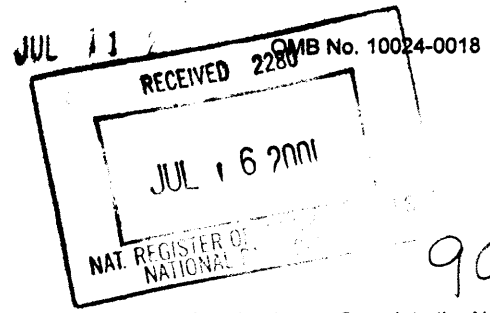


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Dugan's Saloon

other names/site number Farmers' and Merchants' Savings Bank, DeLange's Pharmacy, 6 By Tavern, Heavilin's Tavern
American Mutual Insurance Company

2. Location

street & number 516 Smith St. N/A not for publication

city or town Grand Mound N/A vicinity

state Iowa code IA county Clinton code 045 zip code 52751

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (see continuation sheet for additional comments).

Rowell G. Lake, July 11, 2001
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

ENTERED AUG 30 2001

Dugans' Saloon
Name of Property

Clinton County, Iowa
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Commerce/Trade - Specialty store

Government - Post office

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Commerce/Trade - business

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian - Romanesque

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone - Limestone

walls Brick

roof Asphalt

other Wood - plywood

Metal

Narrative Description

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

Dugan's Saloon
Name of Property

Clinton 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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Commerce

Period of Significance

1905 - ca. 1910

Significant Dates

1905

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

County Commission Office - DeWitt Annex

Dugan's Saloon
Name of Property

Clinton County, Iowa
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than 1

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 [115] [69513110] [461307110]
Zone Easting Northing
2 [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []

3 [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []
Zone Easting Northing
4 [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []
 See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Melody Witt, Chair
organization Clinton Co. Historic Preservation Commission date January 4, 2001
street & number 2280 Highway 136 telephone (319) 574-4189
city or town Delmar state Iowa zip code 52037

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the complete form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name American Mutual Insurance Association
street & number 516 Smith St. telephone (319) 847-2000
city or town Grand Mound state Iowa zip code 52751

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

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Dugan's Saloon
Clinton County, Iowa

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION AND CONSTRUCTION HISTORY

Summary Statement

Dugan's Saloon is a two-story red brick commercial building with a recessed entrance on the corner and a cut-corner on the second floor. The lower floor has always been a commercial space with an apartment on the second floor. It exhibits some influences from the Romanesque style in the second floor windows. A date block is contained in the parapet.

Detailed Description

The Commercial Environment of Smith Street

Smith Street in Grand Mound has been a vital business district since the town was founded in 1858. Dugan's Saloon, built in 1905, was within the scale of the other commercial buildings on the street, but its style was something different. The street was filled with one and two-story Victorian buildings, as can be seen in the historic photo of Grand Mound on page 3. Dugan's Romanesque building makes a statement with its style. It was probably the only building during its early years that broke away from the Victorian vernacular to employ, however weakly, a recognizable architectural style. According to the *Wild West Bartenders' Bible* by Byron and Sharon Johnson, western saloons experienced a "gilded age" during the forty year period between 1865 and 1906. Competition in the industry encouraged saloon proprietors to offer their patrons something a bit more sophisticated. Clearly, William Dugan made a conscious effort to honor the industry trends. Dugan's Saloon was constructed at the most important corner in the Grand Mound business district, and it remains a cornerstone for the business district today.

Exterior

Constructed in 1905, Dugan's Saloon is a brick, two-story commercial building designed for its corner lot. The building sits on a rough-cut stone foundation that extends above grade about two feet. It has a corner entrance featuring a recessed first floor loggia with a cut-corner on the second floor. Three steps at the corner lead to the entrance from the street. It has a flat (gently sloping toward the back) roof, with a short parapet extending above the roof. The tallest section is at the corner where it contains the date block. It steps down as it rounds the corner. The Smith Street front is more articulated than the Clinton Street façade, with recessed areas for the upper windows framed by brick pilasters and a horizontal cornice above the first floor, supported at the corner by two simple columns with simple capitals and bases of the Tuscan type. The Clinton Street façade is plain with no separation between the two floors. There are four windows contained in the upper story of the south side, and two on the west end, one on either side of the central apartment door. These openings are without ornamentation. The rear (west) original exterior stairway has been enclosed in a 15 ½' x 10' addition, with a wooden railing around the upper deck. The enclosure is sided with modern exterior plywood paneling.

