but with some Federal style elements by Robert H. Nott (who is interred within) in 1912 (Oakdale Cemetery Company 1856) (Oakdale Cemetery Company 1857) (Finch 1965); and the Chezem family monument, a fine example of the popular "treestone" grave marker from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. It is unique in that it is set on a granite Latin cross that acts as a base.

The perimeter avenue continues around as it circles back to the entrance gate. To the Northwest is a noncontributing site, Love of Animals Petland, an area set aside for pet burials in 1992. Southwest of Petland is a contributing building, the minimalist Hartwig vault, built ca. 1882 and remodeled by the Schricker Marble & Granite Company in 1924 (Oakdale Cemetery Company 1856). As the vault is located in a remote part of the cemetery, the original door was removed in 1980s and the doorway was covered with concrete blocks. Just East of this vault is the location of the no-longer-extant brick receiving vault built in 1874. All that remains of the vault is a storm drain installed in 1875. A temporary wooden receiving vault, no longer extant, was also constructed between the old brick vault and the Hartwig vault in 1918 to accommodate the increased death rate due to the Spanish influenza pandemic (Oakdale Cemetery Company 1856).

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Before turning East onto the former main avenue, the cemetery maintenance area is on the Western border of the cemetery near Eastern Avenue. This area contains three noncontributing buildings, two of which are 1990s steel frame garages, while the other is the circa 1864 sexton's house, which has been altered to an extent that it is unrecognizable as an historic building. Also in this area is an aluminum enclosure containing the cemetery's animal crematorium, a noncontributing structure. The location of the original entrance gate was just North of the sexton's house, but its use was discontinued upon the construction of the present gates in 1896. Also, three maintenance buildings, a circa 1874 stable and 1910 house and barn, are no longer extant, the latter two having been demolished in 1997 to make way for maintenance garage 2.

Across the perimeter avenue from the sexton's home is the lake, built in 1991. In the center of the lake is a wooden pier, formerly a bridge and gazebo, a noncontributing structure also built in 1991. The Eastern end of this lake roughly corresponds to the location of an historic lake on the property, described in 1897 board minutes as lying near the center of the new avenue from the new entrance to the old portion of the cemetery. The lake was called Lake #2, though no mention has been found of another lake on the property. The avenue is still atop an embankment constructed in 1896 over this no-longer-extant natural lake. (Oakdale Cemetery Company 1856)

Following the former main avenue up the bluff into the oldest portion of the cemetery, the lots are encountered in concentric circles. The first circle is section 4 to the North and section 5 to the Southeast. Both of these sections contain burials from the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century to near present day. Section 4 contains a contributing object, the Thompson monument, a splendid example of Gothic Revival funerary art. The monument mimics a spire from a Gothic cathedral building, and is the tallest object in this section. Section 5 contains two contributing objects, the "white bronze" grave markers of Jens Peter von Stibolt and Minnie von Egloffstein. J.P. von Stibolt's marker is small and lettered in an ornate script in German. The English translation is "Convictions are a man's honor" (Stibolt was editor of Davenport German-language newspaper *Der Demokrat* during the Civil War and was an outspoken opponent of slavery<sup>6</sup>). Minnie von Egloffstein's marker is more typical of the style, and features removable panels on four sides for possible addition of other decedent information.

The next circle is section 7 to the North and section 10 to the Southeast. Section 7 contains numerous grave markers for burials dating from 1857 to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century and three contributing objects: the John Owens white bronze grave marker, a more elaborate example of this style of memorial construction topped with a sculpture of a century plant; the George L. Davenport monument, a large mixed-style construction featuring Victorian plant sculpture on the plinth and an Egyptian obelisk on the top that is used frequently as a navigation landmark in the cemetery; and the John Vale grave markers, including Mr. Vale's original Victorian scrolled grave marker as well as a more modern federally-supplied veteran's marker indicating his Civil War military service and Medal of Honor. Section 10

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<sup>6</sup> "Jens Peter Stibolt [...] continued the paper's espousal of freedom and social reform, thus winning back the trust of the German population, which gave *Der Demokrat* the nickname "Low-German bible." [...] Under Stiboldt's editorial leadership, *Der Demokrat* continued its strong anti-slavery position, calling on the North to increase its war effort. Stibolt felt that President Lincoln, whom he got to know during his time in Illinois, was too soft on the rebels, and even joined the movement to prevent Lincoln's re-nomination in 1864." (May 2010)

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contains burials from the same time period as section 7 as well as a contributing object, the David S. True family burial plot. The monument in this location is a Gothic spire similar to the Thompson memorial, and the individual graves are enclosed with headstones, footstones and side stone fencing atop stone slabs covering the graves. The overall appearance resembles a trio of sleigh beds.

Atop the highest point of the cemetery sits section 1, location of many of the oldest burials, including the first numbered burial as well as graves relocated from the overcrowded Davenport City Cemetery (Oakdale Cemetery Company 1857). The center of section 1 is an 80 foot diameter circle with a stone curb enclosing the Brandt mausoleum, a massive Classical Revival building of Barre granite constructed in 1901 at the behest of baking powder magnate William Ziegler<sup>7</sup>. This circle was previously the location of a summer house (1881), a 77-foot-deep well (1882), and a water pumping windmill (1884), all no longer extant. These structures were demolished and the well capped by 1901 (Oakdale Cemetery Company 1856). Along the Northern edge of section 1 sits another massive object, the contributing Dillon monument, a very large obelisk erected circa 1898 in memory of the wife and daughter of Judge John Forrest Dillon, who had been lost in a shipwreck. It is the tallest monument in the cemetery.

Southeast of section 1 is section 2, another circular section containing graves from the mid-19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The center of section 2 is the former location of a reservoir (1888) which was later repurposed as a fountain. The fountain was removed and the land graded in 1910. The inner circle of graves around the center circle was designated in 1862 for Civil War soldier burials, but many of those burials were removed to the Rock Island and Keokuk National Cemeteries circa 1888. The rest were moved to the current location of the Soldiers' Lot in 1900. (Oakdale Cemetery Company 1856)

Between sections 1, 2, and 10 is section 14, the smallest section of the cemetery. It is a small triangular patch of ground created by the layout of avenues designed in 1856 by Captain George F. de la Roche, landscape architect. South of section 2 is section 9, another part of the "old cemetery" as it is referred to in the board minutes. This section contains grave markers from the mid-19<sup>th</sup> and very early 20<sup>th</sup> century, as well as the first area for single burials, which was abandoned in 1871 while a clump of trees was planted in the area to prevent erosion of the graves (Oakdale Cemetery Company 1856).

North of section 2 is another portion of the concentric circles around the section 1 hill, sections 3 and 17. These sections were on the outskirts of the original cemetery and contain burials from the mid-to-late 19<sup>th</sup> century to the present day. Two contributing objects are extant in section 3: the Mary Coates white bronze grave marker, and the Elizabeth Little Willis grave marker. The Willis marker dates from 1846 and was moved with the burial from the Davenport City Cemetery sometime in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. It is one of a small number of limestone shouldered tablet markers still extant in the cemetery and a representative example of the type. There are also two contributing objects in section 17: the Frank family lot, a unique example of a "treestone" with matching individual stones; and grave of legendary jazz musician Leon "Bix" Beiderbecke, the most visited grave in the cemetery and location of an annual jazz concert in his memory since 1971.

Section 6 is an irregular shaped piece of land between sections 2, 9 and 17. It contains burials from the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century to the present, and a contributing building, the granite Hill Mausoleum, built in a Richardsonian Romanesque style in 1908. Northeast of section 6 is the Masonic Section, a small triangular plot containing flat grave markers for members of the local Masonic lodges. Northeast of that

<sup>7</sup> "William Ziegler of New York has been in the city since Sunday last. The purpose of his visit is to arrange for the construction here of a Mausoleum for the branch of his family located here." (The Leader Company 1900)



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is section 18, another irregular shaped piece of land containing burials from the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century to the present day.

Overall, the cemetery appears today largely as it did during the period of significance. While several resources, such as the windmill and lot fences, are no longer extant, their absence does not detract from the historic nature of the cemetery, but instead demonstrates the ever-changing nature of Victorian cemeteries and their place in the community. The current boundaries of the cemetery were all acquired during the period of significance, and none of the land that was sold off throughout the 20<sup>th</sup> Century contained burials. As with almost any cemetery more than a century and a half old, there are many grave markers that have broken or fallen, and there have been instances of vandalism. Recent efforts have been made to right fallen markers and repair broken ones. There is also an ongoing project wherein the grounds crew is removing over-mature and diseased trees and planting new trees. A local Girl Scout troop is also working to transplant overgrown day lilies that have overtaken grave markers.

### **Integrity and future plans**

The Oakdale Cemetery Historic District maintains a great deal of historic integrity from the period of significance (c. 1855 – 1965). The various aspects of the district's integrity are discussed below.

- **Location:** The Oakdale Cemetery Historic District is located in the same spot as the date of founding, with the original forty acre plot constituting the "heart" of this historic district.
- **Design:** The layout of roads and avenues as they exist today is the same as that on the oldest extant map of the cemetery, dated 1917. It is believed that this layout closely follows the original 1856 landscape design by Captain George F. de la Roche. The district also contains thousands of well-preserved grave markers and a fine collection of well-maintained mausoleums. Original architectural drawings for two private mausoleums, as well as the Community Mausoleum, indicate that the buildings maintain integrity of design.
- **Setting:** Oakdale Cemetery was originally located well North of the Davenport City limits, in a rural area surrounded by several woody thickets. Today, the cemetery has been surrounded by the expansion of the City of Davenport. While it is now located in a residential neighborhood along an arterial street in the city, a city parkway along Duck Creek to the North recreates to some extent the wooded vistas of the earlier years. Also, the presence of the Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' Home Historic District, located directly to the West across Eastern Avenue from the cemetery, greatly contributes to the district's integrity of setting.
- **Materials:** The materials used throughout the period of significance were largely various types of stone and masonry, which have held up very well through the present day. Several stained glass windows and bronze doors on mausoleums are also extant. Special mention should be made of the absence of iron fencing (banned by the cemetery board in 1875 and ordered removed in 1880) and various wooden and brick structures that were demolished during and after the period of significance as a natural part of the cemetery's evolution.
- **Workmanship:** Many of the various grave markers and mausoleums maintain great integrity of workmanship. In particular, the original masonry by Robert Nott is still visible on the Nott Mausoleum. Grave markers, both homemade and professionally designed, appear today largely as they did when they were placed, displaying the workmanship of the designers to varying extents.

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- **Feeling:** Oakdale Cemetery Historic District may very well best demonstrate integrity of feeling. Especially in the original forty acre plot, historic markers and mature oak trees combined with grass and gravel pathways evoke the historic feeling of the late-19<sup>th</sup> Century “glory days” of the cemetery.
- **Association:** The cemetery is directly associated with significant individuals by virtue of being their final resting place. It is also directly associated with historic events such as the Civil War, demonstrated by the presence of the Soldiers’ Lot and the grave of Lieutenant Colonel August Wentz, whose funeral was a major event in Davenport during the Civil War. Other historic events, such as the settlement of Davenport and Scott County and Westward Expansion, are demonstrated by the burials of individuals who participated in those events.

Future plans of the cemetery (see Figure 13) include the installation of a series of wooden posts along Belle Avenue to prevent automobiles from driving through the cemetery as a shortcut (a similar series of posts was installed along the Northern border of the cemetery in 1872). A project has been started to refurbish the Babyland section, with the brick gateway having been recently restored, and plans in place to remove the sixty-plus-year-old evergreen hedges, which have begun encroaching on burial spaces and dying out in spots. Bids have been solicited for the restoration of the quickly deteriorating Nott mausoleum. A landscape design by Becky Howe of Cold Spring Memorial Group has been accepted for a system of pathways, plantings and columbariums in the Garden of Cremains (see Figure 26). The layout of pathways is true to the characteristic style displayed in George de la Roche’s original design of Oakdale, as well as his designs of Oak Hill and Greenwood Cemeteries in Washington, D.C. (see Figure 27, Figure 28) (Scott and Lee 1993)

**Table of Resources**

<b>Contributing Buildings</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Photo # (#s)</b>
Oakdale Cemetery Company Office	Concrete block building, minimalist design, built 1941 by Osborn Construction Company, architect Raymond C. Whitaker	57
Oakdale Community Mausoleum (Oakdale Abbey)	Limestone-clad cast concrete building with white marble interior, Classical Revival design, built 1931 by Heister Mausoleum Company, architect Seth J. Temple	56, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 81
Hartwig vault	Granite and concrete hillside burial vault, built ca. 1882, remodeled 1924 by Schricker Marble & Granite Company	31

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William D. Petersen mausoleum	Limestone mausoleum with marble and ceramic tile interior, Gothic Revival design, built 1921 by Presbrey Leland Company and Guastavino Tile Company, architects Clausen & Kruse	35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40
Bettendorf mausoleum	Granite mausoleum, Egyptian Revival design, built 1924 by Farrington, Gould & Hoagland; Matt Healy & Son; and Iowa Engineering & Construction Company	43, 44, 45, 46
Sieg mausoleum	Limestone-clad brick mausoleum, Gothic Revival design, built 1883	6, 51
Wilson mausoleum	Granite mausoleum, Richardsonian Romanesque design, built ca. 1916	5
Nott mausoleum	Brick mausoleum, designed and built 1912 by Robert H. Nott	27, 28, 29
Ruch mausoleum	Granite mausoleum, Richardsonian Romanesque design, built 1913	48
Gardiner mausoleum	Granite mausoleum, Romanesque design, built 1926	49, 53
Koehler mausoleum	Concrete mausoleum, Art Deco design, built ca. 1910	41
Henry F. Petersen mausoleum	Granite mausoleum, Romanesque design, built ca. 1922	22
Schricker mausoleum	White marble mausoleum with bronze roof, Classical Revival design, built 1899 by Vermont Marble Company, architect John Wesley Ross	47, 56



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Koester mausoleum	Granite mausoleum with concrete interior, Richardsonian Romanesque design, designed and built 1915 by Schricker Marble & Granite Company	7
Hill mausoleum	Granite mausoleum, Richardsonian Romanesque design, built 1908	8, 52
Brandt mausoleum	Granite mausoleum, Classical Revival design, built 1901	49
<b>Contributing Sites</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Photo # (#s)</b>
Landscape	Original landscape design 1856 by George F. de la Roche, additional lots platted by Israel Hall (1889), A. N. Carpenter (1893), W. H. Kimball (1911), Nathaniel H. Tunnicliff (ca. 1918-1930), Philip H. Tunnicliff (1947, 1961)	3, 4, 5, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 63, 81
Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' Home Lot	Burial plot for children from the Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' Home, burials moved to current location in 1884, monument erected 1884, current grave markers installed 1971	25
Soldiers' Lot	Burial plot for veterans of the Civil War and Spanish American War, designated ca. 1896, deeded to August Wentz Post #1 Grand Army of the Republic 1904, deeded to United States government 1941	25
Babyland	Burial plot designated for infants, designed 1947 by Philip H. Tunnicliff	1

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<b>Contributing Structure</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Photo #</b>
Schlapp family columbarium	Small granite structure with bronze niche covers and iron gates, built 1889	30
<b>Contributing Objects</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Photo # (#s)</b>
Overall collection of grave markers	20,000+ grave markers of various design and materials, dating from throughout the period of significance	1, 3, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 63, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 78, 82
Entrance gate	Monumental granite, limestone and iron gate, Richardsonian Romanesque design, built 1896 by Hubbard Stone & Construction Company and Davenport Iron Works, architect Edward S. Hammatt	81
Dillon family monument	Colossal granite obelisk	23
Leon "Bix" Beiderbecke grave	Grave of noted jazz musician marked by a granite rounded top grave marker in Beiderbecke family lot	78, 79
Watzek family monument	Approximately eight foot tall granite Celtic Cross	10
Harris-Greene / Brown family monument	Large granite false tomb, designed to look like an altar	11
Minnie Von Egloffstein grave marker	"White bronze" or zinc pedestal tomb with urn	12
J.P. von Stibolt grave marker	"White bronze" or zinc slant grave marker with German inscription	13
Owens family monument	Large "white bronze" or zinc pedestal tomb topped with a century plant	14
Mary Coates grave marker	"White bronze" or zinc pedestal tomb	16

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John Vale grave	Grave of Civil War Medal of Honor recipient marked by a limestone scrolled slant marker and a granite Veteran's Administration lawn-type marker	15
Davenport family monument	Large granite modified pedestal tomb with floral detail, topped by an obelisk	24
Lorenzen family monument	Granite life-size statue of a woman in mourning atop a die & base marker	18
Chezem family monument	Limestone grave marker in the form of a tree stump with a scroll hanging from a branch	2
True family lot	Granite Gothic Revival pedestal tomb and three bedstead graves	17
Coventry family grave markers	Three matching die on base grave markers with elaborate Victorian floral carving	19
Elizabeth Little Willis grave marker	Simple Mid-19 <sup>th</sup> Century limestone shouldered tablet headstone	9
Frank family lot	Limestone family monument in the form of a wooden pillar atop a pyramid of logs, with three matching log-shaped headstones	21
Thompson family monument	Granite Gothic Revival modified pedestal tomb	20
Ryan family lot	Two unadorned granite box tombs, with associated benches and plantings	42
<b>Noncontributing Buildings</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Photo # (#s)</b>
Maintenance garage 1	Steel-frame garage and office built 1993	82
Maintenance garage 2	Steel frame garage built 1997	82



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Sexton's residence	Wood-frame house with aluminum siding, built ca. 1866, addition added 1881, remodeled 1888, siding added ca. 1994, remodeled 2014	80
Palmer-Sutton mausoleum	Granite mausoleum, simplified Gothic Revival design, built 2013	63, 77
<b>Noncontributing Structures</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Photo # (#s)</b>
Pier	Octagonal wooden platform with footbridge, built as a bridge and gazebo 1991, remodeled 2011	32, 33
Crematorium enclosure	Aluminum carport over a pet cremation oven, built 2013	82
<b>Noncontributing Object</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Photo #</b>
Columbarium	Granite box tomb with niches for interment of cremated remains, built ca. 1995	34
<b>Noncontributing Sites</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Photo # (#s)</b>
Lake	Man-made lake with fountains, constructed 1991	32, 33
Love of Animals Petland	Three acre landscaped pet cemetery, designated and created 1992	64, 65, 66, 67

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## 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.)

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

### Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

ETHNIC HERITAGE / Black

ETHNIC HERITAGE / European

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

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MILITARY  
SETTLEMENT  
SOCIAL HISTORY

**Period of Significance**  
ca. 1855 – 1965

**Significant Dates**

1856  
1857  
1896  
1931  
1941  
1947

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Bosse, Henry Peter  
Busey, Jacob  
Busey, Matilda Stubblefield  
Bush, Moses  
Cook, John Parsons  
Cram, George Henry  
Doughty, Thomas H.  
Fejervary, Nicholas  
Ford, Mary Elizabeth Busey  
Hopkins, Silas  
Houston, General  
Howard, Milton  
Leake, Joseph Bloomfield  
Marshall, Pernicia Ann Busey  
McGaw, Henry  
Parry, Charles Christopher  
Pitts, Linsey  
Sudlow, Phebe W.  
Thorington, James  
Vale, John  
Wentz, Augustus

**Cultural Affiliation**  
N/A



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**Architect/Builder**

Carpenter, A. N.  
Clausen & Kruse  
Davenport Iron Works  
De la Roche, George F.  
Farrington, Gould & Hoagland  
Hall, Israel  
Hammatt, Edward S.  
Heister Mausoleum Company  
Hubbard Stone & Construction Company  
Iowa Engineering & Construction Company  
Kimball, W. H.  
Matt Healy & Son  
Nott, Robert H.  
Osborn Construction Company  
Presbrey Leland Company  
R. Guastavino Company  
Ross, John Wesley  
Schricker Marble & Granite Company  
Temple, Seth J.  
Tunncliff, Nathaniel  
Tunncliff, Philip  
Vermont Marble Company  
Whitaker, Raymond C.  
Winslow Brothers of Chicago

**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Oakdale Cemetery, established in 1856 (see Figure 12, Figure 14, Figure 15, Figure 16), is a product of the evolution of cemetery design and philosophy from the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century rural or romantic cemetery, to the late 19<sup>th</sup> century landscape-lawn cemetery, to the early and middle 20<sup>th</sup> century memorial park. It is a fine example of Victorian landscape architecture, and is the only cemetery of its type in Scott County, Iowa. It contains numerous examples of funerary art from time periods dating to just before its establishment (due to movement of graves from an overcrowded municipal cemetery) to the present day. Contextually, it relates to the influence of the landscaped cemetery movement which inspired the establishment of public parks throughout the country. (Eggener 2010) Secondarily, Oakdale Cemetery relates to the Social History of Davenport and Scott County and the State of Iowa, and is important as the final resting place of hundreds of historically significant Davenport and Scott County residents, including pioneer settlers of the State of Iowa and over forty individuals whose homes or businesses are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Oakdale meets National Register Criterion A due to its association with the Civil War as the main military burial ground of Scott County during the war, and its association with the settlement of Davenport and Scott County as the burial

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ground of choice for many pioneer settlers. The property also meets National Register Criterion B as the final resting place of twelve significant individuals with no extant properties related to their life or productive period, as well as the resting place of many hundreds of other locally, regionally and nationally significant individuals, including ten local architects who designed National Register listed properties, members of the Iowa and United States Congresses, state and regional religious leaders, and eleven freedom seekers who escaped slavery and settled in Davenport. Additionally, Oakdale Cemetery meets National Register Criterion C as one of the finest examples of the Rural Cemetery movement in Iowa and as the work of master landscape architect Captain George F. de la Roche. It also meets Criterion C as a collection of buildings demonstrating various architectural styles in its one public and fourteen private mausoleums, three of which are works of master architects John Wesley Ross, Seth J. Temple and Clausen & Kruse. The monumental entry gate is also the work of master architect Edward S. Hammatt. Lastly, Oakdale Cemetery meets Criterion D as a valuable repository of vital information about the growth of the city and county and their residents. Recent research in cemetery records has led to the cemetery being listed on the National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom as the final resting place of eleven freedom seekers, and the potential exists to expand that listing with further research into former slaves and local abolitionists who are also buried in the cemetery. Also, the cemetery grounds contain several unused areas that may have potential to yield archeological information.

#### **Period of Significance and Criteria Consideration**

A period of significance of ca. 1855 – 1965 was chosen to encompass the changes and ever-evolving nature of this fully active historic cemetery. According to a statement made by Notary Wilson Guiteau on the original Articles of Incorporation (see Figure 16), the Articles were originally meant to be officially witnessed on October 9, 1855. The actual date, as notarized, was May 14, 1856. (Oakdale Cemetery Company, William H. F. Gurley, Secretary 1856) Burials were first recorded in a permanent fashion in September, 1857, but burials as early as November, 1855 were recorded. (Oakdale Cemetery Company 1857) Burials have continued throughout the past 160 years, and the cemetery continues to be the burial place of choice for people from all walks of life – average citizens and recent immigrants to politicians and business leaders. The end date of 1965 was chosen as to be fifty years prior to the date of nomination, though the cemetery is still gaining significance in the modern day, and will likely continue to do so into the future.

As a cemetery, this property is important due to several factors. Taking a cue from the National Register Bulletin 41, “Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Cemeteries and Burial Places”, Chapter IX, “National Register Criteria for Evaluation”, Oakdale Cemetery Historic District satisfies the following categories:

- *c. a birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his productive life*
  - The individuals detailed below are all of outstanding importance, but no other sites or buildings currently exist that would be National Register eligible for their association with those individuals.
- *d. a cemetery that derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events*
  - Again, the individuals detailed below, as well as many others buried at the cemetery that have National Register listed properties associated with their lives, are of transcendent

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importance, especially when considered as a collection of historic individuals. The property also meets this category by virtue of its great age and distinctive design features, including the landscape design, architecture of various mausoleums, and the thousands of unique and historic grave markers. Additionally, the cemetery is associated with historic events such as the settlement of Davenport and Scott County, Westward Expansion, the Underground Railroad, and the Civil War.

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

**Beginnings and Civil War Years**

Oakdale Cemetery was incorporated on May 14, 1856, as the Oakdale Cemetery Company, with lot owners as shareholders of the corporation and an elected board of directors. The men who signed the Articles of Incorporation were pioneer settlers and leading citizens of Davenport: John McDowell Burrows, R. M. Prettyman, George B. Sargent, John Dalzell, Dr. J. M. Witherwax, Dr. Charles Christopher Parry, Henry B. Hoffman, Strong Burnell, William H. Hildreth, Joseph Lambrite, Hiram Price, A. H. Barrow, John M. Cannon, John L. Davies and William H. F. Gurley (see Figure 16). The company was founded in response to the inadequacy of the overcrowded and oft-flooded Davenport City Cemetery and as a product of the founders' distaste for the "private speculation" that was the for-profit Pine Hill Cemetery (established by A. C. Fulton in 1855).<sup>8</sup> The corporation purchased 40 acres of land North of the city of Davenport, having the land deeded to founder John McDowell Burrows, who held title to the land until the state legislature met in 1858, upon which point he conveyed the deed to the Oakdale Cemetery Company. (Burrows 1888) All but a small portion of that original 40 acres is still part of the cemetery property, a small corner having been sold for use as two private homes in 1985 and a commercial office building in 1997. In June of 1856, the company hired War of 1812 Navy veteran Captain George F. de la Roche, a civil engineer and landscape architect, to survey and plat the grounds. Captain de la Roche's most famous landscape designs are his 1852 design of Oak Hill Cemetery in the Georgetown neighborhood of Washington, D.C., and his ca. 1854 design of Glenwood Cemetery, also in Washington, D.C. (Scott and Lee 1993) The designs of his cemeteries are very similar, using concentric circles on hill tops and following the natural contours of the land, and were inspired by the most famous cemetery of the Rural Cemetery Movement, Mount Auburn Cemetery in Massachusetts. (Eggener 2010) It is worth noting that both Oak Hill and Oakdale are located in creek valleys – Oak Hill in the Rock Creek valley, Oakdale in the Duck Creek valley. Later additions were designed and platted by others, but the overall design is faithful to de la Roche's original intent.

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<sup>8</sup> "...some half-dozen gentlemen and myself agreed that Davenport ought to have better accommodations for her dead -- something that would be an honor to the city in years to come. The 'City Cemetery' was inadequate, besides being badly situated. 'Pine Hill' was a private speculation, which we did not approve." (Burrows 1888)



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The first numbered burial in the cemetery was in September 1857 (Oakdale Cemetery Company 1857). However, recorded burials date from as early as November 1855, but were not added to the numbered burial log until 1857. Many burials were moved to Oakdale Cemetery from Davenport City Cemetery as well, so dates on some grave markers predate the establishment of Oakdale by as much as twelve years. The company struggled along for the first several years, having had to borrow money to purchase the land (Burrows 1888), but by the outbreak of the Civil War, Oakdale had become the premier burial ground for Davenport. The city of Davenport served as the military headquarters of Iowa during the war, hosting several training camps, including Camp Kinsman, which was directly across the road from Oakdale. Many German immigrants from the city volunteered for military service, eager to fight for their new homeland. Inevitably, soldiers died during training, and local men were killed in battle. By 1862, Oakdale had become the military burying ground for the city. April 1<sup>st</sup> of that year, the directors designated an area in section 2 for the burial of Civil War dead. The soldiers were to be buried near the first Scott County resident to give his life in battle during the War, Lieutenant Colonel Augustus Wentz.

**Augustus Wentz** was born in Baden, Germany, around 1829, and immigrated to the United States around 1847. He almost immediately enlisted in the Army, fighting in the Mexican War. After the war, he settled in Missouri, where he met and married Rebecca McMurtrey in 1852. They moved to Davenport in 1854, and Augustus immediately became an important member of Davenport's growing German community. He was elected constable in 1858, and in 1861 he formed an infantry unit of German immigrant volunteers, Company G of the 1<sup>st</sup> Iowa Infantry. After their three month term of service was up, Wentz was commissioned lieutenant colonel of the 7<sup>th</sup> Iowa Infantry, Company S by Governor Kirkwood. The 7<sup>th</sup> saw its first major action at the Battle of Belmont. The 7<sup>th</sup> was in the heaviest part of the fighting, and Wentz was mortally wounded during the retreat. His dying words were reported as, "Let me alone boys, I want to die on the battle field." His body was retrieved by his wife Rebecca, who had been in the Union camp for a visit with her husband, and sent by train back home to Davenport. The funeral was the most grandly solemn event the then-young city had seen. Wentz's body was dressed in full uniform and displayed in Metropolitan Hall, where thousands of citizens filed by to pay their respects. The Wednesday morning newspapers of November 13 carried complex diagrams of the funeral procession, which including marching units from the Union training camps, Davenport Fire Department, the Turner Society, city officials, and public and private schools (see Figure 4). Businesses were closed, allowing employees to attend the funeral. After the war, Grand Army of the Republic Post 1 was named for August Wentz (the name was rendered both ways in various records).



Figure 4 - August Wentz funeral procession as published in the Davenport Democrat & News (Richardson, West & Company 1861)

**After the Civil War: Changes Begin**

By 1863, the avenues in the original 40 acres had been graded. Board minutes report various plantings of evergreen trees and Osage orange

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hedges throughout the 1860s and early 1870s, and the erection of a wooden fence along the Northern border (with posts made from trees culled from the cemetery) and the construction of a brick receiving vault (no longer extant) in 1872. A new road was constructed to the vault in 1873, and 1874 saw the first roads begin to be macadamized. The company's charter having expired, the company was re-incorporated in 1876, and in 1878 plans to build a street car depot on the cemetery grounds were discussed. It is unclear if this building was ever built. According to board minutes and dates on graves, nine acres of property were added to the East of the cemetery in 1876, though the quit claim deed for this property is dated March 1, 1883.

By 1880, additions to the "old house" were being discussed in meetings. This likely refers to the current sexton's house, which while still standing, is heavily altered from its historic appearance. 1880 also marked the beginning of Oakdale's evolution from a rural cemetery to a "landscape-lawn" cemetery, with the prohibition and removal of lot fences, and an emphasis on large family markers with small individual stones, all to make maintenance and upkeep easier. Also at this time, 20% of lot purchase prices were invested for the perpetual care of the lot, a practice the cemetery continues to the present day (Oakdale Cemetery Company 1856).

### **Turn of the Century: Construction and Expansion**

Throughout the 1880s, several maintenance-related structures were constructed; including a water well, summer house, reservoir and windmill. None of these structures are extant, all having been replaced by more modern facilities (and a city water main) around the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. A private burial vault was built in 1882 by local mortician Albert Hartwig near the cemetery receiving vault; it is still extant. The first above-ground private mausoleum was constructed the next year by local businessman Reinhold Sieg, followed six years later by the small Schlapp family columbarium. The Iowa Soldiers' Orphans Home plot was donated by the board in 1884. A two acre strip of land to the East of the Orphans' plot location was purchased in a tax sale in 1881. Around 1888, 160 Civil War burials were removed to the Keokuk and Rock Island National Cemeteries (U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs 2014). The cemetery was also expanded in this time period, with two eight acre plots being added to the grounds in 1883 and 1892. This new area was platted by landscape gardener A. N. Carpenter of Galesburg, Illinois, and plans were made by the board to move the entrance gate to this new land.

The board commissioned local architect Edward S. Hammatt to design a set of gates, then solicited bids for construction. The contracts were awarded to the Davenport Iron Works and the Hubbard Construction Company of Sioux Falls, South Dakota. Work on the gates was completed in 1896, and a road was constructed connecting the new gates to the "old section" of the cemetery. Newspaper articles of the time praise the beauty and design of this new section. A plot just East of the original Southeast corner of the cemetery was donated to the Grand Army of the Republic August Wentz Post 1 in 1897 (the land was officially deeded to the post in January, 1907) (Oakdale Cemetery Company 1856).

