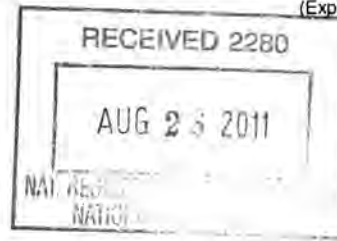


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service



AUG 25 2011

722

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

### 1. Name of Property

historic name School Number 6  
other names/site number Jackson School/Holy Family School

### 2. Location

street & number 1420 West 16<sup>th</sup> Street N/A not for publication  
city or town Davenport Vicinity N/A  
state Iowa code 073 county Scott code 163 zip code 52804

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,  
I hereby certify that this X nomination \_\_\_ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

\_\_\_ national \_\_\_ statewide X local

Barbara Mitchell Signature of certifying official/ August 25, 2011 Date

**STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA**

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Title \_\_\_\_\_ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government \_\_\_\_\_

### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Action \_\_\_\_\_

School Number 6  
Name of Property

Scott County, Iowa  
County and State

**5. Classification**

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

**Category of Property**  
(Check only one box.)

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

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
		district
		site
		structure
		object
1	0	<b>Total</b>

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

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

N/A

N/A

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Education/School

Commerce/Trade/Business

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Vacant/Not in Use

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Late Victorian

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

foundation: Stone/Sandstone

walls: Brick

Stone/Sandstone

roof: Asphalt

other: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Property Name School Number 6  
Scott County, Iowa

Narrative Description:

Davenport, Iowa, is located "where the Mississippi River runs west" due to the geographical realities of post-glacial drainage. The city is one of the state's early major river cities and one of several that had a very dominant and large German population. Davenport is the county seat of Scott County. This school is located in "Hamburg," which is a German neighborhood name for the large residential area that comprises the northwest quadrant of the original city.

The Hamburg Historic District, bounded by 5<sup>th</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup>, Ripley and Vine streets, and listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1983, includes the southern bluff front edge of the Hamburg neighborhood, but does not include the subject building (Figure 2). The term "Hamburg" was obfuscated as a result of the 1982-83 survey in Davenport. The public terms the entire northwest quadrant of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century residential area as comprising the Hamburg Neighborhood. The survey identified two areas of concentration, both of which are so termed and it identified the listed historic district as well. The latter district is the southernmost part of the Hamburg/Goose Hollow area that is well to the southeast of the subject school building. The district includes the bluff base and front, while Hamburg traditionally is seen as being a bluff top area.

The very large neighborhood that is associated with this building is slightly undulating in its topography and east/west oriented principal streets dominate its street grid, with lesser and frequently interrupted north/south oriented cross streets. The historic school buildings in the area (Taylor School is relatively close to the east, and is located on Warren Street; it was listed on the National Register in 1983) occupy partial blocks. Taylor School, built by the same architects and completed in 1898, is used in this nomination as a helpful point of comparison with the subject school. This is because the two schools served the same neighborhood and because Taylor School exemplifies the stylistic opposite of this one, given its elaborate tower, open balconies and general ornamentation. Jackson School (since the school was called Jackson for most of its history and is locally recognized as such, this technically later name will be used within this document) expanded to the east when it gained a playground, displacing a nearby church, but it never fully occupied its block.

The immediate school setting places the school in the middle of the south half of the block with an alley to the immediate north. There is minimal open yard to the west and south, with the former playground being located to the east (now a parking lot). The school is the only resource on the nominated property. There is an apartment building to the west of the school in the same half-block. A commercial strip is located on Washington Street to the immediate west, but otherwise the surrounding neighborhood is residential in its composition, with a housing stock that predates World War I (Bowers, Davenport, Where the Mississippi River Runs West, pp. 17-1-3).

The Jackson School design is best defined as being a late Victorian eclectic mix. The absence of any single and fully expressed style is due to the purposefully conservative design that a distressed economy imposed upon it (a linkage that is documented by contemporary newspaper accounts; refer to Section 8). As a result, its entry arches are minimized and its

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

Property Name School Number 6  
Scott County, Iowa

design emphasis rests upon its gable wing and dormer patterning. Most notably the building purposely lacks the towers or roof balconies that appeared on the later and earlier local school designs. While Criterion C justifications usually argue on behalf of high-end design examples, this school example is quite the opposite, presenting a solid design that reflect the times during which it was built. Jackson School is one of the best-preserved late 19<sup>th</sup> century school buildings of Davenport. It is the only surviving example of the many schools that were closed in 1940. Its remarkable integrity survived due to its long-term use as a parochial school, beginning ca.1945, and then as a private office building. Under the two later uses, the wherewithal to permanently alter the building was either lacking or withheld.

Architecturally the building design has two facades and these front to the south (16<sup>th</sup> Street) and east (Fillmore Street). A 1902 building addition added a more prominent south entrance to the west of the original, and it was this later entrance, as well as the one on the east end of the plan, that gained the entry porticos. The main entrance, created by the 1902 addition, is somewhat understated in terms of its scale. The original entrance would have been more visible and visually compelling. The Romanesque style entry arch, while lacking spring stones, consists of five brick rowlock courses. This same arch form is repeated on the east end entrance.

The 1902 addition matches the original building to such an extent that even those who are familiar with architectural history find it difficult to distinguish the two sections, let alone determining which one came first (based on the external features). It is also telling that the most intensive examination of the attic structural system similarly provided few hints as to how the roof massing was enlarged. The two hip roof entry porticos, added after 1916 and prior to 1924, added a Classical Revival style overlay to the original style, and made both entrances considerably more functional. Two design components argue for the classification of the building as Romanesque, these being the entrance arches, and the repeating gables/dormers pattern across the upper parapet level. It is the overall massing and this multiple-gable element that make this an interesting architectural design. The massing is rectangular in its footprint and the roof is a hip form. Three gable roofed pavilions are slightly advanced beyond the main wall plane on the south façade and gable roofed dormers are inserted between these principal gables. Each end wall has a centered dormer. The building has two chimneys, the original being completely capped off below the roof plane, and centered within the original east part of the plan, and the replacement, which is centered on the west center of the overall plan. The east façade is, absent its prominent entrance, architecturally understated in terms of parapet level or other elements or ornamentation. The building's historical record shows that the east entrance was the main one, although all building historical images utilized the south façade.

The two-story building has a raised ashlar sandstone foundation and this feature is of some particular interest. The foundation ashlar stone veneer treatment consists of relatively small-scale stones that are laid in random coursing fashion.<sup>1</sup> The foundation is rough-faced and is capped with a plain stone water table. Each floor is vertically divided by a second sandstone belt course that is located at the sill level of the upper floor. A projecting cornice runs along the

<sup>1</sup> Rehabilitation work at Taylor School learned that the lower foundation walls are veneered with rubble stone infilling between the outer coursing and a brick interior wall.

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

Property Name School Number 6  
Scott County, Iowa

two end walls and across the recessed segments that separate the principal pavilions and gable fronts. These frontages continue otherwise uninterrupted to the attic level. A third belt course, placed at the lintel and attic level, is the only interruption of the red colored brickwork.

The basement, while raised, is set below grade and is accessed by the west (1902) main entrance and the east end staircases. Originally the 1893 south entrance also had half-flights that descended to that level. The basement is fully fenestrated and each rectangular opening is centered beneath the superimposed openings on the upper two floor levels. The attic level windows are centered and are more closely grouped above those two levels of window openings. The end walls are fully fenestrated although their treatment differs. The east end wall has a full-height gable roofed pavilion on the right. Four classrooms flank a broad internal hallway (two corner classrooms on either side of the hall) and the resulting window pattern is interrupted. The pavilion has three windows per floor but just two attic lights in its uppermost window set. The left-hand classrooms are actually set into a flat-roofed pavilion that projects from the main wall plane. It has just two windows per level, while the hall has just a single window that is centered above the offset ground level entrance. The west end wall presents four classroom sidewalls, with four windows on each frontage. Two doors, one per floor level, provide egress to the fire escape.

The original building massing consisted of the two easternmost gabled pavilions and the intervening entrance. Historical photographs indicate that there was a west end wing, with a subordinated roof level. This wing was likely incorporated into the enlarged structure and its foundation and former exterior walls should be locatable within the present building (see Figures 6, 7). Two windows set into the left-hand side of this wall section, denote the interior stairs, while two other windows, both set between the two upper floors, locate an office or stair landing. The east pavilion has distinctly different window treatment than that to the west. The windows on both floor levels are massed on each level as a unified four-window set, with transoms, the whole set being inset beneath a substantial plain straight stone lintel. The triple-window attic level set, placed directly above these lower sets, has separated lights, but the whole is capped with a straight and plain stone lintel and a lunette stone transom, the whole of which comprises a Palladian window set. The flagpole is centered above the main entrance and also denotes the center point of the original massing and design.

The addition increased the building volume by about one-third, transforming an eight-classroom school plan into a twelve-classroom building. A conscious design effort was made to both match the original building and to also distinguish the addition. There is a secondary second (original) south ground entrance with a narrower matching archway. This opening lacks a portico element and the very deep recessed entry doors give a good idea of how the main entrance originally looked. The entrance has an ornate semi-circular transom. The window cadence on the addition consists of four windows for each long dimension of a classroom, with three windows in each outer enwall. These windows are equally spaced, having broader brick voids at each corner end. Above the entry there two single windows are superimposed to provide light into classroom cloakrooms. Two other windows provide light for the stairway landing. The windows on an attic dormer above the entrance are set have rectangular openings and these are set beneath a similar straight and plain stone lintel line.

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4

Property Name School Number 6  
Scott County, Iowa

The building assumes an elongated rectangular footprint despite its employment of shallow pavilions around its perimeter. Figures 3-5 illustrate the original interior plan. The original interior load-bearing walls are recognizable due to their greater width. The exterior foundation walls measure approximately two feet in depth and the brick walls similarly are at least three half-brick widths in thickness, if not more. Interior walls are of the same thickness or a single brick length in width. The main hallways are extremely wide, probably 16 feet or more in width. In the present building plan there are five main exits, two of which are fire escape egress points on the north and west sides. An added north/south hallway accesses the north fire escape. There are two other exits (west and the north walls of the 1902 addition that were used in conjunction with the heating plant and mechanicals. The three other entrances are located on the east and south fronts of the original east half and on the south façade of the 1902 addition. The 1902 addition extended the west end of the hallway only far enough to accommodate the added entrance. This entrance became the principal building façade entrance, while the original east entrance remained functionally the most used point of entry.

The dominant feature of the original building was a central rectangular hall area (Figures 4-5) where the already broad central hall was widened even further. At each corner of this hall area, an angled classroom door was placed. The principal or any observer, standing in the center of this hall area, could observe all four instructors at once, assuming that the doors were open. Each classroom had a cloakroom along its back wall, and these were placed in the plan center (1893 building) where they originally flanked intervening rooms (Figures 4-5). The second floor cloakrooms (again, 1893 building) were full-sized on the north half of the plan, but were reduced in size to the south, where they flanked the principal's office, which was set behind them, above the original south entrance. The full-sized cloakrooms have rear and hall access points. A distinctive difference between this building and the 1897 Taylor School was that the latter school employed four substantial vertical brick walled shafts as part of its ventilation system and these shafts formed the inside walls of its classroom cloakrooms. In Jackson School, the dividing walls are of standard width and there are no such vertical shafts.

The new addition replicated the same classroom arrangements, but the two rooms on each floor level shared a common wall. By 1924, on the second floor, this wall was removed and a folding partition allowed for a larger assembly space. There was a stage in the north end of the north classroom (Figure 5). The classrooms had cloakrooms located to the east of each room. These added classrooms lacked the corner storage closets and the angled entry doors found in the original building. While the building has been converted for office usage, the work of adding partitions appears to have left much of the original trim, wainscot and doors, intact. These changes will be further discussed below under alterations. The broad hall presented a design problem in the reuse scheme and narrower halls were built within the originals so as to capture some of the hall area for office use. The hall on the main floor is of metal and glass construction, while that on the upstairs consists of a stud and drywall partition.

Ceilings are unadorned and are plastered. Drop ceilings are found throughout the building and these served to preserve the trim work above the ceiling level (the rehabilitation work will remove these ceilings, reopening the interior room and hall areas). Picture mold is present in every classroom. Wainscot is found in several variations, full height below the sill

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 5

Property Name School Number 6  
Scott County, Iowa

level in the 1902 addition, and in a shortened variant that measures just a few feet high. Corner protectors occur at the baseboard level in the ground floor hall and measure just eight inches in height. All trim work is butt jointed with bull's eye corner blocks. The stairs remain intact, particularly the east stairs. Firewalls and fire doors have been added at each hallway entrance. Those on the main floor appear to be of earlier vintage and include transom openings. A number of original (from electrification, c.1920s) or early light fixtures also survive in stairwells and some minor rooms.

The windows throughout the building are in much more intact and better condition than might be presumed by looking at the building's exterior. The majority of upper sashes are simply covered with sheathing and remain intact, along with the window frames. A few windows on the north side have been cut down in size but these are the minority. At least 90 percent of the building's windows survive. The 1902 entry doors and sidelights have been replaced with an aluminum-framed infill, but the 1893 south entrance survives completely.

The building attic is impressive in its scale. The hip roof employs an elongated flat central roof section that runs almost the entire length of the plan. Wood square columns support the roof along the perimeter of the flat roof section. Those in the 1902 addition have twin-angled braces, much like is commonly found in a barn's framing. Those in the 1893 original roof section lack the braces. The brick walls of the hall and other interior load-bearing partition walls project through the attic floor and can be discerned. No obvious break in the framing pattern, apart from the differing column treatment, could be found that might explain how the addition and original building were co-joined at this building level. Two chimneys dominate the attic. The original massive brick chimney measures roughly ten feet by five feet. The replacement chimney is square in section and measures roughly four feet square. The attic was never floored and there is no evidence that it was ever used for school purposes of any kind. The exception to this general statement is the south edge of the attic area that was developed as a series of communal sleeping apartments. That area is separately roofed and walled off from the rest of the attic area. Catwalks provide access within the rest of the attic. The interior load-bearing wall caps are all exposed at this floor level, as are the several vertical brick-lined ventilation shafts. These also terminate at the floor level. A closed off stair system vertically links the west end of the school plan. It too exits through a stairway void near the 1902 west end chimney.

