

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 Front Street (River Park Drive) Historic District (Amendment)

other names/site number South River Park Drive Historic District

2. Location

street & number Selected properties on South First, Prince, Goethe, Herder and Schiller streets [N/A] not for publication

city or town Guttenberg [N/A] vicinity

state Iowa code IA county Clayton code 043 zip code

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 [] nationally [] statewide [X] locally. ([] see continuation sheet for additional comments).

Rowell G. Soike June 28, 2004
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property [X] 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

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 Sandra McClelland Date of Action 12/10/04

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	
15	3	buildings
1		sites
		structures
		objects
16	3	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

Guttenberg, Iowa, The "Limestone City" of Clayton County...

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

60

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Commerce/trade/warehouse

Commerce/trade/specialty store

Commerce/trade/financial institution

Government/City Hall

Domestic/Single dwelling

Domestic/hotel

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Commerce/trade/specialty store

Commerce/trade/financial institution

Government/City Hall

Domestic/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian/Italianate

Late Victorian/Queen Anne

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals/Beaux Arts

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone

walls brick

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)

Commerce

Architecture

Period of Significance

1857-1951

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Brown, W, J.

Green, Howard R.

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository: #

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Clayton County, Iowa

7. Narrative Description:

Data Categories For Architectural Classification, Continued:

Late Victorian/Romanesque
No Style

Materials, Continued:

Walls	Wood/weatherboard
Walls	Stone/limestone
Walls	Stucco
Walls	Aluminum
Walls	Synthetic/vinyl
Walls	Asbestos
Roof	Asphalt
Roof	Metal/Tin
Roof	Metal/steel

The Historic District:

This district nomination amends and updates the previously listed Front Street Commercial Historic District that was listed on the National Register in 1984. The original district comprises the architectural heart of Guttenberg which consists of the best stone and brick commercial buildings, all being arrayed along South River Park Drive (the former Front Street), and all fronting eastward on the Mississippi River bank. The City of Guttenberg is the largest Iowa river community on that river north of Dubuque, Iowa, and it occupies a prominent river terrace location. The architectural backbone of the district pre-dates the Civil War and consists of 15 stone commercial buildings, all of which pre-date 1860, and all but four of which are contributing properties to the district. The stone buildings include seven two-story side gable plans of varied length, two three-story side gable plans, one two-story and two three-story parapet front designs, two gambrel roof stone warehouses (two-story on the river side, single-story landward), and one river warehouse remnant. Eleven brick commercial buildings pre-date 1904 and three of these pre-date the Civil War. These include four two-story side gable designs, four two-story parapet front plans, one 1.5-story front gable plan, and one two-story gable front plan. A small number of later brick buildings and a range of frame houses represents mostly later date infill and replacement construction. The district is splendidly laid out along the riverfront, and South River Park Drive angles northward at Goethe Street, adding a picturesque turn to the streetscape. The listed district includes 58 contributing (including the park counted as one site), and 17 non-contributing properties. Nine buildings have been demolished since the district was listed and these included six fishing shanties, a fish market and three commercial buildings. The fishing shanties and market were of recent and unsubstantial construction, and while they added a river-related presence to the district, were non-contributing.

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Figure 1: 300s block of Front Street (South River Park Drive), 1940 photo, note the visual dominance of the stone fronts along the main commercial street.
(Courtesy Guttenberg Historic Preservation Commission)

Guttenberg's commercial and industrial history is represented by the South River Park Drive (formerly Front Street) commercial district. The commercial district is a four and a half block long segment of South River Park Drive which has historically been the commercial center of Guttenberg. Forty-five buildings are located on the west side of the street, facing the river and eight more buildings are set at intervals along the bank. The northern boundary of the district is established with an abrupt change from residential to commercial architecture, about midway along the block between Prince and Pearl streets. From this point south from 214 South River Park Drive, commercial buildings, many sharing party walls, extend south to Herder Street. A number of later-date residences located between Prince and Herder streets are included in order to place two landmark stone buildings, the Weist Hardware Store and Warehouse, within the district. The latter buildings, mark the southern boundary of the district. The park and river bank east of River Park Drive comprise one elongated continuous parkway that is occasionally interrupted by intervening warehouse or other buildings. The park contains no historic elements, landscaping or otherwise. It dates to 1910 and is counted as a contributing property. Its grassy expanse is punctuated by three large stone warehouses, one residence, and the State Fish Hatchery complex (individually NRHP listed as the Upper Mississippi River Fisheries Management Historic District). The north end of the park ends abruptly with the public school complex and the entrance drive to the lock and dam complex (Determined NRHP-eligible by the National Park Service). The latter two facilities are excluded from this district.

In general, the district resembles many small town Iowa commercial centers, given its preponderance of single and two-story business buildings of brick and wood-frame construction. The striking differences are the very early age, the considerable scale, and the preponderance of vernacular stone and brick building types to be found within the district. The oldest buildings date from the early 1850s and the bulk of the buildings pre-date 1900. Overall the buildings reflect the historical evolution of commercial architecture although in Guttenberg, the vernacular forms persist and the academic styles are the exceptions. The most distinctive features of the district are the buildings of fair to excellent integrity that remain from the 1850's. Built of stone

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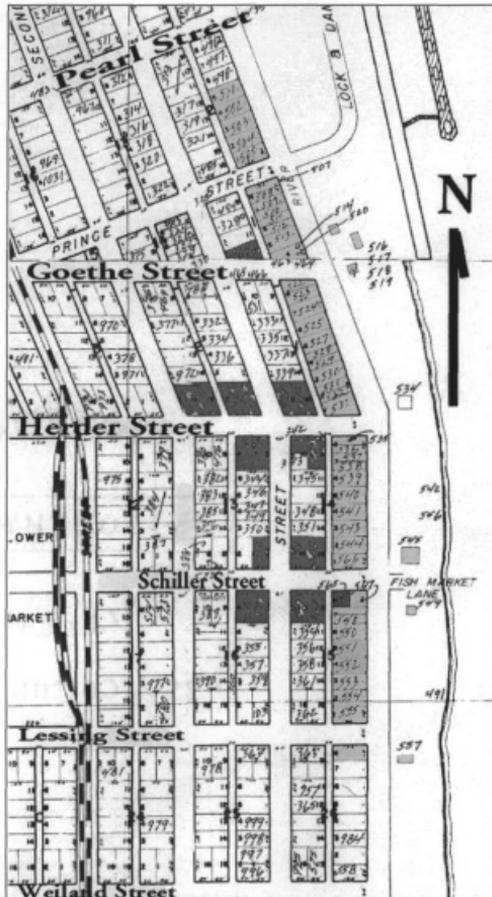


Figure 2: Existing district (light gray) and additions, dark gray parcels denote amendment, light gray the original district (Current City Plat Map, annotated)

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or brick, these structures are local vernacular expressions of the urban Greek Revival, with high roof pitches, side-gable roofs with end parapets, three- or four-bay facades embellished with little more than shallow pedimented window hoods, and uncluttered ground floor shop fronts. Local versions of "commercial Italianate" also appear in the district, but most have lost the decorative elements (bracketed metal cornices, in particular) normally associated with this style. Turn of the century blocks, with the exception of the IOOF Hall (#77) are usually of brick, with a small amount of decorative corbelling at the cornice line. Several buildings from the 1920's and 1930's blend reasonably well with older structures, as they are brick and of a scale appropriate to the streetscape....