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Dugan's Saloon
Clinton County, Iowa

An historic photograph of Grand Mound shows the building that preceded Dugan's Saloon. This building is said to have burned down. It looks the same size as the Dugan building, and the latter might have been built on the foundations of the earlier building.

The building exhibits the late commercial style associated with the Romanesque. While the popularity of this style had waned by the early 20th century, it was still used in Iowa for commercial buildings, schools, and a few courthouses.

The entry area has changed over the years. An undated photo, the earliest one known, shows the store front with large windows and two layers of windows in the corner logia. The 1955 photograph shows an intermediate stage with new windows for the post office in the storefront area, and upper windows covered over in the entry. Current photos show the shrinking of the windows around the entrance to small panes at the height of the top of the door.

Interior

The ground floor has been used for a number of different businesses since it was Dugan's Saloon. It has been remodeled many times because of this, and no historic photographs have been located showing the saloon interior. Research indicates that there were eight distinct but informal saloon types: gambling halls, billiard halls, dance halls, concert halls, sample rooms, wine rooms, novelty saloons, and simple drinking saloons. From examining the advertising done, one would speculate that Dugan's followed the style of the wine room. Although the term "wine room" first applied to any saloon with rooms or areas for private parties, by the 1890's it indicated a saloon oriented toward women. This type of saloon often had private entrances for ladies, and the rooms were designed as "parlors." Wine and weak mixed drinks were offered for a lady's lighter taste.

Today, the American Mutual Insurance Association operates from the first floor. It is now arranged in standard office layout with secretarial areas and private offices. The second floor is in its original configuration as an apartment. It has many rooms of good size, with pocket doors dividing several of these. It is a really grand apartment. It is entered through a rear, partly covered stairway. There was probably an interior stair connecting the two floors, but its original position cannot be determined today because access between them has been closed off and no marks appear in the current flooring indicating the location of the stairway. An apartment like this, in a building like this, would have probably had two staircases, one from the entry area and a rear stair.

Integrity

The building is in excellent condition. The apartment is empty, and looks to have been so for a long time.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 3Dugan's Saloon
Clinton County, Iowa

Historic Photograph of Grand Mound Showing Smith Street Looking South.
The Building On The Extreme Right Preceded Dugan's Saloon.
Photograph From The Central Community Historical Museum.