Taylor School had a very substantial internal ventilation system that utilized massive brick-lined vents that occupied each quarter of the plan and extended from the basement to the attic level. Very substantial air handling equipment and their housings occupied the basement. A similar system was expected in Jackson School but the vertical ventilation runs, also of brick construction, were located only with a targeted investigation. The size of these runs is considerably smaller in this plan, but at least two vents were located close to each of the chimneys. These have been capped off at the attic floor level. The blowers, equipment and their housings remain intact within the west end of the basement. The original furnace area was also located and is located to the south of the original chimney, but north of the basement lateral hallway. The basement layout is a beehive of smaller rooms aside from the classroom areas. There is a significant sub-basement in the original building. A system of interior

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 6

Property Name School Number 6  
Scott County, Iowa

windows deliver natural light across the basement. These are rectangular windows set just below the ceiling level into interior walls that are near the 1893 entrance. Their function was to allow natural light into portions of the basement. Basement floor levels vary within the working rooms of the basement, with numerous ramps being added over time to accommodate these different levels.

There are two east-end classroom areas in the basement (these are labeled "voting room" and "boy's toilet" in Figure 3). The room in the northeast corner is the only classroom to retain its blackboards and other wall appointments. There was originally a massive four-boiler furnace room that must have occupied the central portion of the original building. The former boiler room with its 1902 furnace intact is located in the extreme northwest corner. The building has utilized electric baseboard heating in recent years. The basement windows in the 1902 addition curiously have angled interior sills, a feature that is not present in the original basement. The remainder of the 1902 basement area was converted into two apartments and the walls have been dry walled.

The original 1893 south entrance was a ground-level direct entry into the basement with flanking stairways that led upstairs. These stairs have been removed and the ceiling void was floored in to provide a ground level office area above.

The main two floors of the original building contained four classrooms on each level. The two successive building sections produced a distinct difference in the number of classroom windows. Each original classroom had just two windows along its back wall, and three more along its sidewall. The 1902 classrooms added one window on each of these frontages. It also contained larger classrooms since there was no intervening hallway in the addition so more classroom area could be realized from the same footprint. The angled supply closets are located in the outer corners. The addition added two classrooms of the same layout on each floor. At the west end of the plan there was no intervening hall and no west exit. When a fire escape was added later, it utilized altered classroom windows as means of egress.

All of the building windows originally consisted of 1/1 double hung sash with narrow rectangular transom openings. As noted, the latter are simply paneled over as are the upper sash in some other openings. The structural window arrangement is virtually intact otherwise throughout the building. The building has fire escapes on its west end and on the façade on the front of the addition. Sanborn maps fail to detail these fire escapes as late as the 1950s.

A series of apartments with common kitchen, laundry, and living room areas, was constructed as quarters for the sisters (The Humility of Mary Convent, see Section 8) and this addition occupies the southeast portion of the attic. The simple stud wall and drywall construction defines perhaps three single-room living units, a long hall, a common kitchen area, bathrooms and a lounge area. The construction of these units at this location obviated their placement elsewhere in the building. The apartments appear to have been used recently and remain in overall good condition. They are reached via the east stairway system.



National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 7

Property Name School Number 6  
Scott County, Iowa

Criteria Consideration A is checked due to the fact that the subject building was owned by the Davenport Roman Catholic Diocese and was used as a parochial school and convent. It has been in private ownership since the mid-1960s.

Alterations:

The building is very well preserved given its use history and its service as a school building. The building gained two Classical Revival entry porches sometime after 1916 and prior to 1924. The original designs employed shallow profile hip roofs that read as flat roofs. The columns originally had Ionic style capitals. These are gone and the columns, if not the entire structures, are possibly replacements. The building was first comprehensively electrified in 1924 (Figures 4-5).

The 1902 addition added four classrooms to the original six-classroom school and it is the most substantial alteration to the building. The addition copied the original exterior in terms of materials, ornament, and workmanship. Its new classrooms were larger and contained more windows than did the original ones.

It is ironic that this building was denied inclusion in the 1984 multiple resource area citywide nomination due to its perceived window alterations. The school building is remarkably well preserved inside and out and apart from half a dozen rear windows that were in fact replaced, all of the other windows remain intact. Many are covered in whole or in part with panel coverings in combination with shorter storm window inserts and in a few cases smaller window frames have actually been put in front of the intact full-sized window. If these coverings were all removed it would be obvious that the original windows remain in place. The remarkable integrity of the building windows was due to its prolonged school use when the church parish was unable to reinvest in the building while it was raising funds to build a new school. The building's post-school use similarly was a period of disinvestment, with superficial modifications being favored over any comprehensive alteration.

Virtually all of the interior dividing walls that reduce the width of the hallways, or break up the larger classroom spaces, consist of wood stud framed and drywall covered walls that were built on the cheap with little impact on historic walls, or trim. Dropped ceilings similarly preserved original ceilings. Fire doors and their associated walls were added in the stairwells, likely during the building's use as a parochial school. These infilled originally open hallway voids at their junction point with the stairwells. The second floor stage area has been fundamentally altered however. Never a major feature, it occupied the north end of the west schoolroom. There is no evidence of a formal proscenium or even a surviving stage front. The original stage opening has been walled in. The only indication that a stage existed is the survival of the raised floor area and a set of stairs that access it.

The school grounds area was enlarged to the east so as to finally encompass the entire half block. A playground was expanded eastwards, displacing a church building as noted. The elm tree growth was lost during the Dutch elm disease epidemic of the early 1960s and the open building lot is infilled by a parking lot that is accessed from the alleyway to the north.

National Register of Historic Places  
 Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 8

Property Name School Number 6  
 Scott County, Iowa

There are few mature trees on the property today. The playground is now a graveled parking lot that is entered from the alley to the north.

The north wall of the building is currently considerably overgrown with attached vines on two sides. The two westernmost second floor classrooms were unified with a removal of a partition wall and a stage was added at the north end of the north classroom. This space survives but has been walled off. A historical period fire escape was added to the west side on two levels, with window conversions. A north side fire escape was also added. These are not depicted on Sanborn maps as late as the 1950s nor are they visible on historical photos as late as 1938. It is possible that they date to the later years of the parochial school era and therefore were not in place until after 1950 (the latest Sanborn map).

The following building permits are specifically documented (no permits were necessary prior to 1944 when the building was a public building):

**Table 1: Jackson School Building Permits, 1948-1972<sup>ii</sup>**

Date	Owner	Contractor	Description	Value
Feb. 26, 1948	Sisters of Humility	W. J. Blunk	Build partitions to enclose stairs, add to fire escape to provide additional dormitory rooms in attic space	\$10,800
May 4, 1948	Sisters of Humility	H. Vogel Refrigeration & Supply Co.	Remove old slate roof, re-roof with 50 squares 3-1 heavy tab asphalt shingles over old sheathing	\$1,500
Oct. 10, 1949	Sisters of Humility	H. Vogel Refrigeration & Supply Co.	Remove old slate roof north and west sides, re-roof with 85 squares 3-1 heavy tab shingles	\$2,435
Sept. 9, 1953	Holy Family School	F. W. Winters Heating	Install gas conversion burner, controls and venting into low pressure steam boiler heating system	\$ not given
July 14, 1964	Sisters of Humility	H. Vogel Refrigeration & Supply Co.	Remodel for additional facilities for more convent use, more showers and lavatories and new floor	\$4,000
April 21, 1969	Sisters of Humility	H. Vogel Refrigeration & Supply Co.	Roof work, 26 squares asphalt shingle	\$655
Feb. 13, 1970	Nursing Homes, Inc.	Ideal Plumbing and Heating	Install six ton air conditioner	\$2,700
Jan. 30, 1970	Nursing Homes	Ideal Plumbing and Heating	Change occupancy from school to offices, remodel west two classrooms first floor into 12 interviewing rooms, one office and reception office, 30 off-street parking spaces	\$3,400
April 17, 1970	Nursing Homes	Ideal Plumbing and Heating	Install three-ton air conditioner	\$1,400
April 17, 1970	Nursing Homes	Louis Miller	Various wood partitions, 2x4: studs, 16 inches on center, sheetrock, class A tile suspended grid system ceiling, four office enclosures in northeast section of first floor	\$2,700
July 30, 1971	Northwest Plaza	Ideal Plumbing and Heating	Install 2.5 ton air conditioner	\$ not given
Aug. 21, 1972	Nursing Homes, Inc.	Louis Miller	Partition and remodel basement for beauty shop	\$4,000
Aug. 25, 1972	Same	Ewert Plumbing & Heating	Baseboard radiator for steam heat	\$ not given

<sup>ii</sup> Historical period permit records (pre-electronic files) continue into the early 1980s but no later entries were found.

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 9

Property Name School Number 6  
Scott County, Iowa

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Adaptive Reuse:

The new building owners envision the conversion of the building into affordable senior rental housing. It anticipated that a new addition will be constructed to the east of the existing building. The project will utilize state and federal investment tax credits. The potential archaeological impact of the new construction work is not explored as it relates to potential pre-historical resources. The planned building site has never had a historical building on it (Sanborn maps).

Historic Integrity:

The building rates very high evaluations of all seven aspects of historic integrity. In terms of location the building continues to occupy its original site and its historic parcel. The building design remains intact and readily visible. The design was augmented with a later set of entry porches and these underscore the changing entrance pattern. Most notably the original south facade entry was never awarded a porch. The building massing and all of the original major design components remain in place and intact. The building setting remains intact. It is located within a predominantly residential neighborhood. Commercial arterials are located two blocks north and along Washington Street, to a lesser extent, to the immediate west. The building materials remain intact and visible on the building exterior, save for the window materials. Inside the building retains its original stairways and hallway pattern. Workmanship remains intact in the building exterior and interior. The brick and stonework are well preserved. The interior features are similarly very well preserved. Feeling is evoked by the ready ability to read this building as a school building. The classroom and hall layouts remain in place and the interior scale of hallways and the cadence of classroom doors as well as the separate stairwell areas, all combine to preserve the original feel of the building. Association, as feeling, is retained by means of the survival of the evolved building, its scale relative to the setting, and its orientation to its neighborhood. All things considered, the building retains sufficient historic integrity to warrant its individual listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

School Number 6  
Name of Property

Scott County, Iowa  
County and State

**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

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

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

**Criteria Considerations**

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

Property is:

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

**Areas of Significance**

Education

Architecture

**Period of Significance**

1893-1940

**Significant Dates**

1893

1902

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

**Architect/Builder**

Clausen, Frederick G.

Clausen, Frederick G. and Rudolph J. Clausen

Oelerish and Peters

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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

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

**Primary location of additional data:**

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

Name of repository: Jackson Renaissance, L. P.  
Davenport School Museum

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

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 10

Property Name-School Number 6  
Scott County, Iowa

Builders, Continued:

Steckel, Adolph, and Meyer, \_\_\_\_\_

Statement of Significance:

School Number 6 is locally significant under Criterion C-Architecture as a very well preserved example of the Late Victorian style, executed as a grammar school design in the original and expanded iterations. The original building was constructed in 1893 and it was enlarged in 1902 by the same architectural firm. Local architect Frederick G. Clausen designed the original building and it represents his solo design. The addition was the design work of Clausen and Clausen, by which time son Rudolph J. Clausen had joined the father in practice. Reflecting the economic downturn of 1892-93, its design was simplified as a cost-saving measure and it lacked the decorative towers, bays and other ornamentation that was found in Tyler School (1892) and Taylor School (1897). While the building is not presented as being a good or excellent example of a particular style, or even a notable design by the specific architects, it is argued that the school is significant for its purposeful economy of design and the excellent manner in which an addition was designed and blended so successfully with the original building. This building was designed and built as the ideal combination of functionality and ornamentation. The enlargement of the school after just nine years was another reflection of the balancing of meager public funds and growing (expanding) neighborhood and school population needs. The small original building was a first installment of what would become a complete school building. The architects were then given a second opportunity to elaborate upon their original work, but they chose to simply replicate the original design in the west-end addition. Their effort was so very successful that even a learned eye finds it difficult to distinguish the addition from the original building. The architects Clausen and Clausen were termed "Davenport's premier 19<sup>th</sup> Century architects" in the Historical and Architectural Resources of Davenport, Iowa. This double-design by that firm is presented as constituting a significant example of their surviving works. From an architectural perspective the original building's hall/classroom layout enabled one person to monitor the activities in four classrooms from a single vantage point. The building also represented evolving heating and ventilation expertise (Bowers, p. 8ak-1).