The landmark buildings of the district were the massive and early three-story warehouses and combination retail/warehouse/residential store buildings. Four of five business blocks survive, as do two of the three stone warehouses. Four of five of the former are of stone construction and two of these (430 and 700 South River Park Drive) occupy prominent corner locations. The brick building at 316 South River Park Drive was originally three stories high. It first suffered the loss of its prominent side gable roof, and a fire then doomed its uppermost story. The two other three-story blocks are 218 and 316 South River Park Drive-the C. Albertus and the Ihm Block respectively, both are revered Iowa architectural icons. The Albertus Building (1852-53) is the best of show for the district with its distinctive rounded Gothic brick arches and its central alleyway. The Ihm Block affords an example of one of the highest stone load bearing walls to be found in Iowa. Of the three stone riverfront warehouses, 431 South River Park Drive is but a remnant with only its stone side walls surviving. 531 and 703 South River Park Drive are both intact but both have recently suffered rooftop additions.

The predominant commercial subtype in the district and its amended area is the parapet front commercial type, with 19 contributing examples. The majority of these are of later date or are obscured by later replacement facades (426-28 *South River Park Drive*). The exception to this is 7 Schiller, which is the first large brick building to be built in the city. It occupies a prominent corner location and dates to 1858. The best and most intact example is the two-story brick 1904 Odd Fellows Block (422 South River Park Drive).

The second largest subtype with 14 contributing examples, is the side gable commercial building form with 14 contributing examples in the district and amended area. This building type most commonly is a three or four bay wide block with a steeply pitched side gable roof with parapeted side walls. Intervening side walls were frequently used as party walls. Fenestration was symmetrical, cornices were simple and narrow, and building lines overall were simple and conservative. Three of the three-story buildings utilized the side-gable form, as did 11 two-story examples. Like the tallest buildings, six of the latter are of the very earliest construction date range. Two residential examples (522, 410 South River Park Drive) post-date 1902 and four others are unrecognizable, considerably altered or demolished (418, 222, 528 South River Park Drive are non-contributing, 304 South River Park Drive was demolished since listing). These examples are usually employed as infill or side wings to the taller examples (i.e. the Albertus building with its matching bookends, 214 and 222 South River Park Drive). In just one instance this smaller side gable type was used as a corner building, this being the distinctive 302 South River Park Drive two-story stone double storefront is in fact only half of a true side gable form, the exposed end of the roof actually morphs into a half-flounder form).

The gable front commercial block has nine contributing examples, 506 and 518 South River Park Drive, the former pre-dates 1886, the latter dates to 1894-1902. The example at 3 Goethe is of particular interest less because of its type but because it is a heavy timber building on a stone foundation with brick nogging. It also has a prominent corner location. Other gable front plans are disguised as parapet front types, with high false front parapet walls.

The resources of this district are fairly evenly divided among outstanding and contributing buildings, with a smaller number of intrusive buildings. Fires, and numerous unsympathetic remodelings resulted in the non-contributing properties, and this number has increased since the district was first listed. In many instances these façade changes are reversible. As is often

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the case in commercial districts, artificial siding has been used here to the detriment of historical integrity. The boomtown or "false front" raised parapet was used for smaller scale later infill construction.

The riverfront comprises a contributing resource within the district and forms a visually dominant part of the district. The park area extends across the entire frontage of the district, being interrupted only by the U. S. Fisheries complex and the several isolated warehouse buildings. Historically the park was just that, being developed as a landscaped Ingleside Park beginning in 1910. The park was landscaped, walkways were added and commemorative objects added. Today, no historical vestige of these early landscaping features survive. The park remains a park, with tree cover, walks and a public bathroom. The park is an elevated plateau with level ground, being raised some 15-20 feet above the river level. The park terminates on its north end with the entrance to the lock and dam and the riverfront school complex, both of which lie just beyond the district boundary.

The Historic District Amendment:

This historic district boundary amendment adds 19 commercial and residential properties to the Front Street Historic District which was listed on the National Register in 1984. These historic properties are located on the several side streets that intersect with Front Street, now River Park Drive. The Front Street District was originally listed as a predominantly commercial range of properties but its boundaries were based on only those commercial properties that actually fronted on the Mississippi River. The inclusion of these additional properties, many of them being particularly significant, results in a more inclusive commercial district, one that represents the complete historical development and evolution of the commercial downtown. The side streets played an important commercial role as well and they are therefore offered for addition to the district at this time. The additions reflect the importance of these cross streets to the development of the city. The small number of residential properties included in the district amendment represent intermixed land uses in a predominantly commercial area. Many of these residential buildings played small scale commercial roles. Their inclusion in the amendment and their presence does not detract from the commercial feel of the area.

The plat with its east/west fronting lots for the most part produces buildings with the same orientation. The exception to this general rule is found along such cross streets as Pearl, Goethe, Herder and Schiller streets. Here end lots were subdivided north and south and buildings oriented to the north/south running cross streets. Goethe had emerged by the turn-of-the century as the principal cross street, and the new Guttenberg State Bank located along its north side. The street terminated at the City Hall building that was located on the bank of the Mississippi River and was fronted west to Goethe Street. By the time the PWA 1939 Municipal Building was built, Herder Street was a principal connector between the highway to the west and the downtown. South First Street, below Pearl and above Lessing, developed as a secondary commercial street but a number of its major buildings, several of which (527 South First, 310 South First, and 15 Herder) are included in this boundary enlargement, were oriented not to it but rather to cross streets.

Two properties included have been individually National Register listed (15 Goethe, Guttenberg State Bank, and 503 South First Street, Fuerste House). All properties having a South First Street address are nevertheless corner properties and all of the added properties are on the several side streets located between Prince Street on the north and Schiller Street on the south.

Four buildings are of stone construction and date from 1843 through 1863. The Union Hotel, 314-16 South First Street (Figure 3), is a two-story narrow rectangular plan and an unusual cutaway angle on its gable front façade. It originally had a walkout second story porch and a doorway survives on the upper level of the clipped corner. The building has Italianate style windows and was stuccoed and scored with red lines in the 1890s.

