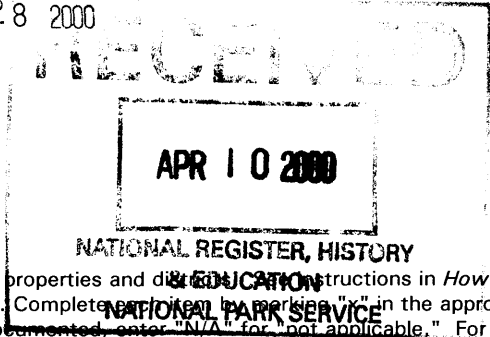


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478

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. Complete the 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 Emma J. Harvat and Mary E. Stach House

other names/site number De Saint Victor House

2. Location

street & number 332 E. Davenport Street [NA] not for publication

city or town Iowa City [NA] vicinity

state Iowa code IA county Johnson code 103 zip code 52245

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).

Patricia Oberkum DSHPO 4-4-00
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): _____

Edson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action
5-11-00

Emma J. Harvat-Mary E. Stach House
Name of Property

Johnson, 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.)

Historic Resources of Iowa City, Iowa, Amended, 2000

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

NA

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY /

REVIVALS

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK

walls WOOD

roof ASPHALT

other

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

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)

SOCIAL HISTORY

POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1919-1949

Significant Dates

1918-1919

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

HARVAT, EMMA J.

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder

CARPENTER, O. H.

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University of Iowa Library
- Other

Name of repository:

City of Iowa City

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

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Emma Harvat-Mary E. Stach House
Johnson County, Iowa

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION AND CONSTRUCTION HISTORY

Summary Statement

The Emma Harvat-Mary E. (May) Stach House, built in 1919, is a two story wood frame house with clapboard siding featuring details derived from the Georgian and Colonial Revival Styles. It consists of a rectangular block of with a one-story sunroom projecting from the East Side. The Iowa City architect, O. H. Carpenter, designed the house.

Detailed Description

Exterior

The Emma J. Harvat-Mary E. Stach house, built in 1919, is located in the Near North Side neighborhood of Iowa City at the corner of Gilbert and Davenport Streets. The North Side is one of Iowa City's original neighborhoods, one where many the city's early businessmen had their homes. The house is a two-story wood frame building with a hipped roof with two dormers with hipped roofs facing the front or south. It sits on a concrete foundation. It has a solid symmetrical look with a widely overhanging roof. The overhang and hipped roof echo the American foursquare house type, but the details are a mixture of Colonial Revival or Georgian Revival details and other contemporary early 20th C. elements.

The main block is 40 feet wide by 28 feet deep with a 10 feet wide and 14 feet deep sunroom attached at the north end of the east façade. The façade of the main block is symmetrical with a central entry with a bay window above it on the second floor. One window flanks each side of the entrance bay on each story. The windows on the façade are double hung with the upper part having 15 panes over a one pane lower panel. The dormers have 15 panes. The upper portions of the bay windows are likewise divided into square panes, 12 over one on the central and 6 over one on the sides. This use of small panes is a Colonial Revival characteristic.

Entrance is similar to that of some Georgian houses with sidelights on each side of the entrance and an elliptical fan light over the entire entrance composition. The porch has a segmental vaulted roof with horizontal wings on each side supported on square columns sitting on brick piers. It is 12 feet wide by 9 feet deep.

Interior

The conservative traditional exterior belies the beautifully detailed interior. The interior is balanced as is the exterior, but it is not strictly symmetrical with subtle variations (see the plans on following pages). The central part of the interior corresponds to the central bay on the exterior. It

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CONTINUATION SHEET**

Emma Harvat-Mary E. Stach House
Johnson County, Iowa

Section number: 7 Page: 2

is devoted to the entrance and stair hall. Easy access to all rooms is available in this central area. From the hall one can enter the large living room or the dining room which stand on either side of the hall by means of double French doors. There is a built-in cabinet in the dining room and a classical fireplace in the living room. A second set of double doors leads from the living room into the back parlor from which one can enter the sunroom. A small study and a rear hall leading to a back entrance and the kitchen and bath are placed behind the stairs.

The stairs are the central feature on both floors. On the second floor a hall surrounds the stairs allowing easy access to the bedrooms and bath. There is an alcove, a small sitting area, at the front of the house in the bay window area.

The house as constructed does not follow the original plans exactly. The back parlor was originally a "sun" parlor, and the present sunroom was a porch. The bedroom in the northeast corner is designated as a sleeping porch on the plans, but it is totally enclosed today.

Garage

The Garage is a noncontributing structure since it is jointly owned. The boundary description excludes the garage. It is placed across the lot line with one-half belonging to 332 E. Davenport St. and one-half belonging to 409 N. Gilbert Street. It is a very basic 20 ft. x 22 ft. hipped roofed building constructed with stucco surfaced clay tile. The front façade appears to be wood frame with clapboard siding.

Integrity

There has been very little change in the house since built. With the exception of the enclosed porches and the removal of trellis at the outer edges of the main façade, the house remains as originally designed.