Grand Mound in older days

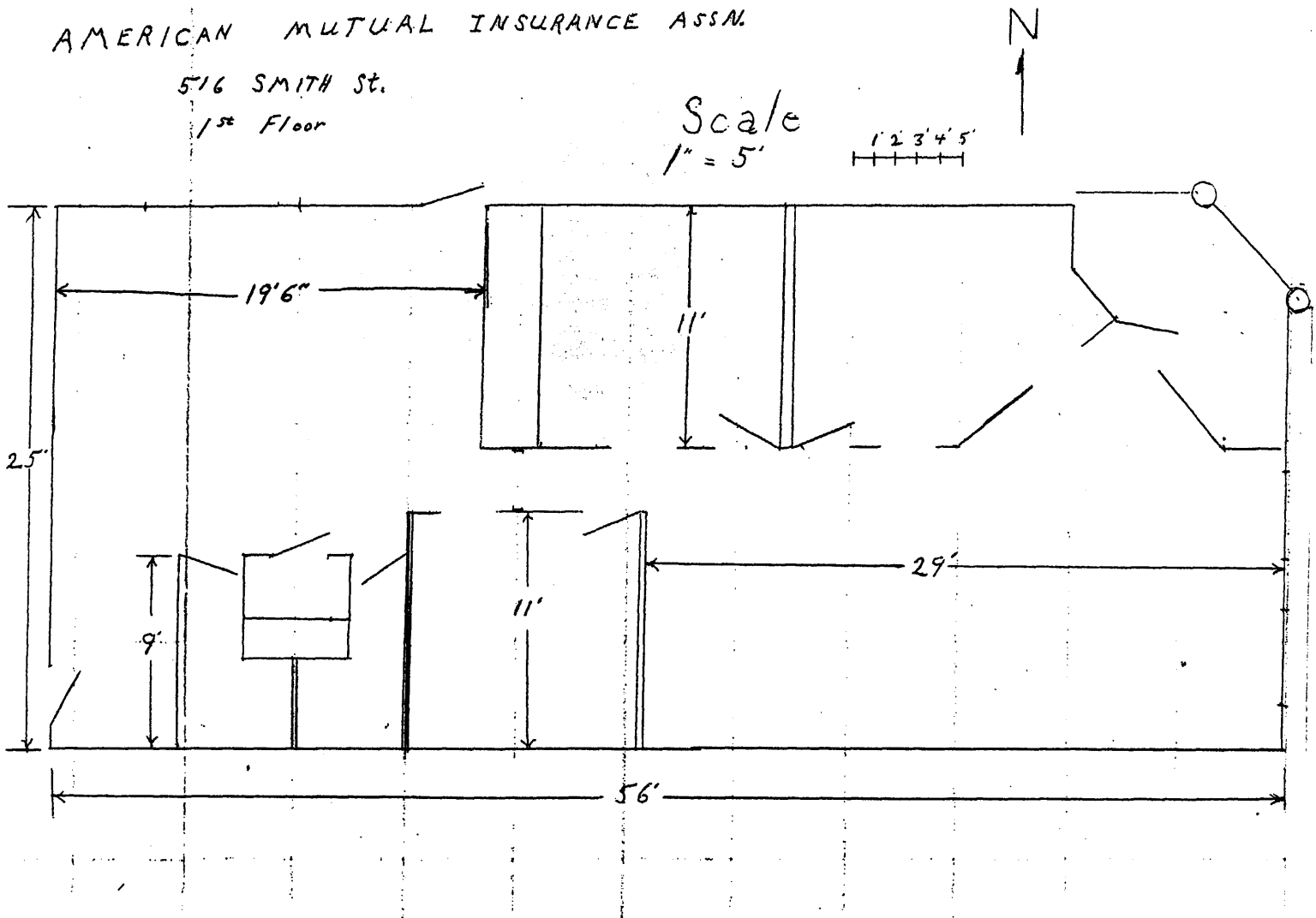
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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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Dugan's Saloon
Clinton County, Iowa

Measured Plans of the First Floor
Drawn by Floyd Soenksen, January, 2001, Reduced from Original