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Figure 3: 314-16 South First Street, c.1900, view northwest (note scored stucco), porch.
(Courtesy Guttenberg Historic Preservation Commission)

The Robert Hatfield/Joseph Muller Building or Chicago House, 5 Goethe Street, dates to 1843 (west half), and the late 1850s (east half), and is a remarkable two-and-a-half story stone side gable off-square rectangular plan. Like many buildings on the city's side streets, the building perimeter runs off square to follow the angled west alley line. Of particular note is the line of half-height attic level windows, those on the façade being set lower than the counterpart end wall lights. The other windows are Italianate 2/2 lights. This building was also stuccoed and scored for many years but the stucco has been removed. The limestone is randomly coursed and larger stones form the corners. It is a contributing property.

The three-story flat-roofed stone Jefferson-Friedlein Hotel building at 106 Schiller (Figure 4) was built prior to 1858 and was originally a front gable plan. Like many vernacular stone buildings, this one received a modernization c.1890-1900 in the form of a scoured (coursed block pattern) stucco exterior coating. This has been removed. The stone gable front survives beneath a pressed metal cornice and brick was used to infill the built up corners. The issue of integrity is arguable, the exposed stone being the intended exposure, the stucco a modernization effort to hide the rough stone. The building is deemed to be both contributing and individually NRHP eligible (SHPO evaluation, 2001) as it now stands. Lintels and sills are of wood construction. There is a single-story stone rear wing that was later expanded eastward in brick, to cover the back of both parts of this building. The brickwork pre-dates the 1910 brick addition on the east side that was built after a fire destroyed the frame predecessor.

The Fleck Brothers Warehouse Building (1866, 10 Schiller, Figures 4-5) is a three-story stone remnant of a twin gable front four-story limestone mill and warehouse complex that burned spectacularly in 1894. This building was built as the Fleck Brothers warehouse in 1866. It was gutted by the fire and was rebuilt, losing one story and its original roof form. Reddened limestone on the exterior walls attests to the heat of the fire. The stonework is more regularly coursed than are most local stone examples, with larger stones being placed at the corners. The original large centered front entry with a solid stone lintel remains in place although the current entrance has been reduced to a single door opening. Fenestration is vertically aligned. There is a side entrance and a centered rear entrance. There is just one door and a single window on the alley side east sidewall. Wood lintels support the window caps. Anchor bolts are on the east side wall ("S" shaped metal tie iron caps).

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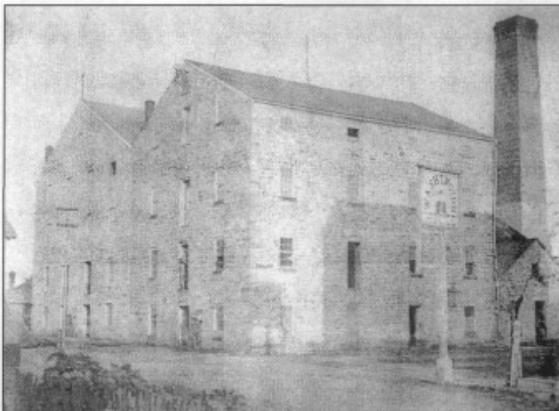


Figure 4: 10 Schiller (left) c.1892, prior to its damage by fire, view southeast.

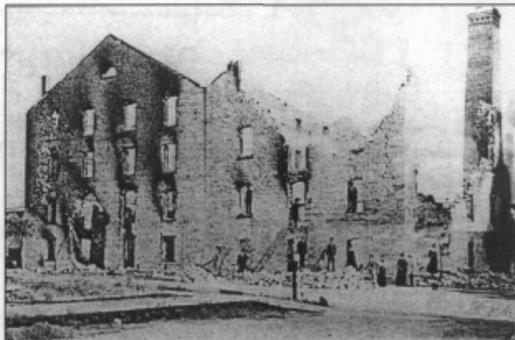


Figure 5: Post-fire view of the ruins, view southeast, 1894. 10 Schiller is at the left.
Note the lunette window in the attic front.

The David and Catherine Vetter House (11 Schiller, Figure 6) dates to pre-1858. It was a broad gable front square two-story plan. It has recently lost its distinctive gable front and a raised gambrel front attic addition, with metal roof and siding has compromised the integrity of the building. The lower two stories of stonework and the original fenestration and entrance of the building do remain visible however. The stonework is coursed. The use of stone vousoir arches on the windows is of particular interest as is the survival of a front basement level entry and window well area. This is a rare surviving component of what was, historically, a commonplace pattern of basement level commercial and storage uses. The building, despite its

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inappropriate and out-of-scale altered roof profile, is deemed to be contributing to the district because the stone base is intact and represents an important local square-cubic stone subtype.



Figure 6: 11 Schiller Street, view northeast, 1979 appearance

Eight buildings post-date the Civil War and pre-date the mid-1890s. Two of these are substantial brick storefronts or residences. The Joseph Heune building at 15 Herder dates to 1876 and its plan is that of a two-story gable front with an elongated rectangular footprint. The building is built off-square to accommodate the obtuse angle in its lot front. The design is Italianate style-influenced given the use of elongated and fairly narrow upper level windows and matching full-sized attic lights. Window arches combine twin rowlock brick courses and key stone (stone intermixed with a brick arch) inserts. The storefront has been infilled with brick and glass block but it retains its full-length stone lintel. The storefront continues around the west sidewall for one bay.

The Fuerste House, 503 South First (National Register of Historic Places, 1984), was built prior to 1869 and was the brick equivalent in plan of the stone George Stuffelmier House at 11 Schiller, the plan being that of a broad gable front residence. The house has a stuccoed raised stone foundation. It is likely that the house was veneered with brick c.1885-90 given the use of brick voussour window arches and raised brick tracery in belt courses across the front rows of windows. The entry is offset left of center. Fenestration is symmetrical. A long hip roof side porch was added prior to 1894.

Six frame houses or store buildings date from post-Civil War to c.1895. The story-and-a-half frame gable front Joseph Heune House at 14 Herder dates to 1886-94. The half sized windows set beneath the eaves hint at its vernacular design roots and two of those same windows flank a full-sized centered attic light on the gable front. The house has been sided with aluminum siding but the vernacular upper front windows remain intact. The cottage represents a once common small frame residential subtype.

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Figure 7: 10, 14 Herder Street, prior to their being resided (photo, J. Jacobsen, 1979)

The Henry Fahlings Shoe Store, 11 Herder, dates to pre-1886 and is a two-part frame plan. The core east building on the alley is an off square side gabled single story plan. A storefront section, with flat roof and a shallow projecting cornice, dates to 1903-13. Both buildings are clad with asbestos siding on the façade only. The original clapboard is exposed on the sidewalls. The storefront section is particularly well preserved with a right-hand single entry with transom and a large multi-pane display window. There is a rear extension that has a saltbox side profile on the eavesline.