School Number 6 is locally significant under Criterion A-History-Education for its role in Davenport's educational system. This was one of the first two initial school buildings that were built 1892-93 under the leadership of Superintendent J. B. Young, in a building program that completely rebuilt Davenport's public school buildings. These buildings were built in a reduced form and with a simplified architecture, so that the building effort could be started during a national economic depression (the other example, Tyler School, has been moved). Starting as a smaller initial building located in the center of a half-block, the school and its grounds expanded as the building evolved to fulfill changing needs such as playground space. This school also played a premier role within the school system, being selected as a branch city library site and being one of the first schools to have a kindergarten program. In 1939-40 the school system once again completely rebuilt its elementary schools and this building and 11 others passed out of service. Jackson School survived as it did by its conversion as a parochial school. Mr. Young served as superintendent for 30 years and was responsible for expanding

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 11

Property Name-School Number 6  
Scott County, Iowa

the school building inventory in response to explosive population growth. This work was accomplished during the closing years of Young's term of service and his physical plant work was predicated with institutional reforms that dated back to his first years of service. His building program continued beyond the turn of the century and beyond his tenure. Six (see Table 2, below) of his eight new schools survive and five of the six survivors would be listed on the National Register of Historic Places if the subject school is listed. This school's high state of historical integrity resulted from its relatively early public school surplus, its occupancy for parochial school purposes as the local parish struggled to fund a new school building, and its use as an "on-the-cheap" office building. An unusual aspect of this school's history is its continued function as a parochial school during the years 1945-1965, and then for three more years as a convent. As a result the school function of this building saw 72 years of near-continuous service. The parochial school service facilitated Davenport's newest parish by providing a more substantial school building than could be afforded at the time. Jackson School remained relatively unaltered because it continued in its original use and because the local parish preferred to raise money for a new school in lieu of altering its interim one. While the parochial school usage helped preserve the building, it is not claimed as being a historically significant period. The school building is recommended as being locally significant with a period of significance of 1893-1940, the period of its public school usage. The significant dates are 1893 for the original construction, and 1902, being the year the building was expanded to the west by the addition of four additional classrooms.

This property is being listed for its significance based upon its architectural merit and its long-term role in public education. Accordingly it meets the qualifications for criterion consideration A." This criterion consideration is checked due to its substantial and previous use and ownership by a religious organization.

Jackson School Nomination History:

This school building was first nominated for National Register of Historic Places listing in 1984 as a part of a multiple resource area package nomination (the package included five historic districts and 231 individual buildings), it being individually nominated with its significance being based upon Criteria A and C justifications. The architectural style was then termed Romanesque and that significance was also based upon the stature of its architects. The historical significance was based upon its association with the building up of the Davenport public school system and the buildings rarity as a surviving late 19<sup>th</sup> Century Davenport public school building. The individual nomination was rejected (1984) at the state level due to the false perception that its windows had been too altered and comprised the building's historic integrity. This was due most likely to a reliance upon a few exterior photographs that showed panels that partly covered existing windows. Recent research and physical investigations related to the preparation of a Part 1 Investment Tax Credit application and this nomination determined that in fact the windows and the school in general are more intact than at any other comparable Davenport historical school building. The current nomination has been separated from this MRA association. It is important to note that this school was one of a small number of buildings that were recommended for National Register listing as a result of a comprehensive architectural and historical survey that was conducted 1982-83 (Bowers).

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 12

Property Name-School Number 6  
Scott County, Iowa

Provided with complete descriptive information the individual nomination was approved for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The building's rehabilitation will be guided by the Secretary of the Interior Guidelines for Rehabilitation and Restoration.

School District Growth:

John B. Young (1833-1917) served as Davenport's seventh school superintendent and Young was responsible for tripling the number of schools and teaching personnel during his tenure, in response to the tripling of the number of students in the city's burgeoning school system. Young was born in Duane, New York and is particularly remembered for the fact that as a youth his formal education totaled just four months' time. He spent three years preparing for college and secured a degree in 1861. He served as principal of several eastern academies before his appointment in 1868 as Davenport's high school principal. Ten years later he succeeded to the district's superintendency and remained in that position until 1907. One of his innovations was the elimination of examinations (beginning in 1888) as a benchmark for student advancement between class levels. The exams were replaced by teacher recommendations, based upon student diligence and effort. Under his supervision eight new grammar schools and a new high school (1894) were built and six older schools were completely remodeled (1899-1900) ([www.Davenportschools.org/young/administrators.html](http://www.Davenportschools.org/young/administrators.html)).

The Davenport public schools were innovative in curriculum and mission under Young's leadership. An interesting measure of Davenport education was the increase in the number of German teachers, from 10 in 1884 to 23 by 1909. There were 10 special teachers in the district and these taught manual training (starting in 7<sup>th</sup> Grade and introduced in 1889, Davenport being one of the first "cities of the West" to do so), drawing, music, physical training, nature study, sewing (introduced in 1904, 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> grades), writing and cooking (introduced 1888 at the Grade 9 level). Kindergarten was introduced in an experimental mode at the close of 1901 and effective January 27, 1913 it was offered at five west-end schools, including Jackson School (*Iowa Reform*, July 1909).

Superintendent Young's educational legacy in Davenport was his ambitious program to replace already decrepit and outdated school buildings. The new schools were substantially built and were architecturally impressive, all having raised stone foundations. Selected architects, while local, were highly skilled. Architect Frederick G. Clausen (1848-1940) was a leading Davenport designer and Clausen was selected as the designer for all public buildings in the city effective March 1893. The Cedar Rapids *Evening Gazette* announced, "Mr. F. G. Clausen, an architect at Davenport, and a democrat, has been appointed superintendent of construction of public building in that city. It is a position that pays \$6 a day." Public buildings excluded school buildings, which were separately under the control of the School Board. A year previous to his 1893 appointment, architect Clausen was chosen to design the Jackson School (*Cedar Rapids Evening Gazette*, March 17, 1893).

National Register of Historic Places  
 Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 13

Property Name-School Number 6  
 Scott County, Iowa

The following schools were constructed during the expansion era under Mr. Young's superintendency:

**Table 2: Superintendent John B. Young's New Schools**

Key: Boldened building names are extant and in their original location

School Number	School Name (1908)	Year Built	Location	Description, Architect and Current Status
9	Tyler	1893	53 <sup>rd</sup> and Brady streets	On oversized lot, 8 classrooms, enlarged 1902 (architect F. S. Allan), moved in 1972 to the Mississippi Valley Fair Grounds for use as an art gallery
6	<b>Jackson</b>	1893	Fillmore and W. 16 <sup>th</sup>	(Architect Frederick G. Clausen) (subject building of this nomination)
7	Van Buren	1897	Hancock and Lincoln avenues	10 classrooms, 2 recitation rooms (non-extant)
11	<b>Taylor</b>	1897	15 <sup>th</sup> & Warren streets	Pressed brick exterior (architects Clausen and Burrows), listed National Register of Historic Places, 1983
12	Fillmore	1898-99	4 <sup>th</sup> & Warren	8 classrooms, 2 recitation rooms (non-extant)
13	<b>Pierce</b>	1900	2212 E. 12 <sup>th</sup>	Milwaukee pressed brick, red tile roof, (architects Clausen and Burrows, Shank, p. 41), listed National Register of Historic Places, 1983, as a contributing building within the Village of East Davenport Historic District
14	<b>Buchanan</b>	1900	2024 W. 6th St.	Most capacious, \$60,000 (architects Clausen and Burrows, Shank, p. 41), listed National Register of Historic Places, 1983
15	<b>Lincoln</b>	1900	318 E. 7 <sup>th</sup> Street	listed National Register of Historic Places, 1983
	<b>High School</b>	1904-07	1120 Main Street	Contributing building, College Square Historic District, 1983

These eight grammar or elementary schools were all built as part of Superintendent Young's building campaign, as was the high school. Jackson School was one of the first two new schools in the rebuilding program. The hard economic times during 1893-97 precluded any building. A new high school, repeatedly proposed, was not constructed until 1904-1907).

Superintendent Young was succeeded by Frank L. Smart in 1907 and it was Smart who oversaw the continued modernization of the school district. Smart's efforts and progress were very much dependent upon the improved buildings that were the legacy of his predecessor. Smart, writing in 1909, contrasted the school district of 1884 with that of the then current year. In the former year, 4,500 students were crammed into 10 buildings and 68 classrooms, with 67 students for each room. Fortunately student absenteeism was so extensive that a daily average of 3,400 students actually showed up, lowering the per-room class size to 50 students. Twenty-five years later, there were 6,500 students, 14 modern buildings and 136 classrooms. Each room potentially housed 48 students but actual average attendance reduced that number to just 42 pupils. Attendance, aided in part by compulsory attendance laws, was higher by 1909 because, Smart thought, elementary education was more valued but the buildings were also healthier and more comfortable. Paint and wallpaper had displaced whitewash on the walls;



National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 14

Property Name-School Number 6  
Scott County, Iowa

steam heat in every school building had replaced stove heat. Schools had to be well ventilated. Chalkboards were real, and not painted wood. Basement toilet rooms had eliminated outhouses. Classroom furniture was modern and sized to the students (*Iowa Reform*, July 1909).

Superintendent Smart served until 1936. He oversaw the construction (in 1917-19) of three intermediate schools and their enlargement in 1923. He also oversaw the construction of six Works Progress Administration elementary schools in the mid-1930s. His successor was Irvin H. Schmitt, who served the district from 1936 until 1943. Mr. Schmitt was the last district superintendent to impact Jackson School inasmuch as he led the movement to close down a dozen aging schools (including Jackson), replacing them with half as many new grade schools, all of which opened their doors in the fall of 1940 ("The Old and New," pp. 48-52).

Previous History of Grammar School Number 6:

The first school to be termed "School No. 6" was first numbered 11 and was located on the Doser Farm, just west of where the Rock Island Railroad crossed Locust Street on the west end of the city. This was prior to 1858 at which time a two-room frame replacement was built on Union Street (re-named West 16<sup>th</sup> Street, between Mitchell Street (re-named Fillmore Street) and Washington Street. This building expanded from a two-room into a six-classroom building before it was replaced by the subject building. In 1882 it gained a second story (Downer; Davenport *Democrat*, March 13, 1904).

The western location for the original school was indeed well west of the future location, so much so that it was virtually a country school. The site is somewhat unusual inasmuch as it consisted of several lots that were centered within a half-block, with other lots being privately owned to the west and east (the Presbyterian Church). In September 1874 a lot was purchased from the Presbyterians for use as a playground (Davenport *Democrat*, March 13, 1904).

The Construction of School No. 6:

The need for a larger School Number 6 is told by the rapidly increasing number of students who hailed from the rapidly developing Northwest portion of the city. These figures represent the actual student body during the early school service when it contained kindergarten through eighth grade.

**Table 4: School Number 6 Enrollment, 1889-1903**

School Year	1889-90	1892-93	1893-94	1900-01	1901-02	1902-03
Male Students	163	179	217	223	243	248
Female Students	150	160	203	214	244	269
Total Number of Students	<b>313</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>517</b>

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 15

Property Name-School Number 6  
Scott County, Iowa

These numbers document the steady growth as well as the belated parity of male and female students during these years. While the numbers of additional students are not overwhelming, a hundred additions translates to two to three additional classrooms. Note that the numbers appear to have stabilized after the school was first built in 1893 and it wasn't until the 1901-02 school year that a second wave of student population growth was experienced (Annual Registers, School Number 6/Jackson School, 1868-1903, Davenport School Museum).

The regional historical background for the new school was the Columbian Exposition that was then being held in Chicago. Indeed in 1893 the Davenport *Democrat* boasted "This is Davenport's Columbian year. She is ready to give Iowa some substantial pointers at the next [state] census." And it was this self-same growth that warranted the construction of two new elementary schools in 1892-93. Tyler School was opened first and was opened in late March 1893. School Number 6 opened for the fall term of 1893 (Davenport *Democrat*, November 15, 1892; March 26, 30, 1893).

The authorization of \$18,000 to pay for the new school was the result of a March 1892 special election. The planning process for School Number 6 was finalized at the November 14, 1893 School Board meeting. The Buildings and Ground Committee offered the requisite resolution to advertise bids, with the selected architect also serving as the superintendent of construction. The public call for bids read as follows:

#### PLANS FOR SCHOOL BUILDING

The school board of the Independent school district of the city of Davenport, Iowa, will receive plans for a new Grammar School building, such plans to be deposited with the secretary of the board on or before Dec. 10, 1892, and to state charges for such plans and for superintendence of the construction if accepted. Said building to be of brick, eight rooms, with stone foundation and to cost not to exceed Eighteen Thousand dollars, the board reserving the right to reject any and all plans offered, but in case any one is accepted the same to be paid for and the architect submitting the same to be employed to superintend the construction at such a price as he and the school board can mutually agree upon.

The *Democrat* noted "There was quite a strong local competition for the honor of furnishing plans for this building. Most of the architects here have entered the lists. Any of them would make a good schoolhouse, without doubt. The board selected those of F. G. Clausen as best suited to their ideas of the needs of the district in question and the size of the appropriation available for the erection of the building." The same source continued:

Mr. [Clausen's] plan contemplates the erection of a brick building with the slate roof and stone trimmings. It is to be simple and practical in style, without any great attention to architectural or artistic flourishes. It will not have a tower or other item of avoidable expense, but will be well adapted to the purpose for which it is designed. It will be 75x80 feet in area, two stories and basement in

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 16

Property Name-School Number 6  
Scott County, Iowa

height, and will be a school house all over. The basement will be devoted to bad weather playrooms and the usual utilitarian purposes that basements are generally put to, such as the storage of fuel and the heating of the building. The latter will probably be accomplished by the same system that has been placed in the new Grand avenue school, the dry closet system. There will be eight school rooms and two recitation rooms, ample hallways and a good liberal principal's office. Mr. Clausen has paid special attention to solidity and strength of structure and proper lighting of the rooms. His plan and specifications provide for walls and timbering that will make a very strong and stable structure, and illumination and ventilation have been carefully looked after. There are very important considerations, all of them, and the people who have children who will go to school in this new building when it its finished will be thankful to know that their welfare and comfort and safety have been looked after in this manner.

It will take the greater part of the building season, perhaps, to place this building in condition to receive the school, but efforts will be made to open it and put it to use at the time named. Close work will probably be needed to do this. School will be carried on in the present building, or a part of it, while the work on the new one is in progress. The bids will be received and let as soon as possible, and work started in the spring. The \$18,000 covers only the bare building. Blackboards and school furniture and heating system, water, walks, fences, and other items of this sort, are not in the \$18,000 estimate. These items will be considerable. With the heating they will make a building that will be considerably over \$20,000. But it will be worth the money (Davenport *Democrat*, December 13, 1892).