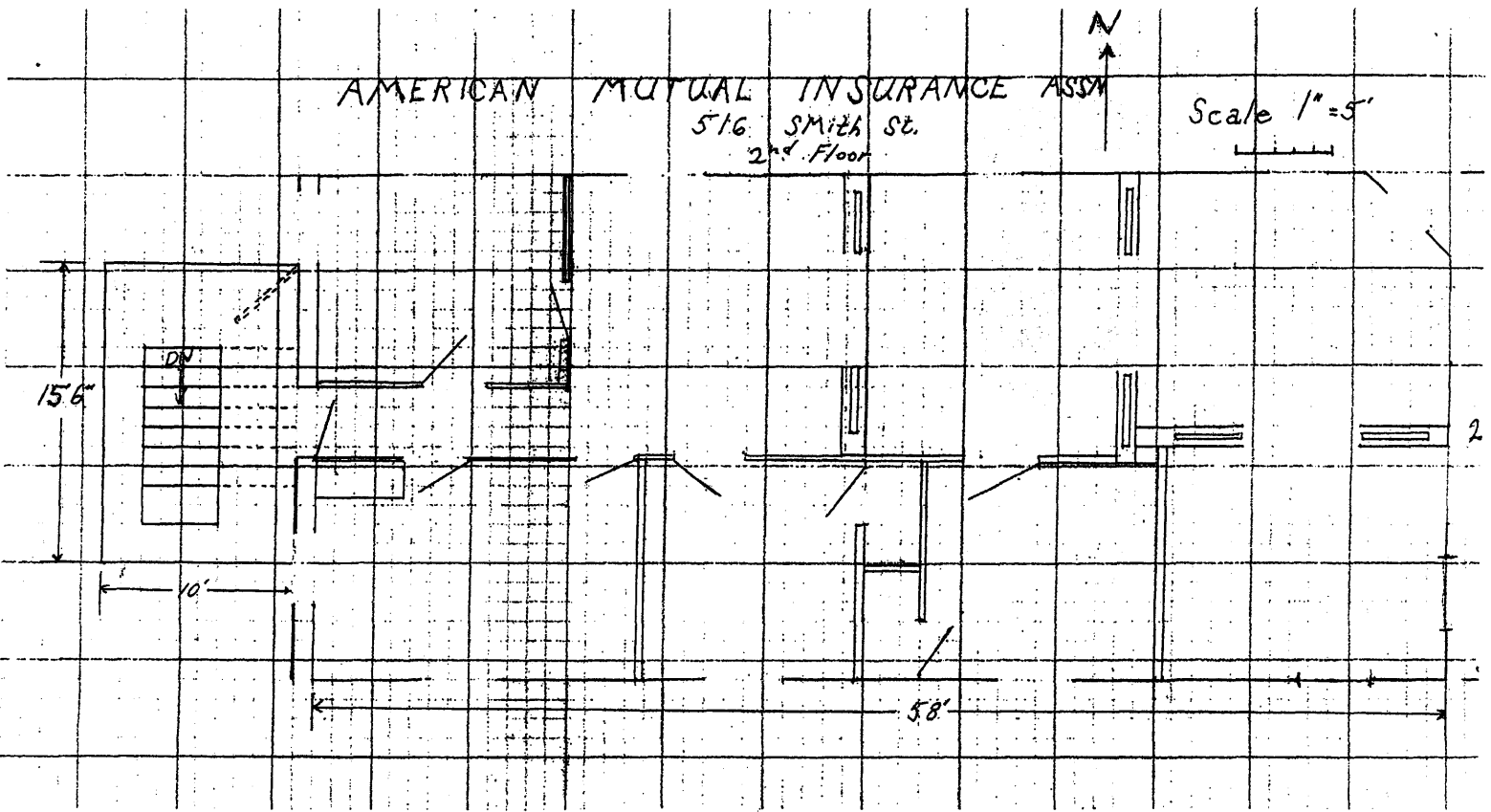
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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 5

Dugan's Saloon
Clinton County, Iowa

Measured Plans of the Second Floor
Drawn by Floyd Soenksen. January, 2001, Reduced from Original



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Dugan's Saloon
Clinton County, Iowa

Two Photographs from the Collection of the Central Community Historical Museum
Undated Historic Photograph