The St. Clair Hotel/Charlotte Beutel House, 430 South First, dates to 1885. This is a two-story square frame plan with hip roof and a high raised (stuccoed) stone foundation. The double front porch is unusual in that both levels are recessed into the core beneath the eavesline, the lower level the more so and projects further forward. The house has been sided with aluminum siding but the basic form of the building remains identifiable. The upper porch has been reopened and the original porch roof and balustrade restored.

The two-story gable front B. H. and Caroline Overbeck House at 526 South First pre-dates 1886 has a full basement. It was built as a combination residence and commercial building. A single-story frame rear wrap-around wing dates to 1895. A second single story frame shop is on the west sidewall (front) and fronts south onto Herder Street. The building has an asbestos siding but it remains recognizable for its mixed use function. The principal storefront has reduced display windows and covered transom areas. The shorter upper level windows indicate the presence of a higher ground level ceiling level.

The two-story frame Niemeyer commercial building at 14 Schiller was built c.1902-14, replacing the Guttenberg Mill that was destroyed in an 1894 fire. This building features a pressed metal cornice with end finials, and a cast iron storefront with centered entryway. The exterior has been clad with asbestos, there is a square cut short west side upper level balcony and a two-story rear addition with ground level garage and shed roof cap, but these alterations are counter balanced by the survival of the cornice and storefront. The corner half lot to the west is open. Windows and doors have been replaced apart from the storefront.

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The two-story gable front Niemeyer House, at 6 Schiller, pre-dates 1886 and originally fronted east onto South River Park Drive, on the same lot. It was displaced by newer commercial expansion on that end of the lot and was moved c.1915-27 to this location. It was barely saved from destruction during the 1894 fire to the west. It was rebuilt in Craftsman style when it was moved and a flat roof east side porch or wing features Craftsman style upper window sash. The house is now on a concrete foundation. Core original windows are Italianate style 2/2 sash. The front windows on the lower level have been enlarged and grouped when the house was moved. Two rear (south end) porches and the east side porch feature an unusual denticulated cornice, and date to the relocation of the house. The house retains its original clapboard exterior and corner boards.

Three buildings date to the turn-of-the-century. The August and Ulinne Felder House, 10 Herder, dates to 1901 and its plan is that of a story-and-a-half gable front frame cottage with elongated rectangular plan and twin subordinate center side dormers that interrupt the cornice line. The right-hand front entry indicates a side hall plan. The cottage has a stone foundation and a series of single story rear extensions that include a two-car concrete block garage. The exterior walls and soffit have been aluminum sided and this eliminates any detail or texture.

The Guttenberg State Bank (1900, Figure 21) (National Register of Historic Places, 1984) is a rare example of the Romanesque style in the city. The two-story brick building has an off-square footprint that is mandated by the obtuse angle formed by the juncture of South First and Goethe streets. There is a prominent rounded bay on the southwest front outer corner that is capped with a metal clad high pitched turret. An unusually distinctive finial caps the turret. The Romanesque is embodied in the series of faux brick arches (with raised keystones) and the rounded turret and the Romanesque column and cap (now boxed in beneath the added canopy, two more support the front display window and these are also covered up). The use of paired narrow windows on the south side wall is unexpected. Three of these windows had basement lights set in beneath their sill levels (now sealed off). There is a stone water table and stone belt courses of two color ranges. The ground sill level employs a purple trim stone, the lintel level gray limestone. The upper sill level alternates the two colors with the darker stone set between the windows that are distanced from the turret. A broad darker stone caps the upper windows at the sill level. The parapet is quite exaggerated in height and the faux arches are in part included in the parapet base. Another thin dark stone belt course serves as a base for the corbelled brick parapet proper and these patterns are continued around the top of the turret. A large one-story addition on the north side replaced a stone building.

The Bierman Brothers Furniture Store (c.1903-14), 527 South First, is a two-story brick combination store and residence. A stone water table caps the stone foundation on the front and west sides. It closely resembles the block at 15 Herder. This rectangular plan too is off-square due to the obtuse angle that is formed by South First and Herder streets. The storefront, with I-beam (with decorative rosettes) continues around the west corner for one bay. Round iron columns support the store opening. There is a cutaway corner and this is most likely original to the design. There are two doors, one a double one in the back of the lower west side wall. Upstairs there are four single narrow windows in the north end of the plan and these are paired across the front and in the two front bays, again on the west and south sides. A simple corbelled brick parapet likely originally also had a metal cornice cap. Darker thin stone belt courses trace the sill and lintel levels on the upper windows. Broad white limestone lintels cap each window opening or set. A series of small single story frame additions flank the north end wall and the rear of the east sidewall. There is an exterior storm cellar rear door.

Four buildings range in date from 1910 through 1939. The annex to the Hotel Jefferson, 106 Herder, built in 1910, replaced a frame sample room and wing that burned. It is a two-story brick flat roof rectangular plan with pressed metal cornice and raised parapet front. There is a right-hand main entry, fenestration is balanced with two larger ground level windows with transoms on the ground floor to the left (east) of the single entrance. Window arches are simple double rowlock brick courses.

The two-story brick Queen Anne/Colonial Revival style house at 11 Prince was built in 1910 by Theodore and Clara Berns. Colonial Revival elements (lunette windows, modillions, Ionic porch columns, pedimented gables) are combined with

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the asymmetrical Queen Anne massing. The plan consists of a broader rectangular front two-story core and a narrower two-story rear wing. Square cut bays project from the center of the plan on the north and south and these are capped with gable roof dormers. The house has a very short, high-pitched hip roof. The four gable fronts are deeply pedimented and the fronts are covered with fish scale wood shingles and the fronts also feature centered lunette windows. The raised foundation is of stone (stuccoed) and the only stone trim used forms the window sills. Window arches are of double rowlock brick courses. The south bay is three-sided. There is a side porch in the southeast corner of the plan (the house fronts west) and there is a walkout door onto the porch roof from the bay. An original square-cut Colonial Revival style wrap-around porch (Ionic columns and pedimented gablets set above the entry steps) covers the west front and southwest corner. There is a story-and-a-half brick side gable carriage house in the northeast rear corner of the double lot.

The Wardell Chevrolet Garage, 102 Schiller, was built in 1931. The purple colored tile garage sidewalls are divided by projecting brown brick pilasters. The foundation and sills are concrete, jack arches cap each window or door opening. East sidewall doors and windows have been covered and reduced in size. The building storefront has been covered by a removable a mansard-like canopy. The building is included as a non-contributing property in order that the Jefferson Hotel, 106 Schiller, to the west can be included. The changes to the façade are reversible and the building could be restored and made a contributing resource.