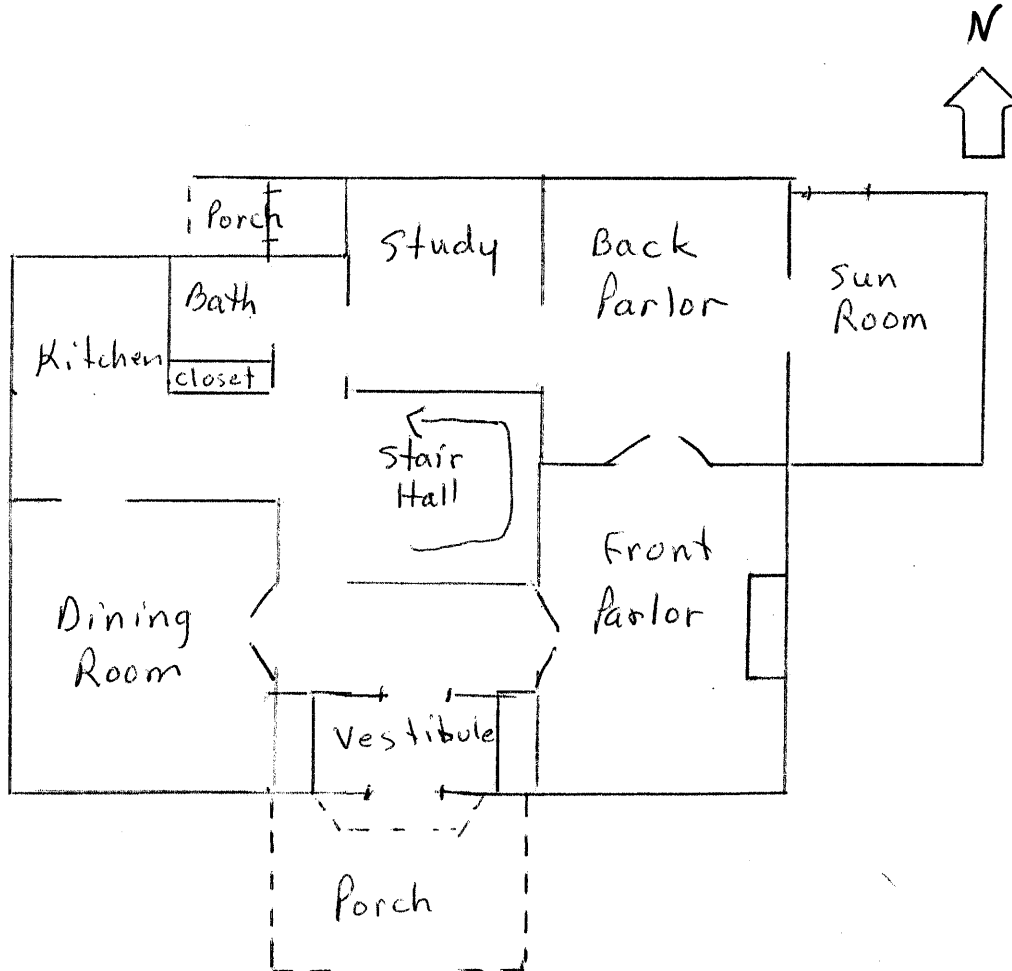
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CONTINUATION SHEET

Emma Harvat-Mary E. Stach House
Johnson County, Iowa

Section number: 7 Page: 3

Sketch Plan of First Floor



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Emma Harvat-Mary E. Stach House
Johnson County, Iowa

West Elevation drawing from the blueprint plans by O. H. Carpenter¹



¹ This drawing and most of the others are from a blueprint copy owned by Carol De Saint Victor, the present owner. Any exceptions are noted.

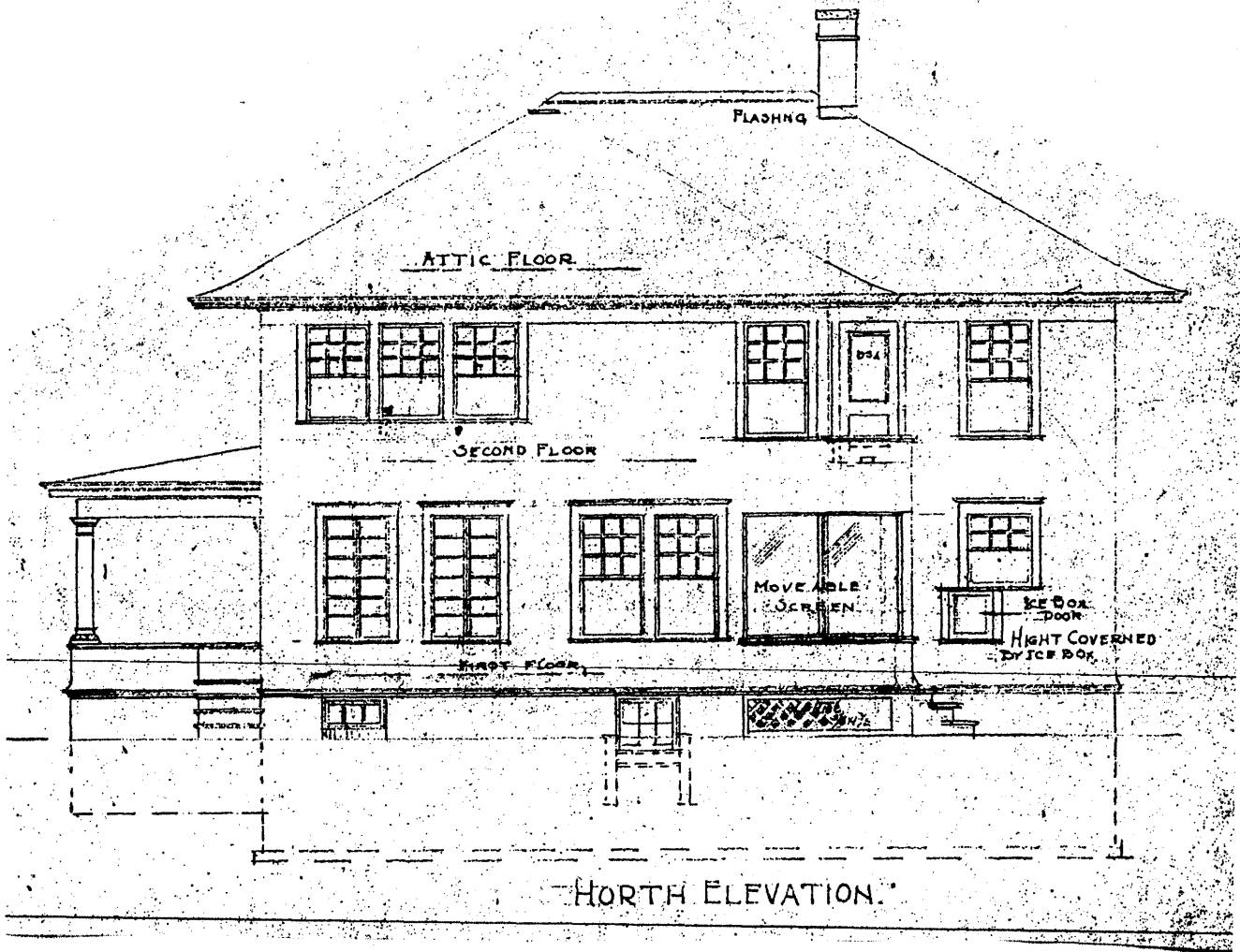
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Section number: 7 Page: 5