Historic Photograph, 1955



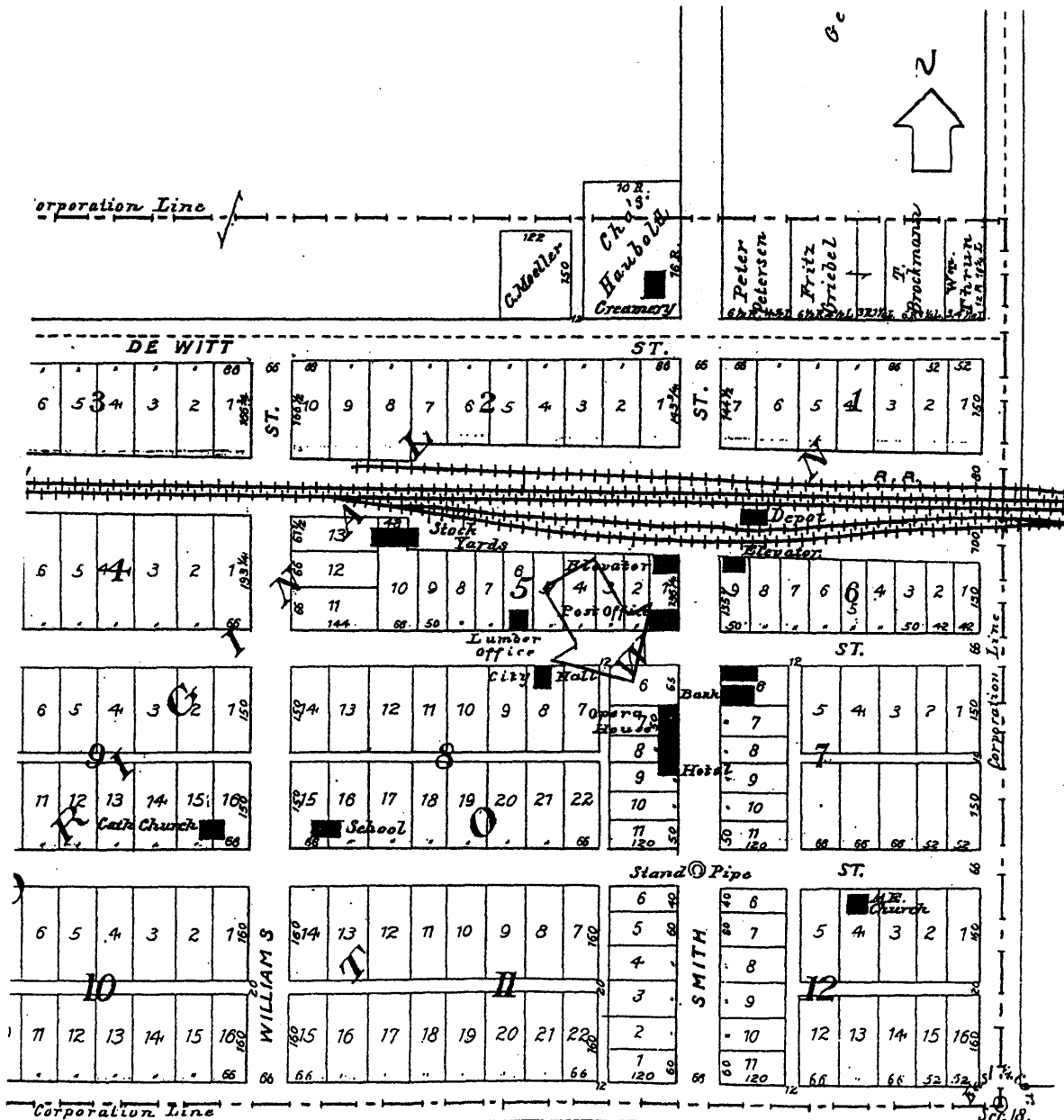
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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 7

Dugan's Saloon
Clinton County, Iowa

Map Of Grand Mound From The 1905 Clinton County Atlas
Arrow Shows Lot Along Smith Street, The Main Street, Where Dugan's Saloon Will Be Built.