The next three decades saw a flurry of activity, with the construction of twelve private mausoleums and the purchase of several tracts of land. Notable constructions were the John Wesley Ross designed Schricker mausoleum, the Clausen & Kruse designed William D. Petersen mausoleum (see [Figure 11](#)) and the Farrington Gould & Hoagland designed Bettendorf mausoleum. Board member W. H. Kimball was hired to plat all fallow areas in 1911, and a temporary wooden receiving vault (no longer extant) was built to handle the increase in burials due to the Spanish influenza epidemic of 1918. (Oakdale Cemetery Company 1856)

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The Community Mausoleum, originally advertised as Oakdale Abbey (see Figure 54 and Figure 55), was designed by local master architect Seth J. Temple and built by the Heister Mausoleum Company in 1931. The creation of Babyland in 1947, the designation of certain areas as “memorial park” sections with flat markers in the 1960s and the sales of various tracts of land throughout the middle of the 20<sup>th</sup> century left the cemetery in its current state. It has been an active burial ground since its inception, and continues as such to the present day. With over 24,000 burials and about the same amount of spaces available, it is anticipated to last far into the future.

### **Cultural Significance Past and Present**

For many years following the Civil War, Oakdale was the only burial place open to members of the black community in Davenport. For this reason, the cemetery has great significance to this community. Many escaped and freed slaves who made their way to Davenport during and after the war are buried at Oakdale, and the cemetery has been listed on the National Park Service’s National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom for its associations with the Underground Railroad. Many noted abolitionists, such as Hiram Price, James Thorington, John L. Davies, Henry Lischer, Jens Peter von Stibolt, Elias Gilbert and Jared Beecher Hitchcock are also interred at Oakdale Cemetery. It is interesting to note that there are no segregated sections in the cemetery. From its earliest days, any person able to buy a lot could be buried wherever they chose. Two of the signatories to the Articles of Incorporation, Hiram Price and John L. Davies, were well-known for their anti-slavery principles, which may be a contributing factor to the integration of Oakdale.

A full 45% of the members of the Pioneer Settler’s Association of Scott County, Iowa are interred at Oakdale Cemetery, including George L. Davenport, son of Colonel George Davenport, for whom the City of Davenport was named. The Association limited membership to “old settlers of Scott County, who became residents prior to December 31, 1840.” (Pioneer Settler’s Association of Scott County, Iowa 1858) Other members interred at Oakdale include riverboat captain Le Roy Dodge, early bankers Ebenezer Cook (reinterred from City Cemetery in 1920) and George Sargent, Seminole War veteran and pioneer physician Egbert Storrs Barrows, early Davenport postmaster Duncan Campbell Eldridge (also his son, Jacob, for whom the City of Eldridge, Iowa is named) and noted jurists John Forrest Dillon and James Grant. The cemetery is also the final resting place of a large number of Davenport mayors and Scott County sheriffs. (Downer 1910) (Oakdale Cemetery Company 1857)

Over the latter half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the cemetery began to take on more community and educational functions. An annual memorial concert at the grave of jazz musician Bix Beiderbecke began in 1971, and newspaper articles on local history and Victorian art/architecture from the 1960s mention Oakdale and feature photos from the grounds. Local schools and colleges use the cemetery grounds to teach history, botany, art and architecture. Veterans groups hold Memorial Day ceremonies, and a semi-regular theatrical living history event portrays the stories of those interred.



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### Significant Individuals

In addition to Augustus Wentz, there are many other significant people buried at Oakdale Cemetery. The following individuals are historically significant, but have no other properties associated with their lives or productive periods still extant.

**Henry Peter Bosse** (1844 – 1903), a German immigrant and draughtsman for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, was a prolific photographer of the Upper Mississippi River and its environs during the creation of the navigation channel in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. His photographs helped him create the most accurate map of the Upper Mississippi River ever drawn by that time, and facilitated the construction of bridges, locks and levees along that turbulent stretch of water, which in turn increased the rate of East-West trade across the river as well as North-South trade along the river. His photography is also an early example of German photo-journalism, with straightforward compositions and a focus on the works of man such as railroad bridges. (Wehrenberg 2002)

**The Busey Family** (The Davenport Times 1898): Matilda (1822 – 1899), Nancy (1855 – 1871), Jacob R. (1857 – 1913), Pernicia Ann (ca. 1848 – 1925), and Mary Elizabeth (1844 – 1903) Busey were freedom seekers from Calloway County, Kentucky on the southwestern corner of Kentucky. The Busey family was successful in their escape from slavery and eventually settled in Davenport, Iowa. Matilda Stubblefield was born on February 12, 1822 in Dansville, North Carolina. She was moved with her master when she was 12 to Zanesville, North Carolina and then to Concord, Calloway County, Kentucky. Once in Kentucky, she married James Busey ca. 1837. Approximately eight years later, Mary Elizabeth was born followed by Pernicia Ann sometime between 1845 and 1848. In 1853 Henry was born, Jerry in 1854, Thomas in 1856, and Jacob in 1857. A precise date for the birth of Nancy was never found, but is assumed to be 1855 based on her 1875 death date shown on her headstone at Oakdale Memorial Gardens. Sources say Matilda and James had ten children, but several of the names were never found. The Busey family, minus Thomas (who had been sold to a nearby plantation owner), lived on the same plantation in Calloway County, Kentucky.

In 1862 both the Union and Confederate armies had moved into Kentucky, a slave state still loyal to the Union. When the nearby Fort Heiman fell to Union forces, the Busey family recognized this as their chance to make haste to northern freedom. Late one night, the family hitched up a team of oxen to their master's wagon and took off on the ten mile journey to Fort Heiman. Unfortunately, the tenth child, Thomas J. Busey, was stranded on a neighboring plantation and couldn't be rescued due to bloodhounds guarding the estate. The family arrived at Fort Heiman, but was lucky to be accepted due to newly enforced laws requiring escaped freedom seekers to be sent away from Union lines. These laws included the second confiscation act. This law stated that freedom seekers that reached Union lines were to be put to work and also made all freedom seekers living behind Union lines free of their previous owners. The next morning, when their previous owner came to reclaim them, he was sent away with only his oxen and wagon due to the belief of many Union soldiers that slavery should not survive past the war. The family continued their trip to the northwest, spending a fair amount of time at a U.S. Army contraband camp in Columbus, Kentucky. Here, James was conscripted to assist in building embankments in rainy conditions. As a result, he contracted pneumonia and died in 1863. After the death of James, Matilda and her children left Fort Heiman and traveled to another camp in Cairo, Illinois and then continued again along the Mississippi River to Iowa. They arrived in Davenport with only two dollars to their name and each other. Thomas J. would later join them in 1869, though there is no supporting evidence that he escaped from enslavement.

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**Moses Bush** (ca. 1845 – 1915) was born into slavery in Mississippi sometime in the 1840s. An article published in the *Davenport Democrat* at the time of his death stated that “after Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation, he made his way North by way of the Underground Railroad.” The article also suggested that Bush made his way to Illinois and received assistance from a Mr. Lovejoy in Princeton, Illinois. The Mr. Lovejoy referred to in the *Davenport Democrat* article was referring to Owen Lovejoy, a known abolitionist and documented conductor of the Underground Railroad in Illinois. There is no other evidence that supports this claim other than the article itself. (Old Slave and Veteran Dead: Moses Bush who Fought in Civil War to Gain Freedom Passes Away 1914)

In January 1865, Bush was working for a farmer named Peter H. Bunning who owned a farm north of Davenport, Iowa. The Bunnings were immigrants from Germany who moved directly to Davenport upon their arrival to the United States. Bunning was a veteran of the Civil War and was more than likely serving in the Union Army in 1865. It was very likely that Bush was working for Bunning’s wife as a farm hand which correlates with the broader pattern of wives hiring free blacks and freedom seekers throughout the duration of the Civil War. While employed at the Bunning farm, Bush was approached by a recruiter and enlisted. There were people in Davenport who believed that Bush and another man named Nat Henry enlisted against their will and were swindled out of the money due to them for enlisting. A civil case was brought against the recruiters and they were accused of kidnapping. The charges against the recruiters were dropped. Bush officially enlisted with the 60<sup>th</sup> USCT on January 13, 1865. He was identified as a slave from Mississippi at the time of his enlistment and was documented as being 21 years of age. (U.S. War Department 1865) After his brief service with the Union army Bush was mustered out of the army in October 15, 1865, returned to Iowa and lived the rest of his life in Davenport, Iowa. He lived at 2323 Farnam Street and was an influential member of the African American community in Davenport.

**John Parsons Cook** (1817 – 1872) was a pioneer settler of Davenport, arriving in the area with his father in 1836. He studied law and became a lawyer, practicing in Tipton. His political career began with a three year term on the Iowa Territorial Council from 1842 to 1845 and a three year term in the Iowa Senate from 1848 to 1851, after which time he returned to Davenport. He was elected as a member of the Whig Party to the Thirty-Third United States Congress in 1852, serving one two year term before being replaced as a Whig nominee by James Thorington, allegedly due to Cook’s pro-slavery views. (Clark 1911) After the Whig Party collapsed, Mr. Cook joined the Democratic Party then retired from politics, engaging in banking while still practicing law.

**George Henry Cram** (Eicher and Eicher 2001) (1838 – 1872) was a merchant from Pennsylvania who enlisted in the 9<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Infantry at the outset of the Civil War. He was made a captain of Company H of that regiment, and was wounded at the Battle of Shiloh. In April, 1862, he was promoted to lieutenant colonel and fought at the Battle of Perryville. By December of that year, he had command of the 9<sup>th</sup> Kentucky and led the regiment at the Battle of Stones River, where he was again wounded. He was promoted to colonel in 1863, and commanded the 9<sup>th</sup> Kentucky at the Battle of Chickamauga, and the East Tennessee Campaign, where he was wounded for the third time. After commanding his regiment during the Atlanta Campaign, he was awarded the Brevet Rank of Brigadier General, U.S. Volunteers, for meritorious service. He entered the regular Army after the war, and was given command of a post at Galveston, Texas. After his marriage to Frances Dodge of Buffalo, Iowa, he was transferred to the command of a post at the Ponca Agency in the Dakota Territory. After his death, he was interred in his wife’s family lot at Oakdale. A Cedar Springs, Kentucky, G.A.R. Post was named for him.

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**Thomas H. Doughty** (1828 – 1896) was a steamboat pilot and engineer from Pennsylvania who settled in Le Claire, Iowa before the Civil War. In 1862, he joined the United States Navy as acting first assistant engineer under Lieutenant George Brown aboard the *USS Indianola*. In December of that year, he was promoted to acting chief engineer, United States Navy. The *Indianola* participated in the Battle of Vicksburg and was sunk at Grand Gulf, where Doughty was taken as a prisoner to Libby Prison in Richmond, Virginia. After being freed in a prisoner exchange, he served on board the monitor *Osage* in the Red River Campaign (Obituary - Doughty 1896), where he fashioned a dual mirror periscope to aid in the aiming of the *Osage's* guns at Confederate troops along the high river bluffs. For this, he is credited by the United States Navy as the inventor of the naval periscope. (United States Navy 2008) After the war, he returned to Le Claire, where he was the first person to attempt to use a boat for the towing of lumber rafts on the Mississippi River. (Towing Of Rafts: The Present System Originated by the Late Capt. Doughty 1897) The attempt was a financial failure, due to his boat's lack of power, but the process quickly became the primary method of moving lumber along the river, and led directly to the creation of the river barge industry of the present day. Around 1884, he moved to Saint Louis, Missouri, where he died of a diabetic coma at the age of 68. He was cremated there, and his ashes were later interred at Oakdale on October 28, 1912. (Oakdale Cemetery Company 1857)

Count **Nicholas Fejervary** (1811 – 1895) was a Hungarian noble who fled the country after the failed Revolution of 1848. He eventually settled in Davenport, purchasing 75 acres on a bluff overlooking the Mississippi River in the West end of the city, an area that reminded him of the Danube River vistas of his homeland. Legend has it that his fortune was brought to Davenport in the form of a sack of gold he carried by hand. He increased his fortune by buying and selling land in surrounding counties. He was a leading citizen of Davenport and was described as "one of the makers of Davenport". He served on the board of the Clarissa C. Cook Home for the Friendless, and led the fundraising drive for the Davenport Soldiers' Monument. After his death, his daughter Celestine inherited the Count's property. After moving back to Hungary, she donated the estate to the City of Davenport in 1902. (Beiwel 2003) It has been used as a park ever since, the mansion having been used as an inn until its destruction circa 1934. The Fejervary legacy lives on in the name of Fejervary Park and a scholarship fund that awards substantial amounts of money to Scott County students studying agriculture at Iowa State University. (Gaul 2011)

**Silas Hopkins** (ca. 1833 – 1915) was born into slavery in Tennessee and after he was sold away from his family, he made his escape from Sunflower County, Mississippi. According to newspaper



Figure 5 - Grave of Count Nicholas Fejervary, photo by Harry E. Boll (Finch 1965)



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articles that documented his death, Hopkins escaped during the Vicksburg campaign and joined a Union regiment. Hopkins served as a cook in the Union Army and eventually settled in Davenport sometime in 1865. Hopkins became a well known ventriloquist in the area and could do an excellent job imitating several animals. Also, he was known to have spoken several languages including French and German. On the 27<sup>th</sup> of August in 1915, Hopkins fell seriously ill and was admitted to Mercy Hospital. A day later he died on August 28, 1915 at his home 2118 East Locust Street. Services were held at the Third Baptist Church and he was buried at Oakdale Cemetery. (Uncle Si Dead; Was Once Slave: Was Slave in Mississippi at Outbreak of Civil War 1915)

**General Houston** (1840 – 1910) was born in Decatur, Tennessee on Troy Chairs' plantation. After Chairs' death, Houston was transferred to the plantation of Dr. Lem Smith, a brother-in-law of Chairs, in Hollow Springs, Mississippi. According to the *Davenport Democrat*, Smith was one of the cruelest masters in the South. However, he taught Houston the art of corn shelling, which he later used in his career of chiropody.

In 1862, Houston ran away from his plantation, and enlisted in the 15<sup>th</sup> Illinois Infantry at LaGrange, Illinois. The enlistment record shows that Houston was classified as a slave at the time of enlistment. While serving with the Illinois infantry, Houston helped Captain Clark; until he died two years later. Houston went on to enlist as a private in the 29<sup>th</sup> Colored Regiment at Chicago in February of 1864. With the 29<sup>th</sup> Regiment, Houston traveled to Quincy, Baltimore, and Washington. He was discharged because of disability on March 28, 1865. The certificate of discharge declared that he had a liver disease and was unfit to work. After the war, he lived for a time in Chicago before locating in Davenport, where he died of dropsy at the age of 69.

**Milton Howard** (ca. 1845 – 1928) was born a free African American in Muscatine, Iowa. Records conflict and do not agree as to when Howard was born. Most sources agree that Howard was born around the year of 1845. It is likely that he never knew the exact date he was born. At a young age, Milton and his family were kidnapped from their home in Muscatine County, Iowa by slave-catchers. The kidnapping most likely took place in the early 1850s. He and his family were then transported down the Mississippi River, probably to St. Louis, and later sold into slavery.

The Howard family was divided and sold into slavery. Presumably, Milton Howard was sold to a man named Pickett who resided in Alabama. Although Pickett treated him kindly, Milton escaped near the beginning of the Civil War with a number of other men and went north where he eventually enlisted with the Union Army at McGregor, Clayton County, Iowa on January 21<sup>st</sup>, 1864. Milton Howard recounted his story in 1916:

“I served in Company F, 60<sup>th</sup> U.S. Colored infantry. I don't remember when I enlisted as I could not read nor write. My home was at McGregor, Clayton County, Iowa at the time of enlistment. I was born in Muscatine County, Iowa but was kidnapped and sold in Alabama and was there until the war broke out and then a crowd of us ran off and came North.” (Howard 1916)

During his time in the army, he became a private in Company F of the 60<sup>th</sup> U.S Colored Infantry. Missions of the 60<sup>th</sup> USCT included: trips down the White River and Alligator Bayou and other tasks in the Arkansas/Mississippi area. Howard was seriously injured during the Battle of Big Creek in DeValls Bluff, Arkansas. According to his pension file, Howard was shot in both the right arm and thigh and stabbed in the right side while trying to protect Union artillery that the Rebels had taken. On October 15<sup>th</sup>, 1865, he was mustered out from DeValls Bluff, Arkansas on medical release. From there, Milton



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traveled to Davenport, Scott County, Iowa where he lived out the rest of his life. He proceeded to get a job as a janitor at the Rock Island Arsenal. He could not do much labor because of the wounds received at Big Creek. During his time at the Arsenal, Milton saved General Flagler, the commandant at the arsenal, after he fell into an icy river. People of Davenport knew Howard as "the Negro who could speak German". In 1921, as a reward for 50 years of service at the arsenal and his heroic rescue of Flagler, Milton received a gold medal and a trip to Aberdeen, Maryland. He retired on pension. He was a member of the G.A.R. and Free Masons, and preached at the local Baptist Church. After six years of retirement, on March 18, 1928, he passed away from heart disease on the steps of the Church of Apostolic Faith, at the age of 82. (Milton Howard, Veteran of Civil War and Arsenal Service, Dies; Was Slave 1928)

**Joseph Bloomfield Leake** (Gue 1903) (1828 – 1918) was born in Deerfield, New Jersey, and then moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he studied law at Miami University. In 1850, he was one of an influx of Davenport settlers from Ohio. He practiced law in the city for a decade and was elected to the Iowa Senate, serving a partial term before resigning to become a captain of Company G of the 20<sup>th</sup> Iowa Infantry. He was commissioned lieutenant colonel of the regiment and saw action at Vicksburg and Yazoo City. In 1863, he was captured at Stirling's Farm near Morganza, Louisiana, and spent ten months as a prisoner of war at Camp Ford near Tyler, Texas. He was released in a prisoner exchange in July, 1864, and helped lead his regiment during the Mobile Campaign. He was awarded the rank of Brevet Brigadier General in March, 1865 for meritorious service. He was one of the youngest officers to receive this honor. After the war, he was again elected to the Iowa Senate, served five years as Scott County Attorney, and was president of the Davenport School Board. He moved to Chicago in 1871, where he was the United States Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois from 1879 to 1884 and council for the Chicago Board of Education from 1887 to 1891. At the time of his death at age 90, he was the oldest member of the Chicago Bar Association.

**Henry McGaw** (died 1915) was born into slavery in Mississippi. In 1865 McGaw was owned and lived on the cotton plantation of Robert Patrick. During the war, Mrs. Patrick, presumably the widow of Robert Patrick, was in charge of the plantation. Her sons had joined the war and she left with her youngest son Robert and her slaves; in 1860 Mrs. Patrick had fifty-seven slaves and it is assumed she remained the owner of many slaves at the time of Henry's escape. Henry McGaw was "head of the plantation," which primarily meant he was in charge of the work completed by all the slaves. Scott McGaw, Henry's son, was a house slave and very close to Mrs. Patrick. One day, Mrs. Patrick took Scotty with her on a short trip and upon their return she found out that most of her slaves had escaped, including Henry McGaw. Soon after, word had reached Mrs. Patrick that General William Tecumseh Sherman was marching through Mississippi and Mrs. Patrick was forced to leave her plantation, which was burnt to the ground except for the large colonial mansion which was used as a hospital. In a 1902

"We (the negroes owned by Bob Patrick) got about 12 miles or so away when we decided to desert. We were carrying provisions and there was a deal of sugar amongst them. We got away all right when it was dark, 13 of us, and made a straight shoot for the union lines. It took us three days to make it and for one day all that we lived on was sugar and water, but our experiences were not as sweet as the food. The two plantations were cleared of their mules in order to prevent the negroes from escaping. The mules were turned loose but all of them went over to the Yankees, who captured them. It was between Jackson and Canton that we deserted. We were well received by the Yankees when we got to the camp and I was at once attached to the regiment and made officers' cook." (Interesting Life Story of Henry E. McGaw: Truth Again Shown to be Stranger than Fiction 1911)

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newspaper interview, Henry McGaw provided a detailed account of his escape:

McGaw never enlisted with the Union army. In McGaw's interview he claimed that he was a cook for the 8<sup>th</sup> Iowa Infantry. According to records, McGaw accompanied a soldier to Iowa which also accounts for his resettlement in Davenport, Iowa after the war had ended. After he made his escape, Henry found his wife but could not reach his son on the Patrick plantation. He was forced to head north with the Iowa regiment but never gave up hope of finding his son, Scott. Sometime prior to 1880, Scott McGaw found his way to his father in Davenport, Iowa where they lived the rest of their lives. Henry McGaw "lived on Fifth Street" and worked as a janitor for a variety of businesses in town. In June of 1905 McGaw's house burnt to the ground and he lived with his son, Scott McGaw, until his death on March 4, 1915. No records indicate his cause of death. Services were held at the Bethel A.M.E. Church in Davenport. (Oakdale Cemetery Company 1857)

Dr. **Charles Christopher Parry** (1823 – 1890) was born in Gloucestershire, England. He immigrated to the United States and graduated from New York's Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1846, then moved West, settling in Davenport, Iowa. He practiced medicine there for several months before giving up the medical field to study botany. In 1847, he published his first botanical collection, a study of wildflowers found around Davenport. He was the official botanist and geologist for the Mexican Boundary Survey (Weber 1997) which was completed in the early 1850s and published in 1857. In 1856, he was one of the founders of Oakdale Cemetery (Oakdale Cemetery Company, William H. F. Gurley, Secretary 1856), and served for many years on the board of directors of the cemetery, at one point being elected secretary (Oakdale Cemetery Company 1856). He was also active in the local community, serving during the late 1850s as Davenport's City School Superintendent. In 1861, he began his celebrated explorations of the southern Rocky Mountains in Colorado. He discovered and named many plant species, including the Colorado Blue Spruce, the Torrey Pine, and the Englemann Spruce. He was also an avid mountaineer, estimating the height of Longs Peak and being the first to ascend Torreys Peak and Grays Peak (which he also named). His name lives on in the names of the Parry Pinyon, Parry's Lily, and Parry's Pestemon plants, as well as Parry Peak, a 13,397 foot summit in the Front Range of the Rocky Mountains in Central Colorado. (Brewer 1872)

**Linsey Pitts** (ca. 1843 – 1913) was born a slave on a Randolph County, Missouri plantation. The date is not concrete because military records state he was born in 1841, but other sources state he was born in 1845. Pitts was born on the plantation of John A. Pitts. John A. Pitts was born on March 2, 1815 in Kentucky and later established himself in Randolph County, Missouri. He became a successful farmer and cattle man, with 18 slaves to his name, one of which, an 18 year old black male, matches the description of Linsey Pitts. A Davenport newspaper stated that Pitts escaped the plantation and made his way north by way of the "Underground Railway." On November 20, 1863, at age 18, Pitts volunteered to join the Union Army at Macon City, Missouri. Pitts' enlistment records indicated that he was a slave of John A. Pitts. There was no indication whether he enlisted with or without the consent of his owner. He fought with the U.S. 60th Colored Infantry for the duration of the war before he was mustered out on October 15, 1865. In 1878, Pitts made his way to Davenport, Iowa where he spent the rest of his life. He was a barber, owned his own saloon and became a well-known black political figure. (Colored Political Leader Succumbs - Lindsay Pitts, Well Known in Davenport, Is Dead at Home 1913)

**Addison Hiatt Sanders** (1823 – 1912) was a newspaper printer from Cincinnati, Ohio. He moved to Davenport in 1856, where he became the editor of his brother Alfred's newspaper, the *Daily Gazette*. At the beginning of the Civil War, he was commissioned as military aide to Iowa Governor Samuel Kirkwood, and then made commissioner of Camp McClellan in East Davenport. In 1862, he declined

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the command of the 16<sup>th</sup> Iowa Infantry, and was instead made lieutenant colonel of the regiment. He participated in the Battle of Shiloh, was severely wounded at the Battle of Corinth, and captured during the Battle of Atlanta. After his release in a prisoner exchange, he was promoted to Brevet Brigadier General for gallant and meritorious service, and then discharged for disability. Back in Davenport, he served for five years as postmaster, before accepting a two year appointment as Secretary of the Montana Territory (and acting governor). He also served briefly as registrar of the United States Land Office in the Montana Territory. He then retired back to Davenport, where he did freelance editorial work for local newspapers. (Gue 1903) He died at the Iowa Soldiers' Home in Marshalltown, where he was recovering from injuries received when he was struck by a team of horses in West Davenport.

**Phebe W. Sudlow** (1831 – 1922) was an educator from Poughkeepsie, New York. She received her only formal education at a one-room schoolhouse in Nelsonville Ohio, at which she was employed as a teacher at the age of fifteen. Around 1856, her family moved to the community of Round Grove in rural Scott County, where Phebe taught at the one-room schoolhouse there. She was soon hired as a teacher and assistant principal in the Davenport Schools. She lobbied the school board for equal pay for male and female teachers, which was granted, setting precedent throughout the State of Iowa. She was also on a committee that granted full membership to female members of the Iowa State Teachers' Association in 1862. In 1874, she was offered the superintendent's position in the Davenport Schools, albeit at a lower salary than her male predecessor. She famously told the board, "Gentlemen, if you are cutting the salary because of my experience, I have nothing to say; but if you are doing this because I am a woman, I'll have nothing more to do with it." The board gave her the higher salary, and she became the first female public school superintendent in the United States. (Davenport Public Library Special Collections Department n.d.) In 1876, she was elected as the first female president of the Iowa State Teachers' Association, and in 1878, was hired as the first female professor at the University of Iowa. She was a member of the Davenport Library Association, which raised funds for the Carnegie Library in Davenport, the first free public library in the city. In 1921, the Davenport Board of Education changed the name of East Intermediate School to Phebe Sudlow Intermediate School. In 1993, she was inducted into the Iowa Women's Hall of Fame. (Pennigroth 2009)

**James Thorington** (1816 – 1887) was a frontiersman and lawyer from Wilmington, North Carolina. He was a pioneer settler of Davenport, arriving in 1839. He was elected as the fifth mayor of Davenport in 1846, and was the first Davenport mayor to serve more than one year. He also served as probate judge of Scott County from 1843 to 1851 and clerk of the district court from 1846 to 1854. He was elected as a member of the Whig Party to the Thirty-Fourth United States Congress, and was a charter member of the new Republican Party. He has been called the first Republican congressman from Iowa. During his one term, he was instrumental in obtaining land grants for the aid of the railroads, which gave his district (the Northern half of the state) three trunk lines from the Mississippi River to the Missouri River. After his term in Congress, he was elected Scott County Sheriff, in which position he served from 1859 to 1863. During that time, he provided security and other services to the various military training camps in the county. After serving for four years as Scott County Recorder, Thorington was appointed by President Ulysses Grant as Consul to Aspinwall, Columbia (now Colón, Panama) in 1872. He held the position for ten years. He died at the home of his daughter in Santa Fe, New Mexico during a family visit. (United States Congress Office of the Historian n.d.)

**John Vale** (1835 – 1909) was a London store clerk before immigrating to Le Claire, Iowa, in 1851. He purchased farmland near Mapleton, Minnesota in 1856, and enlisted in Company H of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Minnesota Volunteer Infantry in 1861. On February 15, 1863, while his company was foraging for



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supplies near Nolensville, Tennessee, Vale, who was on picket duty, warned the company of an attack by a 125-strong Confederate Cavalry unit. With the other fifteen members of his company, Vale repulsed the attack, holding the Confederates at bay until help arrived in the form of the 1<sup>st</sup> East Tennessee Cavalry. After the war, he returned to Minnesota, and then moved to Davenport in 1869. He became the chief mailing clerk in the Davenport Post Office in 1873, and worked in that position for twenty-six years. In 1897, he was awarded the Medal of Honor for being “one of a detachment of sixteen men who heroically defended a wagon train against the attack of 125 cavalry, repulsed the attack and saved the train.” (State Historical Society of Iowa 2006)

### Other Significant Individuals

The following list of “historic burials”, as maintained by Oakdale Memorial Gardens’ office staff and volunteers, includes individuals who are of local and/or regional significance. They are not listed as significant individuals under Criterion B as most have extant properties related to their lives or productive periods.

- **William Larned Allen, Sr.** (1824 – 1975) was a railroad contractor who served as paymaster for the Army of the Cumberland throughout the Civil War.
- **Dr. William Larned Allen, Jr.** (1858 – 1930) was a physician who founded St. Luke’s Hospital (now Genesis Medical Center, East Campus) and brought the first electric rail cars to Davenport.
- **Dr. Egbert Storrs Barrows** (1799 – 1892) was a pioneer settler and physician who served in the Seminole War as a surgeon for the U.S. Army, before settling in Scott County in 1836, where he was the only physician West of the Mississippi River between Dubuque and Burlington. He trained many of the early physicians in Scott County, and was a founder of the Scott County Medical Society. During the Civil War, he served as medical examiner of new recruits at the several training camps in the county, and was also physician for the Rock Island Prison Barracks. His ca. 1850 home is listed on the National Register.
- **Leon “Bix” Beiderbecke** (1903 – 1931) was a jazz musician and composer, famous for his cornet playing as a member of jazz bands led by Frankie Trumbauer, Jean Goldkette, and Paul Whiteman. He was the subject of a loosely biographical 1950 film, “Young Man With A Horn”. The annual Bix Beiderbecke Memorial Jazz Festival was started in 1971, and the first Bix 7 Mile Road Race was held in 1975. There are two National Register-listed properties in Davenport associated with his life: his boyhood home and Saengerfest Halle.
- Brothers **Joseph W.** (1864 – 1933) and **William P. Bettendorf** (1857 – 1910) were the co-owners of the Bettendorf Company, which was a leading manufacturer of rail cars in the early 20<sup>th</sup> Century. The company’s “Bettendorf Truck” is still in use on rail cars of the present day. The city of Bettendorf in Scott County is named for the Bettendorf brothers. Joseph’s National Register-listed home is now the site of private preparatory school Rivermont Collegiate, and William’s is currently part of the Iowa Masonic Health Care Center.
- Sisters **Clara** (1854 – 1930) and **Emma Brandt** (1850 – 1927) were the half sisters of baking powder magnate William Ziegler, and well-known philanthropists in the early 20<sup>th</sup> Century. They were founders of the New Era settlement in Muscatine County, Iowa, and donated large tracts of land to the State of Iowa, which are now parts of Wild Cat Den State Park. The sisters are interred in the Brandt mausoleum at Oakdale.



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- **John McDowell Burrows** (1814 – 1889) was a pioneer settler and businessman, as well as the original owner of the land that Oakdale Cemetery is located on. His home, Clifton, is listed on the National Register.
- **Parke Tunis Burrows** (1871 – 1953), the grandson of John McDowell Burrows, was an architect, and the designer or co-designer of at least thirteen National Register-listed buildings in Davenport.
- **George W. Cable** (1831 – 1911) was the founder and owner of the Cable Lumber Company, a major lumber company with business dealings throughout the Midwest.
- **Willett L. Carroll** (1827 – 1892) was one of Davenport's earliest professional architects. His designs include three National Register-listed buildings in Davenport and a contributing building in the West Hill Historic District in Muscatine, Iowa.
- **Frederick George Clausen** (1848 – 1940) was a German-born architect and Davenport city alderman. His architectural firm is the oldest such firm in continual existence in the State of Iowa. Along with his partner Parke Burrows and son Rudolph Clausen, he designed or co-designed more than twenty-five National Register-listed buildings.
- **Rudolph Julius Clausen** (1878 – 1961), the son of Frederick G. Clausen, was an architect who designed or co-designed over twenty National Register-listed buildings. He also co-designed the contributing W. D. Petersen mausoleum.
- **Clarissa C. Bryan Cook** (1811 – 1879) was the wife of Davenport banker and mayor Ebenezer Cook. She was a philanthropist of some note, having donated the funds for the original parish house at Trinity Episcopal Cathedral, as well as the National Register-listed Clarissa C. Cook Home for the Friendless.
- **Ebenezer Cook** (1810 – 1871) was a pioneer settler and the brother of Congressman John Parsons Cook. He was a lawyer by trade, and also served as a bank and railroad president. The Cook & Sargent Bank was the first bank in Davenport. The Cooks' graves were moved to Oakdale from Davenport City Cemetery in the 1920s.
- **George L'Ost Davenport** (1817 – 1885) was the son of trader and City of Davenport namesake Colonel George Davenport. George L. was the first European child born in what is now the Quad Cities, being born shortly after his father's arrival at Fort Armstrong on Rock Island (now Arsenal Island). He became a leading businessman in the city which bore his family name.
- **John Lodwick Davies** (1813 – 1872) was a carpenter from Wales who spent one winter working on a plantation in Louisiana. His experiences there triggered a lifelong hatred of the institution of slavery. After settling in Davenport in 1841, he became active in the lumber trade, opening Davenport's first sawmill. He later partnered with George French (also buried at Oakdale) as French & Davies. He was one of the founders of Oakdale Cemetery and served many years on the board of directors of the cemetery company. He was also a charter member of the Iowa Republican Party, drawn to the party by his anti-slavery and pro-temperance views. His house, Cambria Place, is a contributing property in the St. Katherine's Historic District.
- **John Forrest Dillon** (1831 – 1914) trained as a physician under Dr. E. S. Barrows, but found great renown in the legal field. He was a lawyer by trade, partnering with Ebenezer Cook, before becoming a member of the Iowa Supreme Court for five years (two as Chief Justice). He was then appointed as the first judge in the Eighth Circuit, United States Court of Appeals. He retired from the bench and taught law at Columbia University and Yale. The National Register-listed

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Dillon Memorial Fountain in downtown Davenport was erected in his memory. The large Dillon monument in Oakdale Cemetery was erected in memory of his wife, Anna Price Dillon, and daughter, Annie Dillon Oliver, who were lost when the French ocean liner SS La Bourgogne sank after colliding with the British sailing ship Cromartyshire in dense fog off Sable Island in the North Atlantic in 1898.