Emma Harvat-Mary E. Stach House
Johnson County, Iowa

North Elevation drawing from blueprint plans by O. H. Carpenter



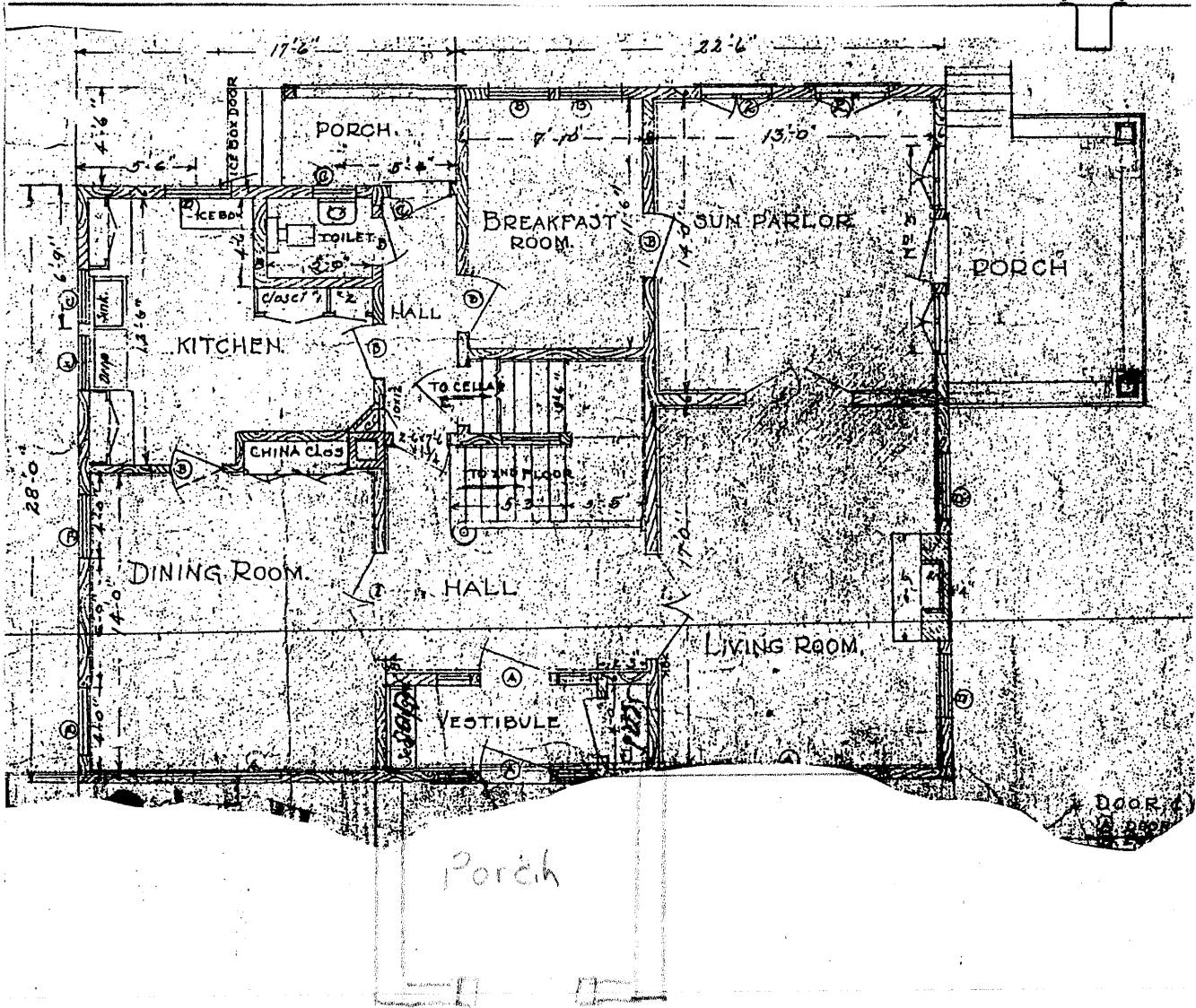
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Section number: 7 Page: 6