Mary A. Kelly

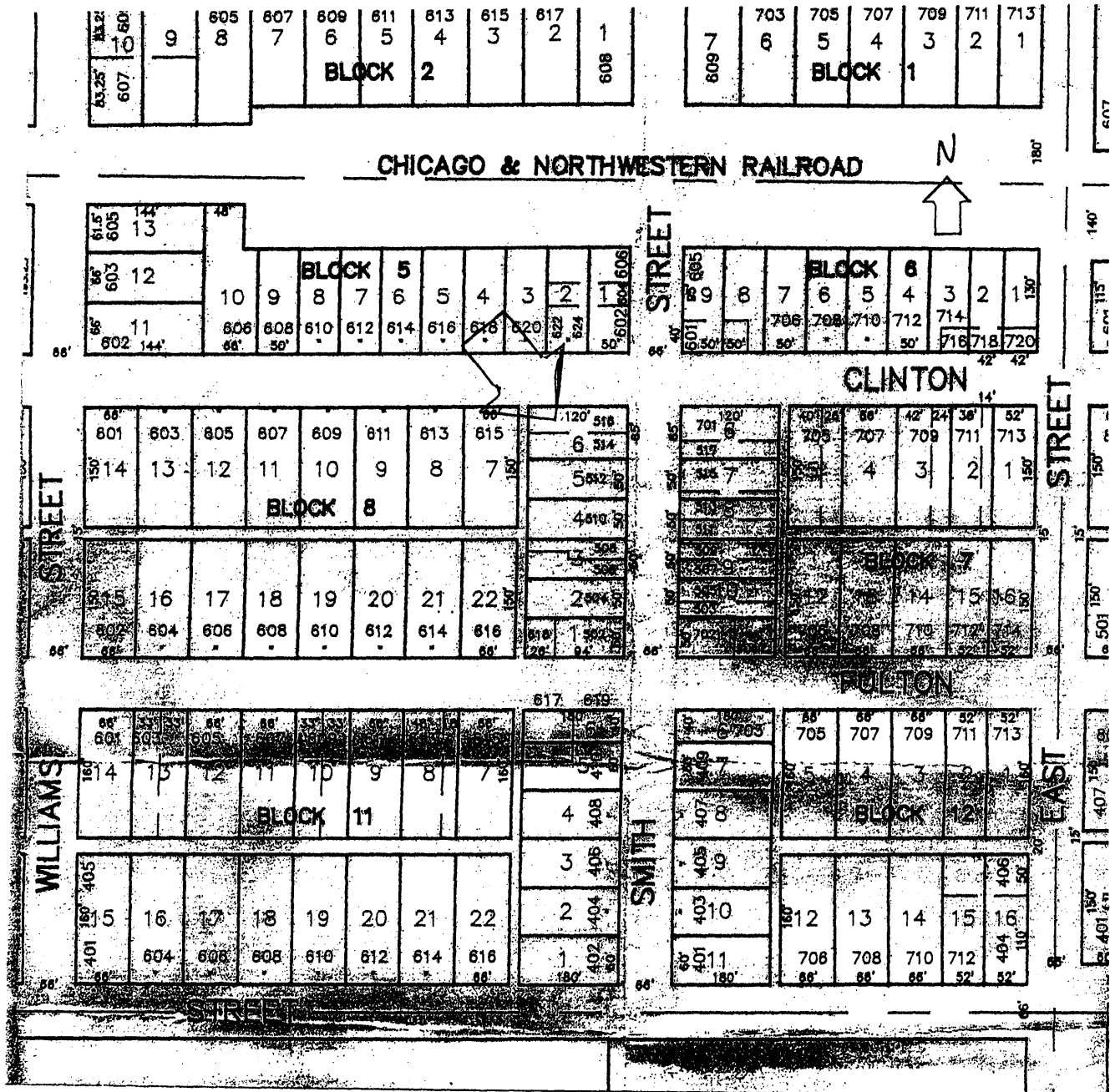
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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Dugan's Saloon
Clinton County, Iowa

Section number 7 Page 8

Current Plat Map of Smith Street and Commercial Area with Dugan's Saloon Marked



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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 9

Dugan's Saloon
Clinton County, Iowa

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE, Criterion A

Summary Statement

Dugan's Saloon is locally significant under Criterion A as a relatively rare survivor from the time when state prohibition created uncertainty in the business. It also stands as a reminder of Grand Mound's late 19th and early 20th century commercial development.

Significance and Historical Contexts

Grand Mound is the principal city of Orange Township. It was established in 1858 as a station along the Chicago, Iowa, and Nebraska Railroad. The town was platted by Horace Williams around the station the same year, and the post office established. The plat was filed in 1866. The foreign-born population of the township peaked in the decade of the 1890's; and as with the rest of Clinton County, most of those immigrants were from Germany. German immigrants dominated Grand Mound's commercial district, including the building trades. Dugan's building represents a departure from the vernacular architectural styles favored by his German contemporaries. Dugan strived to make his establishment a bit more stylish than the rest of downtown Grand Mound. With its sumptuous upstairs living quarters, and Dugan's name emblazoned in stone above the main entrance, the building seems almost to brag about its owner's prosperity and good taste. Indeed, fueled by keen competition and the rise of the new saloon furnishings manufacturing industry, simple barrooms had become relics by the time this saloon was built. The *Wild West Bartenders' Bible* describes saloons of this era as "little palaces." They were frequently the social epicenter of the small town, and their proprietors (at least in the earlier years) were regarded as occupying the highest level in its society. Unfortunately for the Dugan family, this high esteem was beginning to erode in the Grand Mound community by the time this saloon was built, and no amount of ornamentation could change it.