- **Captain Le Roy Dodge** (1811 – 1871) was a pioneer settler of Scott County, residing in the town of Buffalo along the Mississippi River. He worked as a river boat captain and served in the Iowa State Legislature.
- **Duncan Cambell Eldridge** (1801 – 1882) was a pioneer settler and the second postmaster for Davenport (after Antoine Le Claire). At the time of his death, he was the last surviving 1836 settler. His 1865 home is listed on the National Register
- **Jacob Mullen Eldridge** (1824 – 1902), the son of D. C. Eldridge, settled in Davenport in 1845 and quickly made his fortune in buying and selling land. He was a charter member of the Iowa Republican Party, and filed the plat for the town of Eldridge Junction in Sheridan Township, Scott County (now the City of Eldridge).
- **Charles August Ficke** (1850 – 1931) was a leading attorney and developer in Davenport. He served as mayor from 1890 – 91, and was the first mayor to veto an ordinance passed by the city council. His private art collection was the beginning of the Davenport Museum of Art (now the Figge Art Museum). There are two National Register-listed properties associated with his life in Davenport: the J. Monroe Parker-Ficke House and the Ficke Block.
- **Melvon Lampher Foster, Sr.** (1899 – 1970) was a real estate agent and developer. He founded the Mel Foster Real Estate Company, and was instrumental in locating the Alcoa factory in Riverdale, Iowa. He also oversaw the building of employee housing for the factory in nearby Bettendorf.
- **Alice French** (1850 – 1934) was a well-known popular magazine contributor in the 1890s. She was a member of the “Davenport Group” of writers and poets, including Arthur Davison Ficke and George Cram Cook (both of whom are buried elsewhere, but have many family members interred at Oakdale). Her book *Man of the Hour* reached number four on the best seller list in 1905. Her pen name was Octave Thanet. Her Davenport home is listed on the National Register, as was her home in Clover Bend, Arkansas, which was demolished and de-listed in 2002.
- **Edward Seymour Hammatt** (1856 – 1907) was an architect who performed a great deal of work for the Episcopal Diocese of Iowa. Several of his designs are listed on the National Register, including Kemper Hall in the College Square Historic District, 1880 additions to buildings in the St. Katherine’s Historic District, the Connor House in Rock Island, Illinois, and Trinity Episcopal Churches in Mapleton and Ottumwa, Iowa. He also designed Oakdale’s entry gates in 1895.
- **Gustave A. Hanssen** (1869 – 1944) was the designer of several National Register-listed properties in Davenport, including the John C. Schricker and E. A. Shaw Houses, as well as one or more buildings in the Oak Lane Historic District.
- **Walter Otto “Stub” Kruse** (1889 – 1965) was an architect. As a principal architect of Clausen & Kruse, Kruse & Klein, and Kruse & Parish, he co-designed several National Register-listed buildings in Davenport. He was also co-designer of the W. D. Petersen mausoleum in Oakdale.

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- **Joseph Reed Lane** (1858 – 1931) was a lawyer and political leader. He served one term in the United States House of Representatives before declining to run for re-election.
- The Right Reverend **Henry Washington Lee** (1815 – 1874) was the first Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Iowa. He ministered to Union soldiers and Confederate prisoners in Davenport and Rock Island during the Civil War, and was an attendee at the first Lambeth Conference of the Anglican Communion at Lambeth Palace in London, England. He also served as Provisional Bishop of Kansas and Nebraska. He laid the cornerstone and oversaw the construction of the National Register-listed Trinity Episcopal Cathedral.
- **Thomas W. McClelland** (1831 – 1902) was a builder and businessman active Davenport in the latter half of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century. While not formally trained as an architect, he designed and built many homes and public buildings with a blend of Greek Revival and Italianate style features, creating the unique McClelland Style so prevalent in Davenport. Several of his buildings are listed on the National Register. He also built the buildings of Camp McClellan in East Davenport and the Rock Island Prison Barracks on Arsenal Island in Rock Island, Illinois.
- **John Fremont McCullough** (1871 – 1963) was an entrepreneur who developed a formula for soft serve ice cream in 1938. In 1940, along with his son Bradley and business associate Sheb Noble, he opened the first Dairy Queen restaurant in Joliet, Illinois.
- **Paul Norton** (1909 – 1984) was a well-known watercolor artist, famous for his paintings of buildings and railroads. His paintings hang in the White House, United States Capitol Building, and the Iowa Governor's Mansion.
- **Ernest Carl Oberholtzer** (1884 – 1977) was an explorer, photographer, and conservationist. He is remembered for his efforts to preserve the Boundary Waters area in Northern Minnesota along the Canadian border.
- **Dr. Washington Freeman Peck** (1841 – 1891) was a noted physician, and is credited as the founder of the University of Iowa College of Medicine (he was the first dean and professor of surgery) and Mercy Hospitals in Davenport (now Genesis Medical Center West Campus) and Iowa City.
- **Johann Heinrich Christian Petersen** (1821 – 1910) was a merchant in the late 19<sup>th</sup> Century. Along with his sons, he opened a dry goods store in 1872. In 1892, the firm expanded into a new department store building, the National Register-listed J.H.C. Petersens' Sons' Store.
- **Henry F. Petersen** (1855 – 1915), one of the three sons of J.H.C. Petersen, was a co-owner of the National Register-listed J.H.C. Petersens' Sons' Store. He is interred in the H. F. Petersen mausoleum at Oakdale.
- **Max Dortu Petersen** (1850 – 1915), one of the three sons of J.H.C. Petersen, was a co-owner of the National Register-listed J.H.C. Petersens' Sons' Store. His 1888 home is also listed on the National Register.
- **William Dulon Petersen** (1852 – 1928), one of the three sons of J.H.C. Petersen, was a co-owner of the National Register-listed J.H.C. Petersens' Sons' Store. He was an active member of the Davenport Levee Improvement Commission, and is known as "The Father of the Levee". Along with the store, he is also associated with the National Register-listed W. D. Petersen Memorial Music Pavilion, and is interred in the W. D. Petersen mausoleum at Oakdale. The National Register-listed B. J. Palmer House was the Petersen family home from 1905 to 1912.



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- **Hiram Price** (1814 – 1910) was a banker and politician. He was a founding member of the Oakdale Cemetery Company in 1856, and founding member of the Iowa Republican Party. He served as Paymaster General for the State of Iowa at the beginning of the Civil War, and then served two separate terms in the United States House of Representatives. He served as United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs under President Garfield. He is associated with two National Register-listed properties in Davenport. His home is listed as the Hiram Price / Henry Vollmer House. He was an original trustee of the Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' Home, and was instrumental in acquiring the donation of Camp Kinsman (now the Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' Home Historic District).
- Reverend **Julius Alexander Reed** (1809 – 1890) was a Congregational minister. He was a founder, trustee, treasurer, and professor of Iowa College (now Grinnell College) at its original location in the National Register-listed College Square Historic District.
- **John Wesley Ross** (1830 – 1914) served as an engineer in the US Navy during the Civil War. In 1874, he settled in Davenport and went into practice as an architect. His National Register-listed designs include Davenport City Hall and Hose Station Number 1, the Nicholas J. Kuhn House, one or more buildings in the Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' Home Historic District, and the South Side School in Geneseo, Illinois. He also designed the Schricker Mausoleum at Oakdale. He is the father of noted architect Albert Randolph Ross.
- **James Renwick** (1804 – 1894) was a lumber magnate and mayor of Davenport. His home is a contributing building in the National Register-listed St. Katherine's Historic District.
- **John C. Schricker** (1863 – 1952) was a stone and marble contractor. His Schricker Marble & Granite Company designed and built the Koester mausoleum at Oakdale. The company also constructed the stone portions of the Soldiers and Sailors Monument on the grounds of the National Register-listed Iowa State Capitol in Des Moines and the National Register-listed Dillon Memorial Fountain in Davenport. As the firm was a leading monument dealer in the city, it is likely that many monuments and grave markers in Oakdale were created by Mr. Schricker. His primary residence on Clay Street and his vacation home on Chapel Hill Road are both listed on the National Register.
- **Seth J. Temple** (1867 – 1949) was an architect. With his associate, Parke Burrows, he co-designed four National Register-listed buildings. After Burrows' death in 1929, Temple designed the Community Mausoleum at Oakdale.
- **John Whitaker** (1844 – 1931) designed the National Register-listed Isaac Glaspell House, and with Fred Claussen co-designed the National Register-listed Ficke Block.
- **Raymond C. Whitaker** (1891 – 1972) designed the Oakdale Cemetery Company office building, a contributing resource in this property.

### Context and Comparison

As a designed cemetery containing 150+ years of burials, including leading politicians, businessmen and military heroes, as well as a collection of beautifully designed mausoleums and headstones, Oakdale Cemetery is comparable, albeit on a much smaller scale, to the National Historic Landmark Woodlawn Cemetery in The Bronx, New York. Both are excellent examples of the post-Civil War landscape-lawn cemetery movement, and contain burials of the leading area architects who designed essential features of the cemeteries and their surroundings.



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**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # HALS IA-2-A

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
  - Other State agency
  - Federal agency
  - Local government
  - University
  - Other
- Name of repository: Oakdale Memorial Gardens office

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** \_\_\_\_\_

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**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** 78.1

**UTM References**

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

A. Zone: 15	Easting: 704650	Northing: 4602643
B. Zone: 15	Easting: 704467	Northing: 4602640
C. Zone: 15	Easting: 704223	Northing: 4602448
D. Zone: 15	Easting: 704230	Northing: 4602044
E. Zone: 15	Easting: 704420	Northing: 4602066
F. Zone: 15	Easting: 704423	Northing: 4601994
G. Zone: 15	Easting: 704585	Northing: 4601999
H. Zone: 15	Easting: 704593	Northing: 4602073
I. Zone: 15	Easting: 704844	Northing: 4602083
J. Zone: 15	Easting: 704830	Northing: 4602571
K. Zone: 15	Easting: 704679	Northing: 4602559

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

Commencing at the Southwest corner of the Northwest Quarter of Section 19, Township 78 North, Range 4 East of 5<sup>th</sup> P.M. which is also the Southwest corner of real estate conveyed to The Oakdale Cemetery Company by Warranty Deed recorded in Book "S" of Land Deeds at page 170 in the office of the Recorder of Scott County, Iowa;

thence North to the South line of real estate conveyed to Lawrence C. Swanson by Warranty Deed recorded as Document #12948-84 in the office of the Recorder of Scott County, Iowa;



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thence Easterly to the Southeast corner of said Lawrence C. Swanson's real estate;

thence North  $18^{\circ} 6' 50''$  East 257.10 feet;

thence West along the Northerly line of said Lawrence C. Swanson's real estate to the intersection of said real estate with the Southeast corner of real estate conveyed to Grimes Investments, Ltd. by Quit Claim Deed recorded as Document #8846-76 in the office of the Recorder of Scott County, Iowa;

thence North  $56^{\circ} 50''$  East 404.13 feet to a point;

thence North  $43^{\circ} 29'$  East 96.4 feet;

thence North  $0^{\circ} 34'$  West 84.00 feet to the North line of the Southwest Quarter of the Northwest Quarter of said Section 19;5

thence Easterly along said North line to the intersection of said line with the Westerly line of real estate conveyed to the City of Davenport, Iowa by Court Officer Deed recorded as Document #23175-77 in the office of the Recorder of Scott County, Iowa;

thence South to the Southwest corner of Lot 10 of Eldridge's Addition to East Davenport, which point is also the Southwest corner of said real estate conveyed to the City of Davenport, Iowa;

thence East along the line between Lots 10 and 11 of Eldridge's Addition to East Davenport to the Southeast corner of said Lot 10;

thence South along the East line of Lots 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 in Eldridge's Addition to East Davenport to the Northerly line of real estate conveyed to Charles E. Slack by Court Officer Deed recorded as Document #27061-77;

thence West along the North line of said real estate to the Northwesterly corner of said real estate;

thence South  $22^{\circ} 32'$  West 78.23 feet;

thence South 130 feet to the Southerly line of Lot 15 in Eldridge's Addition to East Davenport;

thence West along the Southerly line of Eldridge's Addition to East Davenport 595 feet to the Southwest corner of said Lot 15;

thence South to the following described line:

Said line is described as the line extended Easterly from the Northerly line of real estate conveyed to Midland Enterprises, Ltd. by Court Officer Deed recorded as Document #1594-78 in the office of the Recorder of Scott County, Iowa;

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thence Westerly 200 feet more or less to the Northwestern corner of said real estate conveyed to Midland Enterprises, Ltd. by Court Officer Deed recorded as Document #1594-78 in the office of the Recorder of Scott County, Iowa;

thence South along the Westerly line of Lots 42, 41, 40, 39 and part of 38 in Deerfield Heights First Addition to the City of Davenport, Iowa 254 feet more or less;

thence West 439.56 feet more or less along the Northerly line of Lots 37, 36, 35, etc of the said Deerfield Heights First Addition to the City of Davenport, Iowa to the Easterly line of real estate conveyed to Ernest Grothe, et al by Warranty Deed recorded as Document #12256-81 in the office of the Recorder of Scott County, Iowa;

thence North to the Northwest corner of said real estate conveyed to Ernest Grothe, et al;

thence West to the West line of Section 19;

thence North to the point of beginning.

Except those tracts of real estate used for road purposes.



Figure 6 - Cropped view of 2013 USGS Davenport East 7.5 Minute Topographic Map, from digital copy downloaded from USGS.gov October 16, 2014

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**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The legal boundary description above was selected because it encompasses all extant historic cemetery property, and includes all areas currently used as a cemetery and related facilities. The wooded area along the Northern border and unused areas in sections 21 and 27 are included as they are parts of the historic property and contribute to the historic vistas that are so large a part of the cemetery's historic character. Though burials in sections 31 and 33 started within the last fifty years, they are included as they are located on property acquired within the period of significance and both contribute to the cemetery's persistent importance as a burial place serving the City of Davenport as well as the surrounding region.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: Dustin C. Oliver  
organization: \_\_\_\_\_  
street & number: 2122 Grant Street  
city or town: Bettendorf state: IA zip code: 52722  
e-mail: dustin.oliver@gmail.com  
telephone: (563) 441-7743  
date: March 6, 2015

name/title: Barry Jurgensen, Baylie Hilgenkamp, Samantha Hoppe  
organization: Arlington Public Schools  
street & number: 705 N 9<sup>th</sup> St  
city or town: Arlington state: NE zip code: 68002  
e-mail: barry.jurgensen@apscagles.org  
telephone: (402) 478-4171  
date: March 6, 2015

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**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

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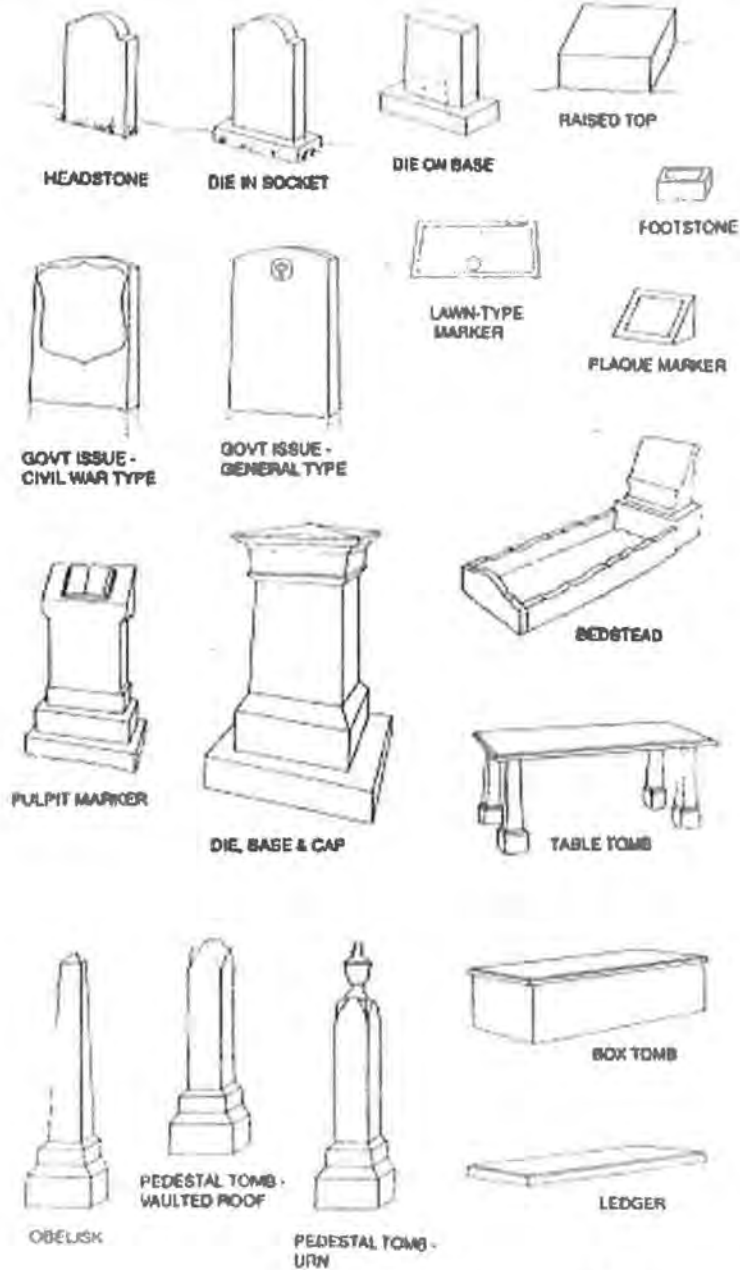
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## QUICK FIELD GUIDE TO MONUMENT TYPES



© Chicora Foundation 1999

Figure 7 - Field guide used to classify grave markers listed in Table of Resources (Chicora Foundation, Inc. 1999)

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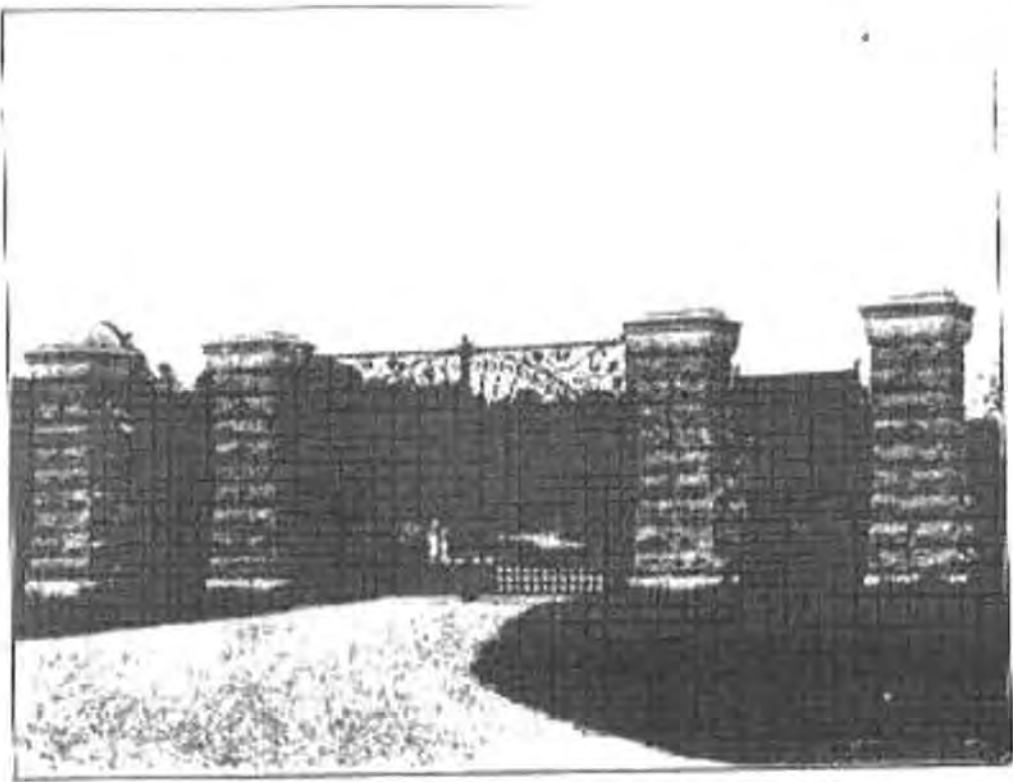


Figure 8 - Entrance gate and Community Mausoleum, 1965 photo by Harry E. Boll, digital file courtesy of the archives of *The Quad City Times*.



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ENTRANCE TO OAKDALE CEMETERY

Figure 9 - Entrance Gates, photographer unknown (Downer 1910)

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Figure 10 - Early 1900s photo of entry gates, photographer unknown (2014 scan of original photo from the collections of the Putnam Museum of History and Natural Science, Davenport, Iowa)

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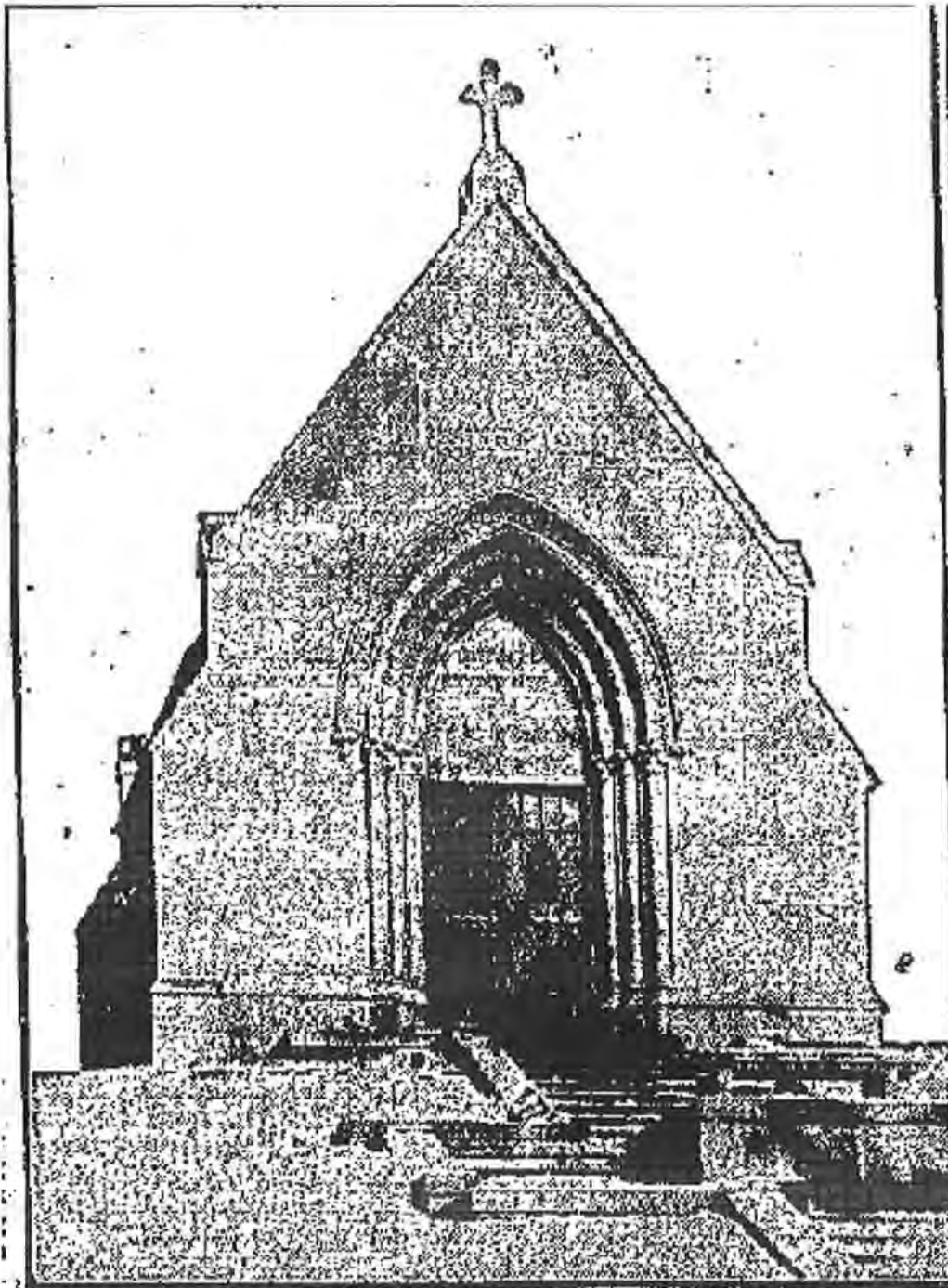


Figure 11 - 1922 illustration of W. D. Petersen mausoleum, artist unknown (The Leader Company 1922)

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114 RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS.

**Scott County Bible Society.**

This society, auxiliary to the American Bible Society, was organized in the year 1848. Its annual meeting is held in January. Repository at P. M. Housal's store, No. 3 LeClaire Row. The amount received in 1855 was \$208.

Officers.—Hiram Price, President; Rev. James D. Mason, Secretary; J. M. Dalsell, Treasurer.

**Ladies' "Union Relief Society."**

Organized in October, 1855, and meets every Thursday afternoon, at the Congregational Church. During the past winter the Treasurer received \$85.00 in money and 114 garments; and 185 yards of cloth, besides a great many pairs of shoes and stockings, were distributed to the destitute. At their meeting on the 34th of April it was resolved to adjourn the weekly meetings until the first Thursday in November next.

Officers.—Mrs. Dr. Thistle, President; Mrs. M. A. Morehouse, Secretary; Mrs. Dr. Witharwan, Treasurer.

**Oakdale Cemetery.**

A company was organized in May, 1855, to take charge of this institution. Their constitution provides that each purchaser of a lot shall be a member of the company, and all proceeds from the sale of lots shall be appropriated to improve and beautify the Cemetery grounds, which comprise forty acres of beautiful rolling prairie, directly north of East Davenport, and one and a half miles from the city.

Officers.—W. H. Hildreth, of East Davenport, President; W. H. P. Garley, Secretary; A. R. Barrow, Treasurer.

DAVENPORT DIRECTORY. 115

Directors.—W. H. Hildreth, Geo. R. Sargent, H. B. Hoffman, Jas. Dalsell, A. H. Barrow, C. C. Parry, J. M. D. Barrows, Hiram Price, and W. H. P. Garley.

CITY CEMETERY.—South side of 2d street, west of city line. Managed by Houghton, Sexton.

CATHOLIC CEMETERY.—Between 5th and 6th streets, west of Green.

PINE HILL CEMETERY.—Was laid out by A. O. Fulton. It is located three-fourths of a mile north of Oakdale Cemetery, north of East Davenport, and is beautifully located, and planned with excellent taste. Proceeds from the sale of lots in 1856 will be appropriated to build a vault and adorn the grounds.

Alfred Sanders, Israel Hall, and Abner Davison, Trustees.

**INDEPENDENT ORDERS.**

**MASONIC LODGES.**

Davenport Lodge No. 37.—Meets in Masonic Hall, Post-office Building, on Monday of or preceding full moon. Members, 41. Officers, W. B. Barnes, W. M.; J. W. Stewart, Secretary; W. L. Cook, Treasurer; Geo. L. Nickolls, S. W.; E. L. Jenson, J. W.

Tuscan Lodge No. 57.—Meets in Masonic Hall, east end of LeClaire Row, every Friday evening. Regular communications, Friday before full moon. Officers, H. W. Mitchell, W. M.; W. W. Parker, S. W.; E. J. Thornton, J. W.; W. M. Dalsell, Treas.; John Johns, Secretary; John Ryan, S. D.; H. Kilbourn, J. D.; J. S. Hall, T.

Figure 12 - Advertisement in 1856 City Directory (Ohl 1980) 2014 scan courtesy of the Richardson-Sloane Special Collections of Davenport Public Library



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# Thanks for the Memories



It seems like just yesterday, yet it has been generations. We could never have made it without our amazing contributors. Historic names in Scott County's development from 1856. Fejervary, Sudlow, Bettendorf, Biederbecke, Palmer, Putnam; respected names that embraced the ideals of progress and enhanced our appreciation for civility and deep family values. Oakdale administrators have fueled tremendous achievements. We're grateful for the insight and directions from Jim Weerts, Darrell Iossi, his father Edwin and their families.

We are so grateful to those who recognize that their support is what keeps us going, improving, and remembering. The list of families and organizations is so long, we have to show it on our website [oakdalememorialgardens.org](http://oakdalememorialgardens.org) (it would fill this page). Their dedication has helped us achieve the restoration of Oakdale's welcoming gates. Improvements include our pond, storage buildings, handicapped ramps, the continuing restoration of Babyland that began with the pillars, and, of course, our wonderful Petland expansion for beloved animal family members.

To the list of improvements since 1988 we've planned some wonderful goals that will help us make Oakdale more beautiful, convenient and - of course - memorable.

- Additional Columbariums
- Development of our Garden of Remains
- Trees, pruning, treating, replacements
- Roads blacktopped and gravel road improvement
- Resetting stones and monuments

These are the improvements our families have requested as we continue to serve them. We hope you'll add your strength to our efforts by becoming one of the Friends of Oakdale Memorial Gardens. Join us today.

We're proud that the Quad Cities has embraced us as a regional historic treasure. Thank you so much for being part of the tradition. With your continued support, we'll build Oakdale Memorial Gardens' lasting impression as a Quad Cities historic site and memory. Your inquiries are welcome too. With only half of our available space in use, we would consider it a privilege to serve your family.

So, thanks for the memories we've created together. Visit us again soon and dream with us.