Emma Harvat-Mary E. Stach House
Johnson County, Iowa

First Floor Plan from blueprint plans by O. H. Carpenter



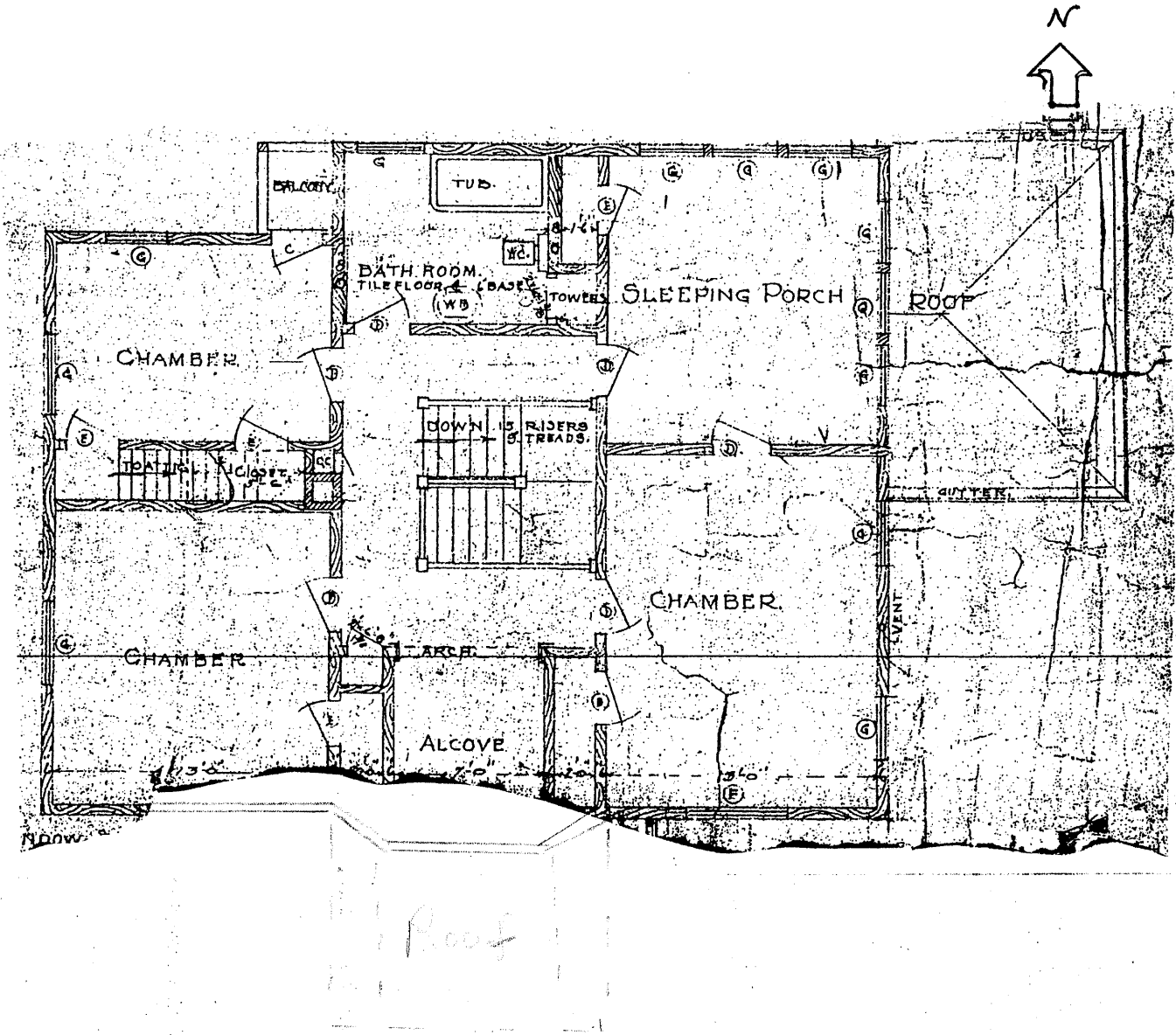
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Emma Harvat-Mary E. Stach House
Johnson County, Iowa

Second Floor Plan from blueprint plans by O. H. Carpenter



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Emma Harvat-Mary E. Stach House
Johnson County, Iowa

Historic Photo taken about 1920?

From an article entitled "Her Honor the Mayor, Iowa City's Emma Harvat"
Published in *Palimpsest*, 76:2 (summer, 1995), and pp. 76-96.