Little is written about William Dugan, or his tenure in Grand Mound. As with most railroad towns in Clinton County, Grand Mound and Orange Township had a small Irish population in addition to the German settlers. William Dugan was born in Ireland. He came to the United States in 1873, at the age of five, with his parents. His wife, the former Ellen Hughes, was also of Irish ancestry. National census data for the period between 1870 and 1890 indicated that about 40 percent of saloon owners were recent immigrants. Of those, roughly 25 percent were German and 11 percent were Irish. Of the remaining 60 percent, the greatest share of those were second-generation Americans carrying on the traditions of their immigrant parents. The immigrant populations saw saloon keeping as a way to success both socially and economically. The saloon at 516 Smith was not William Dugan's first venture into the bar business. In 1895, Dugan had built another two-story brick saloon on the other side of the street. Instead of living quarters, this saloon had housed a dance hall in the second story. Dugan's obituary suggests he may have built a third saloon, even earlier than 1895.

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Section number 8 Page 10

Dugan's Saloon
Clinton County, Iowa

Communities traditionally held dance hall saloons in low esteem, as the early ones employed women of questionable character to entertain the male patrons. Jealousy often resulted in violence at such establishments. While there is no record of any villainous behavior at Dugan's other saloon, there is nothing to indicate this was a more moderate, concert hall type of establishment either. We do know Dugan was a family man. His daughter, Theresa, was becoming a teenager. The prestigious corner lot where the last saloon was built had been the site of the Kahler General Store. The two-story general store was destroyed in a fire, and Dugan bought the vacant lot in 1902 from the Kahler family. As seen in the undated historic photograph on page 6, the new location was along what would become the Lincoln Highway. Whether simply a better business location or a deeper desire for social redemption prompted the move is unknown. Clara Schunter Bartling recalled the Dugans from her childhood days as follows: "Across the square on the west corner was what was those days called a saloon. The owner and his wife lived upstairs with one daughter who dressed so elegantly we as youngsters thought she was the belle of the town, or at least the belle of Main (Smith) Street."

Dugan's advertisement in the program of the 1908 Clinton County Farmers' Institute read only "Wm. Dugan, dealer in wines, liquors, and cigars, Grand Mound, Iowa. This is the only example of paid advertisement found for the new saloon, and indicates that the type of saloon had changed to the wine room classification. Sadly, it was by now too late; the gilded age of saloons had come to an end. The 1910 program of the Farmers' Institute makes no mention of William Dugan. The newly incorporated Farmers' and Merchants' Savings Bank became the building's tenant in May of 1912. The Dugan family still occupied their palatial apartment at that time. On May 13, 1913, City Council minutes stipulate, "Theresa Dugan is not to thro (sic) slop and other refuse out of south window or any bottles on Vetter Bros. and Blunck building." Later, Dugan's obituary would credit him as a principal organizer of the new banking firm.

Temperance organizations abounded in Clinton County following the Civil War. By the turn of the century, most of the large ethnic groups had benevolent societies and temperance groups, including the Germans. The Good Templars met right next door to the new saloon, in the upstairs of the Town Hall. Judith Ellen Horton Foster of Clinton achieved national prominence as an advocate for prohibition. County histories and business directories made no mention of saloon establishments in their lists of local businesses. In 1908, when Dugan advertised in the Farmers' Institute program, there were only 92 licensed saloons in all of Clinton County, with 66 of those located within the corporate boundaries of the City of Clinton. Societal attitudes had certainly affected the business climate for William Dugan, as the Anti-Saloon League mounted its national publicity campaign. By 1910, the League had convinced the nation that saloonkeepers were the equivalent of opium lords and bordello owners. When Dugan sold his grand building, the selling price was only \$1.00 plus mortgage assumption.