- Darrell W Iossi - General Manager/President/ Secretary**
- Adam L Costello - Sexton/Vice President**
- Deborah Lynne Williams - Office Manager/Treasurer**
- Janet M Bleitz - Trustee**
- David C Cribbs - Trustee**



2501 Eastern Ave.  
Davenport, IA  
563 324 5121



*Tomorrow's Memories are Just a Moment Away.*

Figure 13 - Document created by Oakdale Memorial Gardens, Inc. in 2014 detailing future plans

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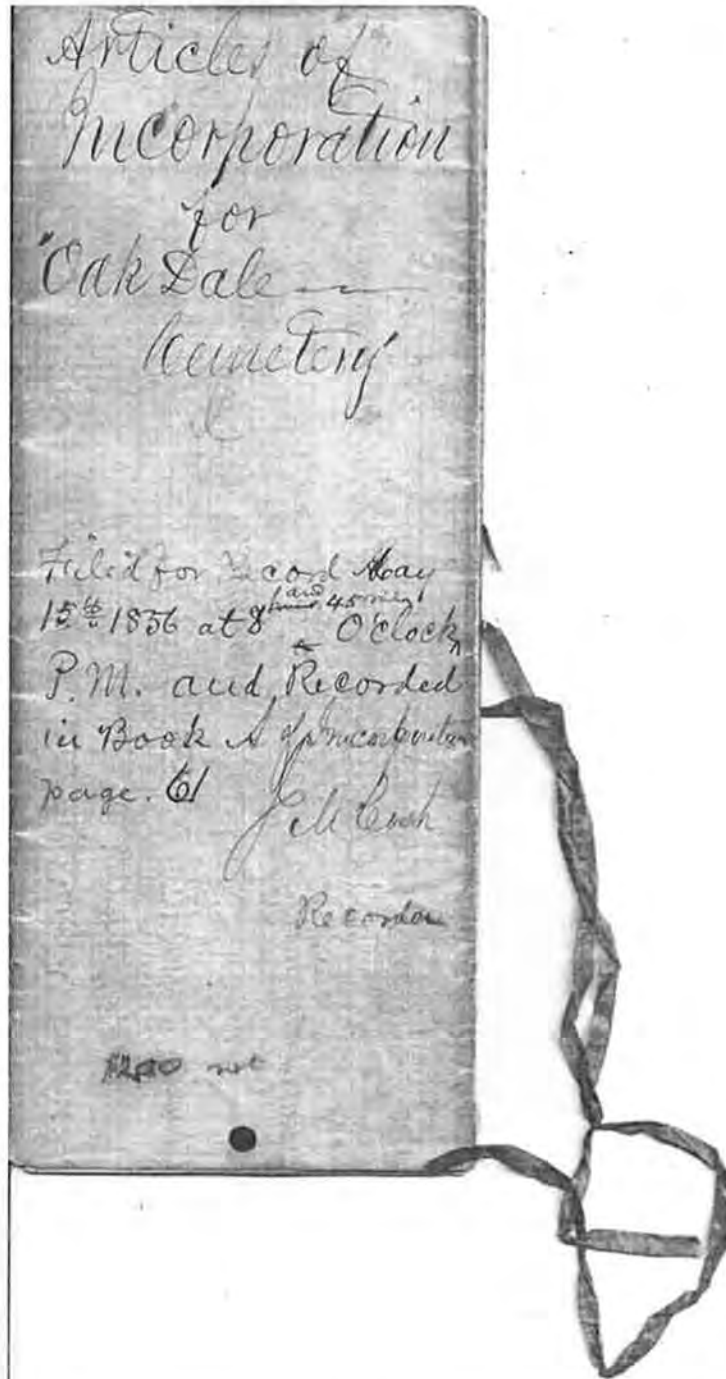



Figure 14 - 1856 Articles of Incorporation Folder (2014 scan of original document stored at cemetery office)

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State of Iowa 3  
Scott County 3  
I. Be It Remembered that on the  
14<sup>th</sup> day of May A. D. One Thousand  
Eight Hundred and Fifty Six, before the undersign-  
ed C. Wilson Guiteau, a Notary Public in and  
for said County, in the State aforesaid, personally  
appeared, J. M. D. Burrows; R. M. Prettyman;  
John Dalzell; J. M. Withers; C. C. Pamy; Strong  
Bennell; W. D. Hildeeth; Joseph Laubrite;  
Nevan Price; Geo. B. Sargent; Henry B. Hoffman;  
W. B. S. Morley; John L. Davies; A. W. Barrow;  
and John M. Cannon, to me personally known  
to me to be the identical persons whose names  
are signed to the foregoing instrument of writing  
and acknowledged that they executed the same for  
the uses and purposes therein expressed, and  
that they do not wish to retract the same.  
In Testimony Whereof, I have  
hereunto set my hand, and  
affixed my seal Notarial, the  
day and year last aforesaid,  
at the City of Des Moines.



C. Wilson Guiteau

Figure 15 - Statement and seal of Notary Public Wilson Guiteau, 1856 (2014 scan of original document stored at cemetery office)

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*Barrow Cannon*

*John L. Davies*      *Mr. D. Burnard*

*A. H. Barrow*      *R. M. Puttman*

*J. M. Cannon*      *John Dalzell*

*J. M. Cannon*      *J. M. Witherway*

*C. C. Parry*

*Henry Bunnell*

*W. H. Stidwell*

*Geo. Lamberts*

*H. Price*

*Geo. Baigent*

*Edw. D. Hoffman*

*W. H. Gentry*

Executed in presence of the words "Ninth" and "October" & "five" erased, and the words "May", "fourteenth", "1856", interlined in 2<sup>d</sup>, 3<sup>d</sup> & 4<sup>th</sup> lines from bottom, also "John M. Cannon" interlined in 6<sup>th</sup> line from top.

*Chas. Guiteau.*

Figure 16 - 1856 Articles of Incorporation signature page, showing statement by Notary Guiteau (2014 scan of original document stored at cemetery office)





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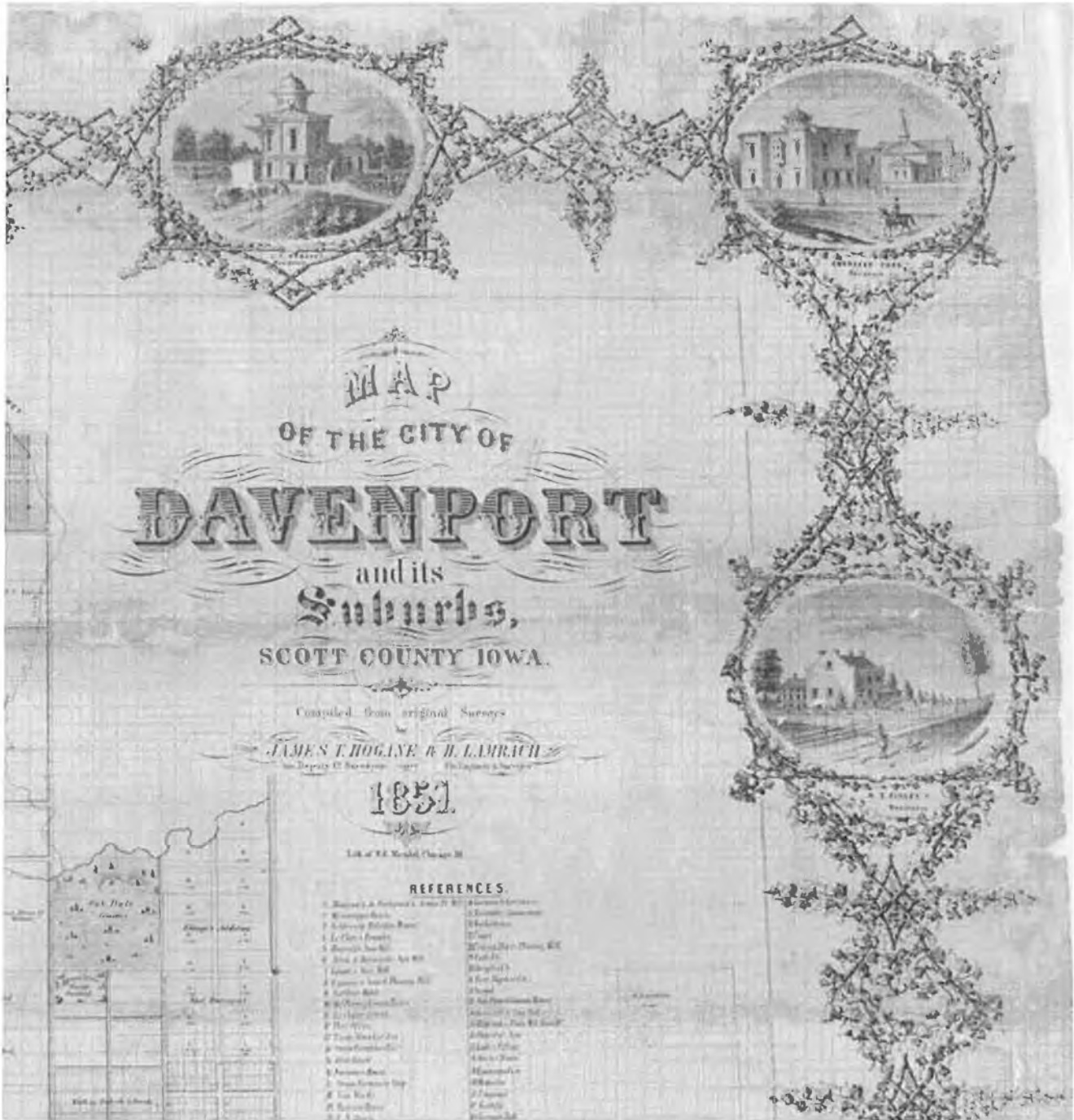


Figure 18 - Upper right quadrant of 1857 Davenport map, digital image courtesy of the Richardson-Sloane Special Collections of Davenport Public Library

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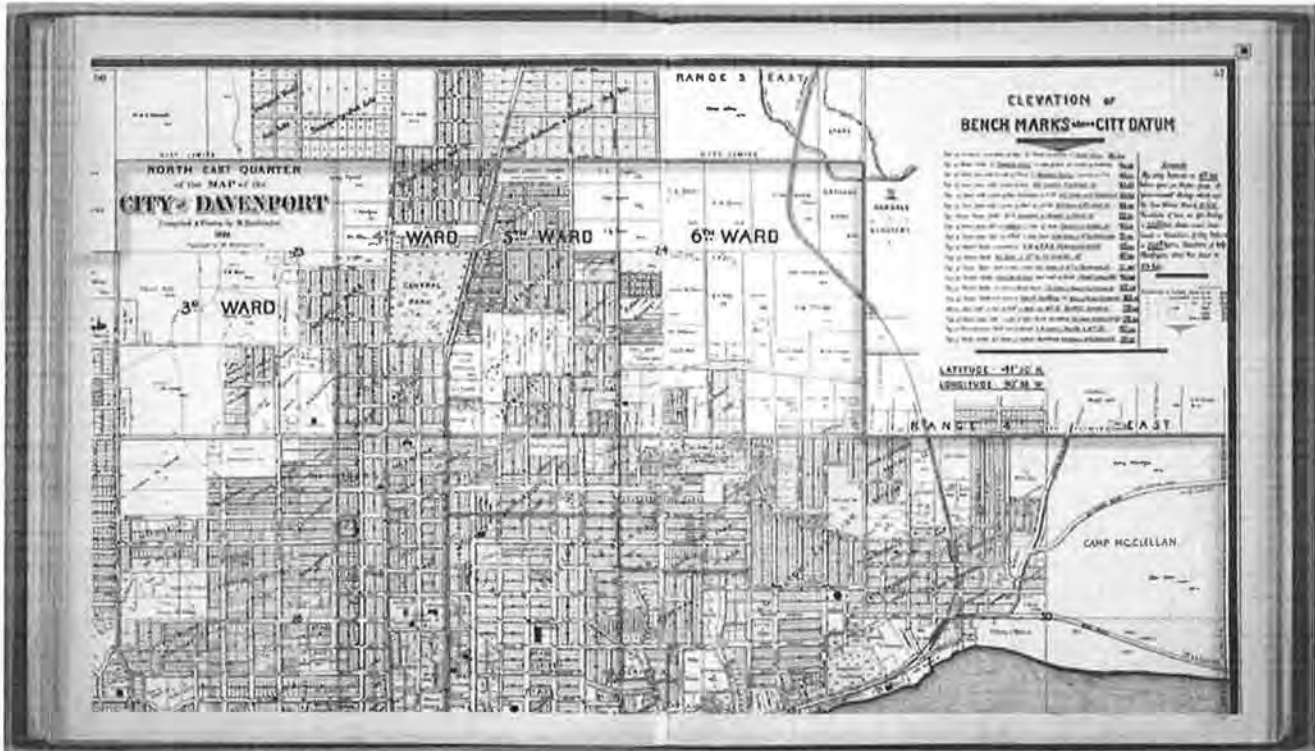


Figure 19 - Northeast Quarter of the Map of the City of Davenport from Atlas of Scott County, Iowa by C. M. Huebinger, 1894, Oakdale Cemetery directly east of northeast corner of 6<sup>th</sup> Ward near "Elevation of Bench Marks above City Datum" table (Cartography Associates 2010)

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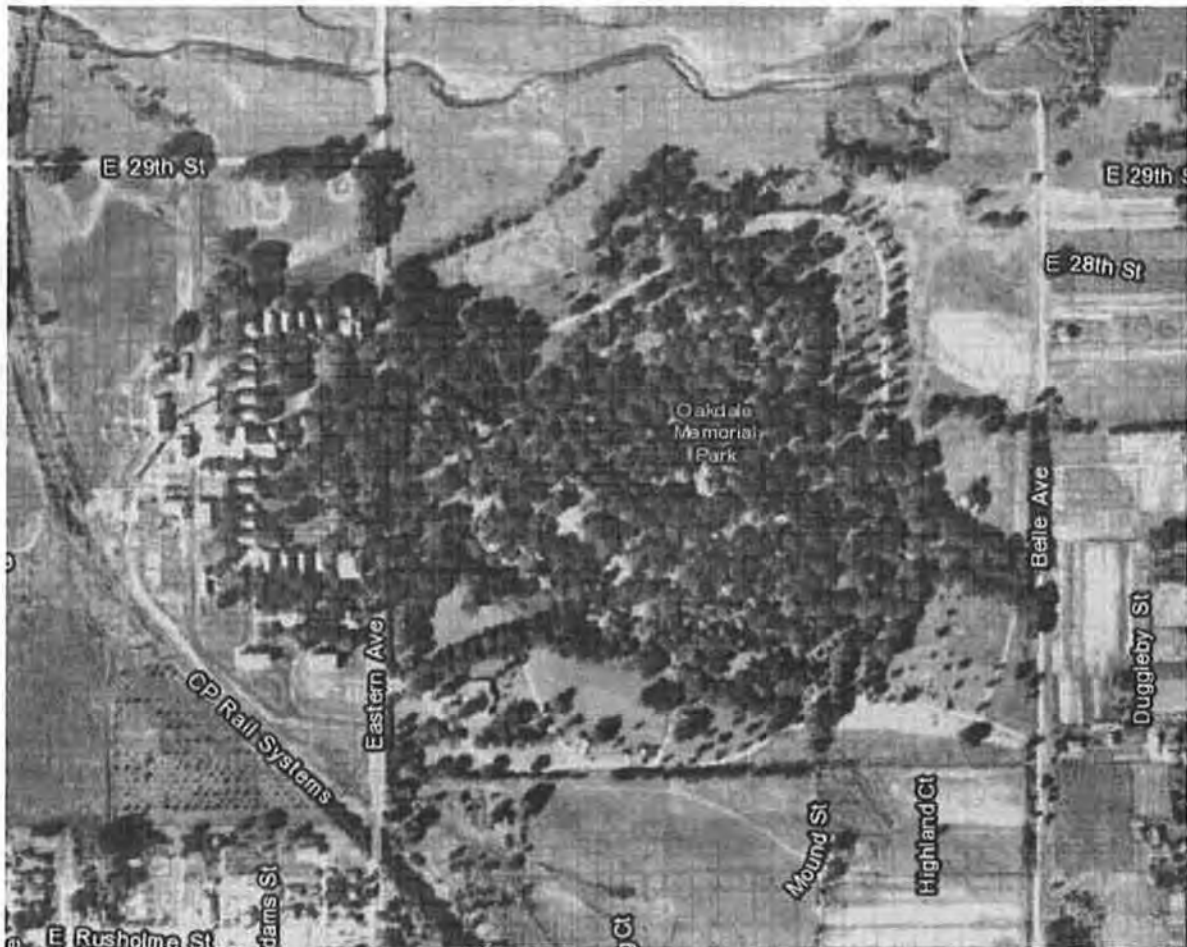


Figure 20 - Ca. 1938 aerial photo, courtesy of Iowa Department of Natural Resources' Historic Aerial Photo Project



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Figure 21 - Ca. 1950 aerial photo, courtesy of Iowa Department of Natural Resources' Historic Aerial Photo Project

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Figure 22 - Ca. 1960 aerial photo, courtesy of Iowa Department of Natural Resources' Historic Aerial Photo Project

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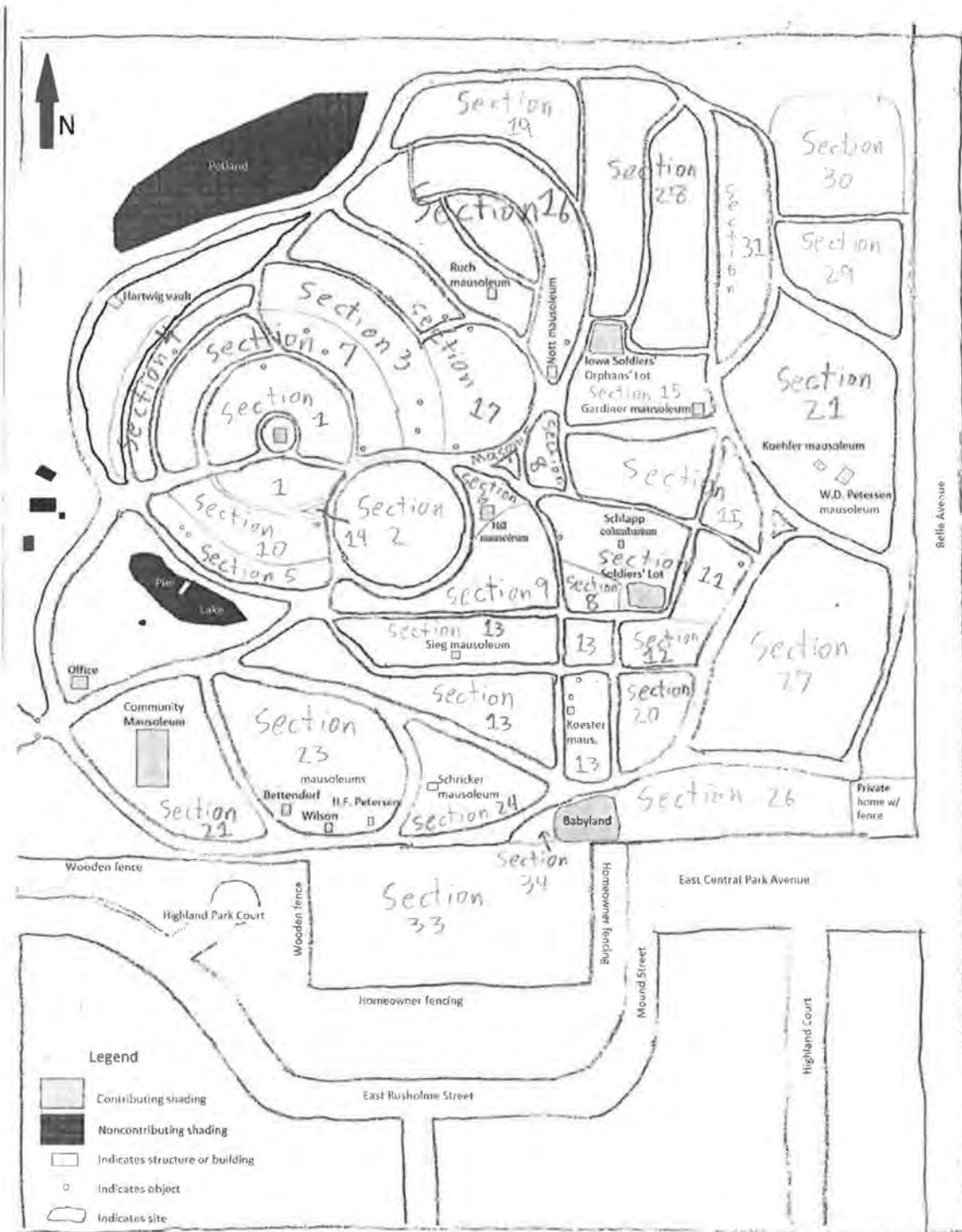


Figure 23 - Sketch map of Oakdale Cemetery property, indicating paved or gravel roadways and counted resources, drawn by Dustin C. Oliver, May 9, 2014

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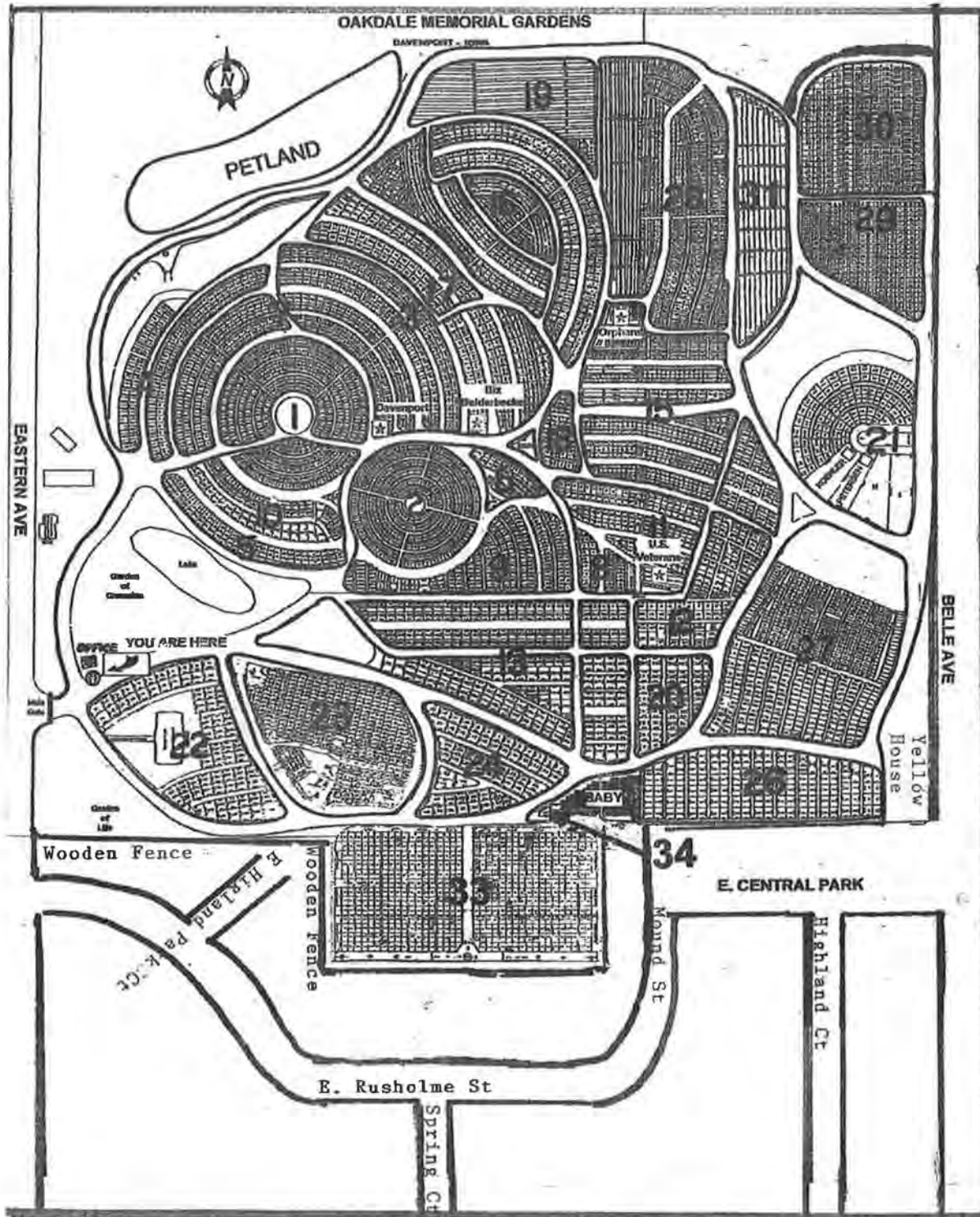


Figure 24 - Sectional plat map showing individual lots as platted to date. Original map on file at cemetery office



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Figure 25 -Photo map, based on sketch map, created by Dustin C. Oliver, June 4, 2014

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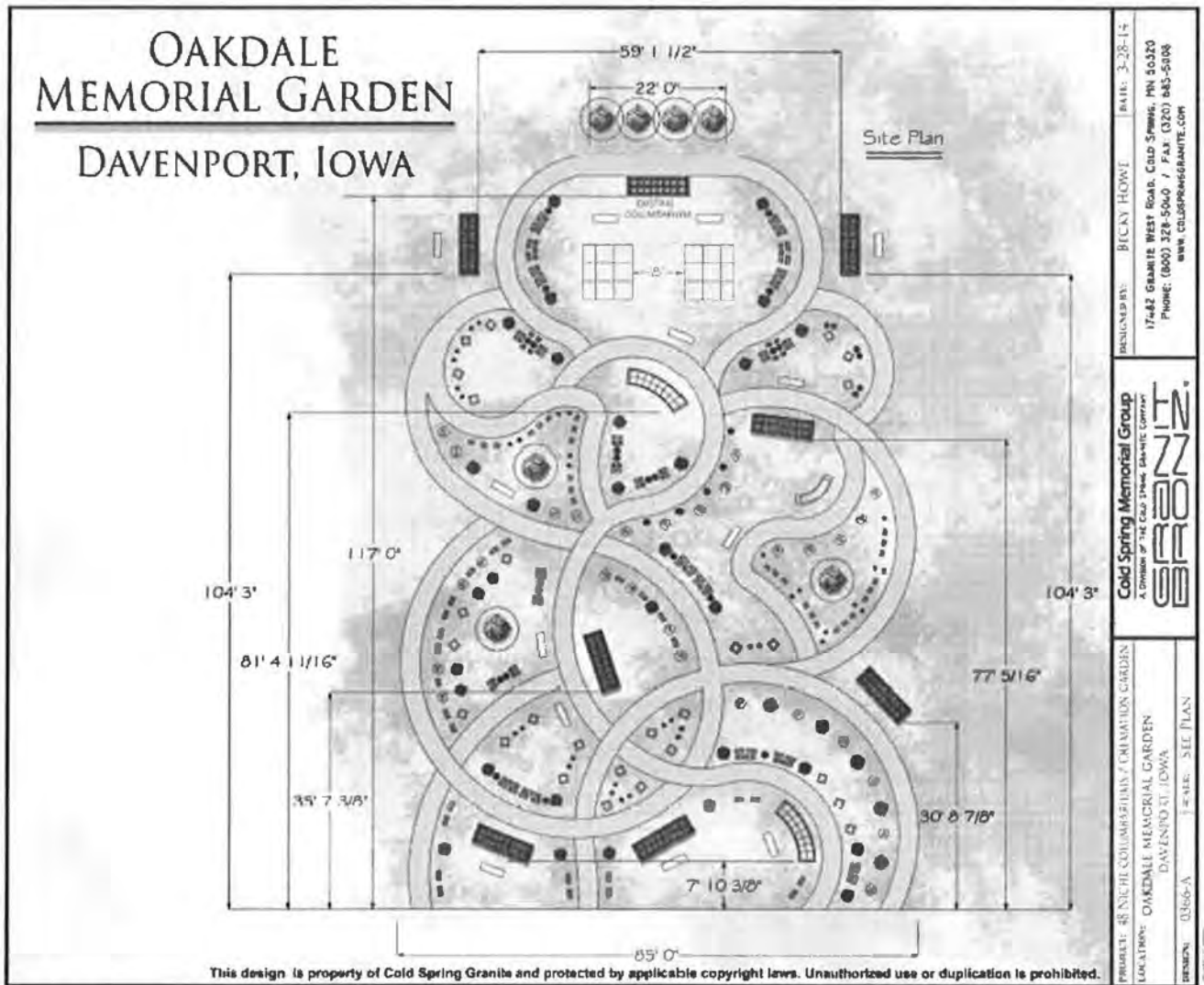


Figure 26 - Site plan of Garden of Cremains, designed by Becky Howe, Cold Spring Memorial Group, 2014

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# THE GLENWOOD CEMETERY - 2001 -

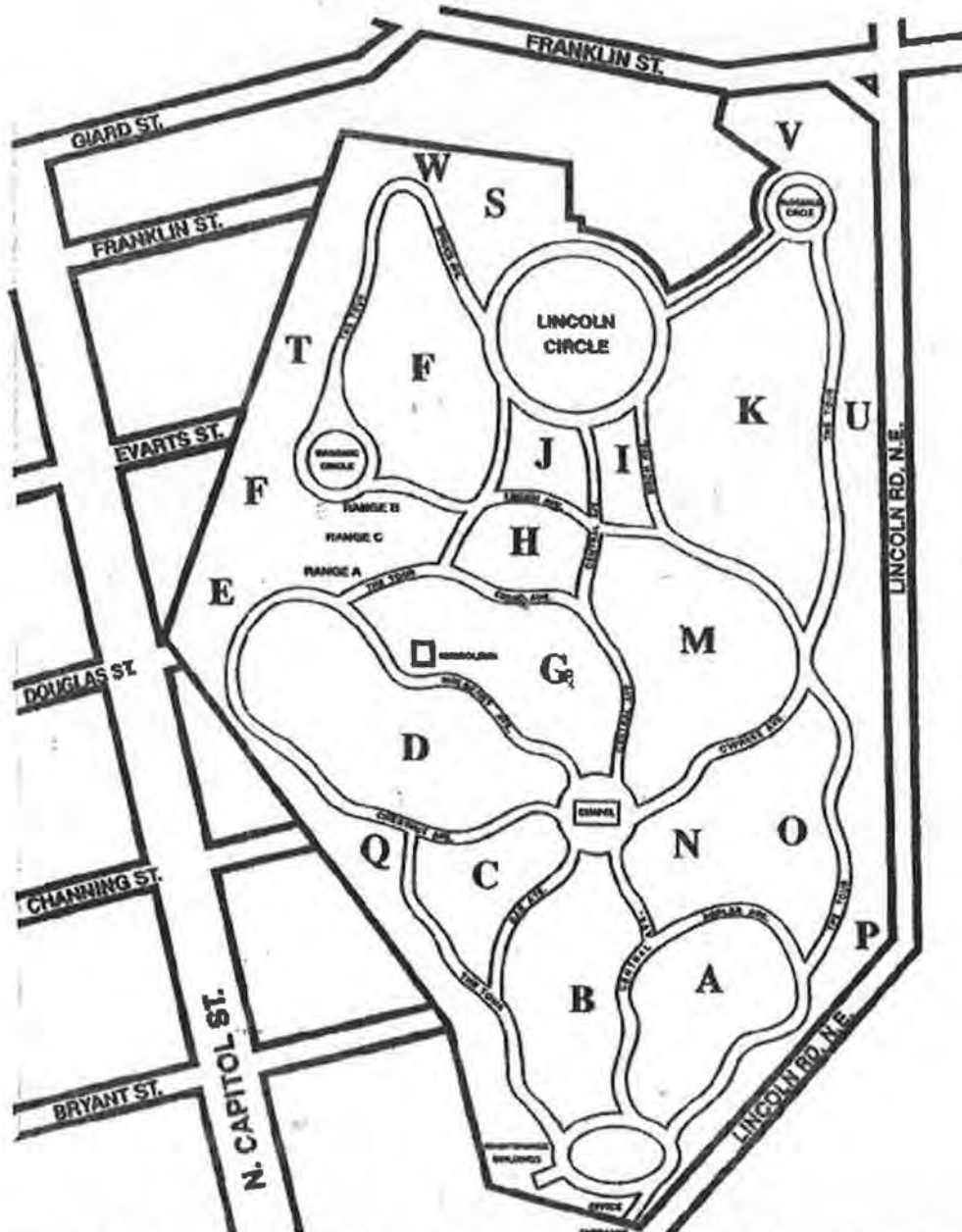


Figure 27 - Map of Glenwood Cemetery, Washington, D.C., used with permission (ca. 1854 landscape design by George F. de la Roche)