Frederick G. Clausen was selected as the architect of choice the following month and in mid-January he was authorized to advertise for construction bids. A week later the area construction (and other) labor unions petitioned the School Board to select a community contractor. They feared that an outsider firm "practicing unscrupulous competition" would be chosen in lieu of one who "favor[s] organized labor and who have for some time past made arrangements with their employees as to wages and time of labor" (Davenport *Democrat*, November 15, 1892; January 10, 17, February 14, 1893).

In mid-February the Board referred the power to act to the Committee on Buildings and Grounds. The issue for the Board was that of removing the intrusive wing of the pre-existing School Number 6, on the future building site. At that same time it was decided to ask for \$5,000 in additional funds, to be considered by the city's voters the following March. Of this amount \$2,000 represented "the increased cost of building [materials and labor]" realized since the original public vote a year previously. A special heating and ventilation committee reported in favor of the Smead system. The construction bids were reviewed and Oelerish and Peters were selected for their \$19,400 bid, the award being contingent on the public acceptance of the additional \$5,000 in construction funds (Davenport *Democrat*, February 14, 1893).

The contract with Oelerish and Peters was duly finalized, as was one with the Smead Warming and Ventilating Company, for \$1,800 "and \$10 for each iron seat in the dry closets."

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 17

Property Name-School Number 6  
Scott County, Iowa

The wing issue of the pre-existing frame school was finally resolved. The solution was that of moving it, presumably to another site on the same lot for continued use. This proved to be impossible and the contractor "was obliged to remove the same without any cost to the district." Given the loss of the wing for classroom space, a contract was made with the North West Turners, at \$25.00 monthly, for use as an interim school. The general architects were also allowed an additional "\$195 for "closets, shelves and picture moulds, to be put in eight [class] rooms" (Davenport *Democrat*, March 21, 1893).

The School Board turned the matter of grading and leveling the school lot to the Committee on Buildings and Grounds in April but nothing would be, nor could be done until the building was completed. The general contractors were submitting billings against their contract by the second week of May 1893. For whatever reason the city newspapers offered no on-site progress reports and the monthly School Board minutes are the only published source for that information. By mid-June the matter of a sewer connection as well as insurance for the new school was being dealt with. In mid-July W. A. Olmstead submitted an offer to place blackboards in the classrooms. In August the former School Building Number 6 was authorized to be sold off "on what ever terms they can get, to be removed as soon as the new building is occupied." The building sold for \$37.59 (and the sale announcement was only made in mid-October for a just-emptied building). The school year was over and the new school, would be ready come the start of the fall term. In mid-September Miss Kate Mulvey was hired to teach in "a new [class] room to be opened" and likely her class was opened at another location, given that the new school building was not finished until mid-October. In October the new school site was graded and sidewalks were laid down. The Davenport Steam Heating Company was a sub-contractor for the Smead firm and submitted a bill for \$120 (against a total contracted figure of \$287), as did plumber J. J. Ryan for \$30.00. Architect Clausen was paid \$401. "Some chairs" for the new school were authorized as well. A reorganization plan for the city's grammar schools established nine grades, each with A and B subsets. Half a year of study was required in order for a student to advance by a grade. The new scheme translated into a need for additional classrooms in each school at least initially, the problem was solved by shifting certain grades and their students between schools. The 1902 Jackson School enlargement solved the space need for the subject school (Davenport *Democrat*, April 11, May 9, June 13, July 11, August 15, September 19, October 10, 1893).

The new school building was belatedly but thoroughly introduced to the public in late October, by the following descriptive account by the Davenport *Democrat*:

**OUR NEWEST SCHOOL.**

Description of the Northwest Davenport structure, Already Tenanted by Busy Scholars.

About 330 studious children are hard at work over their books and slates in the new school building in northwest Davenport. As but little reference has been made to this building, one of the best and most modern school structures in the city, a word of description will not be out of place.

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 18

Property Name-School Number 6  
Scott County, Iowa

The building was erected directly in the rear of the old structure, which has just been razed, leaving its handsome successor standing in the center of an excellent plat of ground. This has not yet been graded and cleaned up but the work will be done as fast as possible. Pressed brick laid with brown mortar, and trimmings of Cleveland sandstone, make the building as pleasing to the eye as it can be, considering the fact that the limit of cost allowed but little expenditure for exterior embellishment. The ground area is 84 by 76 feet, and the basement is high, so that its windows are above the ground level.

In the basement are located two play rooms or gymnasiums, the toilet rooms, fuel rooms and furnaces. There are four of the latter, besides a portable one for heating the halls. The Smead hot air ventilating and dry closet system is used, as in the Grand avenue school house.

It is in the arrangement of the upper floors, however, that the chief merit of the building lies. The stair ways from the four entrances, one on each side of the building, lead to a central hall on the first floor, at each corner of which a door leads directly into each of the four principal rooms on the floor. The doors cut across the corners at an angle that permits a person standing in the center of the hall to command to a certain extent a view of the interior of all four rooms. Each room is also approachable through the wardrobe connected with it and the scholars naturally use the wardrobe entrance when going or coming out.

The interior is finished in yellow pine, with oak stairs and balustrades, smooth bronze hardware and the appearance of the hall is enhanced by the use of beveled plate glass in the doors leading from it to the various rooms. Besides the four main rooms on the first floor there is a recitation room of good dimensions.

On the second floor the arrangement seen on the first floor is followed, and as more space was available there, in addition to the rooms seen below one finds the office of Principal [Edward J.] Mittelbuscher. The corps of instructors includes the principal and eight teachers, besides the teacher of German.

By an ingenious arrangement of the doors and exits it has been aimed to reduce the presence of draughts to a minimum, and it is believed that this has been accomplished. Each room is lighted by three windows located to the left of the scholars, and two in their rear, and the cross lights so injurious to students' eyes are thus avoided.<sup>iii</sup>

The building is slate roofed and is strong and substantial in every particular. It is a credit to the city and to a Davenport architect, F. G. Clausen having furnished the plans and specifications.

The instruction in German reflected the dominant foreign heritage in the neighborhood. Annual School Number 6 class lists document the almost complete disappearance of young-foreign

<sup>iii</sup> The window classroom description applies to the original building only. The 1902 addition added one window to each wall, or four windows on its longer dimension and three on its narrower one (behind the student's desks).

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 19

Property Name-School Number 6  
Scott County, Iowa

born students in the school.<sup>iv</sup> The first School Number 6, as of 1868, had a student roster that was two-thirds German foreign born. By the time that the subject replacement school was built, German heritage remained dominant but the headcount of the foreign-born was down to just 36 of 420 students. While German was the most commonly taught second language in American public schools, it is interesting that German classes in a German neighborhood were judged to be of the same importance. Apparently assimilation in Hamburg did not involve the loss of one's ancestral language (Davenport *Democrat*, October 25, 1893; Annual Registers, Jackson School, 1868-1903, Davenport School Museum).

The Operational History of School Number 6/Jackson School:

As noted previously, the city's school-age population stabilized during the latter 1890s. There was no continued pressure to build additional schools and there was no financial wherewithal to pay for new schools anyway. Still there was some neighborhood increase. In 1896 Newcomb Chapel was leased to house a student overflow and another teacher was secured. This out-sourcing ended in October 1897 when School Number 11 (Taylor) was completed and 50 students were transferred to that school. Another account, dating to the fall of 1897 indicates that while younger students went to Taylor, older ones came to Jackson with the 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> graders from Taylor. Taylor school was located about a quarter of a mile due east from Jackson School. A year later, when school repairs were described, the only improvement necessary at Jackson School was wall papering throughout. At this time, given the lack of a high school, each school was a self-contained educational factory housing all nine grades (or sharing them as noted). Jackson School's first ninth grade graduation took place in June 1898 (Davenport *Daily Leader*, October 12, 1897; September 1, 1898; Davenport *Democrat*, March 13, 1904).<sup>v</sup>

Additional grammar schools were built between 1898 and 1901 and a new high school building was also proposed. The public vote for the necessary public funding took place in mid-March 1902. A special component was the fact that women were voting on a school bond issue for the first time. The work plan to be funded included the new high school, a new grammar school and the substantial enlargement of both of the 1892-93 grammar schools, Numbers 6 and 9. Another aspect was that a very lengthy paying off of the debt was being offered, one that curiously obligated "future generations" who were also sharing "in the benefits of the work which is to be authorized at this election." There was no vocal opposition and the \$250,000 measure was passed, 932 yeas and 162 nays. Plans for the additions were being prepared by local architects Clausen and [Park Tunis] Burrows. That partnership dated from 1895 on and would endure through 1904. They were busy as might be expected. The *Democrat* reported that they were designing the new St. John's Methodist Church, "the addition to the school in Northwest Davenport," the Wessel's flat building and Oelcker's building downtown. They also design the new high school, finally built between 1904 and 1907. The new grammar school differed in that it contained a dozen classrooms and was the largest and most expensive project

<sup>iv</sup> These unusual documents contain student lists by class level and provide information on ethnicity and place of birth.

<sup>v</sup> Typically the eighth grade was the traditional final grade level in American schools. The Davenport School District added a grade level to the grammar school.

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 20

Property Name-School Number 6  
Scott County, Iowa

of its kind thus far. It also incorporated the new idea of having classrooms that could be temporarily combined to form an assembly room. In the end the School Board determined to wait on the high school project, and to focus on the other improvements (Davenport *Democrat*, March 9, 11, 13, May 9, 1902).

Nine bids were received to build the addition to School Number 6 and their costs were tight, ranging from \$14,150 to \$15,072. Contractors A. Steckel & Meyer were the winners and low bid recipients, despite the curious fact that the next lowest bidder, C. E. Osborn, was but one dollar higher in his bid. The final actual cost was \$14,675. The School Board purchased an additional lot, located west of the school for the addition. The building owner was John Lueschen and it was sold for \$355.28, to be removed from the lot. No progress reports have been found concerning School Number 6. The excavation work on the addition at School Number 9 started the first week of June and its brickwork (250,000 brick) began the latter part of August. The firm of Corry and Wernentin installed the heating and plumbing at a cost of \$5,887. Students destined to attend the enlarged schools were no doubt overjoyed to learn in late August that their schools would not be finished in time. The other schools opened on September 1, the enlarged ones did so on September 8. A 1904 history of School Number 6 gives January 1903 as the date when the new rooms were occupied and also gives the total cost of the new addition as being \$45,000. Both facts appear to contradict other known facts (Davenport *Democrat*, May 14, June 1, August 31, 1902; March 13, 1904).

School No. 6 was one of three schools (Nos. 6, 9 and 10) that were given "noted improvements" during the summer of 1903. Both School Number 9/Tyler and School Number 6/Jackson schools were substantially enlarged in 1902. Historian Harry E. Downer wrote "The external attractiveness of the [Tyler] building was not lessened by the addition, the same is true of No. 6 [Jackson] and its addition made in the same year" (Downer; Davenport *Daily Leader*, September 2, 1901).

During the spring of 1904, the Davenport *Democrat* published a series of Sunday individual school histories. That account noted, "In former years and until quite recently, this district was an isolated suburb of Davenport, a community having its own social life apart from the rest of the city. Owing to this fact the people have always been intensely loyal to Hamburg, and its institutions and we believe there is no school that receives more loyal support from its patrons than does School No. 6." That source traced the staff history during its crucial early years. The room assignments are informative inasmuch as they indicate how the various areas within the building were used and how those uses were transformed by the 1902 addition. Just four of the 1892-93 teaching staff from the former School Number 6 continued on in the new building. For whatever reason(s) changes were made. The principals were males for the most part and Edward Mittlebuscher would continue at School Number 6 until the latter 1920's. All of the female instructors were unmarried and when they did marry, as was the case with Mrs. Edinger, they left teaching. Eight of the staff, nine counting the janitor, from the new building staff, remained at their posts when the building was enlarged (Davenport *Democrat*, March 13, 1904).

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 21

Property Name-School Number 6  
Scott County, Iowa

On July 1, 1908, the School Board determined to re-name all of the city's schools to honor past United States presidents. School Number 6 was named for Andrew Jackson (The Old and New).

The Davenport Free Public Library was established in 1900 and two grade schools, Jackson and Grant, housed branch libraries by 1922. The library system was also responsible for all of the regular grade school libraries. The Jackson branch library was the most used in the city. The branch library functioned three days a week and by 1926, non-student book circulation stood at 32,096 books being checked out. This was substantially higher than other branches (West Intermediate, 14, 346 and the Bettendorf branch, 13, 626) (Davenport *Democrat and Leader*, April 12, 1922; June 26, 1927).

Like all schools, Jackson served as a polling place for its precinct. This function included school board and other regular elections. In 1919 the school system adopted the 6-3-3 grading system and elementary schools housed grades 1-6 and kindergarten (Downer; Davenport *Democrat and Leader*, March 6, 1922; February 23, 1925; February 19, 1926).

School Number 6 served a primarily German ethnic neighborhood in the northwest part of the city (known locally as "Hamburg"). It was joined by Johnson Elementary School in 1910 (on Locust Street). The latter school's construction must have helped alleviate overcrowding at School Number 6.

The school organized a Jackson School parent-teacher club in 1917 and that organization celebrated its 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary in 1927 by holding a minstrel show. The club was very much involved in fund-raising activities and in sponsoring educational programs at the school. Homemade candy was the featured product of one sale. A film benefit was held in 1922. The school neighborhood was serenaded with Christmas carols in 1922, the core of the singing talent being provided by the 36-member school chorus. In 1923 the high school reported a record enrollment, and Jackson School gained a teacher given declines in the student headcounts at Buchanan and Harrison Schools. (Davenport *Democrat and Leader*, January 22, April 6, December 21, 1922; September 11, 1923; March 10, 1927).