IOWA WOMEN'S ARCHIVES, UNIVERSITY OF IOWA LIBRARIES; EMMA J. HARVAT PAPERS

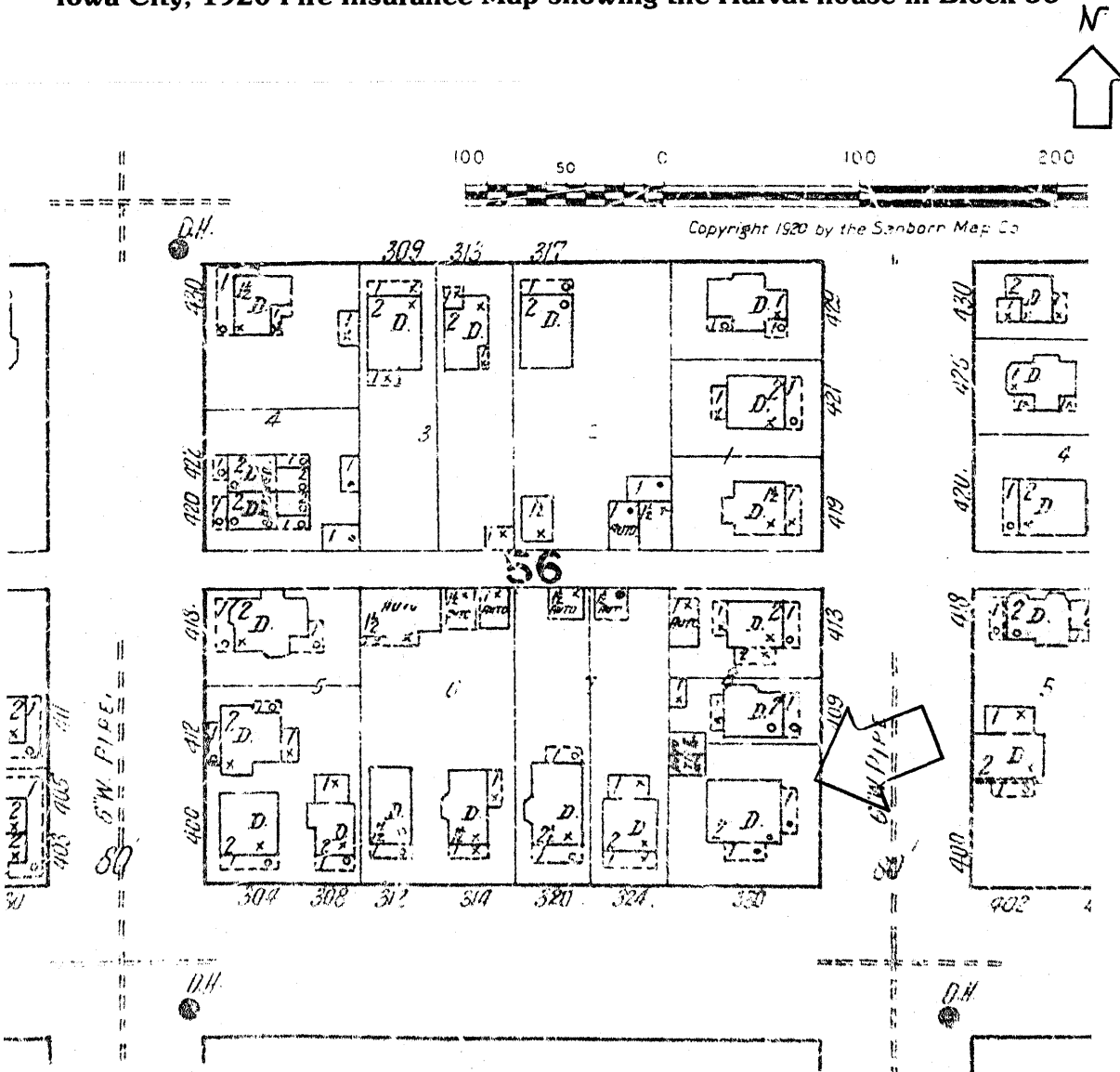
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Emma Harvat-Mary E. Stach House
Johnson County, Iowa

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Iowa City, 1920 Fire Insurance Map showing the Harvat house in Block 56



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Emma Harvat-Mary E. Stach House
Johnson County, Iowa

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Summary Statement

The Emma Harvat-Mary E. (May) Stach House is locally significant under Criterion B. because of its association with Emma J. Harvat, first woman mayor of Iowa City and the first woman in the nation to serve as chief executive of a municipality with a population of over 10,000. Harvat was significant as a businesswoman in Missouri and Iowa as well, and set an example for other women to enter business and politics, mostly male prerogatives at that time. She built the house at 322 E. Davenport together with her friend and business partner May Stach. The house is also significant under Criterion C. as a work of the architect O. H. Carpenter of Iowa City. It is designated as a key structure in a proposed Historic District identified in the recent Iowa City survey of the Original Town Plat Phase II.

Significance and Historical Contexts

Emma J. Harvat, Businesswoman

Born in 1870, Emma J. Harvat was the ninth of ten children born to Joseph and Mary Harvat, immigrants from Czechoslovakia in 1854.¹ Emma's father opened Harvat Meat Market on Market Street in the early 1880s after working at various other jobs. Emma attended the Iowa City Academy and Williams Commercial College where she studied business. Harvat often said that what made women in this period different from men was that they were not prepared to work in business. She was fortunate that she was one of only a few women who was able to get a business education.

By 1889, after the death of her parents and after most of her siblings had married or moved away, Harvat was working as a clerk at the Lee Welch bookstore. She took care of her youngest sister, Clara, and paid for her education from her earnings. After Clara graduated from the University of Iowa in 1896, married and moved out of town, Harvat started saving money for her own business. There were not many women in business in Iowa City around 1900. Her photo is on one of the photomontage pages in the *Commercial Magazine*², one of five women among over 135 men. Other men, the leading businessmen, were featured with small biographies and individual photographs. By 1902, she had saved enough to buy John Ries' share of Lee and

¹ This account of Emma Harvat is summarized from Anne Beiser Allen, "Her Honor the Mayor, Iowa City's Emma Harvat," *Palimpsest*, 76:2 (Summer 1995), pp. 76-96, and Irving Webber, "Emma Harvat made news in 1922 by serving as Iowa City's Mayor," *Iowa City Press Citizen*, April 21, 1984.

² *Commercial Magazine, Iowa City, Iowa*, Vol. 1, No. 1. Chicago: The Levytype Co. January, 1898, p. 7.

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Emma Harvat-Mary E. Stach House
Johnson County, Iowa

Ries, a downtown bookstore. She was the sole owner two years later and sold the business at a good profit.