The Federal Public Works Program built the Municipal Building in 1939 at 502 South First Street and the Guttenberg *Press* rated it as "one of the finest and most complete city hall and community buildings in all Iowa" at the time. The plan included a 39x82 second floor auditorium and a basement dining room and kitchen. An external elevator addition on the north wall has somewhat compromised the original design but the city hall is the best preserved of three PWA Depression Era building projects in Guttenberg. It is the only example of the Moderne style in the city.

Existing Historic District Resources List:

Key: Current District Properties (Bolded entries demolished since 1984 NRHP Listing), addresses are arranged in walking order, north to south. Buildings arranged in walking order, south to north.

Address: ¹	Title: ²	Type/style:	Date:	Evaluation:
(216) 214 South River Park Drive Map#501	Bellamy House/ Jenkins Bldg.	two-story side gable brick double storefront (residence since 1886)	pre-1853	contributing
(222) 218 South River Park Drive Map#502	C. Albertus Bldg./ American Hotel (Alex McKenzie, August 1858+).	three-story side gable stone with central pass-through and twin storefronts, rounded Gothic arches	1853-56	contributing
(224) 222 South River Park Drive Map#503	Schultz Bldg.	two-story side gable brick with stone lintels	1857	contributing
226 South	Troester House	square core, two-story	1902	non-contributing

¹ Street number in parenthesis is historic number, second number is current 911 address.

² For the most part these are not historic names, but represent current owner/tenant firms.

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Address: ¹	Title: ²	Type/style:	Date:	Evaluation:
River Park Drive Map#504		Queen Anne frame house		
230 South River Park Drive Map#505	Cerny House	Bungalow, side gable with twin jerkinhead upper front dormers, frame.	c.1915	contributing
(300) 302 South River Park Drive Map#507	Dubpernell Store/ Village Green	Two-story stone corner plan with single dormer, sloped roof, straight stone lintels, denticulated cornice, two-story rear brick livery wing.	c.1853	contributing
(302) 304 South River Park Drive Map#508	Baier Bldg.	two-story side gable stucco	1853	contributing
(304) 306 South River Park Drive Map#509	Degan Ins. & Realty	Single story brick storefront, parapet front.	1950	contributing
(306) 308 South River Park Drive Map#510	Ihm Store/Merrick	three-story stone side gable, with gable roof front porch, straight stone lintels	1856	contributing
(308) 310 South River Park Drive Map#511	Aulwes Bakery (for 40 years)/ Degnan Bldg./Kann	two-story side gable stone	1870-1886	non-contributing
(310) 312 South River Park Drive Map#512	Giesler's Millinery/ Schuster House	two-story side gable stone, front covered with aluminum siding	c.1856	non-contributing
(312) 314 South River Park Drive Map#513	Gull Jewelry/Books & Soforth	recent one-story brick parapet front	c.1960	non-contributing
(314) 316 South River Park Drive Map#514	Webster Bldg.	formerly three stories, brick parapet front.	c.1875	contributing
(315) 331 South River	Gutt. Nat. Fish Hatchery & Aquarium	Front District/c and Upper Miss. River Fisheries	1935-38	contributing

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Address: ¹	Title: ²	Type/style:	Date:	Evaluation:
Park Drive Map#515-19		Management Historic District		
(315) 331 South River Park Drive Map#515-19	Same, Aquarium		1935-38	contributing
(315) 331 South River Park Drive Map#515-19	Same, Supt's Res.	Side gable brick bungalow	1935-38	contributing
(315) 331 South River Park Drive Map#515-19	Same, garage		1935-38	contributing
(315) 331 South River Park Drive Map#515-19	Same, pump house		1935-38	contributing
(316-18) 318 South River Park Drive Map#52068	Mick & Schuster Law Office		1887, 1894-1902	non-contributing
3 Goethe Map #464	John Wolter/Frank X. Wolter, housed Jos. Welshbilly's Chicago House Billiard Saloon as of 1858.	two-story gable front gable, half timber with nogging infill stone foundation	c.1850	contributing
(400) 402 South River Park Drive Map#522	Burkhart's/Beum's Drug Store/ Schmidt Bldg., housed first public library	two-story parapet front brick. High parapet front, side second story entrance. Replaced burned frame building.	1938	contributing
(402) 404 South River Park Drive Map#523	Central Meat Market/ Purple Princess Salon	two-story side gable brick plan with dormer, balcony	pre-1886	contributing
406 South River Park Drive Map#524	C. Poetz Furniture Shop (1858)/ Gilbertz House	two-story elongated brick side gable plan with two small dormers, seven bays.	pre-1858	contributing
410 South River Park	Harris House	stuccoed brick, Spanish style two-story side gable center	1924+	contributing

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Address: ¹	Title: ²	Type/style:	Date:	Evaluation:
Drive Map#525		hall plan, balcony on bracketed front canopy.		
412 South River Park Drive Map#526	Essers Shoes	frame with faux brick front, gable front plan.	1902-14	Demolished, replaced with single non- contributing building
414 South River Park Drive Map#527	Horsch Tailor Shop/ Tujetsch Ins. Agency	two-story brick half flounder	1886-1894	same as above
412-14 South River Park		Replacement building for demolished buildings.	post-1984	non-contributing
(416) 418 South River Park Drive Map#528	J. P. Schneider Tobacco Shop (1858)/Mr. Roger's Hair Styling Salon	two-story side gable stone with raised end walls, aluminum front.	1852	non-contributing
(418) 420 South River Park Drive Map#529	Cliff Frommelt Clothing Store/Kris and Karins Fashions/Style Shop	single-story parapet front.	1951	contributing
422 South River Park Drive Map#530	IOOF Bldg./H. B. Glover Overall Factory/Big River Marketing	two-story brick parapet front, high parapet, stone quoins, rounded pediment.	1904	contributing
(424) 426 South River Park Drive Map#531	Old Post Office/ Moxies Tavern/ Bakery Company	two-story side gable brick plan with irregular fenestration	1920s	contributing
(426) 428 South River Park Drive Map#532	Thomas L. Cassuth Saloon	raised triangular pediment with rounded finials, inscribed, brick, two stories.	1895	contributing
430 South River Park Drive Map#533	Chas. Falkenhainer & Bro. Hardware Store/ Kuempel- Lake Bldg.	Three-story stone with cutaway southeast corner and former balcony/bay on second floor.	late 1856	contributing
431 South River Park Drive Map#534	John Schmees Dry Goods (1858)-William Sullivan Warehouse/ Cafe Mississippi	stone single-story remnant of stone warehouse, no east wall or original roof.	c.1850	non-contributing
(500) 502	Esser's Clothing Store	two-story parapet front, faux	1894-1902	contributing