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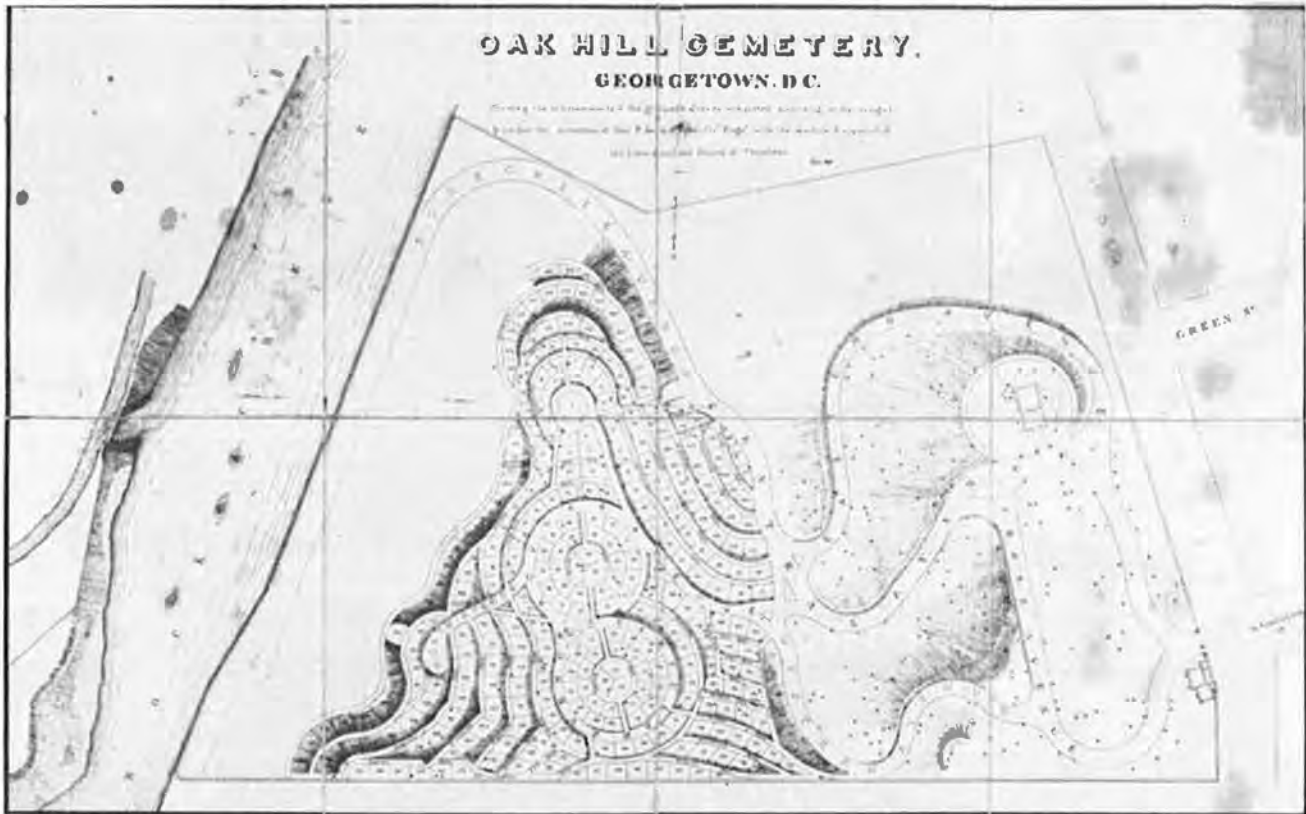
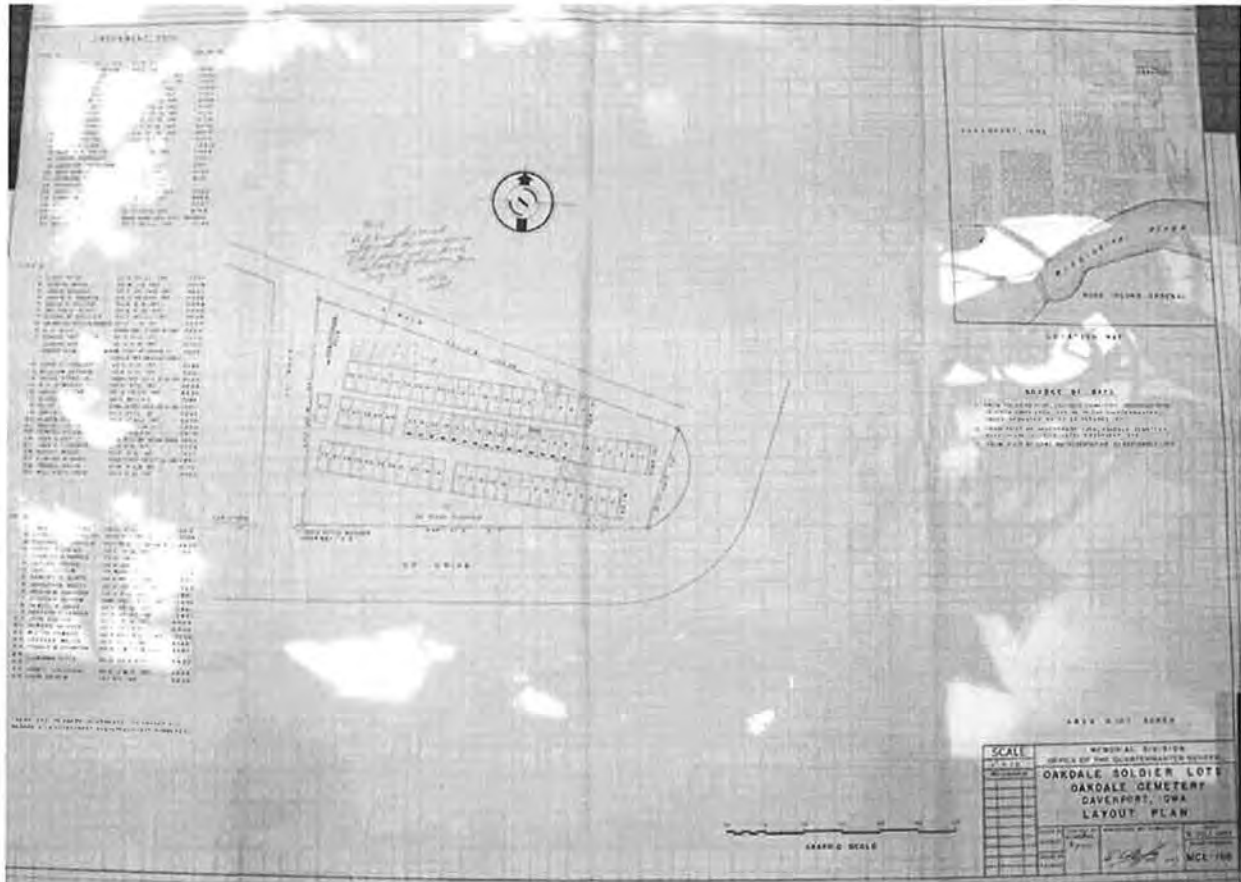


Figure 28 - Ca. 1853 map of Oak Hill Cemetery, Georgetown, Washington, D.C., showing the 1851 design of George F. de la Roche, civil engineer (Scott and Lee 1993)



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Figure 30 - Historic plat map, original map dated February 1917, revised July, 1947 (2014 photo of original stored in cemetery office)

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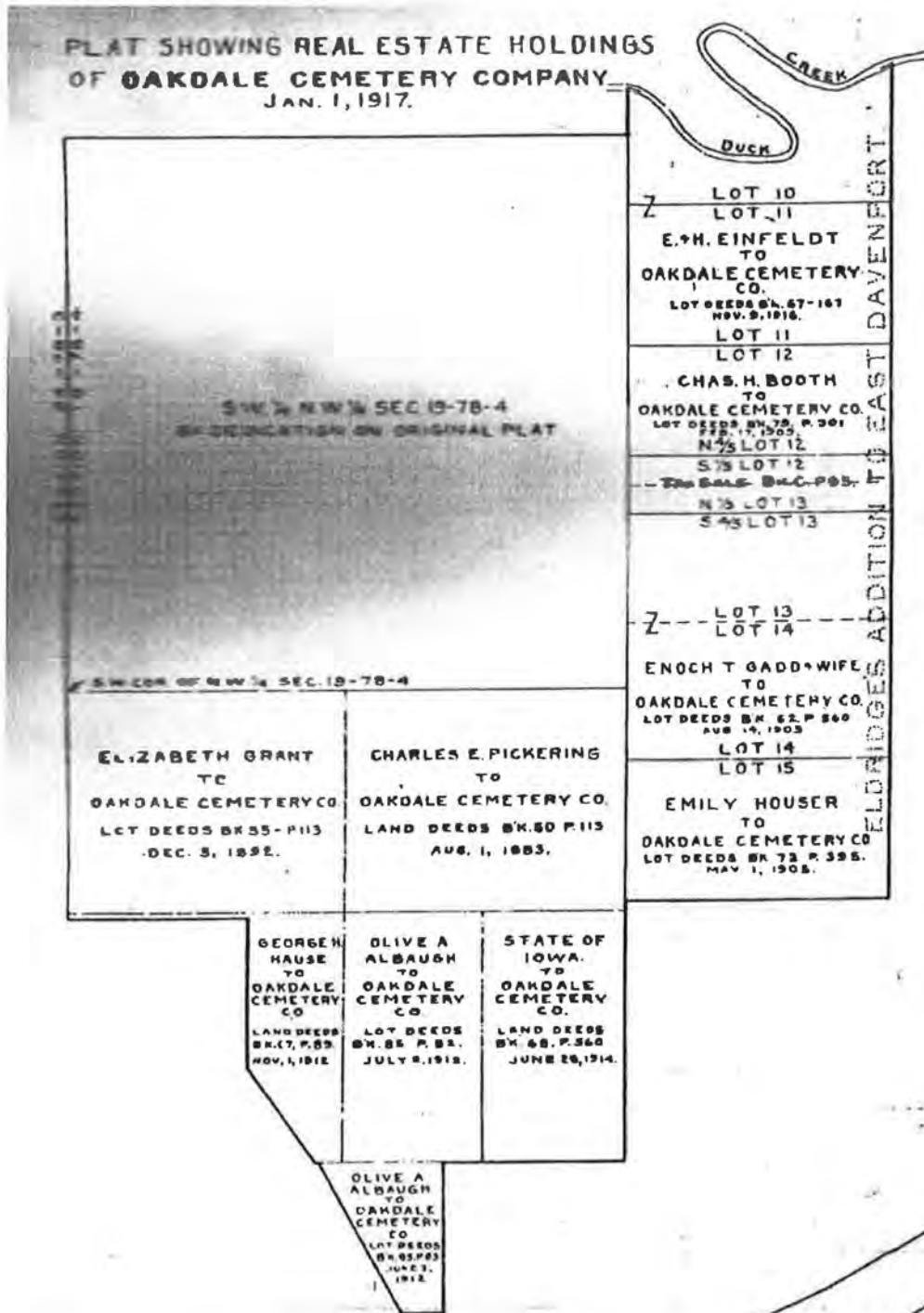


Figure 31 - Detail of historic plat map, showing real estate holdings of the Oakdale Cemetery Company as of January 1, 1917 (2014 scan of original stored at cemetery office)

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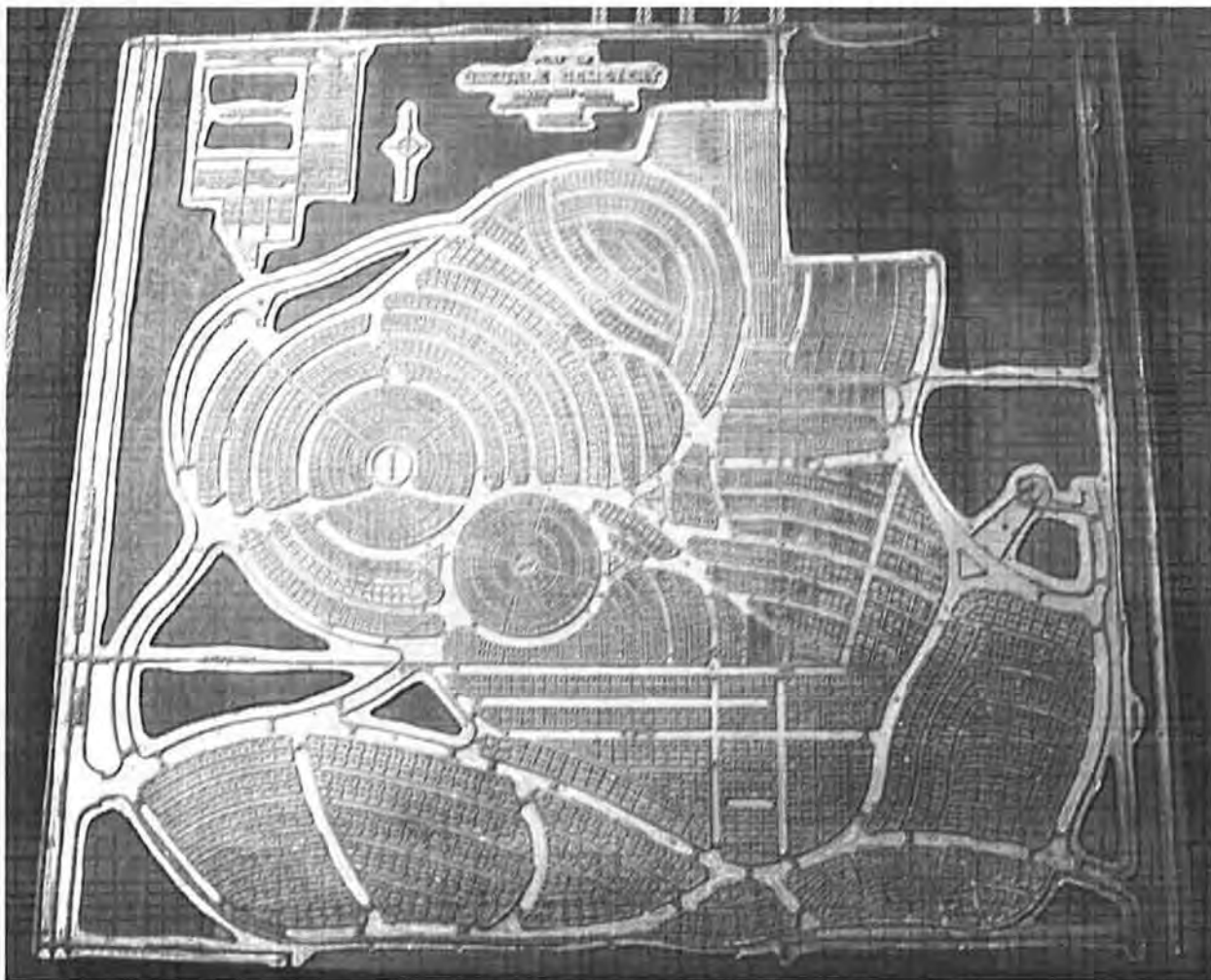


Figure 32 - Printer's block of 1917 plat by Nathaniel H. Tunnicliff (2014 reversed photo of original block stored at cemetery office)



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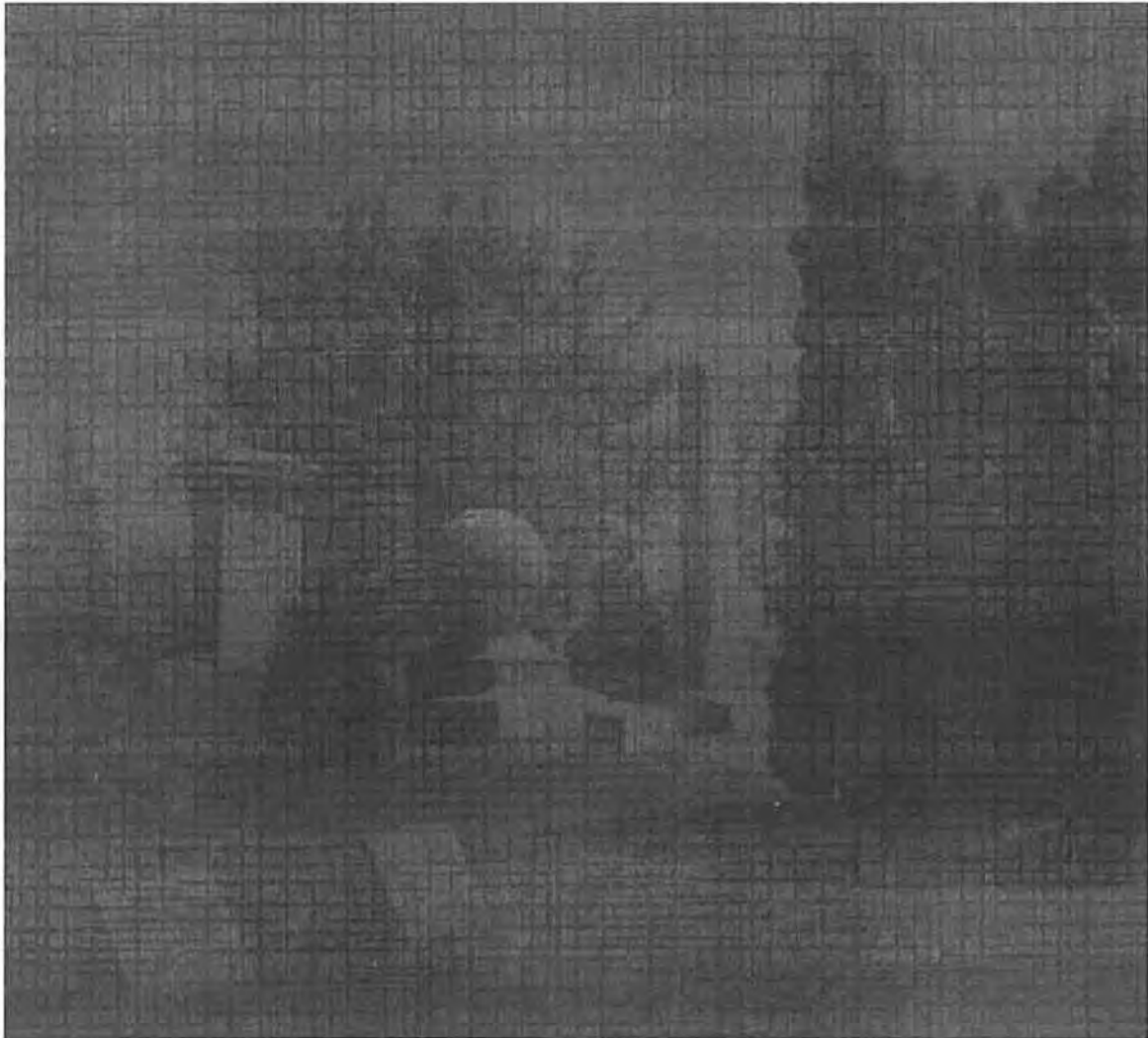


Figure 33 - Ca. 1949 photo of a scene in Section 27, photographer unknown (2014 scan of copperplate block stored in cemetery office)

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Figure 34 - October 2014 photo of the same part of Section 27 from the previous ca. 1949 photo. Note added grave markers, an added family monument in the Grant lot, and the absence of the bench to the left and the small evergreen trees on either side of the Pauli monument. Photo by Dustin C. Oliver.

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Figure 35 - 1940 photo of jazz bandleader Paul Whiteman placing a wreath at the Beiderbecke family monument, photographer unknown. 2014 scan courtesy of the Richardson-Sloane Special Collections of Davenport Public Library.

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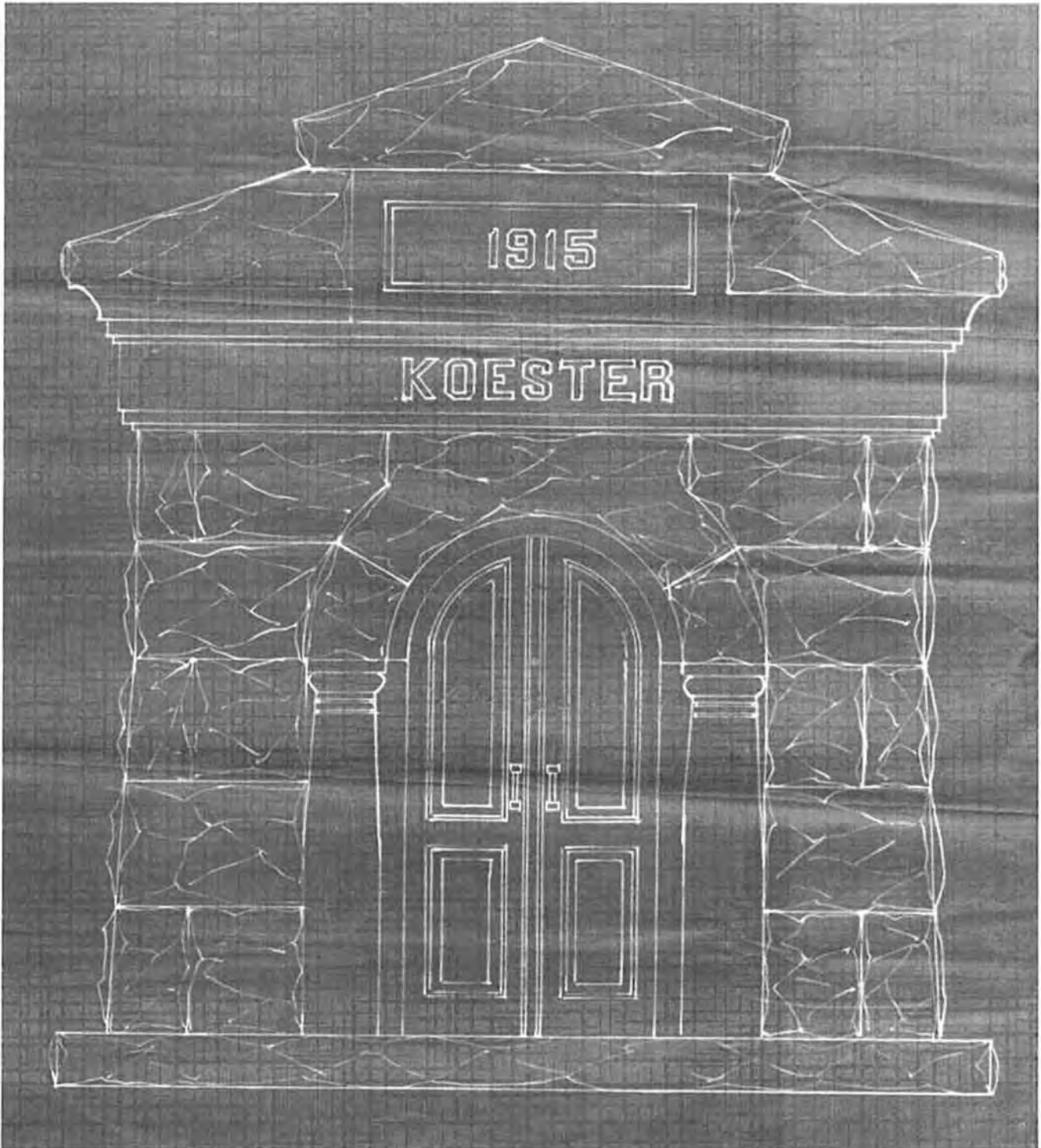


Figure 36 - 1915 architectural drawing of Koester mausoleum by Schricker Marble & Granite Company, showing front or west elevation (2014 scan of original stored at cemetery office)



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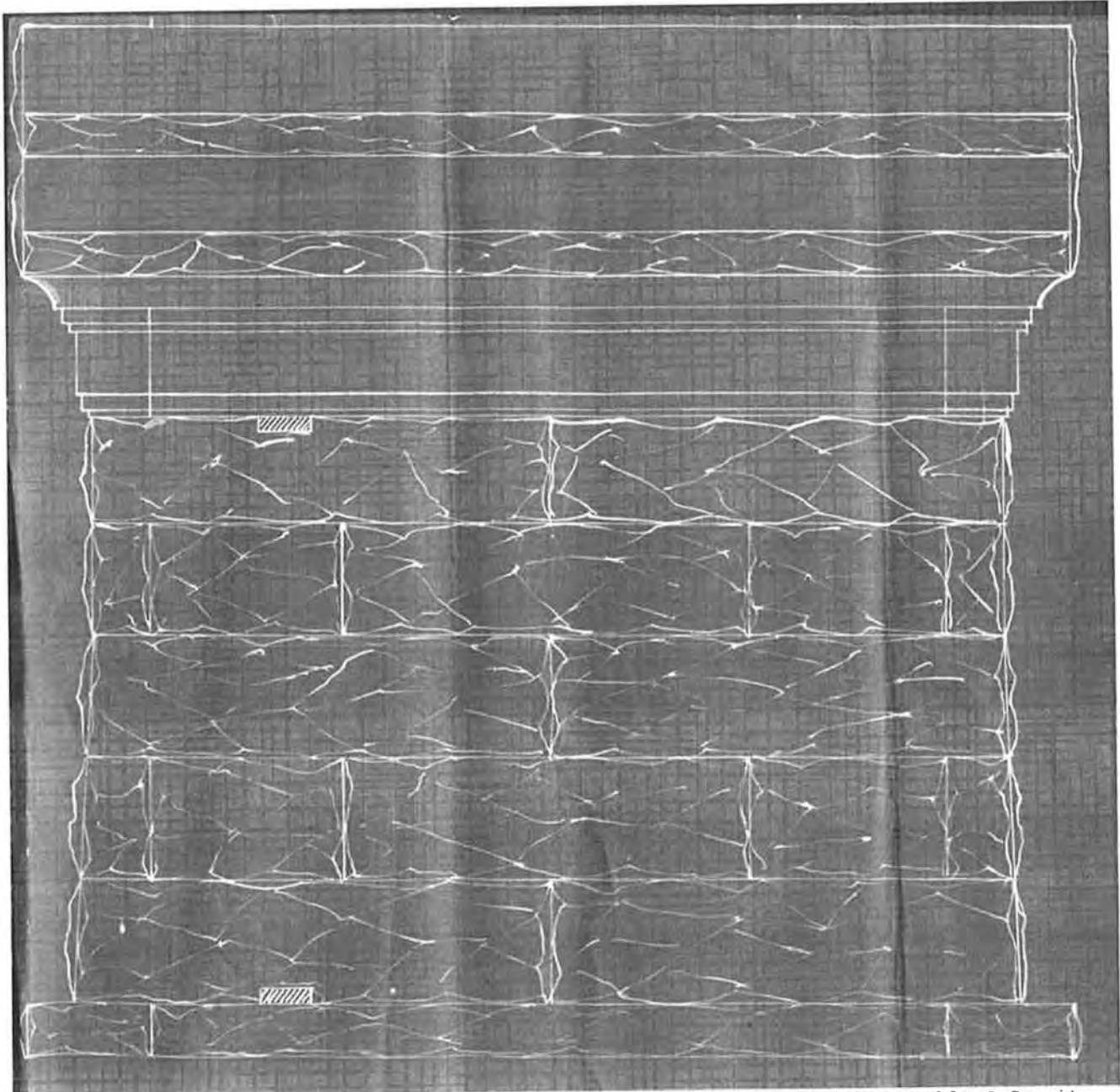


Figure 37 - 1915 architectural drawing of Koester mausoleum by Schricker Marble & Granite Company, showing side or south elevation (2014 scan of original stored at cemetery office)

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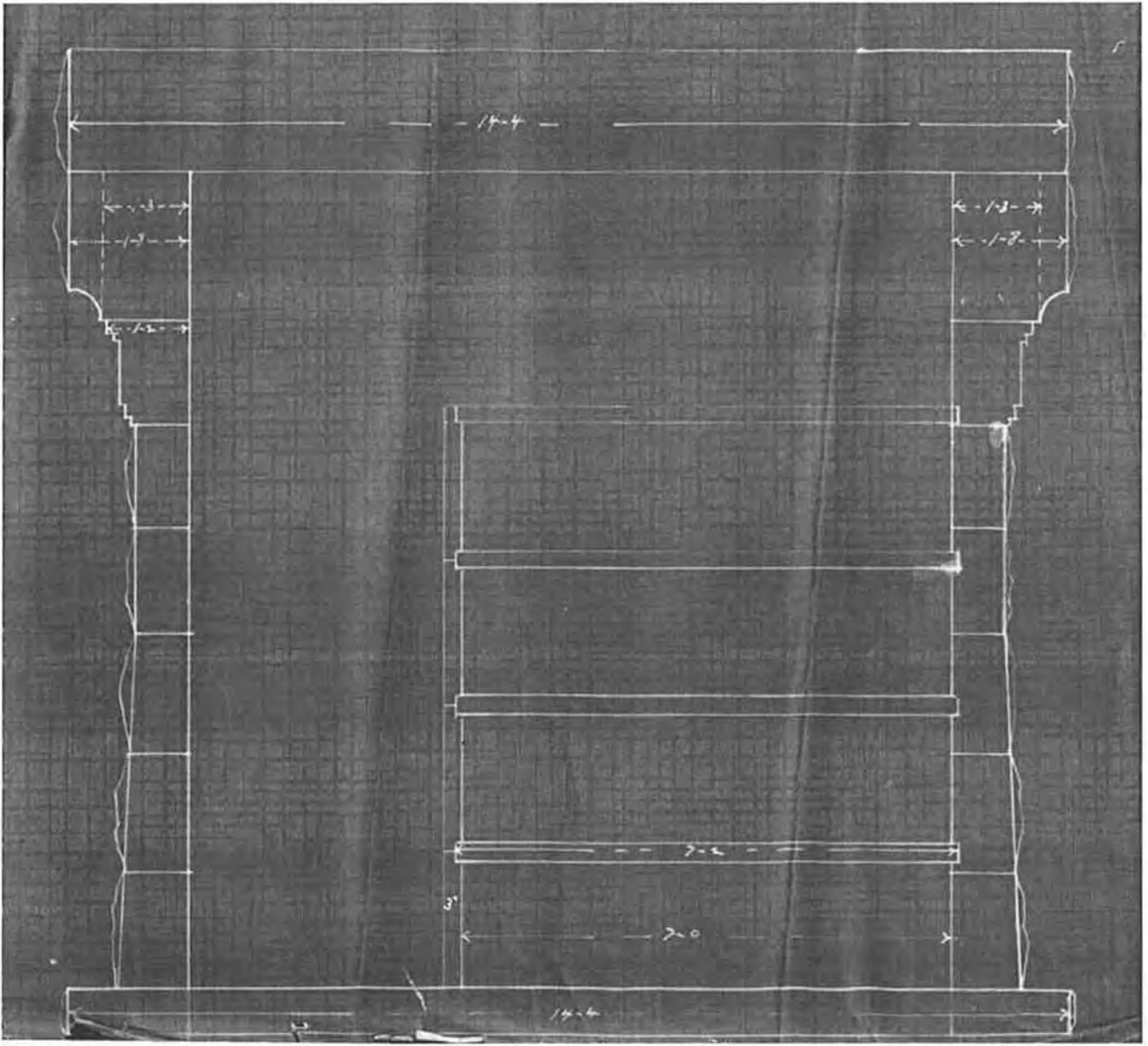


Figure 38 - 1915 architectural drawing of Koester mausoleum by Schricker Marble & Granite Company, showing side sectional elevation (2014 scan of original stored at cemetery office)