Harvat moved to Kirksville, Missouri where she bought another book and stationery store. She made this formerly failing business successful and bought and sold several other businesses in Kirksville and other Missouri towns. She was financially independent by the time she was 43 years old and retired to Iowa City. She became reacquainted with Mary (May) Stach when she rented a room from her mother Theresa Stach in 1913, and when May asked her what to do with an inheritance she had received, Harvat suggested they open a ladies' ready-to-wear store. They were located on the ground floor of the newly opened Jefferson Hotel. Two years later the successful business, Harvat and Stach, moved to 10 N. Dubuque Street. Harvat provided the business acumen, and Stach provided the fashion sense. They traveled twice a year to buy stock for their store.

Harvat enjoyed her prominent position as a major business figure in Iowa City. She and her partner Mary Stach built the substantial house at 332 E. Davenport Street for themselves in 1919, and enjoyed entertaining their colleagues in the commercial community in their new home. The house is described as having a table that could seat fifteen, oriental rugs in the dining room and living room, and a large crystal chandelier in the entry hall. There was enough room on the landing of the stairs for a three-piece orchestra to sit and play on formal occasions.

In 1921, nine months after Harvat was elected to the city council, Harvat and Stach sold their business. She served two terms on the city council. Although retired, she continued to develop real estate as she had throughout her life. She bought property, built houses and sold them.

The Iowa City Professional and Business-Women's League

Emma Harvat was concerned with improving the conditions of working women. In February 1924, while she was still on the city council, she founded the Iowa City Professional and BusinessWomen's League. Emma was the club's first president. Within a year, the club claimed nearly 300 members. The club's high ideals and goals, i.e. scholarships for women students, educational lectures, and an employment agency for women, were not achieved during the early years of the organization. The group did provide support for working women and encouraged them to enter and excel in business. Today there are two chapters of the American BusinessWomen's Association and The Iowa City Professional and BusinessWomen's Association active in Iowa City and scholarships are occasionally given yearly to women to use for tuition for the study business.

Emma Harvat's example and the women's organization she founded encouraged women to enter business and government. One example of her influence on an ordinary Iowa City woman was Alberta Brunton, already elderly when this writer met her 20 years ago. She worked all of her life to support herself and her parents before they died. She worked as a shoe store clerk, a bookkeeper, and in sales at the local radio station. She even had a short radio program for a

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Emma Harvat-Mary E. Stach House
Johnson County, Iowa

A number of years. She had been single most of her life, but she had married in her 50s, and her husband died shortly thereafter. She was all dressed up one day, and I asked her where she was going. She said that she was going to attend the Iowa City Professional and Business-Women's luncheon. She went on to say that men had their clubs and organizations and this one was for the women. Her membership in this organization dignified and legitimized her as a working woman. She went farther than that in emulating Emma Harvat, although she did not mention her by name. She bought two rent houses, a daring thing for a single woman to do at that time.

Emma Harvat, Mayor of Iowa City

In 1921, Emma Watkins, a teacher and chair of the women's branch of the local Republican Party asked Emma Harvat to run for alderman-at-large in Iowa City. Harvat had not been active in politics, but she agreed to run for alderman. She was elected by a large margin, and was a popular and effective council member.

When Mayor Ingalls Swisher resigned in June 1922, the council elected Emma mayor pro-tem. She ran for reelection for mayor in 1923 and won. Her election as Mayor was of national significance. She was the first woman elected mayor of a city over 10,000 in the United States. Her election made news throughout the nation and was noted in Europe as well. A collection of news clippings³ contain notices of her election in the Kirksville, Missouri papers, the San Francisco *Examiner*, and Fort Worth, Texas *News*. In addition, articles appeared in France and in the *Evening Star*, Shanghai. This small collection of clippings is indicative of a broader dissemination of the news of her election. Her message was that "Running a city is like running any business." A woman could do this as well as a man if she had the training.

Harvat was considered somewhat gruff and blunt, but was well liked and considered fair and a skillful administrator. She was very sharp about financial matters. Her two terms from 1922 – 1925 coincided with an important period in the history of Iowa City. The city grew greatly in that period and required careful regulation by the City Council. Harvat advocated better streets and sewer connections for newer neighborhoods like Manville Heights. She established a zoning commission and worked to improve the city government and its services. There are many interesting and humorous stories of her handling of city controversies and her administration of police court.⁴

She failed to be elected for a third term. The Democrats took over the city government that year, and Harvat, a Republican, lost to her Democratic opponent. She busied herself with her real estate projects and the Iowa City Business and Professional Women's League she had

³ Emma Harvat, Clipping File, Women's Archive, University of Iowa Libraries.

⁴ Webber, Irving, "Emma Harvat Made News in 1922 by Serving as Iowa City's Mayor," *Iowa City Press Citizen*, April 21, 1984.

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Emma Harvat-Mary E. Stach House
Johnson County, Iowa

founded while mayor. She ran for city council again in 1935 as Republican alderman at large, but was not successful in gaining office.

O. H. Carpenter, Architect

Orville H. Carpenter was an architect in Iowa City for many years, but we know little about him or his work. We would not have known that he designed the Harvat-Stach house if it were not for Carol De Saint Victor's partial set of plans, which identify Carpenter as the architect. Slowly, buildings are being identified as his designs, and through them, we are beginning to be able to assess his architectural talents. We do not have enough examples as yet to discern a personal style for this architect.