Recalling that the school was tucked into the center of a half-block, with little room for a playground, it wasn't until the spring of 1924 that the Jackson School Parent-Teacher Club petitioned the School Board for a formal playground. The school playgrounds were locked during the summertime, a practice that was finally abandoned sometime prior to 1923. During that summer 65,000 children used the playgrounds (or, more accurately, there were 65,000 individual uses). That summer four playgrounds were made available, along with improvements and staffing. In 1925 a fifth and new school playground, located at Jackson School, was added to the recreational program. The new Jackson School playground necessitated the purchase of the east-end lot that was occupied by the Newcomb Memorial Chapel (Presbyterian), and the church was removed. The *Democrat and Leader* reported:



National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 22

Property Name-School Number 6  
Scott County, Iowa

One more playground was added to the list this year, and now each section of the city has a suitable recreation center. The new playground is situated at Jackson school in Northwest Davenport. Thru the courtesy of the school board the school equipment, consisting of slides, circle swings and teeter-board, will be available for use. The city will add to this the equipment which is found in the other grounds, such as volley courts, horseshoe courts, and sandboxes.

The schools vied to claim the highest use, and while Jackson was too new to be in the running, it was observed that "the new playground at Jackson school is proving more popular that was expected." Historian Harry Downer donated a film projector in 1924 and evening films were added to the program beginning in July. Jackson was the first film showing location when the film program was continued in July 1927. Three films were shown each evening, consisting of a scenic film, a comedy and an educational film, all of which were obtained from Iowa State College in Ames. Each playground operated 12 hours daily (save for Sundays) beginning at 9:00 a.m. and there were three staff persons stationed at each location (Davenport *Democrat and Leader*, March 13, June 24, July 1, December 31, 1924; July 25, 1927).

Beginning in mid-1938, it was proposed that a dozen aging elementary schools, including Jackson School, be replaced with half that number of modern school buildings. Several of the schools dated back to 1865. With one exception, the new buildings went up on other sites and the old schools were simply closed and sold off once they completed their spring 1940 duties. Jackson School ceases to be listed in the annual school directory in 1940-41 and last appears in the Davenport City Directory under its original name in 1940 (Public School Directory, Davenport, Iowa, 1940-41; 1940 Davenport City Directory).

History as the Holy Family Parochial School, ca. 1944-1965:

Jackson School had the rather good fortune of continuing in its usage as a school even after it was abandoned by the public school system. The building was sold to the Holy Family Catholic School/Parish in 1943 and that school occupied the building for the next 20 years, until 1965, until the parish had the wherewithal to replace it with a new facility. The city directories list the building as vacant as of 1941-1944, and first list Holy Family School in 1945. Nothing is known about the use of the building during its vacant period, and very little about its parochial school function. No claim for historical significance is made for this period of the subject building's use and history.

Father George McDaniel conducted a search of the Davenport Catholic Diocese records and provided the following history for the school:

Holy Family was the 5th parish established in Davenport and each of the first 4 already had a parish school when Holy Family began. The first school at Holy Family was housed in the original church building which was (is) a small structure. That building seemed to serve well although it was small. The parish was largely middle and working class and during the depression it was unlikely they would be able to build a new, larger school building. The founding pastor,

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 23

Property Name-School Number 6  
Scott County, Iowa

Fr. Enright, had a long tenure in the parish and by the early 1940s was exhibiting signs of dementia and in 1943 he retired and was replaced by Fr. T. V. Lawlor. One of Lawlor's first actions was to purchase the Jackson School building. My suspicion is that it was available because the Davenport school district had erected a number of new schools under the WPA.... That is all by way of saying that I don't think Holy Family's use of the building played an important role for Catholic education in Davenport. Certainly it was important for the parish but no more so than a Catholic school was important for any other parish that had one.

The parish school was organized in 1919 and first occupied a brick building that was located behind the church. The replacement building was slowed in its construction by strikes in mid-1964. The new building is located at 1926 Marquette Street. Its formal dedication appears to have post-dated its occupancy and use, in 1965. The dedication of the \$700,000 building took place in early January 1966. The new school had a student body of 701 students and a capacity for 980 students. The 701 student figure is a good indication that the former Jackson School was extensively used given this large number (McDaniel, email communication, October 10, 2010; Davenport *Quad City Times*, February 2 1978; Davenport *Times-Democrat*, July 13, 1964; January 10, 1966).

The school briefly became a convent, called the Humility of Mary Convent, between 1965 and 1968. Again, nothing is known about this occupancy save for the fact that apartments were built along the south side of the attic level for the sisters and the rest of the building was unused. There might have been a link between this order and the parish school operation, but for some reason, the Sisters required on site housing only after the school closed down. Building permits issued to the convent date from 1964 through 1969. City directories again list the building as vacant in 1969-70 (Building permits).

Recent Former Jackson School History:

Since that time the building has had successive developer/owners. The Northwest Plaza first appears in the city directory in 1970. The building was operated as an office mall under that title. Nursing Homes Incorporated, possibly the building owner at this time, was drawing building permits between 1970 and 1972. The most recent owner was the Jackson School No 6 LLC. The school has housed offices since its closure as a school/convent. The building has been recently purchased for redevelopment as a multi-unit housing facility (Property Abstract; Smith, p. 72; Building permits).

The Architect(s), Clausen and Burrows, Davenport, Iowa:

Architect Frederick G. Clausen was born in Germany and emigrated to the United States and to Davenport in 1869. By 1871 he was working solo under his own name. He was a founding member of the Architectural Association of Iowa in 1885 and was a member of the American Institute of Architects that same year. As previously noted, he was appointed the city's architect of public buildings at this point in time. His Jackson School design commission appears to have preceded this appointment and perhaps in his securing the city appointment.

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 24

Property Name-School Number 6  
Scott County, Iowa

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Park Tunis Burrows was a partner with Clausen from January 1, 1895, as was James P. Hubbell, but for a shorter period of time. Clausen was a founding member in 1903 of the Iowa Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. He was working alone once again as of 1904 when Burrows left the firm. The addition to Jackson School is attributed to the resulting firm, Clausen and Clausen, but it is obvious that the 1902 addition should be credited to Clausen and Burrows. Clausen's design firm, now John Gere Associates, is considered to be the oldest continuous architectural firm in Iowa (Shank, pp. 40-42; Davenport *Democrat*, May 14, June 1, August 31, 1902).

Park Tunis Burrows (1871-1953) was trained at the University of Illinois. He worked in Chicago for three years previous to moving to Davenport (where he had been born) where he partnered with F. G. Clausen as noted, beginning in 1895. The two practiced together for nine years, breaking up in 1904. In his later years Burrows served on the city school board and served as its vice president (Shank, p. 37).

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 25

Property Name-School Number 6  
Scott County, Iowa

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Public School Directory, Davenport, Iowa: 1926-27; 1930-31; 1933-34; 1934-35, 1939-40

Sanborn Map Company: Davenport fire insurance maps, 1910, 1916, 1950

Scott County Assessor's Office: Auditor/Treasurer Parcel Ownership/Valuation/Tax Summary, 1420 West 16<sup>th</sup> Street

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Svendsen, Marlys. "The Historical and Architectural Resources of Davenport, Iowa." (Davenport: City of Davenport, 1983)

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number   9   Page   26  

Property Name-School Number 6  
Scott County, Iowa

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Bibliography Continued:

Taylor School Historic Site Inventory Form, Davenport Survey 1982. Iowa City: Dennett, Muessig & Associates, Ltd., 1982

Davenport School Museum:

Historical images as cited

School Number 6 Annual Class Registers: September 7, 1868; September 6, 1869;  
September \_\_ [1870]; 1871-72; 1878-90; 1892-93; September 4, 1893; 1900-01;  
1902-03

Architect's Drawings:

Clausen & Kruse, Electrical Plan, 1924

Newspapers:

*Cedar Rapids Evening Gazette*: March 17, 1893

*Davenport Daily Leader*, October 12, 1897; September 1, 1898; September 2, 1901  
*Davenport Democrat*, November 15, 1892; January 10, 17, February 11, March 21, 26,  
May 9, June 13, July 11, August 15, September 19, October 10, 25, December 13,  
1893; March 9, 11, April 8, May 7, 9, 14, June 1, 6, 9, 10, July 24, August 31, 1902;  
March 13, 1904

*Davenport Democrat and Leader*: January 8, 12, April 6, 12, December 18, 21, 1922;  
June 1, September 11, 1923; March 13, June 24, July 1, December 31, 1924; February  
19, 23, March 6, 13, November 8, 1925; March 10, June 26, July 25, 1927; June 30,  
1938; April 29, June 3, December 30, 1949

*Davenport Times-Democrat*, July 13, 1964, January 10, 1966

*Quad City Times*, February 2, 1978

*Iowa Reform*: July 1929 "Davenport Public Schools" by Frank L. Smart

Internet sources (all accessed September 24, 2010)

<http://www.progressivebaptistqc.com/history.php>

[www.Davenportschools.org/young/administrators.html](http://www.Davenportschools.org/young/administrators.html)

Fr. George McDaniel, emails to James Jacobsen, September 29, 30, 2010

School Number 6  
Name of Property

Scott County, Iowa  
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>15</u>	<u>700680</u>	<u>4560830</u>	3	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>	4	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

11. Form Prepared By

name/title James E. Jacobsen

organization History Pays! date August 24, 2011

street & number 4411 Ingersoll Avenue telephone 515-274-3625

city or town Des Moines state Iowa zip code 50312

e-mail hp@raccoon.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Property Owner:

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

name Nancy J. Kapp, Jackson Renaissance, L. P.

street & number 2001 West Church Street telephone 773-278.8448 (ext. 211)

city or town Chicago state IL zip code 60647

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

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

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 27

Property Name-School Number 6  
Scott County, Iowa

Additional Information:

Legal Description:

Sturdevant's 2<sup>nd</sup> Addition, East 60 feet of Lot 13 and all of Lots 14-17.

Boundary Justification:

The associated parcel of land has been directly historically associated with the construction and subsequent history of the school. The open area to the east of the school building is the playground area that was added over time to the school. The entire school parcel, comprising the eastern two-thirds of the half block, extending east to Fillmore Street, is included in this nomination.

Maps:

Refer to additional information section, Figures 1, 8-9, 16.

Photographs:

Photographer: James E. Jacobsen  
Date of Photographs: October 2010  
Negative Location: History Pays! Des Moines, Iowa

<u>Photo #</u>	<u>Direction</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Northeast	Overview of west end, south facade
2	Northwest	Overview of south façade, east facade
3	Southwest	Overview of east façade, north side, parking area, alley
4	Northeast	Detail of 1902 south entrance
5	Northwest	Detail of 1902 south entrance
6	Northwest	Detail of 1893 south façade and entrance
7	North	Detail of 1893 south entrance
8	Northwest	East façade of 1893 original building
9	Southwest	1893 original building, north wall, east end
10	Southeast	North wall overview
11	Southeast	West wall
12	West	Attic, west end
13	Southwest	East end stairway and first floor interior entrance
14	Southeast	1902 south entrance, interior view towards outer doors
15	South	1893 south entrance, interior sidelights and transom, lunette detail
16	East	example of hallway wainscot, trim
17	Southwest	example of window and wall trim, 1893 portion of building

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Information Page 28

Property Name-School Number 6  
Scott County, Iowa

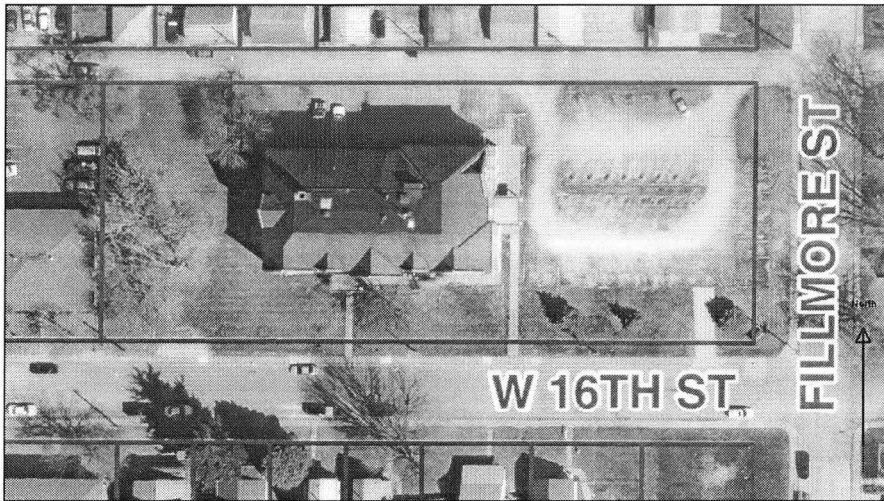


Figure 1: Current aerial perspective (provided by property owners)

This image illustrates the details of the hip roof with its broad centered flat roof section. The original chimney location is depicted right of center on the plan, along the north edge of the flat roof section. The replacement chimney occupies the extreme upper left hand corner of the same roof section. Despite the several fairly shallow pavilion wall sections, the overall building footprint is that of an elongated rectangle.