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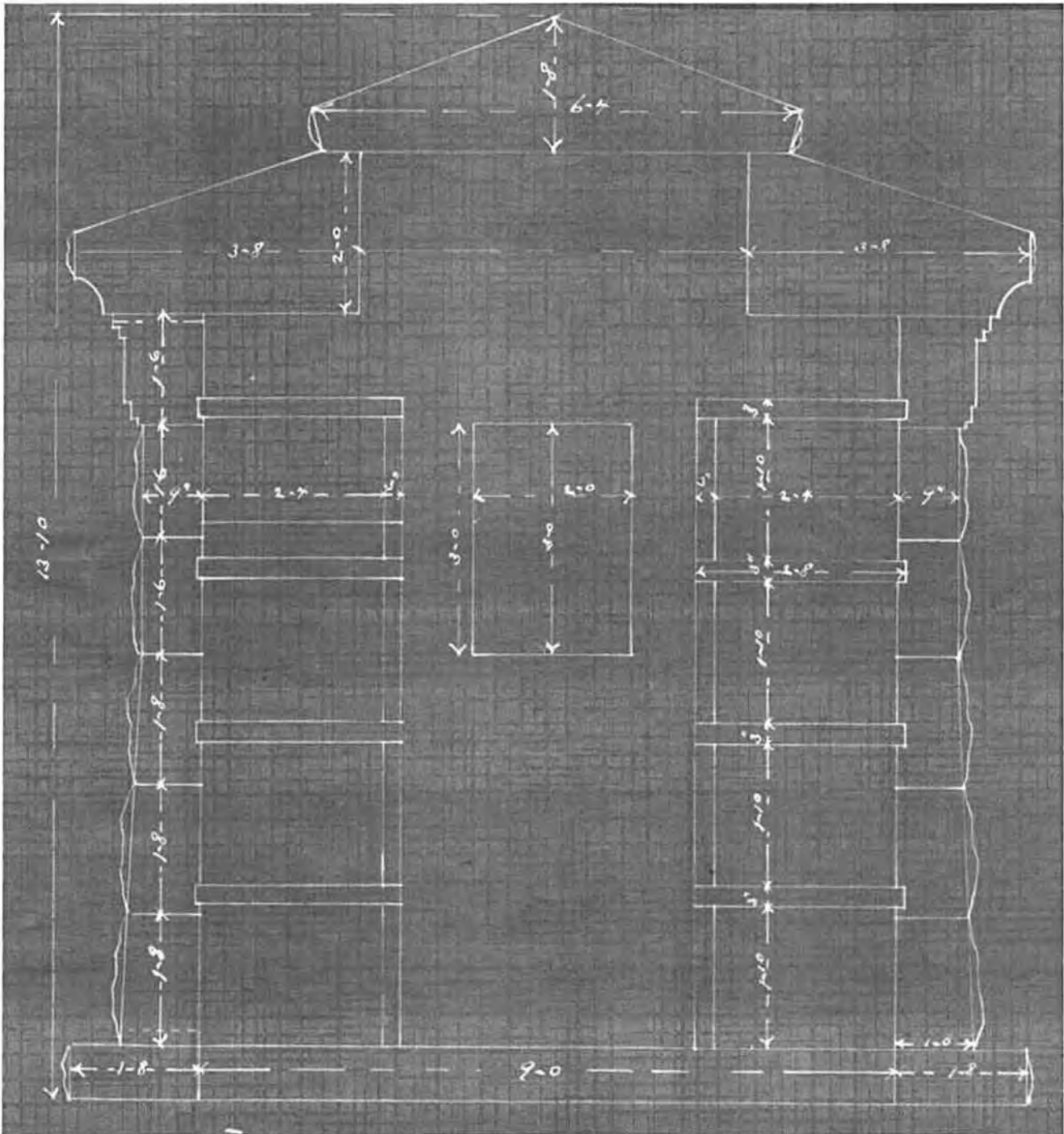


Figure 39 - 1915 architectural drawing of Koester mausoleum by Schricker Marble & Granite Company, showing front sectional elevation (2014 scan of original stored at cemetery office)

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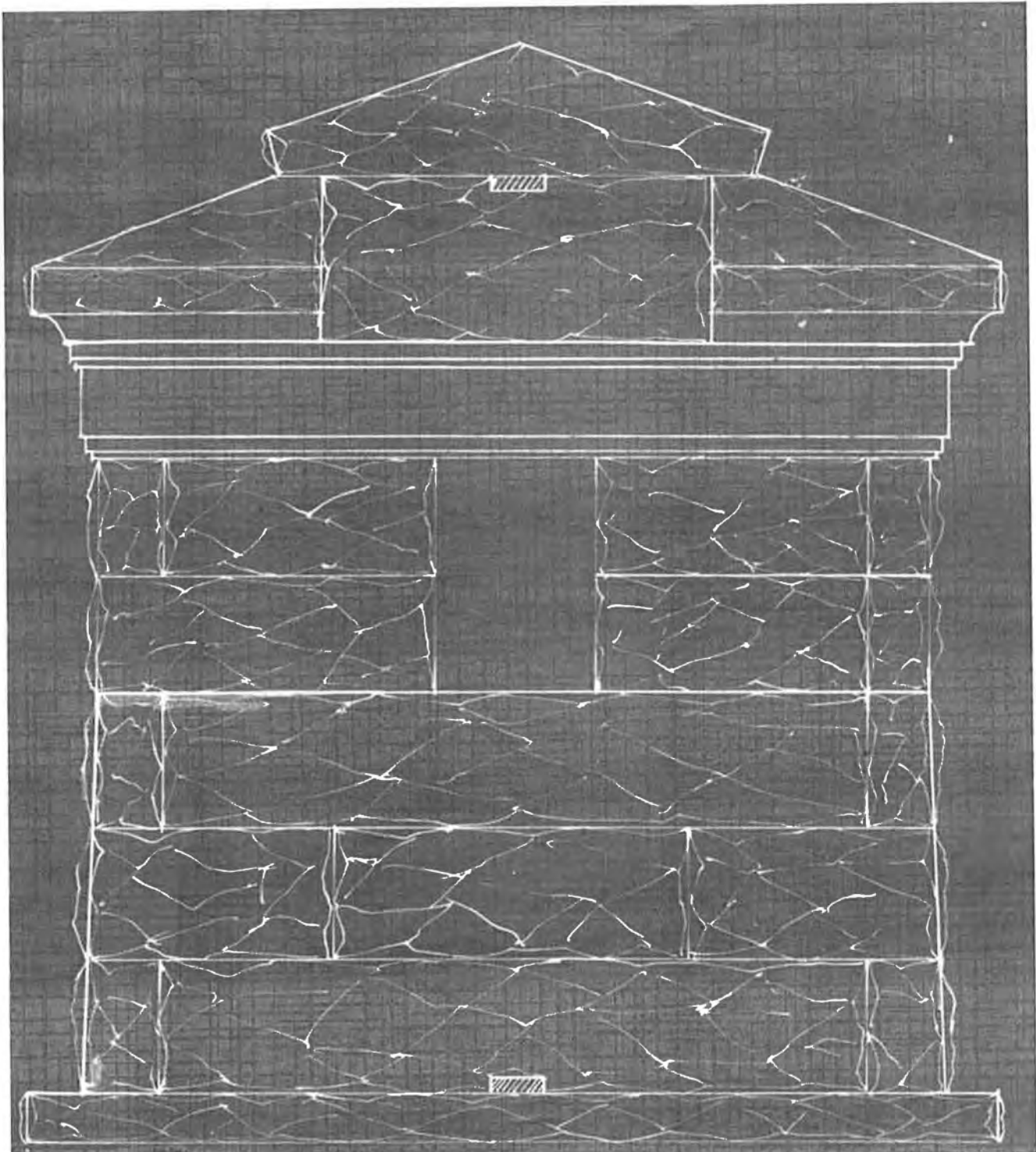


Figure 40 - 1915 architectural drawing of Koester mausoleum by Schricker Marble & Granite Company, showing rear or east elevation (2014 scan of original stored at cemetery office)



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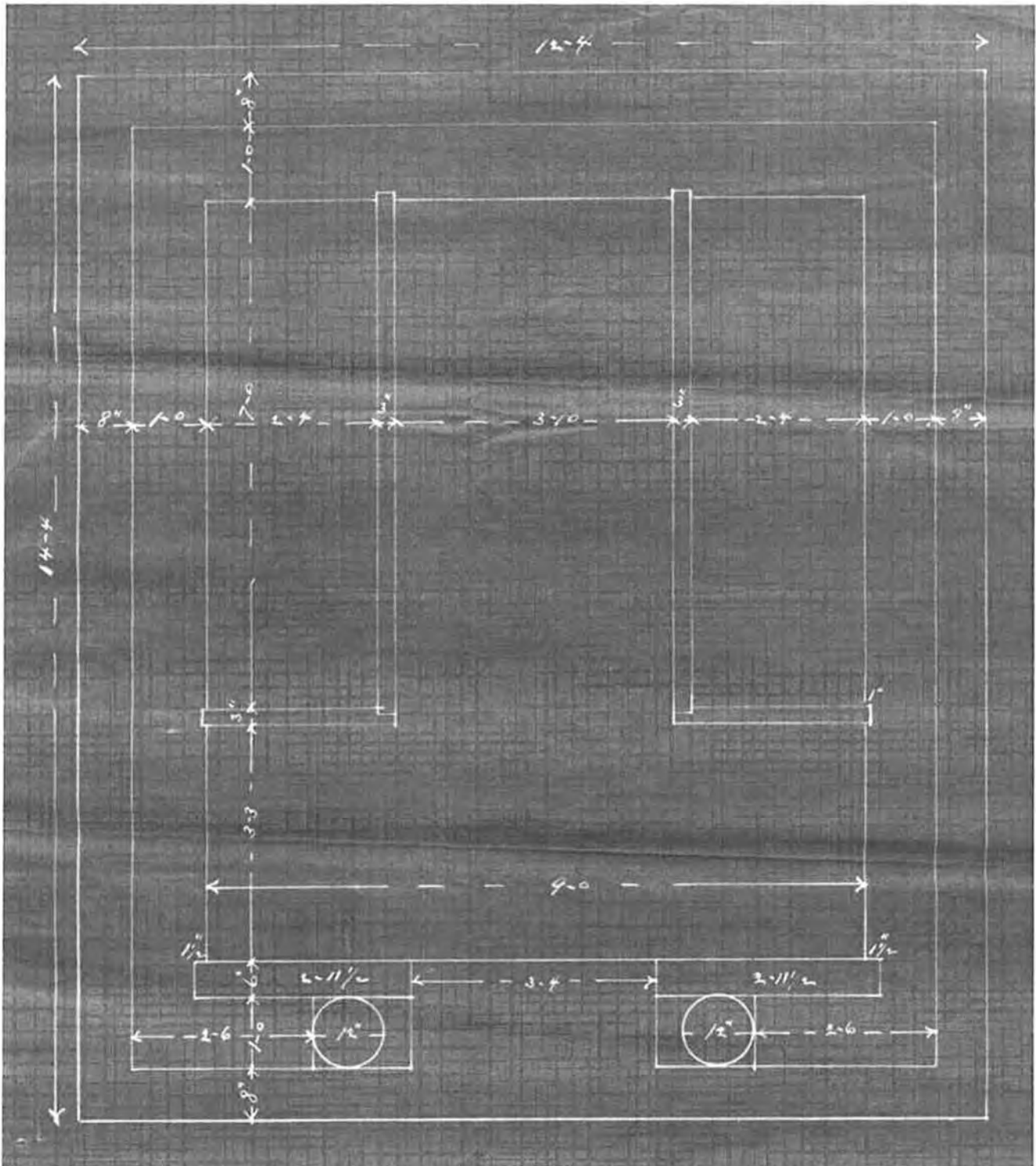


Figure 41 - 1915 architectural drawing of Koester mausoleum by Schricker Marble & Granite Company, showing floor plan, top of photo is the rear or east wall (2014 scan of original stored at cemetery office)

Oakdale Cemetery Historic District  
Name of Property

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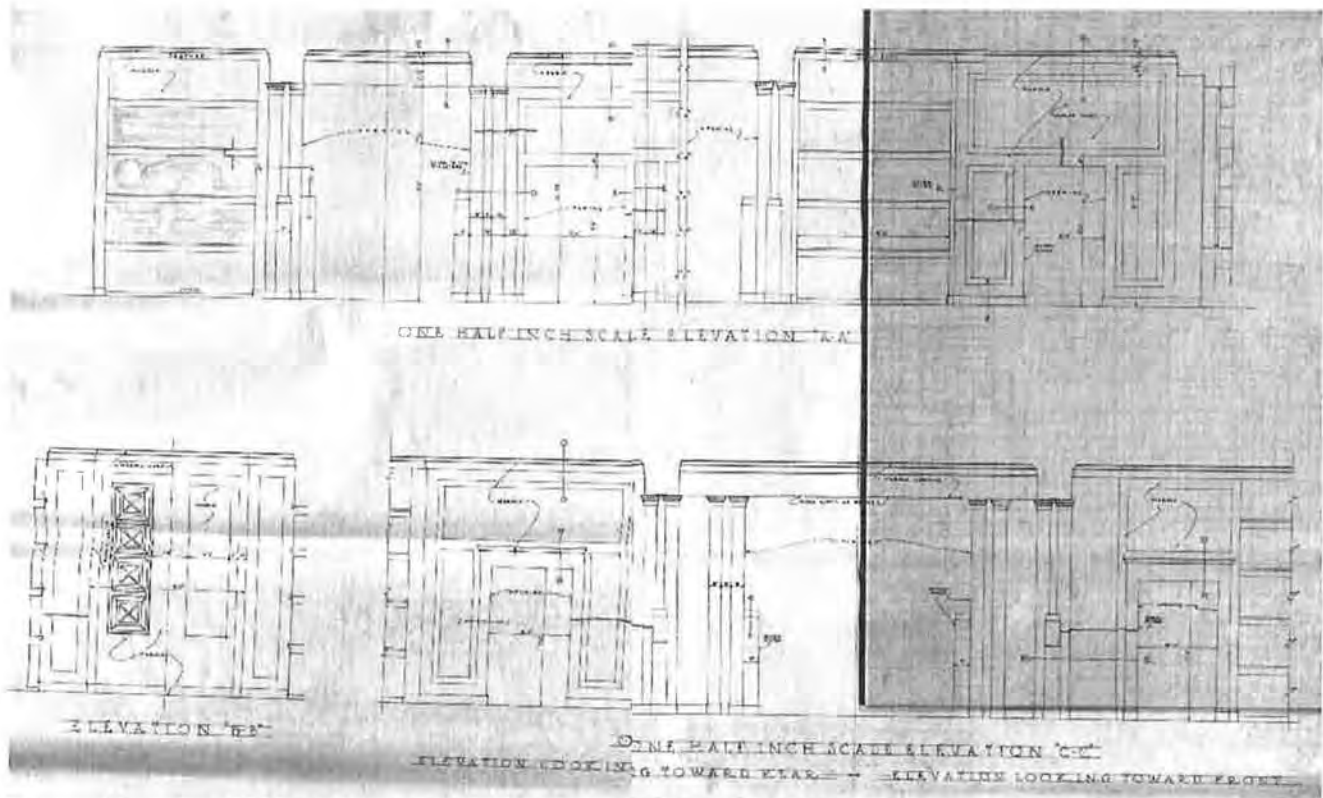


Figure 42 - Ca. 1929 architectural drawing of Community Mausoleum by Seth J. Temple, 1 of 5. Scan courtesy of the Richardson-Sloane Special Collections of Davenport Public Library.

Oakdale Cemetery Historic District  
Name of Property

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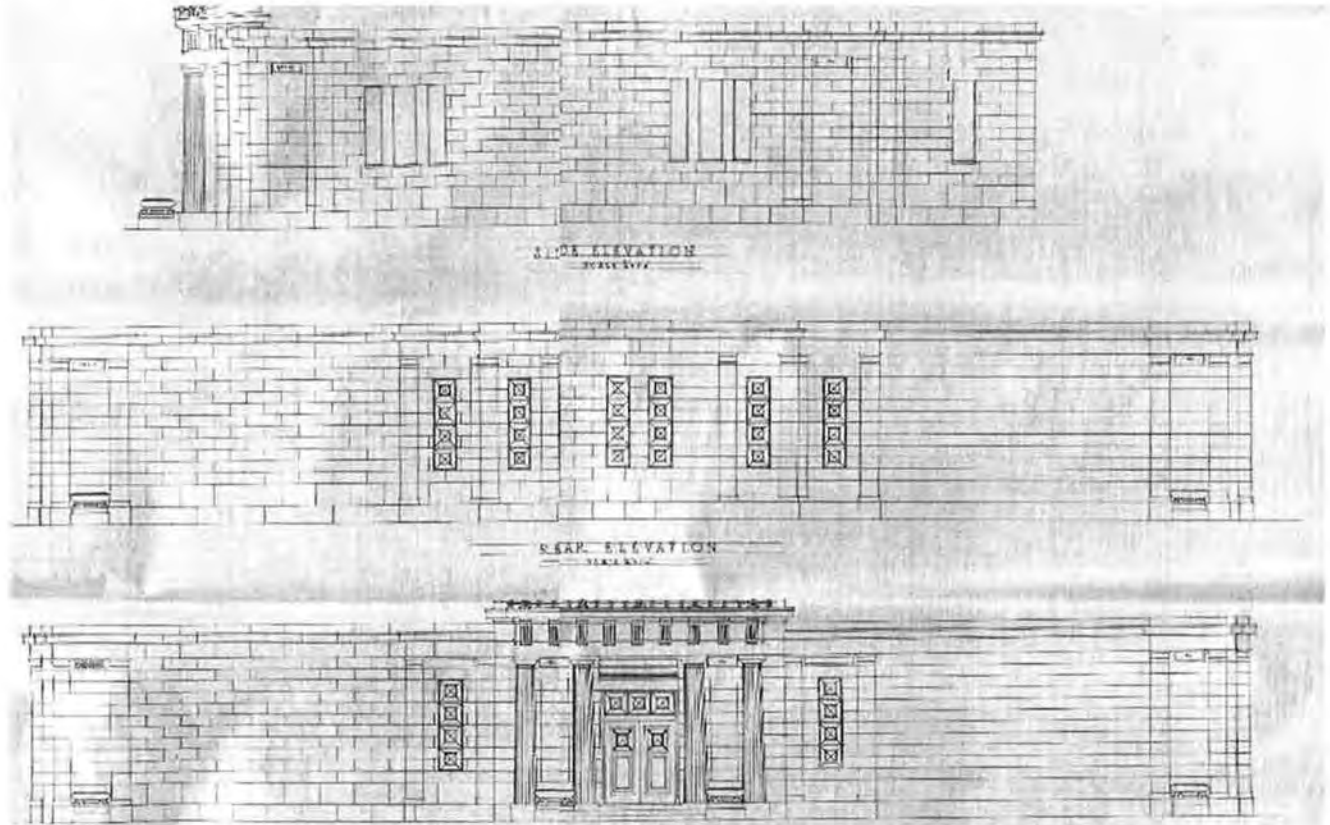


Figure 43 - Ca. 1929 architectural drawing of Community Mausoleum by Seth J. Temple, 2 of 5. Scan courtesy of the Richardson-Sloane Special Collections of Davenport Public Library.

Oakdale Cemetery Historic District  
Name of Property

Scott County, Iowa  
County and State

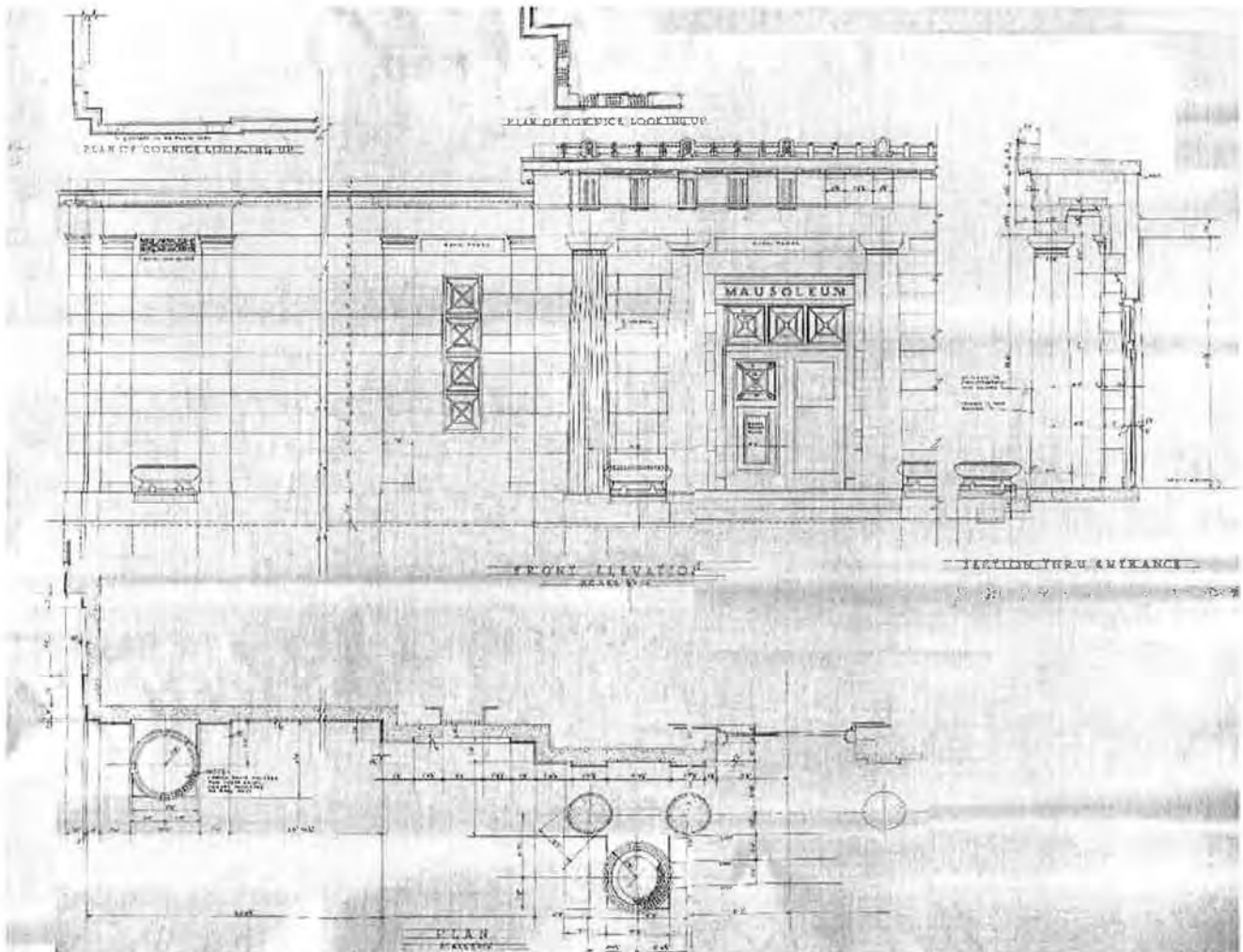


Figure 44 - Ca. 1929 architectural drawing of Community Mausoleum by Seth J. Temple, 3 of 5. Scan courtesy of the Richardson-Sloane Special Collections of Davenport Public Library.



Oakdale Cemetery Historic District  
Name of Property

Scott County, Iowa  
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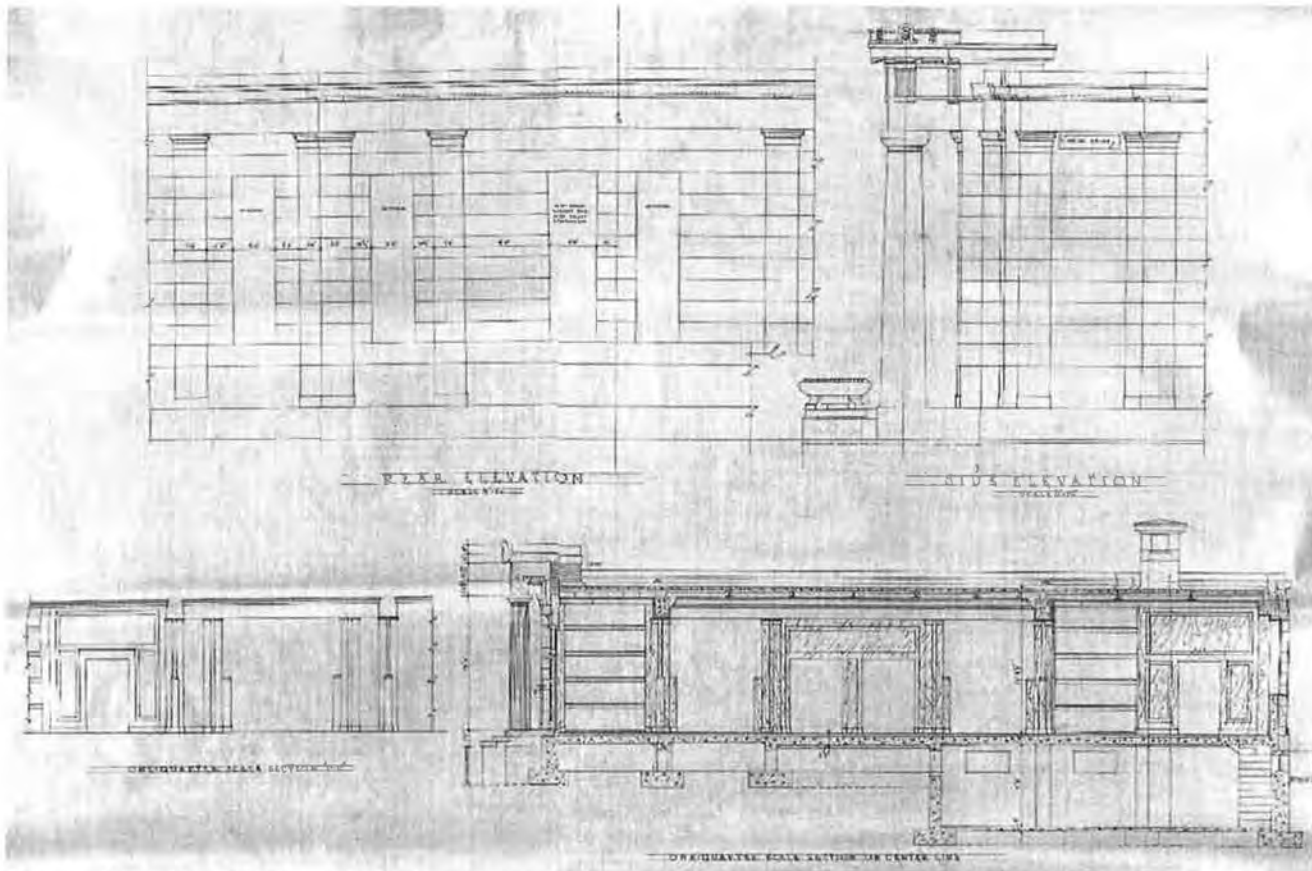


Figure 45 - Ca. 1929 architectural drawing of Community Mausoleum by Seth J. Temple, 4 of 5. Scan courtesy of the Richardson-Sloane Special Collections of Davenport Public Library.

Oakdale Cemetery Historic District  
Name of Property

Scott County, Iowa  
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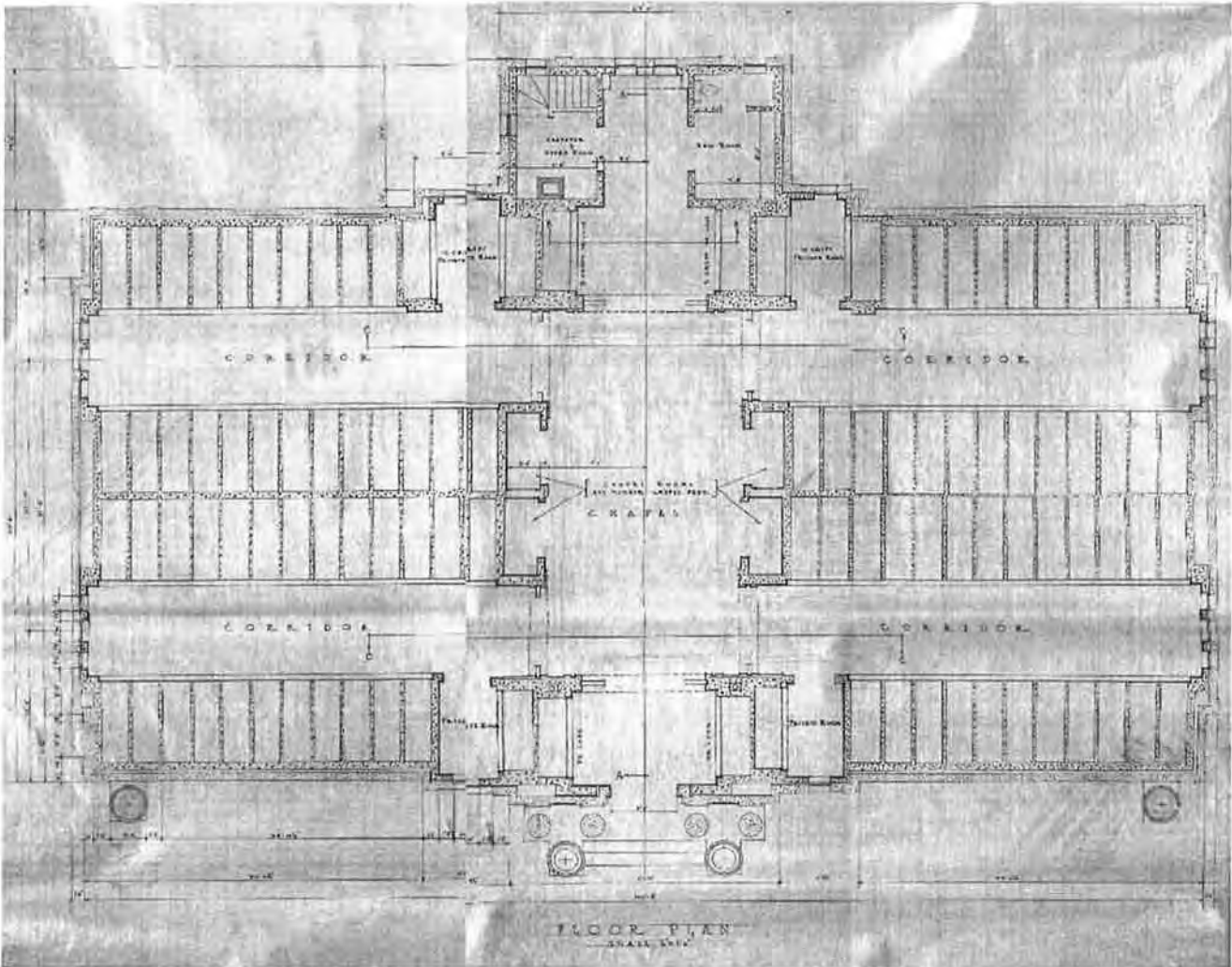


Figure 46 - Ca. 1929 architectural drawing of Community Mausoleum by Seth J. Temple, 5 of 5. Scan courtesy of the Richardson-Sloane Special Collections of Davenport Public Library.