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Address: ¹	Title: ²	Type/style:	Date:	Evaluation:
South River Park Drive Map#535		brick storefront, aluminum sided upper front, frame with false front, two-stories.		
504 South River Park Drive Map#536	Barney Pinz Building./ Earle Bldg./Connie's Apparel	two-story frame parapet front, replaces burned building (1897-98).	1894-1902	contributing
(508) 506 South River Park Drive Map#537	Ben Lake Bldg./G & G	two-stories, gable front brick, balcony, raised end walls, dormer.	pre-1886	contributing
(510) 508 South River Park Drive Map#538	Sam Kell's Bakery/ Dahlstrom Jewelry Store	single-story tile with high front parapet front.	1926, opens late July 1926	contributing
512 South River Park Drive Map#539	Mahowald Bldg.	single-story frame with high false front	1886-94	contributing
(514) 514-16 South River Park Drive Map#540	G. H. Niemeyer's Clothing Store/ Schroeder Hardware	two-story frame parapet front, tin sheathing, balcony.	1886-94	contributing
518 South River Park Drive Map#541	Barnhardt Bldg.	1.5-story brick gable front with bay to left, square-cut porch with upper level solarium.	1894-1902	contributing
519 South River Park Drive Map#542	City Fish Market	two-story frame with inset corner porch.	1947	demolished, not replaced
(526) 522 South River Park Drive Map#543	Dr. Beyer/Dr. C. Goddard Hospital Bldg. (1947-59), Anton Willie finishes brickwork on new office (<i>Press</i> , May 25, 1911).	two-story brick side gable with front porch with solarium top, double side gable plan	1901	contributing
(530) 528 South River Park Drive Map#544	Kann Imports (One of Fleck Bros. builds for dau. named Horne)	stone foundation, brick filled frame core, side gable plan.	pre-1858, 1930, 1950	non-contributing
7 Schiller Map #566	Aug. and Maurice Fleck Store-said to be first large	parapet front on corner, two-story brick 25x100, metal	May- Oct. 1858	contributing

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Address: ¹	Title: ²	Type/style:	Date:	Evaluation:
	brick bldg. in town. Flecks operate to 1889.	lintels and sills, brick or stone quoins on front lower side walls.		
531 South River Park Drive Map#545	Maurice and Augustus Fleck Flour Warehouse	gambrel roof, stone warehouse.	c.1850	contributing
600-700 South River Park Drive Map#546, 491	Comm. Fishermens' Shanties	six shanties of recent date		demolished and not replaced
602 South River Park Drive Map#547	Meder's Dentist Office	single-story brick	April, 1960	non-contributing
(606) 608 South River Park Drive Map#95	Chris Weiss/Klein's Brewery/ Brown's Ford/ Joe's Pizza	stone building with parapet front	pre-1869	non-contributing
607 South River Park Drive Map#548	F. W. Chase-Dahm Studio/ Groth House	single-story Queen Anne cottage with irregular plan	1894-1902	non-contributing
610 South River Park Drive Map#550	Sadewasser House	two-story Queen Anne side gable with front wing/bay.	1894-1902	contributing 2004
614 South River Park Drive Map#551	Palmer-Ives House/ Kirschbaum House	1.5-story wing, two-story core with bay	1886-1894	contributing
618 South River Park Drive Map#552	Walter House/ Brown House	two-story side gable brick plan, salt box rear wing, center hall.	c.1858	contributing
622 South River Park Drive Map#553	Dell Morley House/Mick House	front gable bungalow with south wing/deck, front porch enclosed.	1914-28	non-contributing
626 South River Park	Brown House	minimal traditional plan	recent	contributing

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Address: ¹	Title: ²	Type/style:	Date:	Evaluation:
Drive Map#554				
630 South River Park Drive Map#555	Dr. Duffin House/ Niemyer House	foursquare with front and south dormers, full porch.	1902-14	contributing
700 South River Park Drive Map#556	George F. Weist Hardware Store-Weist-[August] Class Bldg. (1900+)	stone, three stories	1856	contributing
703 South River Park Drive Map#557	Wiest-Class Warehouse	stone with gambrel roof.	August 1858	contributing
Ingleside Park	Landscaped and tree- covered park covers district riverfront	No historic components	1910	counts as one contributing site
Public Restrooms	Located in Ingleside Park		c.2000	non-contributing

Properties Being Added to the District:

Address	Historic Name	Type/Style	Date	Evaluation
11 Prince Map#485	Theodore and Clara Berns House	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival style residence	1910-11	Contributing
11 Prince Map#485	Theodore and Clara Berns House	brick carriage house	same	Contributing
316 South First, Map#330	Hotel	Stone vernacular hotel/commercial building	pre-1858	Contributing
15 Goethe Map#467	Security State Bank	Romanesque style commercial building	1902	Contributing, individually listed NRHP 1984
5 Goethe Map#463	John Wolter Building	Stone vernacular hotel/commercial building	pre-1858	Contributing
430 South First, Map#340	St. Clair Hotel/Charlotte Beutel House/hotel	vernacular cubic frame plan	pre-1886	Contributing
15 Herder Map#474	F. J. Saugling	vernacular brick gable front storefront/residence	1876	Contributing
11 Herder Map#472	House	vernacular side gable house/storefront	pre-1886	Contributing

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Properties Being Added to the District:				
Address	Historic Name	Type/Style	Date	Evaluation
502 South First, Map#341	Guttenberg Municipal Building	Moderne style	1939	Contributing
503 South First, Map#342	House	vernacular gable front brick residence	post-1894, pre-1902	Contributing, individually listed NRHP, 1984
12/14 Herder Map#473	Joseph and Mary Huene House	vernacular frame 1.5-story cottage	c.1871	Non-contributing
10 Herder Map#471	August and Ulinnie Felder House	vernacular single-story frame gable front cottage	1901	Contributing
526 South First, Map#352	B. H. and Caroline Overbeck House	vernacular two-story gable front frame commercial building	pre-1886	Contributing
527 South First, Map#353	Scholz-Beerman Commercial Building	two-story parapet front brick commercial building	1899	Contributing
11 Schiller Map#565	David and Catherine Vetter House	vernacular two-story gable front stone building	c.1853	Non-contributing
106 Schiller Map#571	Jefferson-Friedlein House/John Adam Rheinberger Block	Three-story stone vernacular block, two-story brick addition with parapet front	1856	Contributing, IOWA SHPO determination of NRHP eligibility.
102 Schiller Map#571	Wardell Chevrolet Garage and Salesroom	Single-story parapet front garage.	1931	Non-contributing
14 Schiller Map#568	Scholz-Beerman Store	vernacular two-story gable front frame storefront	1895-1901	Contributing
10 Schiller Map#567	Fleck Brothers Warehouse	vernacular three-story stone square plan	1863	Contributing
6 Schiller Map#565	House	vernacular two-story gable front frame house	pre-1858	Contributing

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8. Significance Statement:

Architect/Builder Continued:

Wagner, Albert
Willis, Anthony

The existing Historic District:

These supplemental and principally commercial historic district properties contribute to the already established claim of historical significance on the basis of architectural merit (Criterion C). The original Front Street Historic District was listed on the National Register in 1984 as a part of a multiple property submission. The district was deemed to be significant on the basis of its architectural merit (Criterion C) and its association with the economic development and history of Guttenberg (Criterion A). The 20 supplemental properties are submitted with the same significance claims.