Carpenter was active in Iowa from 1898 to about 1936 according to Wesley Shank.⁵ We do not have definite birth and death dates for him as his work has been little studied. He designed a large number of schools, one being the Kellog School in Iowa City. This school appears in an advertisement he placed in the 1918 Iowa City Directory with an illustration.⁶

The Harvat-Stach house represents the popularity of various revival styles for houses after 1900 throughout America. They are derived from the houses built in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries in America and England. Carpenter used a variety of these styles in his houses, and two are extant in the same general neighborhood as the Harvat-Stach house. The Slezak-Hubbard house at 328 Brown Street (see illustration page 16) is included in Margaret Keyes's book on Nineteenth Century Home Architecture of Iowa City⁷. She dates the house at 1893 and called its style eclectic, but it dates to 1897⁸ as it was illustrated in the 1898 issue of *Commercial Magazine* as a house completed in the previous year. The house combines Renaissance Revival, Scotch Baronial, Georgian Revival, and some Colonial Revival features.

Also attributed to Carpenter is the Ford House in the Spanish Colonial style (originally called the Hillyer House), at 228 Brown of 1909 (see illustration page 17).⁹ The Spanish Colonial Revival style is not a very common style, but is part of the interest in revivals. Another house in this style by Carpenter appears in his advertisement in the 1915 Iowa City directory.¹⁰ This house was located on Clinton Street and disappeared long ago.

⁵ Shank, Wesley I. *Iowa's Historic Architects, a Biographical Dictionary* (Iowa City: University of Iowa Press, 1999, P. 38.

⁶ Iowa City, City Directory, 1918, p. 371.

⁷ Keyes, Margaret N. *Nineteenth Century Home Architecture of Iowa City*. Iowa City: University of Iowa Press, 1966, p. 109-110: Also in Ellis, Ill. 95, p. 201.

⁸ *Commercial Magazine, Iowa City, Iowa*, p. 123. Photo of newly completed house p. 123.

⁹ Shank, p. 38; Photo in Ellis, Ill. 98, p. 206.

¹⁰ Iowa City, City Directory, 1915, on the back flyer page.

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Emma Harvat-Mary E. Stach House
Johnson County, Iowa

The Harvat-Stach house appears modest, but it has large, generously proportioned rooms. The plain symmetrical exterior belies the spacious interior and the convenient plan with its central entrance and stair hall. The location at the corner of Davenport and Gilbert was convenient as well for the downtown businesswomen who lived there.

The house fits generally in to the parameters of the Colonial Revival style, although some have called this example Georgian Revival, a sub-category of the Colonial Revival. The symmetrical rectangular block with a hipped roof and two square dormers is broken only by the central bay window over the door and the sunroom on the east. The centrally placed porch fills the central one-third of the façade. The porch roof has the shape of a segmental vault with horizontal sections on each side. The half-elliptical transom fits comfortably under this roof. The transom and the sidelights are generally common to the Colonial Revival, but the ones here look like a version on the Charles Phelps Taft House in Cincinnati, Ohio (see illustration page 18).¹¹ The illustration copied here was published too late for it to have been used by Carpenter, but there were many architecture books illustrating this style available in 1919, and architects used them for details in the various revival styles. The use of small panes of glass in the upper windows is also an indication of the Colonial Revival style. The broad eaves protect the siding from the elements and are also in keeping with the new aesthetic infusing American architecture from the Prairie School.

In looking at Carpenter's version of the Colonial Revival, one can not help but wonder what other Iowa City houses Carpenter might have designed during his 38 years in Iowa City. Certainly there were many other houses designed by him. The very fact that he was active during a growth spurt in Iowa City and that he designed a house for the popular Emma Harvat must have brought him many commissions.

"Survey and Evaluation of the Original Town Plat Phase II Area"

The Harvat-Stach house was recently identified as a key structure in an historical/architectural survey in Iowa City. This survey is entitled, "Survey and Evaluation of the Original Town Plat Phase II Area."¹² The results of this survey are being submitted as an amendment to the Multiple Property Document entitled "Architectural and Historical Resources of Original Town Plat Neighborhood (Phase II). 1845-1945. The house is identified within the context of "20th Century Development Patterns under Residential Development."¹³

¹¹ Illustrated in *Great Georgian Houses of America*, p. 188.

¹² Marlys A. Swendsen, "Survey and Evaluation of the Original Town Plat Phase II Area," A report prepared for the Iowa City Historic Preservation Commission, June, 1999, pp. E-33 and following.

¹³ *Ibid.*, Description and analysis of the Harvat-Stach house on pp. 49-50.

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Emma Harvat-Mary E. Stach House
Johnson County, Iowa

Emma J. Harvat

This photo was used in campaign advertisements in local newspapers 1921-1925. An undated campaign advertisement with this photo is located in the Emma J. Harvat Clippings file in the Women's Archives at the University of Iowa. This copy was made from the Allen article in the *Palimpsest*.)



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Emma Harvat-Mary E. Stach House
Johnson County, Iowa

May Stach, left and Emma Harvat, right
(This copy is reproduced from a photo in the Allen article in *Palimpsest*.)