Oakdale Cemetery Historic District  
Name of Property

Scott County, Iowa  
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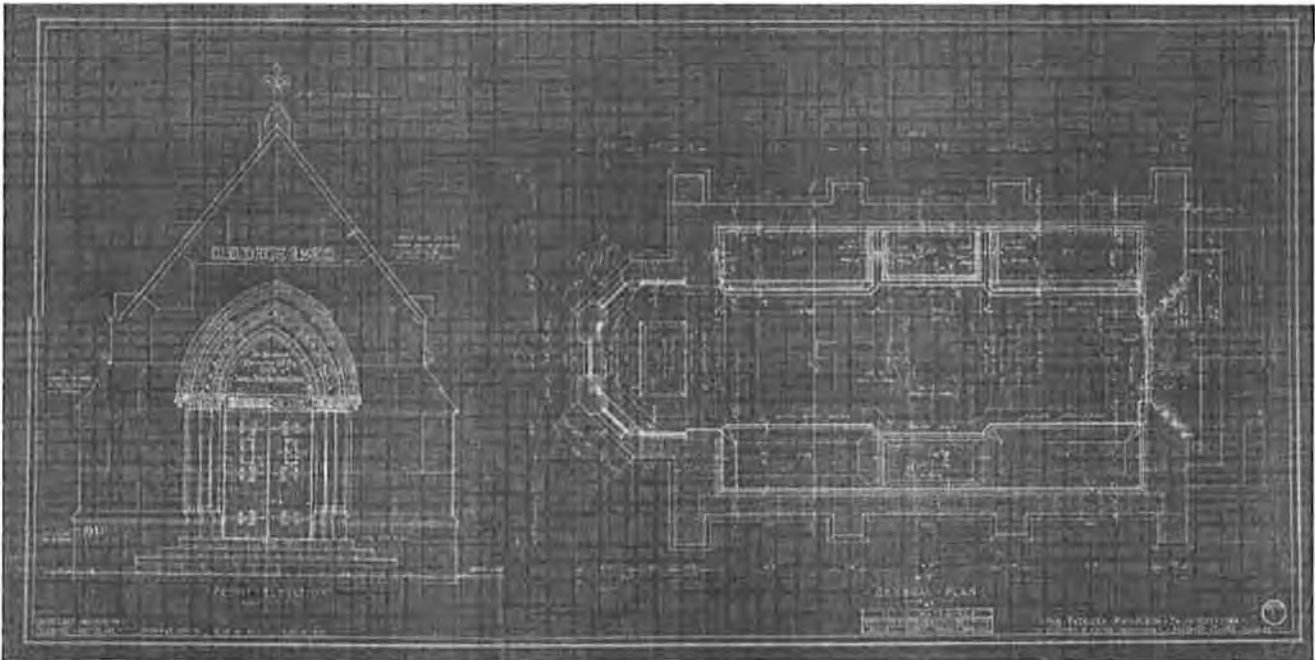


Figure 47 - 1921 Clausen & Kruse architectural drawing of W. D. Petersen mausoleum, showing front elevation and general plan (2014 scan of original stored in the archives of SGM Architects & Interior Designers, Davenport, Iowa)

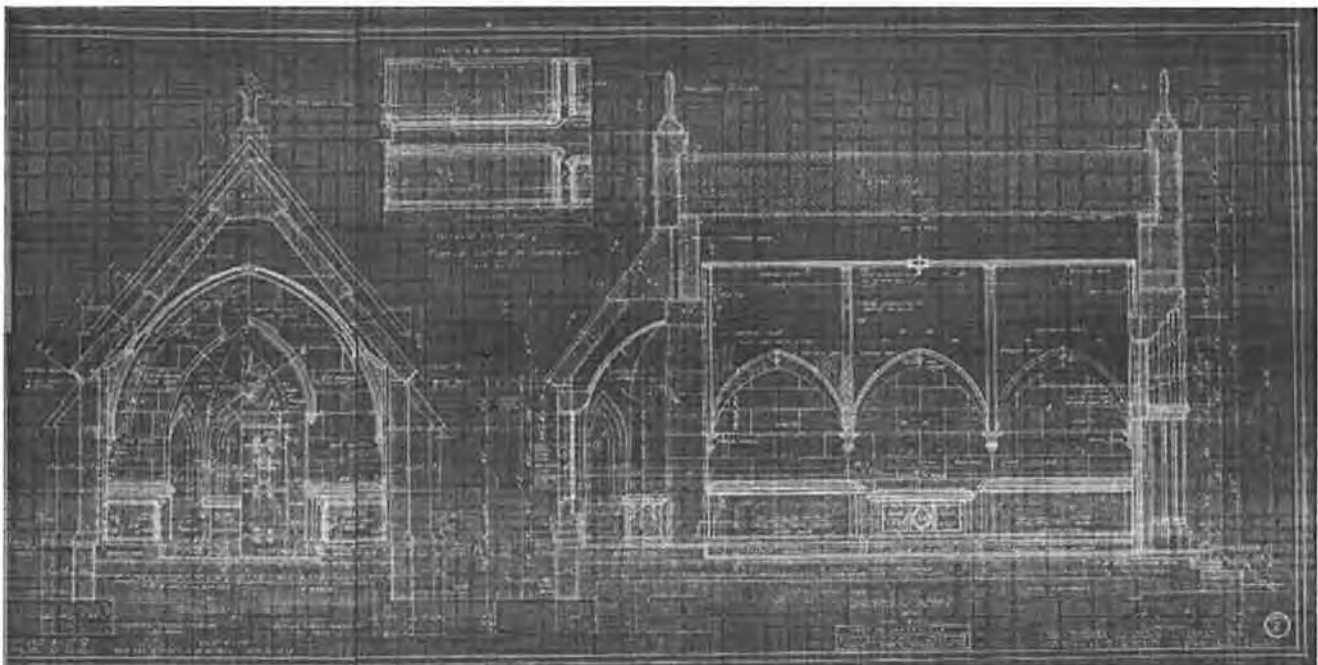


Figure 48 - 1921 Clausen & Kruse architectural drawing of W. D. Petersen mausoleum, showing transverse and longitudinal sections (2014 scan of original stored in the archives of SGM Architects & Interior Designers, Davenport, Iowa)

Oakdale Cemetery Historic District  
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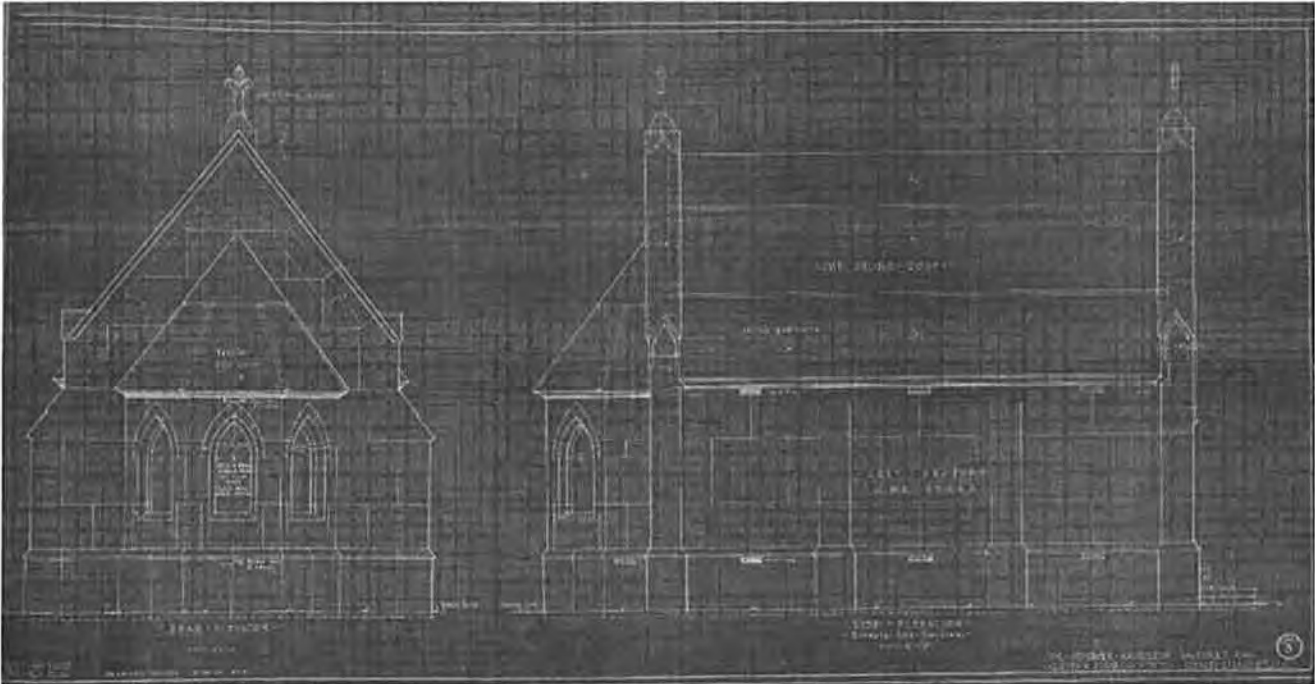


Figure 49 - 1921 Clausen & Kruse architectural drawing of W. D. Petersen mausoleum, showing rear and side elevations (2014 scan of original stored in the archives of SGGM Architects & Interior Designers, Davenport, Iowa)



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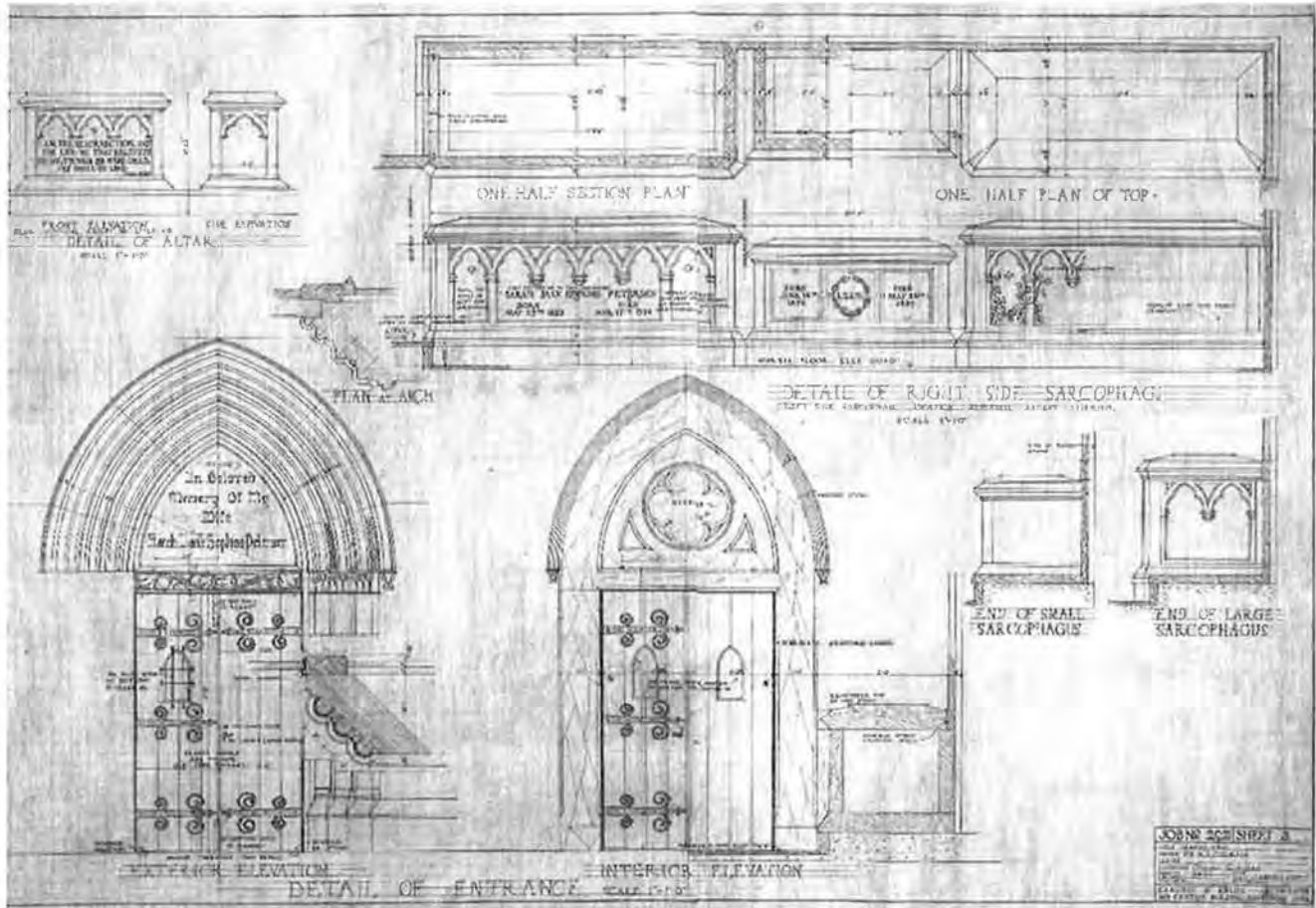


Figure 50 - 1921 Clausen & Kruse architectural drawing of W. D. Petersen mausoleum, showing details of entrance, altar, and sarchopagi (2014 scan of original stored in the archives of SGGM Architects & Interior Designers, Davenport, Iowa)

Oakdale Cemetery Historic District  
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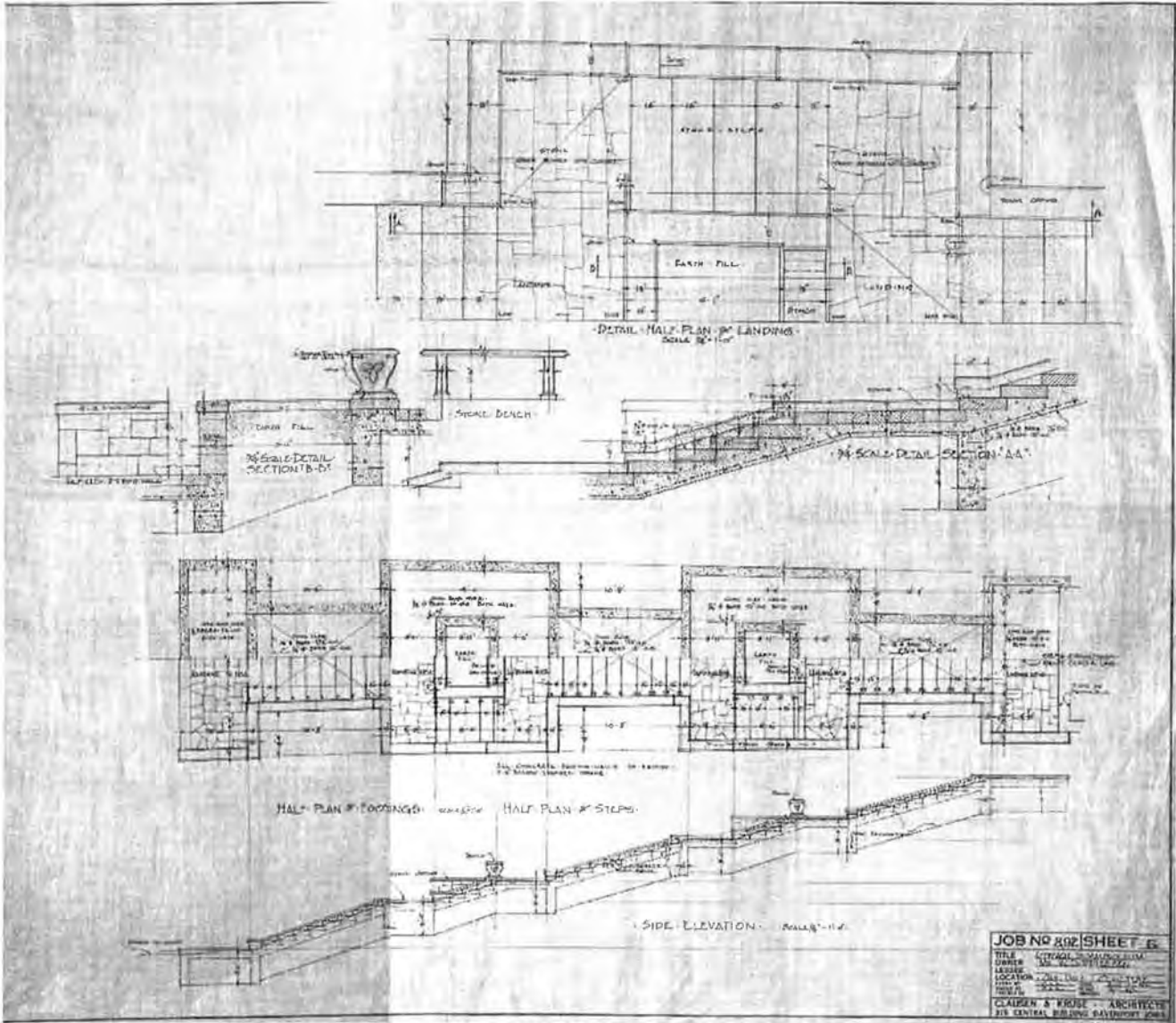


Figure 51 - 1921 Clausen & Kruse architectural drawing of W. D. Petersen mausoleum, showing plan of steps (2014 scan of original stored in the archives of SGM Architects & Interior Designers, Davenport, Iowa)

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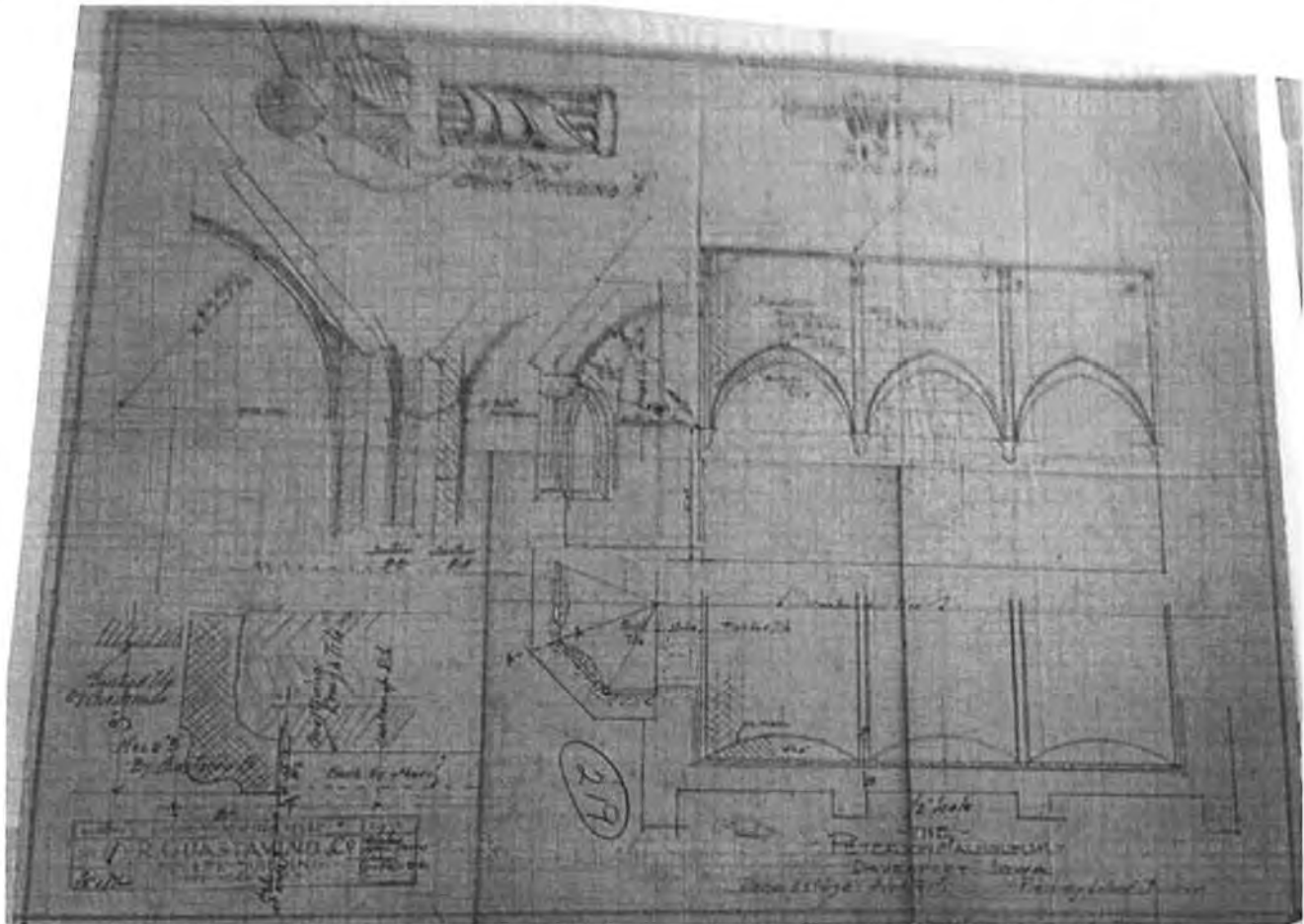


Figure 52 - 1921 R. Guastavino Company architectural drawing of vault detail in sections of the W. D. Petersen mausoleum (2014 photo by Shelley Hayreh of original stored in the Avery Architectural and Fine Arts Library at Columbia University, New York, NY)

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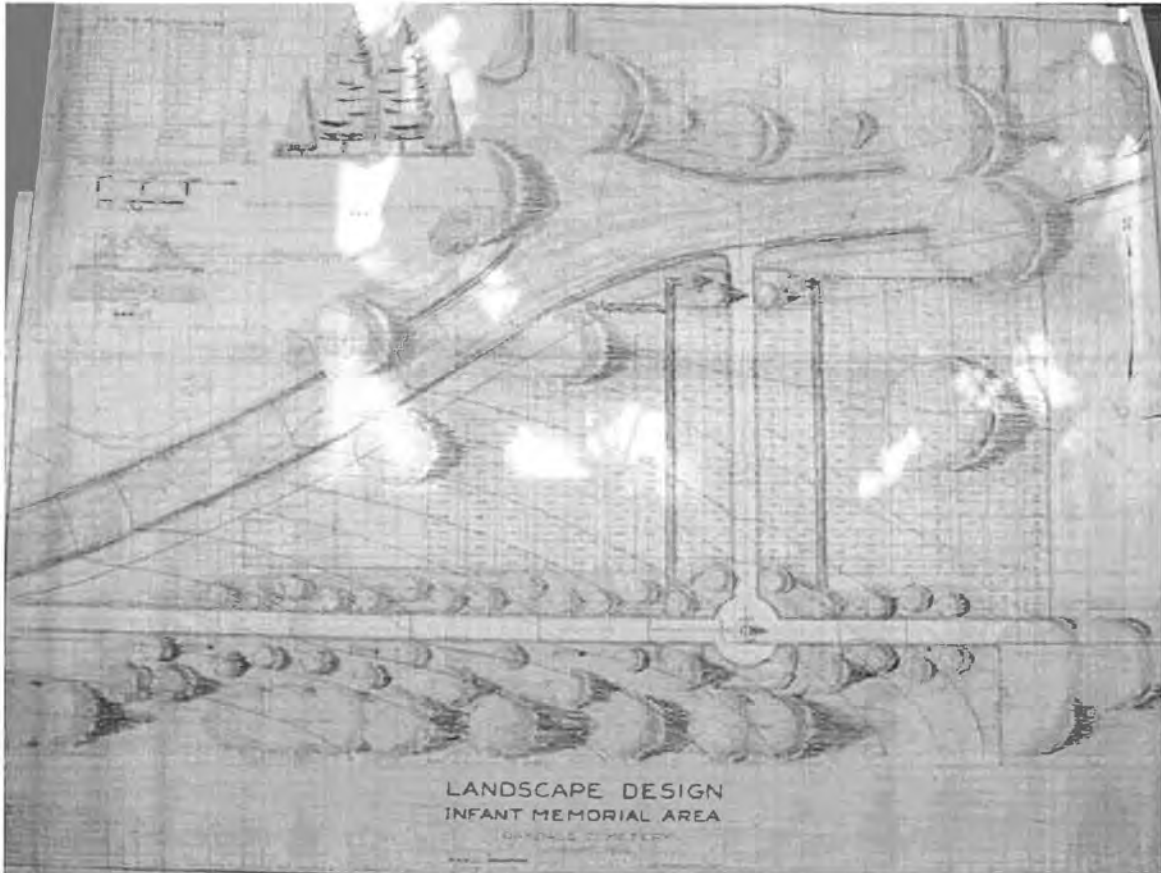


Figure 53 - Philip Tunnicliff's 1947 landscape design for the "Infant Memorial Area" or Babyland (2014 photo of original stored in cemetery office)



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# Oakdale Abbey



This Beautiful Mausoleum Proposed for Oakdale Cemetery

## Where Your Loved Ones Sleep Safe and Secure In Everlasting Beauty

**Location**  
OAKDALE ABBEY is to be located in Oakdale cemetery, approximately 200 feet east of the main entrance. Facing the west, its classic stone facade will stand like a sentinel before a wide and attractive landscape. A driveway and walk will make it easily accessible from the cemetery main entrance.  
Those familiar with the city, however, have suggested almost any and how long, make it for one to go to Oakdale.

**Impending Building**  
The Mausoleum to be built in Oakdale cemetery will be one of which Davenport and the community may be justly proud. Of imposing dimensions, it will be built entirely of polished granite, stone and marble. Its exterior of buff finished stone and its interior of variegated, light colored polished marble—a permanent building that we believe, crypts or earth tombs are desirable—no igneous cheap and stately services that will amble and afford for colored artistic lights and cathedral glass windows, will make this a building of everlasting beauty. Oil heat will furnish a comfortable temperature on the coldest days and flowers will retain their freshness as though in summer.

**Tombs**  
Each tomb or crypt is in daylight, just in a basement but above ground) opening into a lighted corridor—light, dry and with an even temperature all the year round. These tombs are prepared to suit the varying needs and tastes for individuals or families, with every opportunity for distinction or privacy.

**Chapel**  
In the center of the Mausoleum will be located the magnificent chapel, beautifully appointed for rest and comfort. This chapel is available for services free of charge to all members of the Mausoleum.

**Temporary Interment**  
In the event of death before the Mausoleum has been completed, remains of the deceased will be cared for until a home is ready to receive them, until Oakdale Abbey is completed.

**Non-Speculative**  
Oakdale Abbey will be absolutely non-speculative. Credit will be no loan. Anyone, whether his belief, may in give the permanent final rest of his church, is the full glory of its sacred trust.

**Perpetual Care**  
Oakdale Abbey will be very liberally endowed. A trust fund of \$50,000.00 will be established and held in trust by the Treasurer of Oakdale Cemetery Company, the American Trust Company of Davenport. The income from this fund will be available for maintenance services inside the Mausoleum and the grounds surrounding it, as well as for any repairs that may ever be necessary on the building.  
The permanent nature of the building due to its nature of construction, together with the large endowment fund, from the managed guarantee for its perpetual care.

**Control of Mausoleum**  
Oakdale Abbey, when completed, will be under the control and supervision of the Oakdale Cemetery Company. Their Treasurer—the American Trust Company—will have charge of the \$50,000.00 Trust Fund, which fund will be provided by the Heister Mausoleum Company, who are the promoters and builders. The Oakdale Cemetery Company will be responsible for the care and maintenance of the Mausoleum. To the extent of space therein, there will be no further expense—no maintenance nor taxes—except a small charge for opening, closing and sealing a crypt for an interment.  
The Oakdale Cemetery Company officers comprise the following:—George W. Cobb,  
President—Henry Thomas,  
Vice President—John F. Johnson,  
Treasurer—John F. Johnson,  
Trustees—George W. Cobb, William H. Shultz.

**Cost of Crypts**  
The cost of this modern, sanitary, ideal method of interment, will be well within the reach of those in moderate circumstances. Prices of crypts will range from \$100.00 to \$1,000.00, according to location. Selection of location of crypts by purchase, will be made in terms of purchase, in their price class. Those buying low, will have best crypts.  
It is an interesting fact that cost of space in this beautiful mausoleum, will be less than that for an average ground burial—cost of lot, monument and subsequent upkeep being considered.  
And as payments are made for purchase of crypts with construction of building begun, (which we expect will be next year) lots and payments are made on the building program.

**Concluding Thoughts**  
Permanent building that no epidemic, tornado, or earth tremor can destroy, ideal sanitary and modern form of burial, satisfaction of having arrangements made, thereby relieving burden of this important duty. Comfortable interment services regardless of outside weather. Enduring home of ground burial. Undeveloped land use in considerable pieces of splendor. No more expensive than ground burial. A perpetual endowment fund without further assessment, ensuring everlasting care to beloved's final resting place.

**Footsight**  
Every one of us must leave this world some day and plans have to be made to care for our remains. The time to make these plans is before the hour of bereavement, for things can be settled then in a most satisfactory way with possible footsight. The money people have been obliged to lay pieces of interment at short notice which they never would have chosen were their minds clear—and in some cases at exorbitantly high prices. Footsight in these matters is simply good business judgment.

**May we have a personal interview?**  
It has never been our policy to publicly urge anyone to buy space in our Mausoleum. We try to conduct our business in a dignified manner in keeping with our proposition. Now that offerings are being sold, permit us to suggest that you make provision at once to secure space in beautiful Oakdale Abbey which will be erected in Oakdale Cemetery, as soon as sufficient space has been sold to justify construction.

Mail This Coupon Today For Full Particulars

Heister Mausoleum Co.,  
604 Union Bank Bldg.,  
Davenport, Iowa.

I am interested in the proposed Oakdale Cemetery Mausoleum. Please send full details promptly without obligation.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

For further particulars, prices, terms etc., call  
**Heister Mausoleum Company**  
604 Union Bank Building  
Phone Karwood 1963

C. L. HARRAH  
Sales Manager  
1929

Figure 54 - 1929 advertisement for "Oakdale Abbey" (Heister Mausoleum Company 1929) (2014 scan from microfilm copy stored at Davenport Public Library)

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*Only Oakdale can offer  
all of these advantages*

- ✓ One of the most beautiful cemeteries in the Midwest
- ✓ Endowed with natural beauty
- ✓ Perpetual care assured
- ✓ Good taste
- ✓ City bus service
- ✓ Priced for all



CHAPEL

## OAKDALE ABBEY

An innovation has been added to Oakdale Cemetery by providing dignity and privacy regardless of weather conditions. This is the establishment of a chapel which shall be known as the Oakdale Abbey.

This is but one of the many advantages offered to Oakdale lot owners at no additional expense.

Oakdale Cemetery is a non-profit company that is dedicated to the people of this community. We invite you to call by phone, or visit us at our office located at the entrance of this dignified sanctuary. An illustrated booklet is available upon request.

Telephone 324-5121  
Established 1856


*Oakdale* CEMETERY  
2301 EASTERN AVE. DAVENPORT, IOWA

Figure 55 - Circa 1960 advertisement flyer for "Oakdale Abbey" (2014 scan of original stored at cemetery office)

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**Here Lie Those  
Who Founded  
and Those Who  
BUILDED  
DAVENPORT**



Payment of Care is included in the Price of EVERY lot.

Two-grave lots from \$68.00 Price Range to Meet All Requirements.

Pre-NEED State Payments May be Arranged. No Interest Charge.

**Phone  
7-5121**

The names and dates engraved on the memorials in Oakdale tell a profound story. The proudest names among the pioneers of the region, and the founders of our city, mingle with merchants, educators, professional people, artists, workers and soldiers whose lives and passages down thru the years are tribute to the finer qualities of our civilization.


Here, indeed, is the essence of Democracy, the tolerance, equality and friendly co-operation among those who handed down to us a rich heritage of communal pride of diversity.

To view the past as recorded in beautiful Oakdale is to gain encouraged strength in viewing the future.

Oakdale is a cemetery of high tradition—of good taste—of reasonableness in cost—and large enough to care for the needs of the community for another hundred years.

**Oakdale**  
**THE CEMETERY BEAUTIFUL**

Since  
**1856**



**THE BUS STOPS AT THE ENTRANCE**

Figure 56 - Advertisement from the June 12, 1949 edition of the Davenport Democrat and Leader, scan from microfilm courtesy of the Richardson-Sloane Special Collections of Davenport Public Library

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**No Time  
for Novelty**

**TRADITION**  
Belongs to the  
**AGES**

*Perpetual Care is included in the Price of EVERY lot.*

*Tombstones Cost from \$60.00. Price Range of About All Regular graves.*

*Funeral Home Payments May be Arranged. No Interest Charge.*

**Phone  
7-5121**

The mere fact of doing things differently is no measure of betterment. New ways are sound only when grounded in proven principles.

Can anyone seriously claim that Nature has gone "out of style"? Indeed, the same magnificent trees, laden with rustling leaves, enlivened with happy bird life, and enriched with the gold of sunlight and the silent quality of blue shadows, which have inspired the great poets of the ages—those trees are still the acme of good taste today—and through the tomorrows.

Sound tradition is comforting and reassuring. It stamps on right such a peaceful resting place as Oakdale throughout the years.

The plot of ground wherein rest the remains of that revered wife whose passing was recorded in 1856 is in excellent condition in 1949—and will be in 2049. Such a haven for the departed is Oakdale.

**Oakdale**  
THE CEMETERY BEAUTIFUL

**1856  
Since**



**THE BUS STOPS AT THE ENTRANCE**

Figure 57 - Advertisement from the July 24, 1949 edition of the Davenport Democrat and Leader, scan from microfilm courtesy of the Richardson-Sloane Special Collections of Davenport Public Library



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**PROPOSED OAKDALE & FEJERVARY PARK LINES**

**To the CAR RIDERS OF THE OAKDALE and FEJERVARY PARK LINES:**

The map above shows the proposed Oakdale and Fejervary Park Lines under the new system.

A car leaving the end of the present Oakdale line will run over the old route to Locust and Farnam Streets. It will then run directly down LaClaire Street and along 3rd Street to Brady. Here it will turn south to 2nd Street and run along 2nd Street to Scott, then north to 3rd and west on 3rd Street to Marquette, then north to 7th Street and west on 7th to the present end of the Fejervary Park Line.