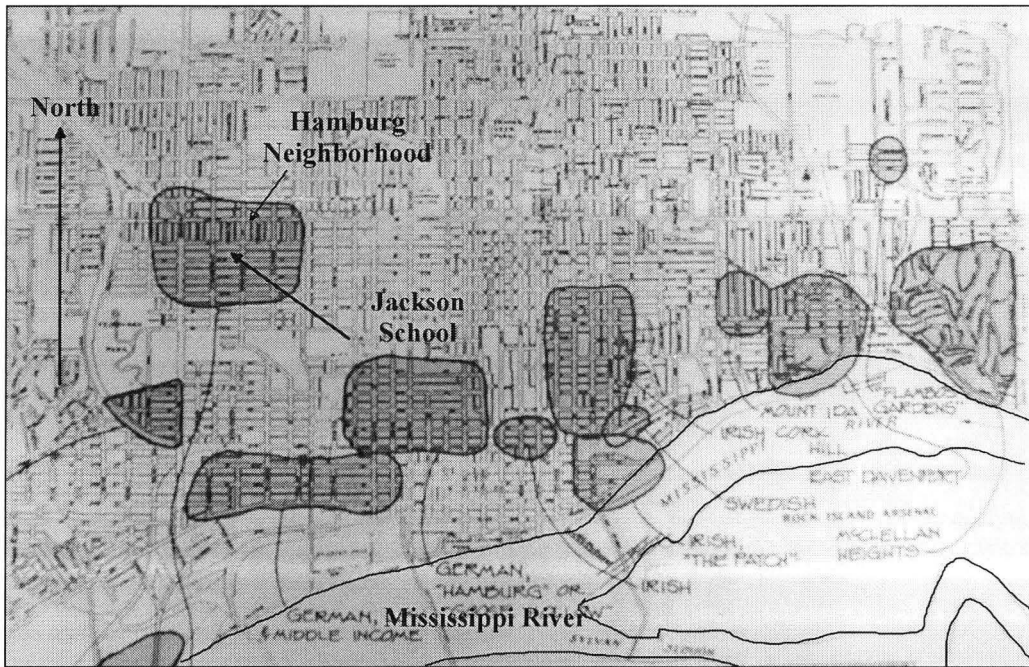


Figure 2: Map of historic Davenport ethnic neighborhoods (Bowers, *Davenport...*, p. 1-7)



National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Information Page 29

Property Name-School Number 6  
Scott County, Iowa

Key: The Hamburg German neighborhood core is denoted by gray shading and has been labeled, and the Jackson School location is also denoted by an arrow and label.

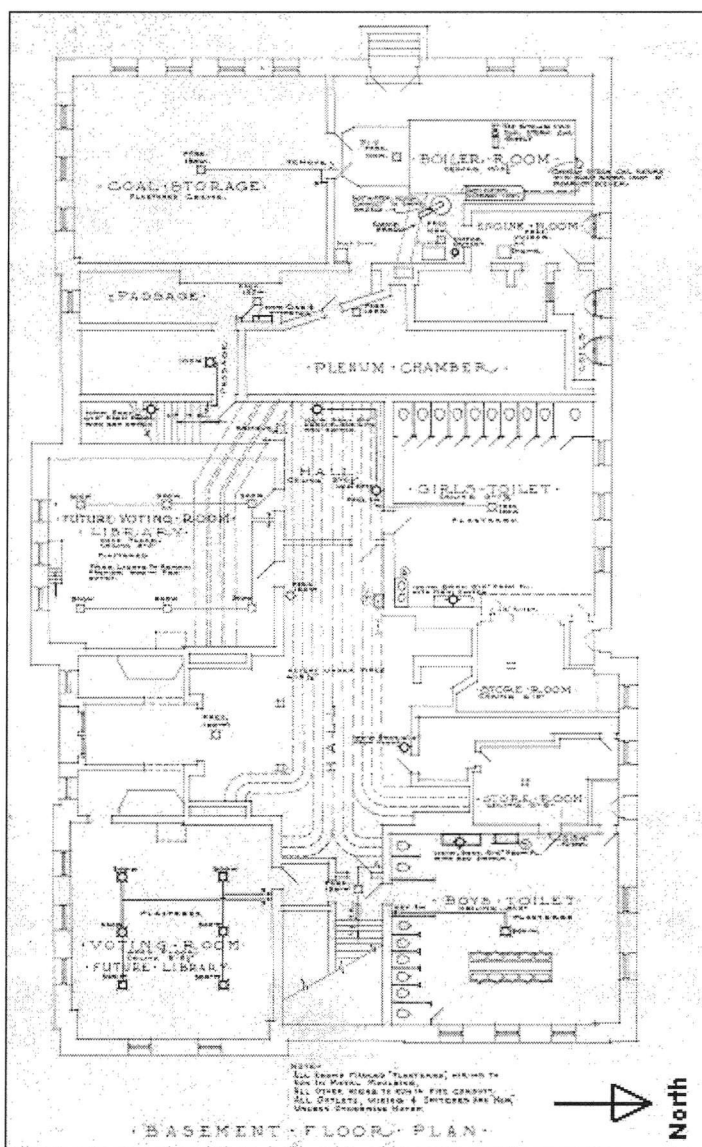


Figure 3: Basement plan, 1924 (Clausen & Kruse, Electrical Plan, 1924)

The school was first electrified, at least with a comprehensive service and lighting system, in 1924. The Plenum Chamber room marks the probable line (note thicker wall) of the original west wing of the original building. There are four basement entrances, a ground-level southeast corner entrance, the east end entrance, the southwest 1902 entrance and what appears to be a fire escape window, with outside stairs, at the west end, from the boiler room.

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Information Page 30

Property Name-School Number 6  
Scott County, Iowa

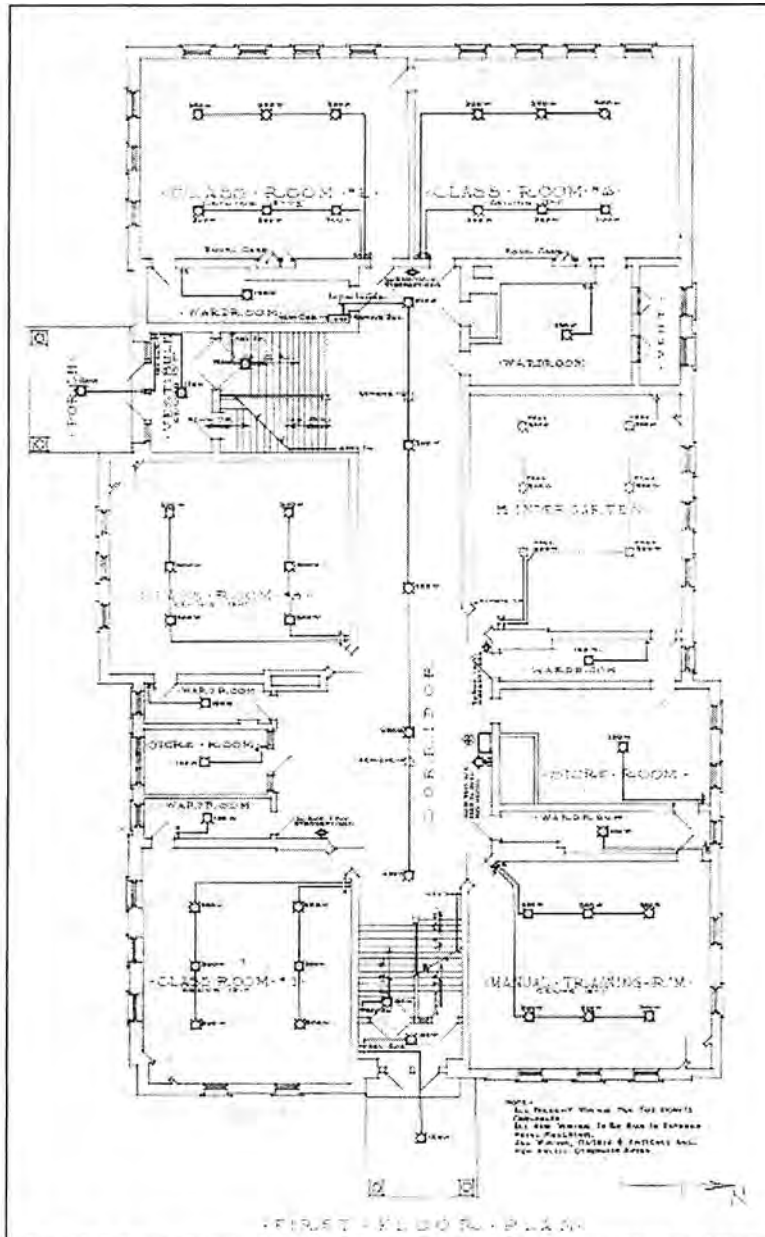


Figure 4: First floor plan, 1924 (Clausen & Kruse, Electrical Plan, 1924)

The original building, at this time, contained four corner classrooms. The manual training room is in the northeast corner, the kindergarten is in the northwest corner. Storerooms separate the classrooms on both sides of the broad hall. Note the four angled classroom doors and the more open hall at their juncture point. Angled corner closets are present only in the original building classrooms. The original chimney is shown in the southeast corner of the large north side storeroom in the original building. Note that the porticos are

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Information Page 31

Property Name-School Number 6  
Scott County, Iowa

depicted on this plan, so they were built after 1916 (they do not appear on the 1916 Sanborn map) and 1924.

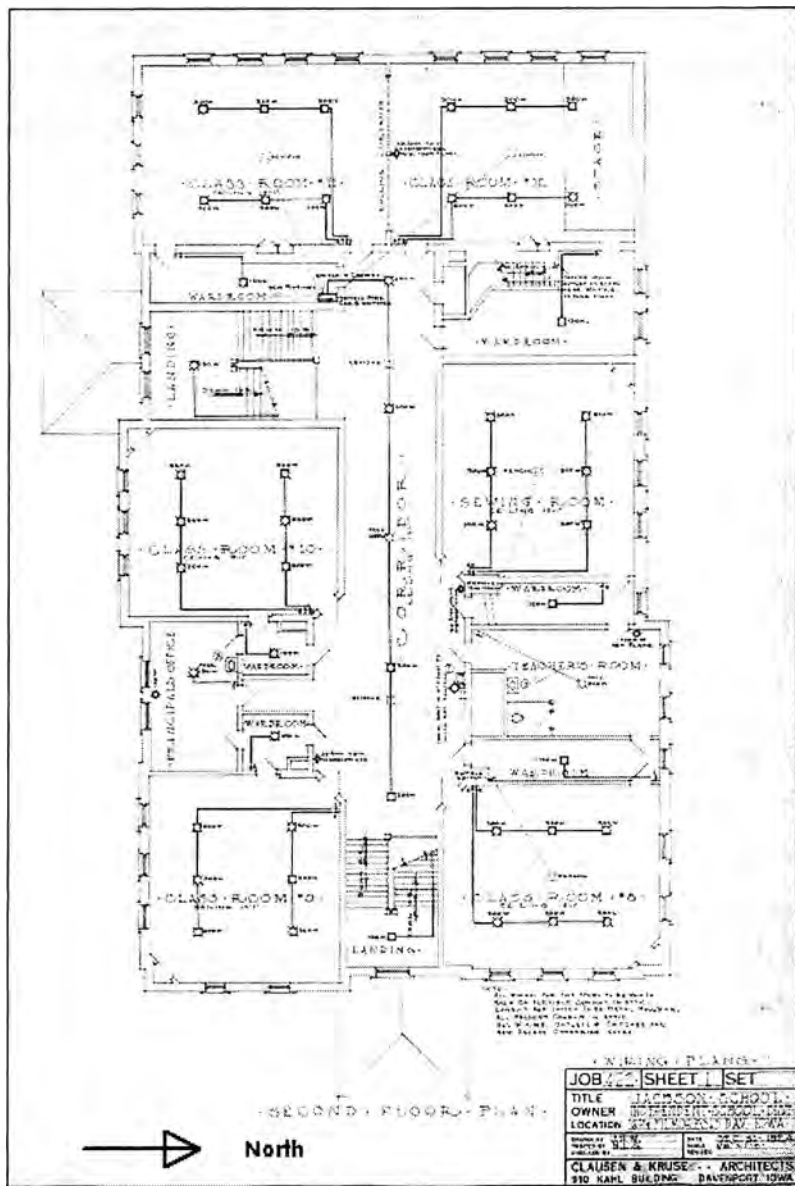


Figure 5: Second floor plan, 1924 (Clausen & Kruse, Electrical Plan, 1924)

The porticos are shown to have shallow hip roofs. The present porticos appear to have flat roofs and may have been reconfigured or replaced. The principal's office is located above the original south entrance. It is a small space, and one that is placed behind two smaller classroom coat rooms. A teacher's room is opposite, located between two classrooms. The two upper floor plans are nearly identical. There is a stage located in the northwest classroom of the 1902 addition. No fire escapes are depicted on this plan.

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Information Page 32

Property Name-School Number 6  
Scott County, Iowa



Figure 6: School Number 6, view northeast, prior to the 1902 west addition Newcomb Memorial Chapel (far right) (Davenport School Museum)

No image has been found of the very first frame School Number 6 that stood on this same site. The site is also not mapped by any Sanborn map prior to 1910, so the original school's footprint is undetermined. It is said to have stood "in front" of the replacement school but clearly there is insufficient ground between the 1893 school and West 16<sup>th</sup> Street. It must have stood diagonally in front of the school, to the southeast. The figure shows the school with a projecting west wing, with a subordinated roof and ridgeline relative to the main building. The lot is completely fenced with a solid board fence. Newcomb Chapel has a cupola.



Figure 7: Enlarged school, view northeast, c.1903  
(Davenport School Museum)

The new west chimney is screened from view by the roof and wings.