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Dugan's Saloon
Clinton County, Iowa

After Dugan built his new saloon, he had continued to own the 1895 building as well. This was rented to grocer Herman Lucht for the entire time Dugan owned it. Dugan also held title to the lot south of the grocery. The income from his properties was not enough to sustain the lifestyle to which Dugan had become accustomed. In 1919, with national Prohibition legislation pending, Dugan sold all of his real estate holdings in Grand Mound to the local hardware merchant, Julius Detlef. The abstract shows Dugan's residence as Winnebago County, Illinois at the time of the sale. Business listings in Rockford, Illinois show William Dugan as a soft drink manufacturer in that city in 1919. Daughter Theresa was listed as a bookkeeper. There is no further record of the family in Rockford after 1921. At the time of his death in October of 1943, William was living on a farm he owned near Davis Junction, Illinois. Daughter Theresa, by now Mrs. Frank Danielson, was also living at Davis Junction.

The Farmers' and Merchants' Bank relocated to its fine new headquarters across the square, so Julius Detlef rented the corner saloon to William DeLange, who had recently moved to Grand Mound. DeLange opened a pharmacy in the old saloon. Mr. and Mrs. DeLange moved into the apartment, and their son Harold was born there. In December of 1935, DeLange purchased the building at 515 Smith St., and relocated his pharmacy therein. With Prohibition ended in 1933, and DeLange's removal to its new location, the corner saloon returned to life as a tavern under various proprietors. Business names included The Old Timer, Heavilin's Tavern, and 6 By Tavern.

In 1954, the downstairs was partitioned and the post office moved into the front portion. Soon after, the American Mutual Insurance Association purchased the building and occupied the back. Organized in 1878 as the German Mutual Fire and Lightning Insurance Association, the organization had never occupied formal office space before 1955. Instead, each secretary of the association had maintained the records in his own home. In 1965, the post office moved to a new location, and American Mutual then occupied the entire first floor. The upstairs apartment survives essentially intact, and is used only for storage.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 12

Dugan's Saloon
Clinton County, Iowa

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Published Histories

Atlases of Clinton County, Iowa, 1874, 1894, 1905

Johnson, Byron A. and Sharon Peregrine Johnson. *Wild West Bartenders' Bible*. Austin, Texas: Texas Monthly Press, 1986

History of Clinton County, Iowa. Clinton, Iowa: Clinton County American Revolution Bicentennial Commission and Iowa American Revolution Bicentennial Commission, 1978

Wolfe, P. B. *Wolfe's History of Clinton County Iowa*. Indianapolis: B. F. Bowen & Company, 1911.

Newspapers

Grand Mound Record, mention of construction of Dugan's first saloon in local news items, June 19, 1895.

Clinton Herald, obituary, date of death 10-08-1943, October 11, 1943

DeWitt Observer, obituary, October 21, 1943

Other Sources

Bartling, Clara Schunter. A handwritten historical account of Grand Mound, 1976, from the collection of local historian Helen Faye Green.

Clinton County tax records.

DeLange, Harold, Transcription of telephone interview by and with local historian Helen Faye Green, 2000.

Gazetteer and Directory of Clinton County, Iowa. 1876 and 1905, Business Directory. No saloon listings for Grand Mound.

Grand Mound telephone book listings for 1931, 1934, and 1947.

Interview: Ann Soenksen Talks to Harriet Basel, Rockford Historical Society, February, 2001.

Photograph Collection of the Central Community Historical Society.

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 & 10 Page 13

Dugan's Saloon
Clinton County, Iowa

BIBLIOGRAPHY, cont.

Premium List and Program of the Clinton County Farmers' Institute, February 13 and 14, 1908, Advertisement by Wm. Dugan.

Premium List and Program of the Clinton County Farmers' Institute, February 1 and 2, 1909, no saloon advertisements.

Premium List and Program of the Clinton County Farmers' Institute, December 15, 16, and 17, 1914, and January 18, 19, 20, and December 12, 13, and 14, advertisements by Farmers' and Merchants' Savings Bank, 1916.

Program and Premium List of the Thirty-Ninth Annual Meeting of the Clinton County Farmers' Institute, 1928, premium donation by DeLange Pharmacy.

Property abstract for 516 Smith Street, Grand Mound, Clinton County, Iowa.

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

The property of Dugan's Saloon consists of the north thirty feet of Lot 6, Block 8 in the original plat of the City of Grant Mound, Iowa.

Verbal Justification

The boundary encloses property historically associated with the building.