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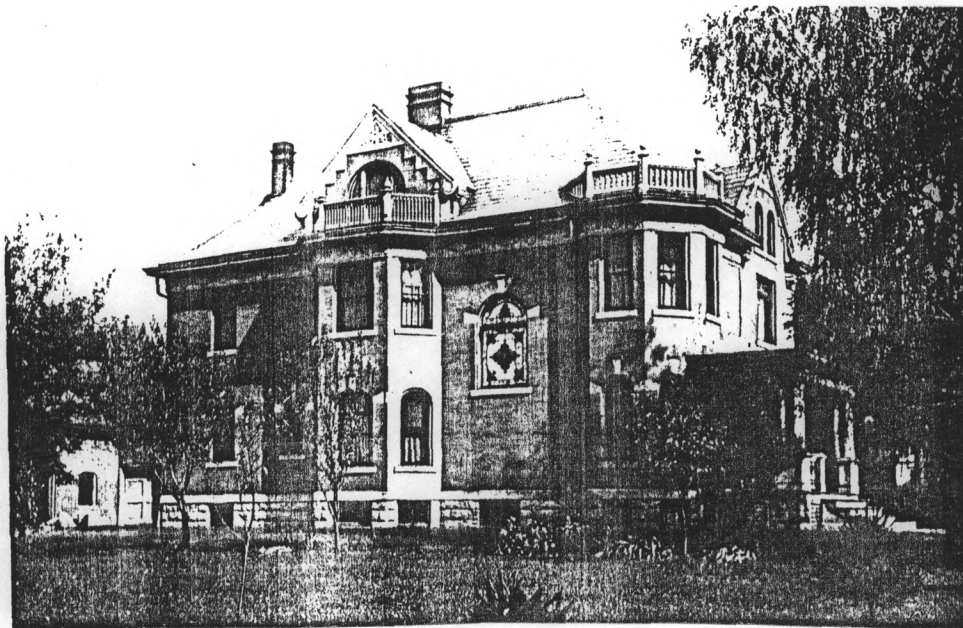
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CONTINUATION SHEET**

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Emma Harvat-Mary E. Stach House
Johnson County, Iowa

The Slezak-Hubbard House, 328 Brown Street

A House Designed By O. H. Carpenter Illustrated Here For Comparative Purposes
(From Ellis, Fig 95, p. 201)



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Emma Harvat-Mary E. Stach House
Johnson County, Iowa

The Hillyer House, 228 Brown Street

A House Designed By O. H. Carpenter Illustrated Here For Comparative Purposes
(From Ellis, fig. 98, p. 206)



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Emma Harvat-Mary E. Stach House
Johnson County, Iowa

Entrance of the Charles Phelps Taft House, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1820

This examples illustrates the availability of examples of the Georgian Style,
which became very popular in the early 20th Century.
(From *Great Georgian Houses of America*, p. 188.)



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Emma Harvat-Mary E. Stach House
Johnson County, Iowa

SOURCES

Allen, Anne Beiser, "Her Honor the Mayor, Iowa City's Emma Harvat," *Palimpsest*, 76:2
(Summer 1995), 76-96.

Axelrod, Alan, Ed. *The Colonial Revival in America*. New York: W. W. Norton & company,
1985.

Carpenter, O. J., Plans (Incomplete set, blueprint copy) for 332 E. Davenport, Iowa City, Iowa in
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Emma Harvat-Mary E. Stach House
Johnson County, Iowa

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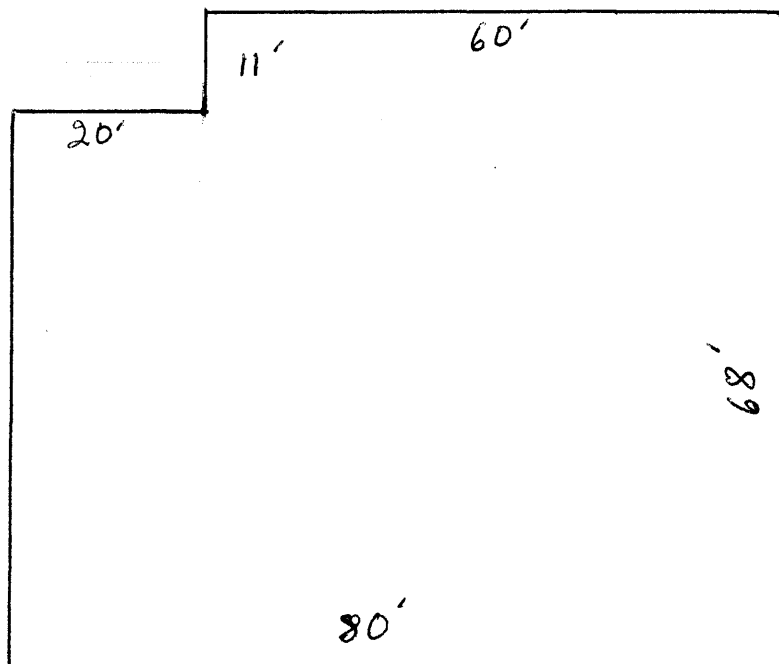
GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

Boundary consists of the south 68 feet of lot 8 in block 56 excluding the garage, which occupies the northwest corner of the lot. See lot plat below.

Verbal Justification

This boundary encloses the original property associated with the house, but excludes the garage because it is shared with the house to the north and sits on two lots with two different owners. The lot line intersects the center of the garage from east to west leaving the southern eleven feet on the Harvat property.



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

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Emma Harvat-Mary E. Stach House
Johnson County, Iowa

PHOTOGRAPHS

All photos

Emma Harvat House
332 E. Davenport Street
Iowa City
Johnson County
Iowa.
Exteriors, April 1998
Interiors, August, 1998
Negatives with City of Iowa City

Photos 1 - 8 by the City of Iowa City

1. South façade – looking north
2. South and west facades – looking northeast
3. Detail of entrance – looking north
4. West façade – looking northeast
5. North and west facades, looking southwest
6. Detail of north façade – looking south
7. Detail of back porch entrance – looking east
8. Garage west façade – looking southeast –Harvat house in background

Photos 9-11 by Patricia Eckhardt

9. Interior hall looking into living room – looking east
10. Interior living room looking into former sum parlor and entrance to porch – looking northeast
11. Upper hall – looking south