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Information Page 33

Property Name-School Number 6  
Scott County, Iowa

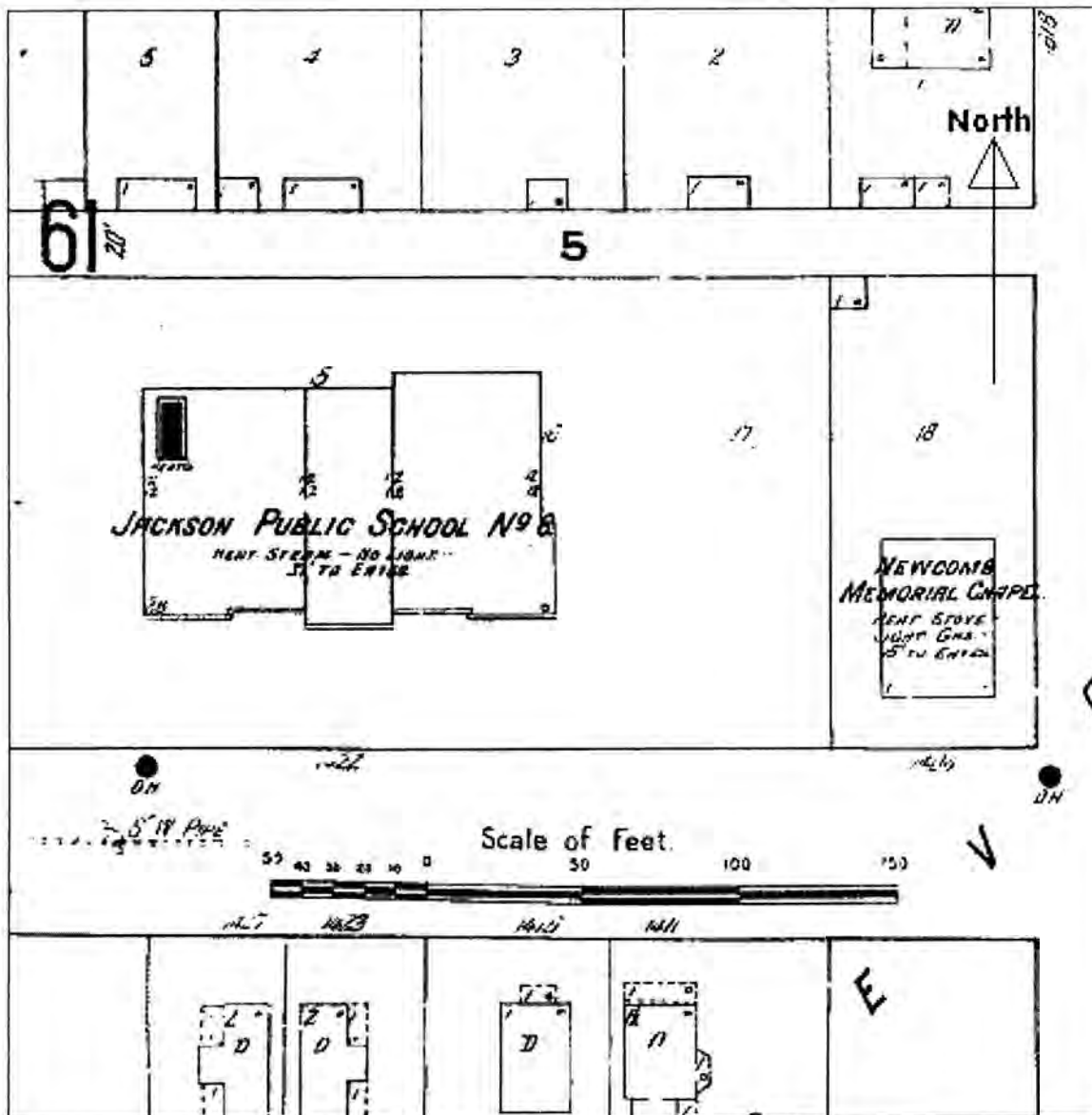


Figure 8: 1910 fire insurance map (Sanborn map Company)

This is the first fire map portrayal of the school site. The most important information conveyed by the image is the absence of the Classical Revival style entry porches. These were added after 1916 (see Figure 5).

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Information Page 34

Property Name-School Number 6  
Scott County, Iowa

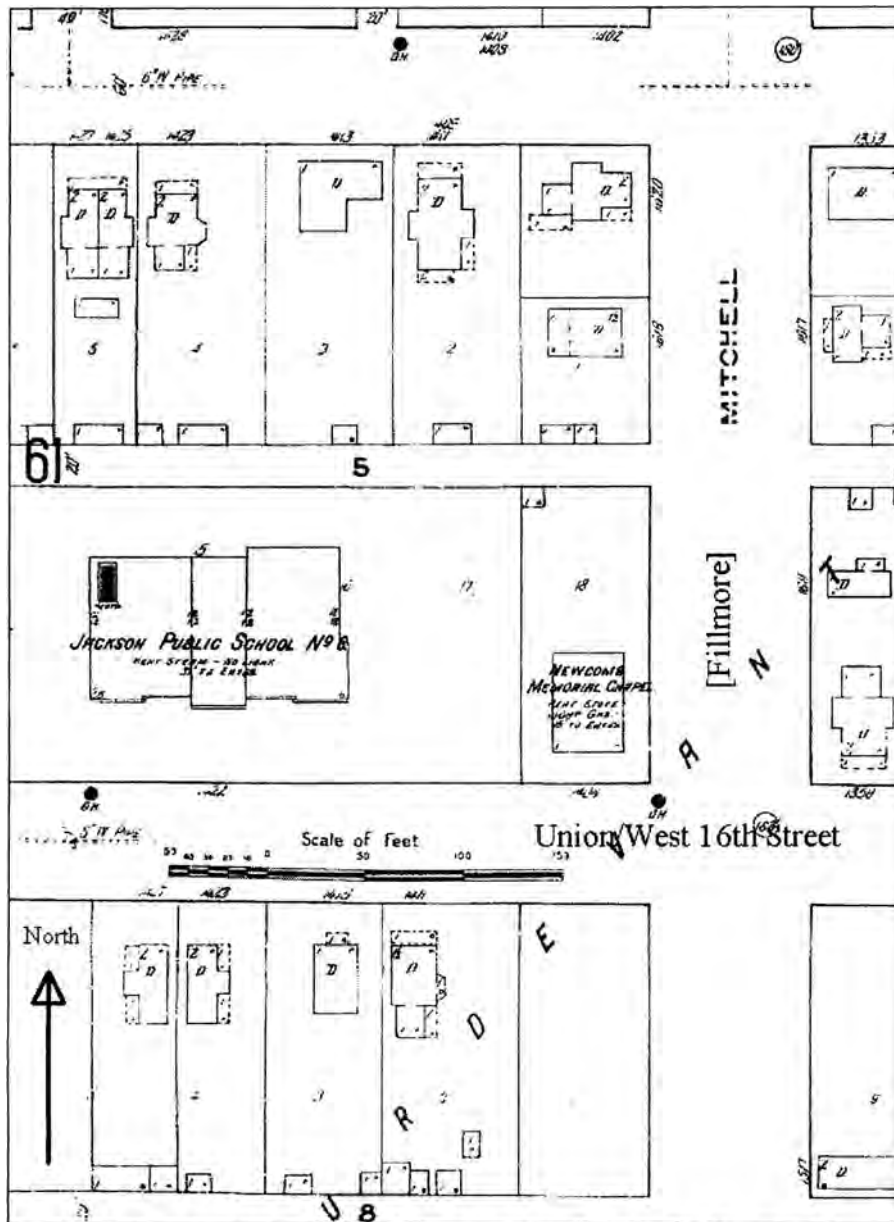


Figure 9: 1916 fire insurance map (Sanborn map Company)

There are still no porch extensions on the entries to the south and east. No fire escapes are depicted on this map although State legislation enacted in 1902 required them for buildings two stories high or higher. Apparently schools having multiple interior stair systems were exempt (Davenport *Democrat*, July 24, 1902).

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Information Page 35

Property Name-School Number 6  
Scott County, Iowa



Figure 10: Ca. 1938 postcard, view northeast (Smith, p. 72)

Note the Ionic capitals on the porch columns and also the projecting eaves on the porch roof itself. Note also the prominent west chimney. The building frontage is terraced by this time and steps and railings have been added. The street has been graded considerably since the school was built and enlarged.



Figure 11: Manual training class, c.1920s (glass slide, Davenport School Museum)

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Information Page 36

Property Name-School Number 6  
Scott County, Iowa

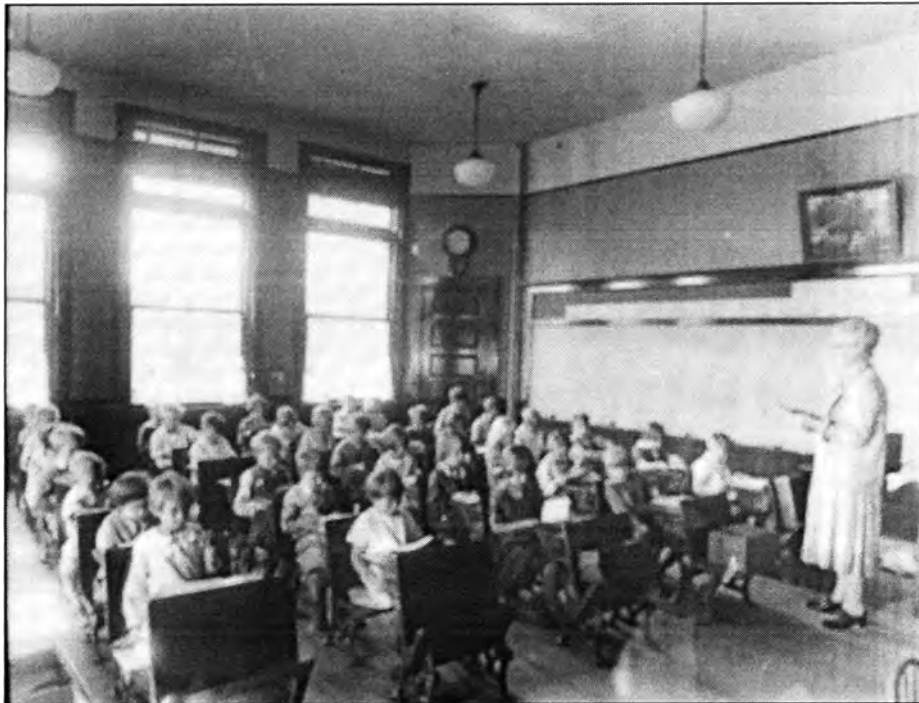


Figure 12: Classroom, c.1920s (glass slide, Davenport School Museum)

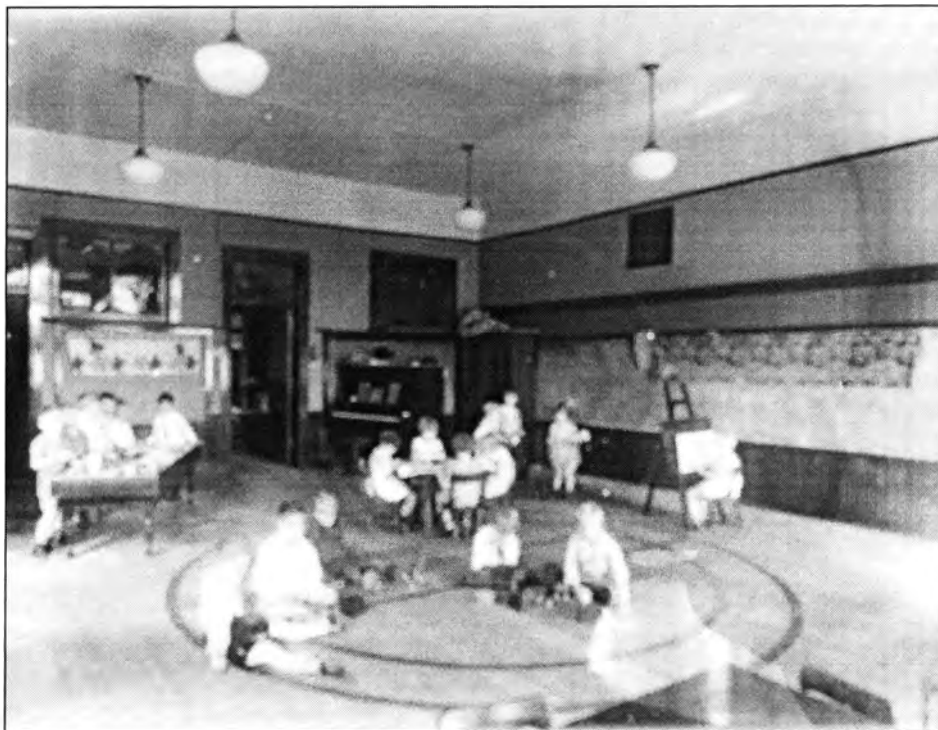


Figure 13: Classroom basement view, c.1920s (glass slide, Davenport School Museum)  
(see Figure 10, same room)



National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Information Page 37

Property Name-School Number 6  
Scott County, Iowa



Figure 14: Students using Jackson School public library in basement, 1924 (see Figure 11)  
(Davenport Public Library photo collection)