These two lines will be served by a fifteen minute base interval of service throughout the day. In addition cars will be operated between Harrison Street and Lombard Street, operating in between the cars on the fifteen minute interval and giving a seven and one-half minute interval of service during the rush hours. The fifteen minute service from the Lombard Street switch to the end of the Oakdale line will be the same as at present, but it will be far more dependable due to increased track facilities. Another real improvement is offered in the direct route to the business district. This will save you time and in addition will take you through the entire business district.

Fejervary Park patrons will have the advantage of using the Marquette Street cars as well to 7th and Marquette. The cars will be so spaced as to give a seven and one-half minute service from the business district to this point. Routing this line by 3rd Street and Marquette Street instead of by Warren Street not only eliminates one dangerous railroad crossing from the system, but has the effect of extending the double track on this line and with other track facilities to be provided, will provide a better, more dependable service for the riders along 7th Street.

Our aim throughout this entire system is to place the service we have to give where it will produce the most service to the most riders.

**TRI-CITY RAILWAY COMPANY OF IOWA,**  
R. J. Smith, General Manager.

Figure 58 - Advertisement for the Tri-City Railway Company of Iowa, showing the Oakdale electric railway line, from the July 18, 1923 edition of the Davenport Democrat and Leader, scan from microfilm courtesy of the Richardson-Sloane Special Collections of Davenport Public Library

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# beautiful oakdale cemetery . . .

**VISIT OUR NEW SECTIONS BEFORE  
YOU SELECT YOUR LOT.**



**BEAUTIFUL OAKDALE CEMETERY . . .** A non-profit organization which has been serving Davenport and Scott County for the last 99 years. Burial space available for another hundred years. Where perpetual care is assured. City Buses stop at the entrance.



*Helpful of Every Need!*

# OAKDALE CEMETERY

**2501 Eastern Ave.**

**Dial 7-5121**

Figure 59 - 1955 advertisement for Oakdale Cemetery (Oakdale Cemetery Company 1955)

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Figure 60 - 1964 photo of Oakdale grounds superintendent Fritz Reuter inspecting the vandalized Coventry family grave markers, photo by Harry E. Boll, digital file courtesy of the archives of *The Quad City Times*

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Figure 61 - 1964 photo of Oakdale grounds superintendent Fritz Reuter inspecting vandalized grave markers, photo by Harry E. Boll, digital file courtesy of the archives of The Quad City Times



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Figure 62 - Soldiers' Lot view from Southeast corner, date unknown, photo by Phil Hutchison, digital file courtesy of the archives of *The Quad City Times*. Note absence of current hedge.

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### Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

### Photo Log

Name of Property: Oakdale Cemetery Historic District

City or Vicinity: Davenport

County: Scott

State: IA

Photographer: Richard G. Turner

Date Photographed: May and June 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 1 of 82. – Babyland, camera pointed 180° South
- 2 of 82. – Chezem treestone, camera pointed 304° West
- 3 of 82. – View of Sections 31 (foreground), 29 (far right), and 30 (left), camera pointed 119° East
- 4 of 82. – View of Section 33, camera pointed 126° East
- 5 of 82. – Wilson mausoleum, camera pointed 32° North
- 6 of 82. – Sieg mausoleum, camera pointed 319° West
- 7 of 82. – Koester mausoleum, camera pointed 119° East
- 8 of 82. – Hill mausoleum, camera pointed 44° North
- 9 of 82. – Elizabeth Little Willis grave stone, camera pointed 120° East
- 10 of 82. – Watzek family Celtic cross, camera pointed 114° East
- 11 of 82. – Harris-Greene/Brown family monument, camera pointed 149° East
- 12 of 82. – Minnie Von Egloffstein white bronze grave marker, camera pointed 181° South
- 13 of 82. – J.P. Stibolt whit bronze grave marker, camera pointed 220° South
- 14 of 82. – Owens family white bronze grave marker, camera pointed 208° South
- 15 of 82. – John Vale grave site, camera pointed 222° South
- 16 of 82. – Mary Coates white bronze grave marker, camera pointed 192° South
- 17 of 82. – True family lot, camera pointed 232° South
- 18 of 82. – Lorenzen family monument, camera pointed 249° South
- 19 of 82. – Coventry family grave markers, camera pointed 90° East
- 20 of 82. – Thompson family monument, camera pointed 168° East
- 21 of 82. – Frank family lot, camera pointed 107° East

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- 22 of 82. – H.F. Petersen mausoleum, camera pointed 316° West
- 23 of 82. – Dillon family monument, camera pointed 297° West
- 24 of 82. – Davenport family lot, camera pointed 292° West
- 25 of 82. – Soldiers' Lot, camera pointed 327° West
- 26 of 82. – Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' Home Lot, camera pointed 58° North
- 27 of 82. – Nott mausoleum, camera pointed 360° North
- 28 of 82. – Nott mausoleum interior, showing chairs and crypts
- 29 of 82. – Nott mausoleum interior, showing fireplace
- 30 of 82. – Schlapp family columbarium, camera pointing 180° South
- 31 of 82. – Hartwig vault, camera pointing 170° South-Southeast
- 32 of 82. – Former bridge and gazebo, now pier, camera pointing 230° South
- 33 of 82. – Lake, camera pointing 141° East
- 34 of 82. – Garden of Remains and Columbarium, camera pointing 59° North
- 35 of 82. – W.D. Petersen mausoleum, camera pointing 22° North
- 36 of 82. – W.D. Petersen mausoleum interior view from front door
- 37 of 82. – W.D. Petersen mausoleum interior view of marble crypt
- 38 of 82. – W.D. Petersen mausoleum interior detail view of vaulted ceiling tile
- 39 of 82. – W.D. Petersen mausoleum interior view from altar
- 40 of 82. – W.D. Petersen mausoleum interior detail view of altar area tile and windows
- 41 of 82. – Koehler mausoleum, camera pointed 47° North
- 42 of 82. – Ryan family crypts, camera pointing 304° West
- 43 of 82. – Bettendorf mausoleum, camera pointed 333° West
- 44 of 82. – Bettendorf mausoleum interior detail view of rear stained glass window
- 45 of 82. – Bettendorf mausoleum interior detail view of side stained glass window
- 46 of 82. – Bettendorf mausoleum interior view from front door
- 47 of 82. – Schricker mausoleum, camera pointing 132° East
- 48 of 82. – Ruch mausoleum, camera pointing 42° North
- 49 of 82. – Brandt mausoleum, camera pointing 354° West
- 50 of 82. – Gardiner mausoleum, camera pointing 296° West
- 51 of 82. – View of Section 13, Sieg mausoleum to left, Babyland in distance, camera pointing 140° Southeast
- 52 of 82. – View of Sections 2 (foreground), 6 (center in distance, Hill mausoleum visible), 3 and 17 (left in distance), camera pointing 90° East
- 53 of 82. – View of Sections 21 (foreground) and 15 (distance, Gardiner mausoleum visible), camera pointing 270° West
- 54 of 82. – View of Sections 1 (foreground), 3 and 17 (distance), camera pointing 45° Northeast
- 55 of 82. – View of Sections 5, 10, and 1, camera pointing 45° North-Northeast
- 56 of 82. – View of Sections 13 (foreground), 24 (left in distance, Schricker mausoleum visible), 23 (center in distance), and 22 (right in distance, rear of Community Mausoleum visible), camera pointing 225° Southwest
- 57 of 82. – Office, camera pointing 42° North
- 58 of 82. – Community Mausoleum, camera pointing 60° North
- 59 of 82. – Community Mausoleum interior view of cremation niches
- 60 of 82. – Community Mausoleum interior view of crypts and cremation niches

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- 61 of 82. – Community Mausoleum interior view of family crypt room
- 62 of 82. – Community Mausoleum interior view of chapel area from front door
- 63 of 82. – View into cemetery, showing from left to right: Palmer-Sutton mausoleum, Section 5, Section 9, and Section 13. Foreground is former location of a non-extant lake and is an unplatted portion of Section 13. Camera pointing 45° Northeast
- 64 of 82. – Overall view of Petland, camera pointing 317° West
- 65 of 82. – Petland tier section, camera pointing 333° West
- 66 of 82. – Petland, Sandy Weerts Memorial Garden, camera pointing 335° West
- 67 of 82. – Petland, K9 Officers' Memorial, camera pointing 34° East
- 68 of 82. – Grave of James Thorington, camera pointing 218° South
- 69 of 82. – Grave of Count Nicholas Fejervary, camera pointing 318° West
- 70 of 82. – Grave of Phebe Sudlow, camera pointing 124° East
- 71 of 82. – Grave of Joseph Bloomfield Leake, camera pointing 49° North
- 72 of 82. – Grave of Addison Hiatt Sanders, camera pointing 192° South
- 73 of 82. – Grave of Henry Peter Bosse, camera pointing 232° South
- 74 of 82. – Grave of George Henry Cram, camera pointing 230° South
- 75 of 82. – Grave of John Parsons Cook, camera pointing 52° North
- 76 of 82. – Grave of Augustus Wentz, camera pointing 192° South
- 77 of 82. – Palmer-Sutton mausoleum, camera pointing 110° East
- 78 of 82. – Beiderbecke family lot, camera pointing 270° West
- 79 of 82. – Leon "Bix" Beiderbecke grave, camera pointing 261° South
- 80 of 82. – Sexton's residence, camera pointing 299° West
- 81 of 82. – Entrance gates with Community Mausoleum visible in background, Oakdale Memorial Gardens sign to right, camera pointing 128° East
- 82 of 82. – Maintenance area left to right: animal crematorium, maintenance garage 1, maintenance garage 2. Section 4 is in the foreground, Iowa Soldier's Orphans' Home Historic District is visible in the background, camera pointing 253° South

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



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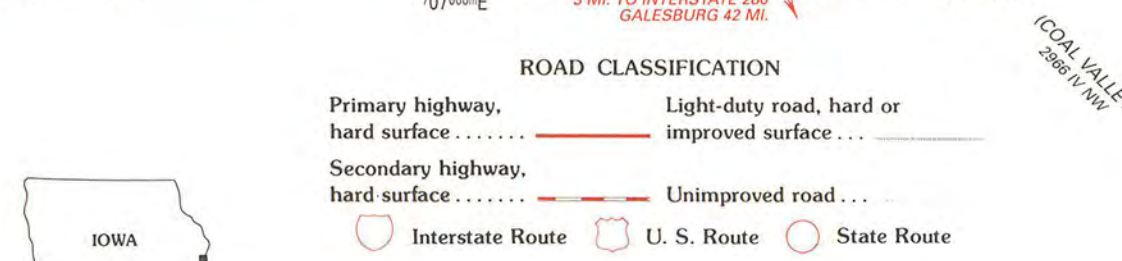
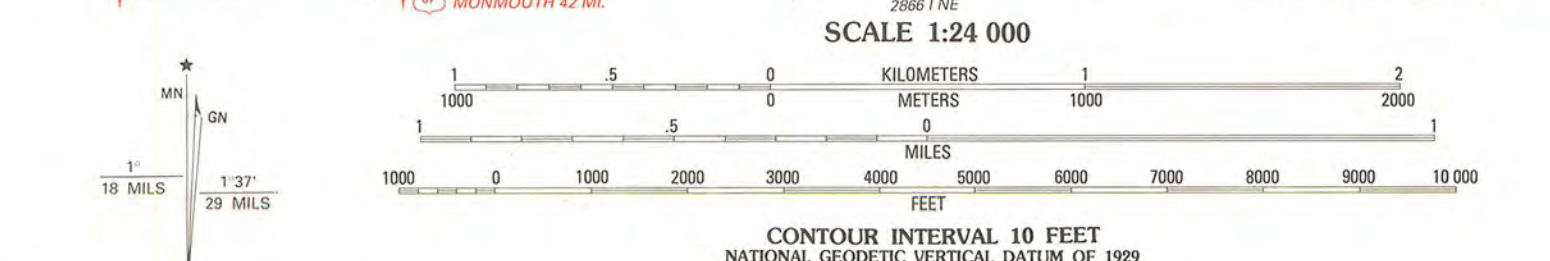
## Property Owners

<b>Name</b>	<b>Mailing address</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>ZIP</b>
Darrel Iossi, President and General Manager Oakdale Memorial Gardens, Inc	2501 Eastern Ave	Davenport	IA	52803
James Killen III U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs National Cemetery Administration	810 Vermont Ave NW (43D) VACO	Washington	DC	20420





Produced by the United States Geological Survey  
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA  
Compiled from aerial photographs taken 1986  
Field checked 1988. Map edited 1991  
Projection: Iowa coordinate system,  
south zone (Lambert conformal conic)  
10,000-foot grid ticks: Iowa coordinate system,  
south zone and Illinois coordinate system, west zone  
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 15  
1927 North American Datum  
The difference between 1927 North American Datum and North  
American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) for 7.5-minute intersections  
is given in USGS Bulletin 1875. The NAD 83 is shown by  
dashed corner ticks  
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the  
National or State reservations shown on this map  
Gray tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown  
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where  
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked



THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092  
IOWA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, IOWA CITY, IOWA 52240  
AND ILLINOIS GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, CHAMPAIGN, ILLINOIS 61820  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

DAVENPORT EAST, IOWA-ILL.  
41090-E5-TF-024  
1991  
DMA 7867 II SE-SERIES V876









CHEZEM

RUS

OPENDO

LYNCH

YOSI











WILSON

WYOLENE  
BAILEY  
JACKSON

CONRAN





SIEG.

VOBT

MURPHY





1915

KOESTER



1908  
HILL





IN MEMORY OF  
ELIZABETH  
WIFE OF  
JAMES  
DIED  
MAY 17 1871  
AGED 83  
LEAVES  
A BEHEMOTH  
SHE WAS AN EXEMPLARY &  
BELIEVED MEMBER OF THE BAPTIST  
CHURCH IN DAVENPORT





WATZEK

AUFDERHEIDE  
JACKSON





HARRIS—GREENE





MINNIE  
WIFE OF  
F. W.  
VON EGLOFFSTEIN  
Died Jan. 29, 1890  
Aged 34 yrs. 8 mos.

VON EGLOFFSTEIN

GARNER  
JAN 21 1854  
OCT 15 1910



L. W. Stibolt



Die Ueberzeugung  
ungibt des Mannes  
Ehre!







OWENS

OWENS  
DIED SEPT 27 1876  
AGED 34 YEARS



WILLIAM SCHAEFER  
BORN  
MAR. 20 1834  
DIED  
DEC. 2 1882

LENA SCHAEFER  
BORN  
MAY 4 1834  
DIED  
JULY 28 1912

EMIL SCHAEFER  
BORN  
JULY 26 1874  
DIED  
FEB. 23 1889

JOHN VALE  
AUG 9 1835 - FEB 4 1909



JOHN VALE  
MEDAL OF HONOR  
SERG CO H 2 MINN INFANTRY  
CIVIL WAR  
AUG 9 1836 FEB 4 1909





W

MARY  
WIFE OF  
W. H. COATES  
DIED  
JAN. 28, 1890  
AGED  
76 YRS. INC. 25 DYS.  
ASLEEP IN JESUS.

COATES





DAVID STRUB  
AGED  
58 YEARS.

LENA STRUB  
AGED  
45 YEARS.

MARGARET STRUB  
AGED  
68 YEARS.

DAVID STRUB





LORENZEN

JENS LORENZEN  
APRIL 6, 1868  
OCT. 10, 1909

AGNES LORENZEN  
DEC. 11, 1847  
DEC. 18, 1915



ELIZABETH COVENTRY  
DAUGHTER OF  
JAMES H. & CATHERINE  
LEMEN  
BORN  
FEBRUARY 22, 1827  
DIED AUGUST 23, 1893

CHARLES W. COVENTRY  
BORN  
SEPTEMBER 19, 1854  
DIED  
JUNE 6, 1876

JAMES H. COVENTRY  
BORN  
JAN. 5, 1857  
DIED  
FEB. 14, 1888  
WE WILL SOON MEET THOSE WE LOVED  
HERE THERE IS NO MORE PARTING





THOMPSON

WILLIAM THOMPSON  
1821 - 1883





A tall, cylindrical stone pillar with a textured surface that mimics the bark of a tree trunk. The stone is weathered and shows signs of age, with some moss or lichen growth. It is mounted on a decorative, multi-tiered stone base.

The base of the pillar is a large, rectangular stone block with intricate carvings. It features a central panel with a diamond-shaped design and is surrounded by smaller, rounded sections. The base is also weathered and shows signs of age.

DAWSON  
BLDDE

BURN  
1855  
1915





H. F. PETERSEN









DAVENPORT

DAVENPORT

















MAY 3, 1853  
ANNA BEL...

ROBERT H. NOT...  
MAY 6, 1850 - MAR 29









S

DR. E. SCHLEDEL  
JAN. 28, 1818  
SEPT. 18, 1889  
CARL EDWARD SCHLEDEL  
JAN. 28, 1852  
JAN. 27, 1942



HARTWIG























*Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will not fear, for thou art with me.*

✠  
I AM THE RESURRECTION, AND  
THE LIFE: HE THAT BELIEVETH  
IN ME, THOUGH HE WERE DEAD  
YET SHALL HE LIVE. JOHN 11:25



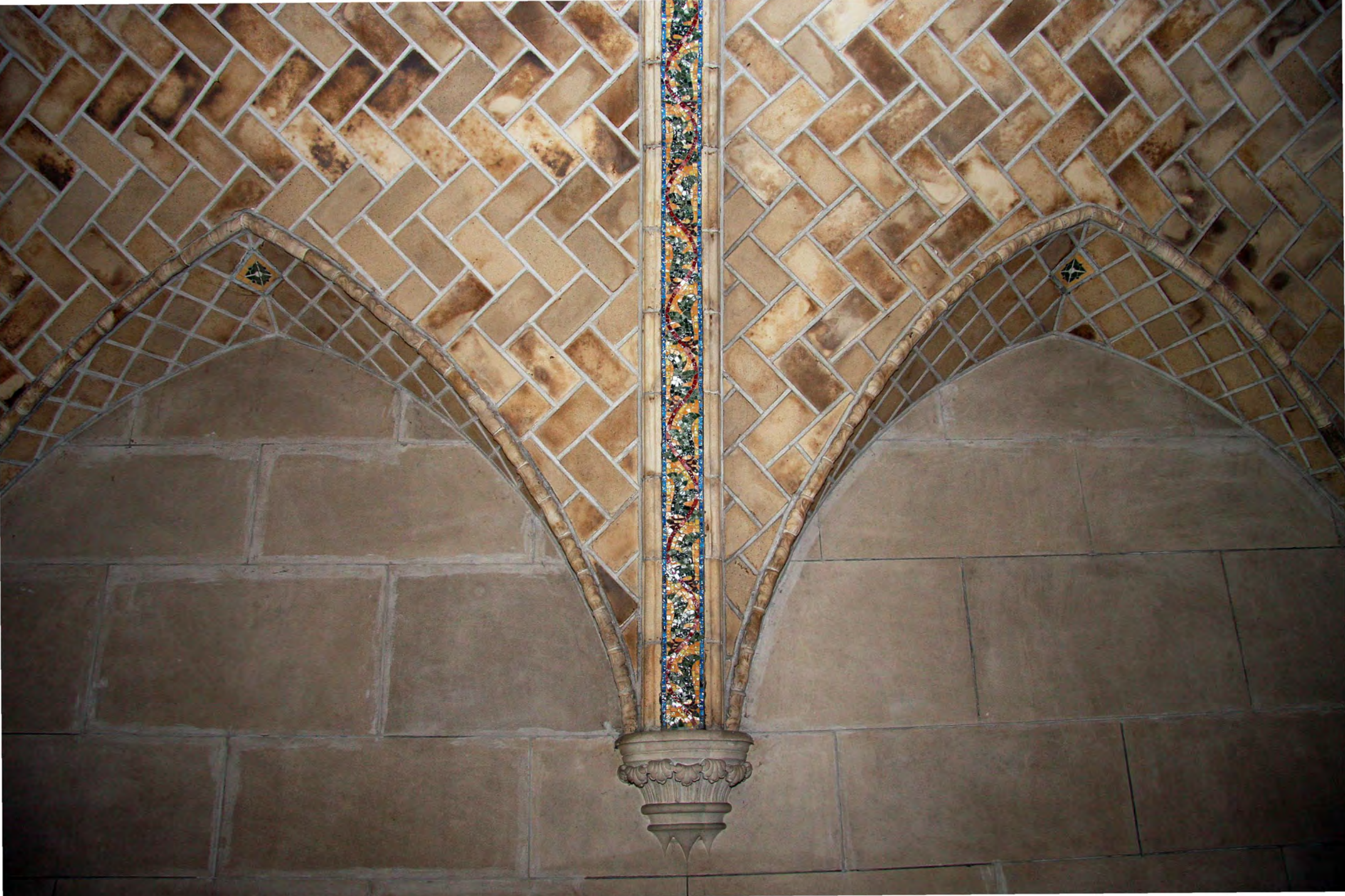
PETERSEN

WILLIAM



SARAH JANE HOPKINS PETERSEN  
BORN  
MAY 29<sup>TH</sup> 1855  
DIED  
MAR. 27<sup>TH</sup> 1920

















KOE



EDGAR HARVEY RYAN  
BORN JAN. 12, 1851  
DIED FEB. 10, 1935

RYAN

ELLA SOLEMAN  
BELOVED WIFE OF E.H. RYAN  
BORN SEPT. 24, 1851  
DIED AUG. 29, 1918

ELLA SOLEMAN RYAN  
BORN MAR. 23, 1874  
DIED NOV. 10, 1939

RYAN







BETTENDORF





I pray the prayer the Easterns do, May the Peace of Allah abide with you. Wherever you stay, Wherever you go, May the beautiful palms of Allah grow. Through the

days of labor and nights of rest, May the Love of sweet Allah make you blest. So I touch my heart as the Easterns do, May the peace of Allah abide with you.









WIL  
MAR

WIL  
AUG.

HEI  
MAY 8





MDCCLXIX.

SCHAICKER





1913

RUGH





BRANDT





GARDINER





























OFFICE











CAPEN

TYLER EDWIN CAPEN  
OCTOBER 29, 1922  
AUGUST 31, 1935

LEO JEROME CAPEN  
MAY 25, 1893  
OCTOBER 27, 1963

GAYNEIL TYLER  
CAPEN HOLMGRAN  
NOVEMBER 29, 1993

DANE FREDERICK  
HOLMGRAN  
AUGUST 4, 1922  
DECEMBER 30, 1999





JACOBSEN

PETER N. JACOBSEN

1868 — 1938

ANNA R. JACOBSEN

1865 — 1945



























K-9'S THAT SERVED





WILLIAM  
H. BROWN  
MAY 12 1845  
OCT 15 1915





THEY THAT TRUST  
IN HIM SHALL  
UNDERSTAND THE TRUTH  
AND THEY THAT ARE  
FAITHFUL IN LOVE  
SHALL REST IN HIM

FEE JEWELL





PHEBE W. SUDLOW  
JULY 11 1831  
JUNE 8 1922

LUCY  
AUGUST  
F





LEAKE





WILLIAM S. ...  
BORN ...  
DIED ...  
MAY 19...





HENRY PETER BOSSE.  
BORN IN NEBERG, ALICE PRUSNE  
IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA  
DECEASED AT HIS RESIDENCE  
IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON  
MAY 24 1889 49 YEARS  
OF AGE

BOSSE

WASCHER



GEORGE M. CRAM  
1838 — 1872



MARSHALL

DO



JOHN P. GOOK

BORN

AUG. 31, 1817.

DIED

APR. 16, 1872.

AT REST







PALMER SUTTON







BEIDERBECKE

CHARL BEIDERBECKE  
BORN APR. 18, 1870  
DIED FEBRUARY 10, 1952

BORN Oct 24, 1885  
DIED Oct 20, 1955

BORN APR. 25, 1870  
DIED FEB. 26, 1958

BEIDERBECKE  
BORN APR. 11, 1885  
DIED MAR. 30, 1972

BORN APR. 11, 1885  
DIED MAR. 30, 1972

BORN APR. 22, 1904  
DIED FEB. 22, 1980

BORN AUG. 20, 1878  
DIED NOV. 1, 1958

BORN FEB. 18, 1868  
DIED MAR. 10, 1954

BORN MAR. 13, 1868  
DIED MAR. 10, 1954

BORN MAR. 1876  
DIED SEPTEMBER 1958

BORN MAR. 1876  
DIED SEPTEMBER 1958

BORN MAR. 1876  
DIED SEPTEMBER 1958

BEIDERBECKE

BEIDERBECKE

BEIDERBECKE

BEIDERBECKE

BEIDERBECKE

BEIDERBECKE

BEIDERBECKE

BEIDERBECKE

BEIDERBECKE

BEIDERBECKE

BEIDERBECKE

BEIDERBECKE

BEIDERBECKE

BEIDERBECKE

BEIDERBECKE



LEON SIX  
BEIDERRBOKE

BORN MAR. 10, 1903

DIED AUG. 6, 1981











**OAKDALE**  
memorial gardens  
EST. 1918  
PETLAND  
Love of Animals







UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Oakdale Cemetery Historic District

MULTIPLE  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: IOWA, Scott

DATE RECEIVED: 3/20/15                      DATE OF PENDING LIST: 4/14/15  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 4/29/15                  DATE OF 45TH DAY: 5/05/15  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 15000194

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: Y NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT       RETURN       REJECT      5/5/2015 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept  
REVIEWER Patrick Anderson DISCIPLINE Historian  
TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE 5/5/2015

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



# CULTURAL AFFAIRS

MARY COWNIE, DIRECTOR  
CHRIS KRAMER, DEPUTY DIRECTOR

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



SUSAN KLOEWER  
MUSEUM DIRECTOR



MATTHEW HARRIS  
ADMINISTRATOR

January 13, 2015

James Killen, III  
U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs  
National Cemetery Administration  
810 Vermont Ave. NW  
(43D) VACO  
Washington, DC 20420

RE: Oakdale Cemetery Historic District, 2501 Eastern Avenue, Davenport, Scott County

Dear Friends:

We are pleased to inform you that the above named property will be considered by the State National Register Nominations Review Committee for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places on February 13, 2015 Dexter Round House, 707 Dallas, Dexter, Iowa. The National Register is the Federal Government's official list of historic properties worthy of preservation. Listing in the National Register provides recognition and assists in preserving our Nation's heritage. Listing of the property provides recognition of the community's historic importance and assures protective review of Federal projects that might adversely affect the character of the historic property. Listing in the National Register does not mean that limitations will be placed on the properties by the Federal government. Public visitation rights are not required of owners. The Federal government will not attach restrictive covenants to the properties or seek to acquire them. For more information regarding owners' rights go to <http://www.iowahistory.org/historic-preservation/national-register-of-historic-places/information-for-owners.html>.

Listing in the National Register results in:

- Consideration in the planning for Federal, federally licensed, and federally assisted projects. Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 requires Federal agencies allow the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation an opportunity to comment on projects affecting historic properties listed in the National Register. For further information please refer to 36 CFR 800.
- Eligibility for Federal tax provisions. If a property is listed in the National Register, certain Federal tax provisions may apply. The Tax Reform Act of 1986 revises the historic preservation tax incentives authorized by Congress in the Tax Reform Act of 1976, the Revenue Act of 1978, the Tax Treatment Extension Act of 1980, the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981, and Tax Reform Act of 1984, and as of January 1, 1987, provides for a 20 percent investment tax credit with a full adjustment to basis for rehabilitating historic commercial, industrial, and rental residential buildings. The former 15 percent and 20 percent investment Tax Credits (ITCs) for rehabilitation of older commercial buildings are combined into a single 10 percent ITC for commercial or industrial buildings built before 1936. The Tax Treatment Extension Act of 1980 provides Federal tax deductions for charitable contributions for conservation purposes of partial interests in historically important land areas or structures. Whether these provisions are advantageous to a property owner is dependent upon the particular circumstances of the property and the owner. Because tax aspects outlined above are complex, individuals should consult legal counsel or the appropriate local Internal Revenue Service office for assistance in determining the tax consequences of the above provisions. For further information please refer to 36 CFR 67 and Treasury Regulation Sections 1.48-12 (ITCs) and 1.170A-14 (charitable contributions).

STATE HISTORICAL BUILDING  
600 EAST LOCUST  
DES MOINES, IOWA 50319

T. (515) 281-5111  
F. (515) 242-6498

WWW.CULTURALAFFAIRS.ORG



- Consideration of historic values in the decision to issue a surface coal mining permit where coal is located, in accord with the Surface Mining and Control Act of 1977. For further information please refer to 30 CFR 700 et seq.
- Qualification for Federal and State grants for historic preservation when funds are available.
- Eligibility for State Tax Credits for rehabilitation. Properties listed on the National Register, eligible for listing on the National Register or Barns constructed before 1937 are eligible to apply for a 25 percent state tax credit for rehabilitation. The cost of a qualified rehabilitation project would exceed either \$25,000 or 25 percent of the fair market value for a residential property or barn less the land before rehabilitation. For commercial properties, the rehabilitation project would exceed 50 percent of the assessed value of the property less the land before rehabilitation - whichever is less. The State Historic Preservation office must approve the rehabilitation work before an amount of tax credits will be reserved for your project. There are limited credits available each year, so let us know if you want the application information. For more information go to <http://www.iowahistory.org/historic-preservation/tax-incentives-for-rehabilitation/index.html>.

Owners of private properties nominated to the National Register of Historic Places have an opportunity to concur in or object to listing in accord with the National Historic Preservation Act and 36 CFR 60. Any owner or partial owner of private property who chooses to object to listing is required to submit to the State Historic Preservation Officer a notarized statement certifying that the party is the sole or partial owner of the private property and objects to the listing. Each owner or partial owner of private property has one vote regardless of what part of the property that party owns. If a majority of private property owners object, a property will not be listed; however, the State Historic Preservation Officer shall submit the nomination to the Keeper of the National Register for a determination of the eligibility of the property for listing in the National Register. If the property is then determined eligible for listing, although not formally listed, Federal agencies will be required to allow the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation an opportunity to comment before the agency may fund, license, or assist a project which will affect the property. If you choose to object to the listing of your property, the notarized objection must be submitted to the National Register Coordinator, State Historical Society of Iowa, 600 E. Locust, Des Moines, IA 50313 not more than 30-days from the date of this notice.

If you wish to comment on the nomination of the property to the National Register, please send your comments to the State Historical Society of Iowa before the State Nomination Review Committee meets. Information on the National Register is available on our website at [www.iowahistory.org](http://www.iowahistory.org) or you may enjoy visiting the National Register website at [www.cr.nps.gov/nr](http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr).

You are invited to attend the State Nomination Review Committee meeting at which the nomination will be considered.

Please feel free to contact Beth Foster Hill by e-mail at [beth.foster@iowa.gov](mailto:beth.foster@iowa.gov) to receive an agenda, should you have any questions about the National Register of Historic Places, Tax Incentives or about this nomination in particular.

Sincerely,



for

Steve King  
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer



# IOWA DEPARTMENT OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS

MARY COWNIE, DIRECTOR  
CHRIS KRAMER, DEPUTY DIRECTOR

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

IOWA  
ARTS  
COUNCIL

PRODUCE  
IOWA

STATE HISTORICAL  
SOCIETY OF IOWA

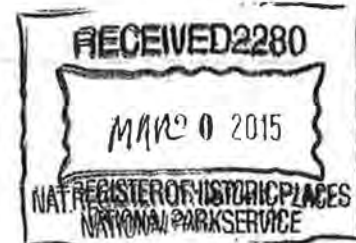
STATE HISTORICAL  
MUSEUM OF IOWA

STATE HISTORICAL  
LIBRARY & ARCHIVES

STATE  
HISTORIC  
SITES

STATE HISTORIC  
PRESERVATION  
OFFICE OF IOWA

IOWA  
HISTORICAL  
FOUNDATION



March 12, 2015

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

Dear Mr. Loether:

The following National Register nomination(s) are enclosed for your review and listing if acceptable.

- Oakdale Cemetery Historic District, Davenport, Scott County, Iowa
- Allerman, Richard L. and Verda M., Farm Historic District, Slater vicinity, Polk County, Iowa

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Foster Hill  
National Register