The original district was listed as part of the multiple resource document titled "Historical Resources of Guttenberg: A Multiple Resource Area Nomination" (James E. Jacobsen, 1985). That document was transformed into a multiple property document (MPDF) in 2001 in conjunction with survey work that supplemented the original 1979 historical survey. The MPDF was titled *Historical And Architectural Resources of Guttenberg, Iowa, 1850-1955* (James E. Jacobsen, Revised 2004). This document extends the significance period of Guttenberg and that of this district to 1951. The document develops a series of historical contexts which encompass economic development titled "Mining, Industry and Commerce in Guttenberg, 1850-1955" (pages 43-46) and establishes registration requirements for properties associated with that context on pages 121-24. Eight of the pictured commercial style examples in the report are properties located in the district or the properties that are to be added to the district. Twenty-four other properties, in the district, or to be added, are pictured and offered as stylistic examples.



Figure 8: 700 South River Park Drive, c.1920, view east.
(Guttenberg Historic Preservation Commission)

Established when the Mississippi was still an uncontested avenue of transportation and commerce (vis a vis the coming of the railroad and highway development), Guttenberg's commercial center was appropriately river oriented. As in all other river towns, Guttenberg's business district stretched along the riverbank, with Front Street emphasizing the riverfront orientation of the community and its downtown proper. The predominantly German settlers readily adopted the use of bluff limestone as the preferred medium of building material for their houses and stores and factories. The more expensive brick,

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usually imported in the early years, was a competing option, less common in occurrence. Local brick was available as of 1854 and its availability fostered a greater number of brick buildings. By the early 1850s substantial business blocks were rising up along Front Street, many combining ground/basement level commercial spaces with upstairs living quarters for the business proprietors.

Historic District Images (arranged from the south northward):



Figure 9: 700 South River Park Drive, c.1880, view southwest
(Guttenberg Historic Preservation Commission)



Figure 10: 500s block Front Street, c.1900, view south
(Guttenberg Historic Preservation Commission)

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Figure 11: 430 South River Park Drive, view west, image c.1910
(Courtesy Guttenberg Historic Preservation Commission)



Figure 12: River landing opposite 400s block South River Park Drive, c.1910, view west
430 is at the far left, 428 to the right has the decorative pediment, and 422 with
the rounded pediment is at right, followed by 418 at far right
(Guttenberg Historic Preservation Commission)

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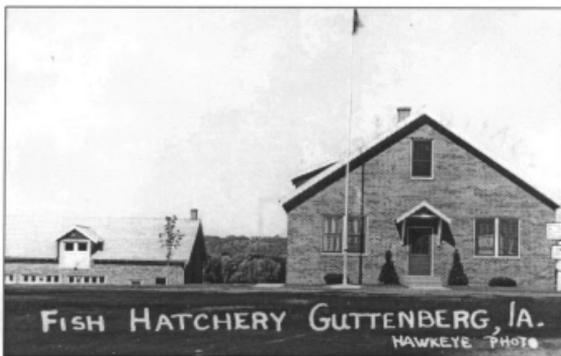


Figure 13: 331 South River Park Drive, c.1940 postcard view
(Guttenberg Historic Preservation Commission)



Figure 14: Ingleside Park, view north, c.1940
(Guttenberg Historic Preservation Commission)

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Figure 15: Drawing, 300s block of South River Drive, view west, 1941
Left to right are 316, 314 (replaced), 312, 310, 308 (three-story Ihm block), 306 (replaced), 304 and 302
(*Des Moines Register*, September 12, 1941)

The photogenic qualities of Guttenberg's downtown attracted state and regional photographers and artists to capture the landmark buildings, particularly after improved highways made it possible to reach the town. The above image represents an early colored painting. The artist conveniently removed the virtual forest of trees that by that time covered the fronts of the downtown buildings.



Figure 16: 300s block of Front Street, 1939, view northwest.
316 at far left has lost its uppermost story, 314 next right has been replaced, 308 is the three story stone block.
(Guttenberg Historic Preservation Commission)

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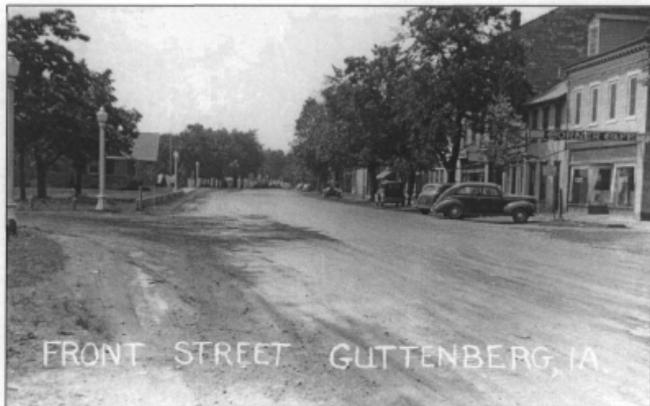


Figure 17: 300s block Front Street, c.1950, view southwest
Fisheries complex to the left, 302, 304, and 308 South River Park Drive at right
(Guttenberg Historic Preservation Commission)



Figure 18: Caricatures of Front Street storefronts in Kiwanis Magazine, July 1962
308 South River Park Drive at left, 500-18 South River Park Drive at upper right, and
506 and 504 South River Park Drive at lower right.

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The District Amendment:

The original district was narrowly defined and restricted to include only riverfront commercial properties. This left a number of very important and contiguous commercial properties, all located on side streets, out of what was a more logical and unified commercial district boundary. The latter district accounted for any potential commercial district listing in Guttenberg. This amendment establishes that larger district by adding those properties.

The additional properties include six properties that pre-date the Civil War, eight later 19th Century retail or residential examples, three more formal early 20th Century designs, and two other commercial properties from that same period. Two properties (Guttenberg State Bank and the Fuerste House) were individually listed on the National Register when the Front Street District was listed.