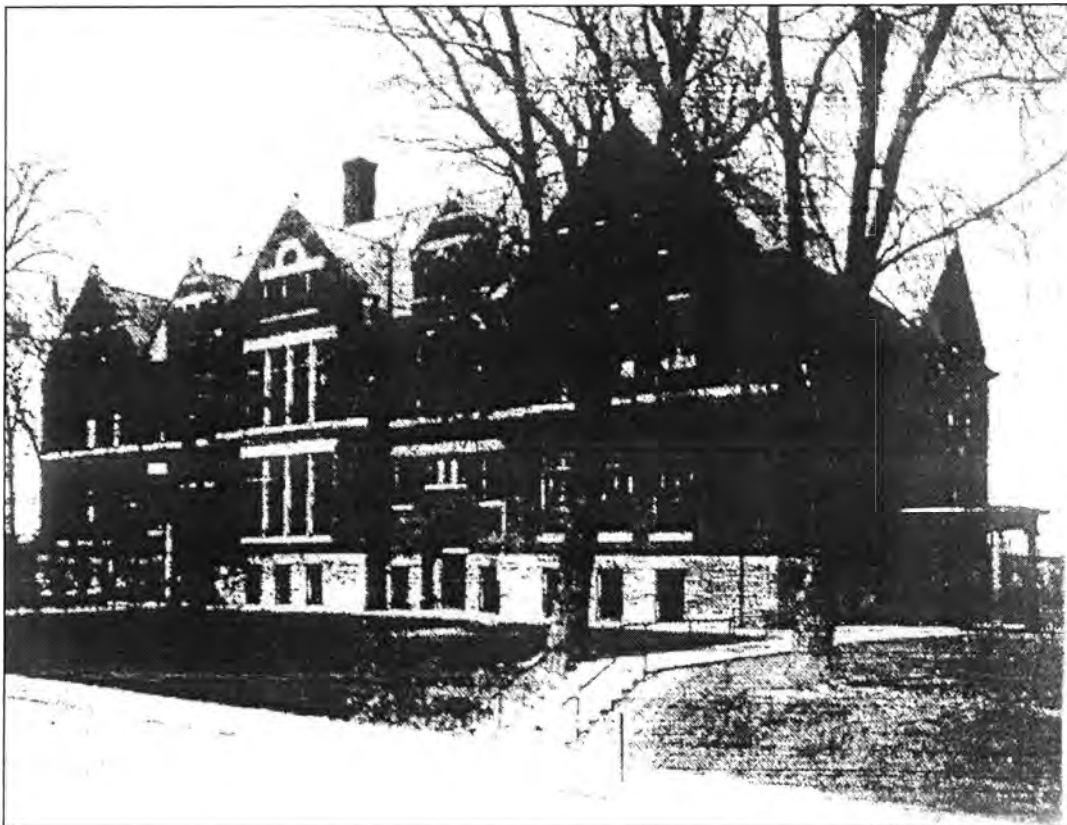


Figure 15: Jackson School, view northwest, 1938 (Davenport *Democrat and Leader*, June 30, 1938) (this is the earliest historical image to show the porticos)

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Information Page 38

Property Name-School Number 6  
Scott County, Iowa

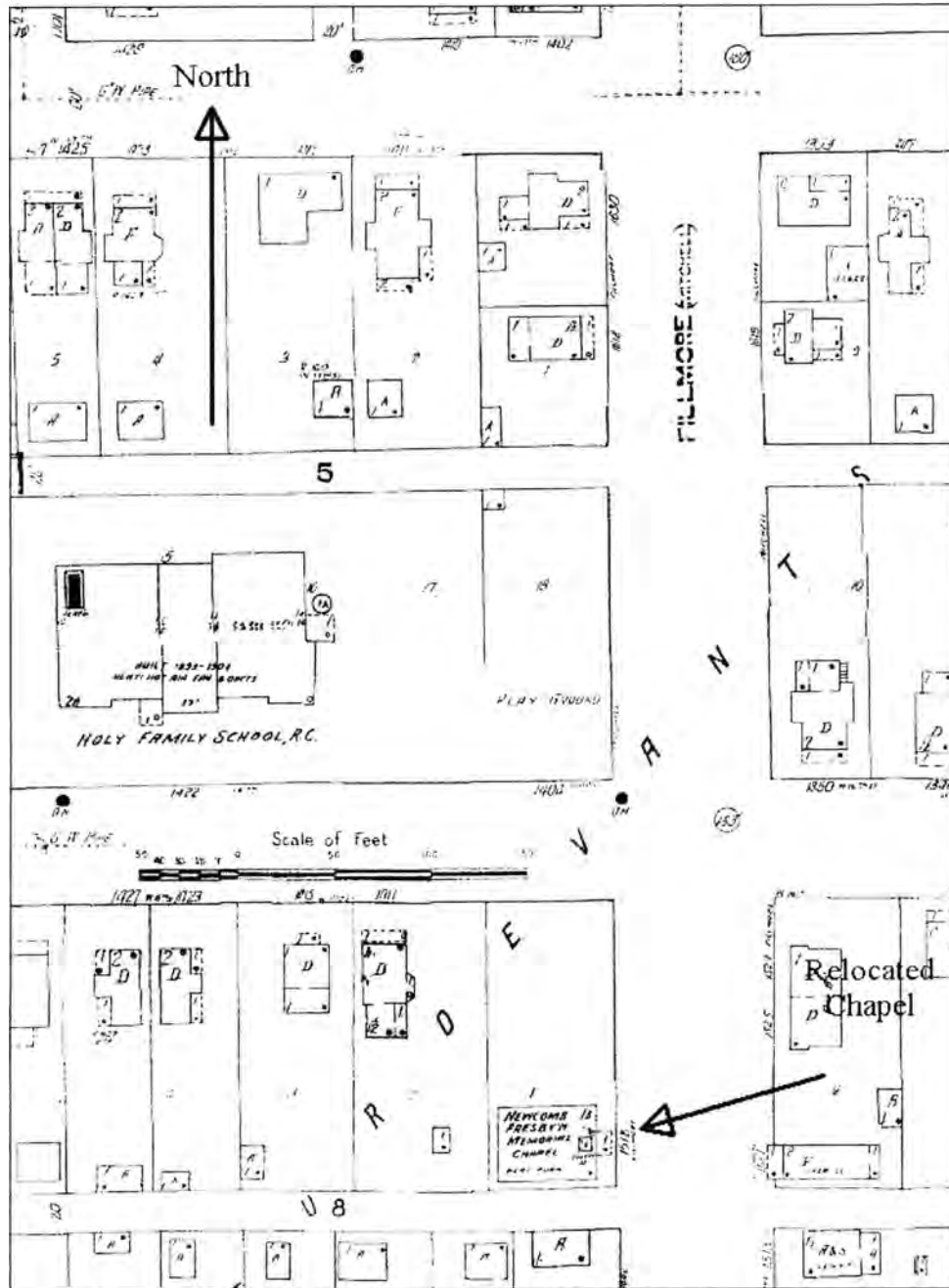


Figure 16: 1950 Fire insurance map (Sanborn Map Company)

Newcomb Chapel has been moved half-a block to the south on Fillmore Street by this time. No fire escapes are shown on the building.

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Information Page 39

Property Name-School Number 6  
Scott County, Iowa



Figure 17: The building as the "Northwest Plaza" office building, view northeast, c.1988  
(Davenport Public Library photo collection)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY School Number 6  
NAME:

MULTIPLE  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: IOWA, Scott

DATE RECEIVED: 8/26/11 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 9/21/11  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 10/06/11 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 10/11/11  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 11000722

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: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT  RETURN  REJECT 10-6-11 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in  
The National Register  
of  
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_

REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_ DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

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.



School Number 6, Davonport, Scott County, Iowa

Photo # 1

03/08/11 045 dscf0728i030711101458-38099468.jpg  
KIOSK-PRIBAU Jim Jacobsen



School Number 6, Davonport, Scott County, Iowa

Photo # 2

03/08/11 048 dscf0729103071101503-ccc70b9d6.jpg Jim Jacobsen KIOSK-PRIBAU





School Number 6, Davonport, Scott County, Iowa

Photo #3

03/08/11 051 dscf0782i030711101509-47ce2e2f.jpg  
KIOSK-PRIBAU Jim Jacobsen



School Number 6, Davonport, Scott County, Iowa

Photo # 4

03/08/11 003 KIOSK-FRIBAU Jim Jacobsen  
dscf06261030711101422-c8307af5.jpg



School Number 6, Davonport, Scott County, Iowa

Photo # 5

03/08/11 006 dscf0630;030711101428-be265e10.jpg KIOSK-PRIBAU Jim Jacobsen



School Number 6, Dawsonport, Scott County, Iowa

Photo # 6

03/08/11 012 dscf0632!030711101439-a82f2c4b.jpg  
KIOSK-PR1BAU Jim Jacobsen





School Number 6, Darroport, Iowa

Photo # 7

03/08/11 009 dscf0631i030711101433-2d0a6fdd.jpg KIOSK-PRIBAU Jim Jacobsen



School Number 6, Davonport, Scott County, Iowa

Photo # 8

03/08/11 015 dscf0634i030711101445-f27d7932.jpg  
KIOSK-PRIBAU Jim Jacobsen



School Number 6 , Davonport, Scott County, Iowa

Photo # 9

03/08/11 036 dscf0769103071101517-f7ed2e7.jpg  
KIOSK-FRIBAU Jim Jacobsen



School Number 6, Davenport, Scott County  
Iowa

Photo # 10

03/08/11 039 KIOSK-PRIBAU Jim Jacobsen  
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School Number 6, Davenport, Scott County  
Iowa

Photo # 11

03/08/11 042 dscf0726103071101530-f0e410cd.jpg  
KIOSK-PRIBAU Jim Jacobsen



School Number 6, Davenport, Scott County,  
Iowa

Photo # 12

03/08/11 018 dscf0671!030711101545-c3d6690e.jpg  
KIOSK-PR1BAU Jim Jacobsen



CHILD  
CLINIC  
DR. LOUIS G. KERR

School Number 6, Davonport, Scott County, Iowa

Photo # 13

03/08/11 021 dscf0730f030711101554-f03c13a1.jpg  
KIOSK-PR18AU Jim Jacobsen



School Number 6. Davonport, Scott County, Iowa

Photo # 14

03/08/11 027 dscf0748i030711101607-3e1e1018.jpg  
KIOSK-PR18AU Jim Jacobsen





School Number 6, Davonport, Scott County, Iowa

Photo # 15

03/08/11 024 dscf0738103071101559-5c6dd2ed.jpg  
KIOSK-PRIBAU Jim Jacobsen



School Number 6 . Davenport, Scott County,  
Iowa

Photo # 16

03/08/11 033 KIOSK-PRIBAU Jim Jacobsen  
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School Number 6, Davenport, Scott County,  
Iowa

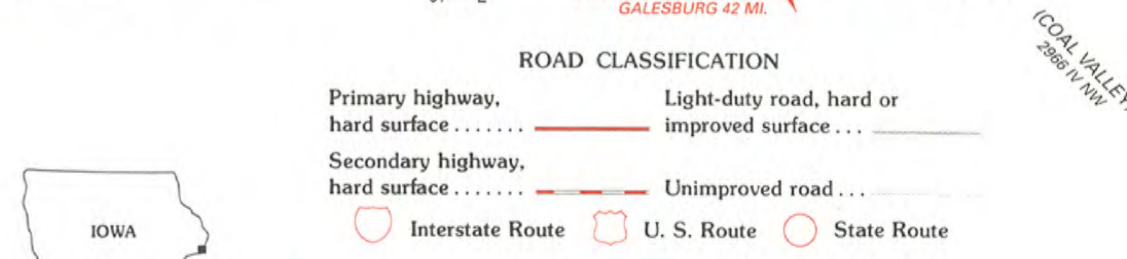
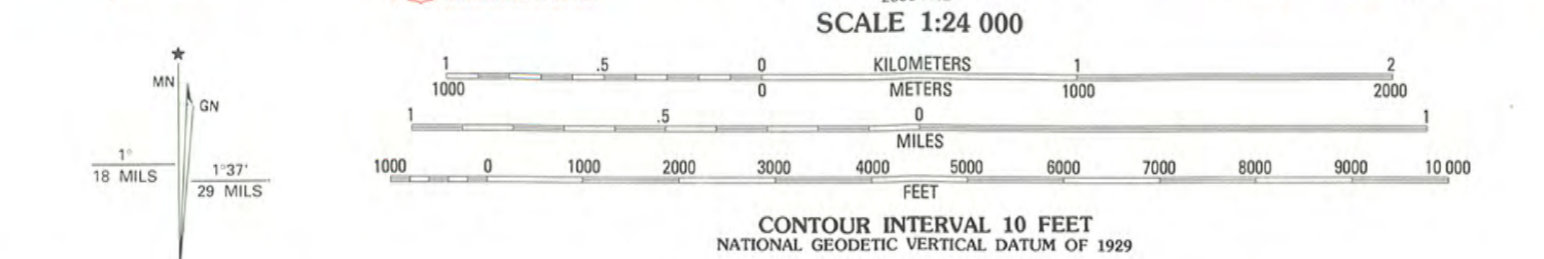
Photo # 17

03/08/11 030 KIOSK-PRIBAU Jim Jacobsen  
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Jackson School  
Zone 15  
700,680  
4560830  
Davenport East Quad  
TOWN-ILL

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



DAVENPORT EAST, IOWA-ILL.  
41090-E5-TF-024

1991

DMA 7867 II SE-SERIES V876

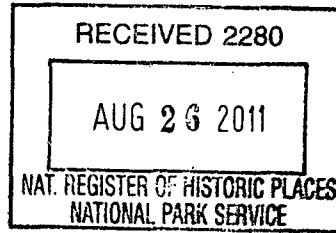
THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092  
IOWA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, IOWA CITY, IOWA 52240  
AND ILLINOIS GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, CHAMPAIGN, ILLINOIS 61820  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS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

IOWA DEPARTMENT OF

# CULTURAL AFFAIRS

MARY TIFFANY COWNIE, DIRECTOR

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



August 25, 2011

Carol Shull, Chief  
National Park Service  
National Register of Historic Places  
1201 Eye Street, N.W.-- 8<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Ms. Shull:

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

- Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, 633 Walnut Street, Waterloo; Black Hawk County, Iowa
- Crozier, J.T. and Mollie (Penrose), Residence, 627 Ilion Avenue, Chariton, Lucas County, Iowa
- School Number 6, 1420 W. 16<sup>th</sup> Street, Davenport, Scott County, Iowa
- Historic Railroad District, From Main Street to the BN/SF RR Tracks between Washington and Marion, Ottumwa, Wapello County, Iowa

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Elizabeth Foster Hill".

Elizabeth Foster Hill, Manager  
National Register and Tax Incentive Programs

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY of IOWA

JEROME THOMPSON  
ADMINISTRATOR



MATTHEW HARRIS  
ADMINISTRATOR

600 E. LOCUST  
DES MOINES, IOWA  
50319

T. (515) 281-5111  
F. (515) 282-0502

CULTURALAFFAIRS.ORG