Five of the additional buildings are visible on the 1869 Birds Eye View (Figure 19) and all of these are limestone buildings that date to c.1857-1863. They thus represent a number of the earliest surviving commercial properties in Guttenberg. Seven buildings date to the post-Civil War through 1895 years. Three of these date to 1895-1905, and six others date to 1910-39.

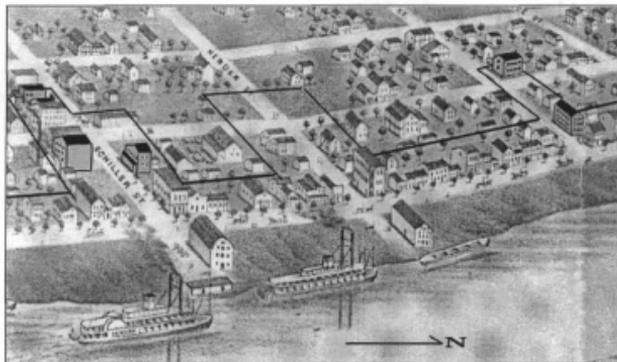


Figure 19: 1869 Birds Eye View, district boundary, revised boundary in black and added properties shaded to identify pre-1869 added properties

In architectural terms, the cross street parcels not surprisingly provided building lots for the latest commercial storefronts and corner lots were ideal for designing and building distinctive commercial fronts. In most cases these plans contained upper level residences for the mercantile families. Best of these examples is the State Security Bank (1902), a high end Romanesque design. The two-story brick block at 512 South First (1890) is a later very basic utilitarian commercial design. While not a commercial building per se, the 1939 Municipal Building at 502 South First Street, represents the Federal Government's role in bringing the Moderne style to provincial communities during the Great Depression. Its location also locates the center point of the community as of 1939. The new building replaced

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the earlier riverfront city hall that saw service for 50 years. The Theodore and Clara Berns House, 11 Prince (1911), is like the bank building, an excellent and high end Colonial Revival/Queen Anne residential design.

The boundary extension adds five former hotel buildings to the district and underscores the fact that the cross streets were favored sites for this type of commercial endeavor. The Chicago House occupied 5 Goethe (pre-1858) as early as 1857 through 1860. The St. Clair Hotel occupied 430 South First (1885) from 1880 through 1914. The Farmers Hotel was at 310 South First (pre-1858) from the 1880s through 1990. The stone building at 106 Schiller (pre-1858) housed the Jefferson Hotel (c.1870-86), Commercial Hotel (1891-1902+), the Freidline Hotel (1914) and finally the Ahlers Hotel (1920s). Finally the Crawford Hotel or House was located at 11 Schiller (pre-1858) from the late 1850s through the 1870s. In each case, the building was built for this intended use and the prevalence of hotel buildings in this grouping explains the impressive scale and early building dates for these buildings.

Historical Overviews, Individual Buildings Being Added to the Historic District:

11 Prince, Theo and Clara Bern House (1910):

This two-story Queen Anne style brick house was built by a retired farm family. The house was an architectural counterpart to the Guttenberg Security State Bank, located a block south. The Bern family remained in the house until 1952 (Guttenberg Press, October 13, November 3, 1910; June 8, 1911).

316 South First Street (pre-1858):

This two-story stone hotel building held a series of hotels since its construction. Its original ownership could not be traced. John and Sophia Pohlmann owned the property prior to 1887-1901. In later years it housed a saloon, harness shop and then a grocery.



Figure 20: 316 South First Street, c.1910, view northwest
(Guttenberg Historic Preservation Commission)

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15 Goethe Street, Security State Bank, 1902:

This Romanesque style brick bank represented the emergence of new capital and additional local banks in the growing community. This building was individually National Register listed in 1984.



Figure 21: Post-construction completion photo, c.1902, view northeast.
(Courtesy Guttenberg Historic Preservation Commission)

5 Goethe Street (c.1850, west half, late 1850s, east half):

Christian Weiss was the apparent builder of this two-story side gable stone combination commercial and residential block, located immediately west of Front Street. An early tenant was the Chicago House Hotel. by 1902. By 1928 it was a private dwelling.



Figure 22: 430 South First, view west, c.1900
(courtesy of Jerry Dumke)

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430 South First Street (pre-1886):

The Beutel family owned this property as early as 1886, and operated a boarding house and later the St. Clair

15 Herder Street (1876):

August Huene's brick store at 15 Herder Street (Figure 20) was built on the same site of the family's grocery and dry goods business that August's father, Joseph Huene, had founded in 1858. By 1899, the Huene store was said to be "probably the largest store and containing the most complete stock of general merchandise in the city." Thus a very substantial business had, over time, become a major firm off of the main commercial street, and this large two-story brick storefront attested to that success. F. J. Saeugling operated a harness shop here and owned the property until 1917. It housed the city's first movie house, the Lyric Theater beginning in 1910.



Figure 23: Huene's Store, 15 Herder Street
(Courtesy Guttenberg Historic Preservation Commission)



Figure 24: 15 Herder Street, view northeast (photo by J. Jacobsen, November 2003)

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Clayton County, Iowa

11 Herder Street (pre-1886):

This small frame side gable building housed a shoemaker through 1902, and was a dwelling by 1928. Henry Fahlings Boot and Shoe shop, which he operated c.1870-82, was likely here prior to 1886.

502 South First Street (1939):

The Guttenberg Municipal Building was a Works Progress Administration project and provided the city with a modern public building and hall, located in close proximity to the downtown. Cedar Rapids architect William J. Brown (1878-1070) designed this Art Deco building. Brown was trained at the University of Illinois, and worked under such notable designers as John Russell Pope. He founded Cedar Rapids' oldest practicing design firm in 1914. He specialized in the designing of fraternal and institutional buildings (Shank, pp. 33-34).



Figure 25: 502 South First Street, view southwest, c.1940 postcard view
(Guttenberg Historic Preservation Commission)

503 South First Street (c.1894-1902):

The Fuerste House was individually listed on the National Register in 1984.

12/14 Herder Street (1886-94):

Joseph and Mary Hune acquired this property in 1876 and built this gable front frame cottage, occupying it until 1905. This cottage represents residential infill in an otherwise commercial area.

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Clayton County, Iowa

10 Herder Street (1901):

John Marmann was a local builder and purchased this property in April 1901 for \$400 he sold it to August and Ulinnie Felder on August 1, 1901 for \$1,500 indicates that he had built this frame cottage in the interim. This cottage represents residential infill in an otherwise commercial area.

526/30 South First Street (c.1871):

B. H. and Caroline Overbeck purchased the property in September 1871, for \$450, and sold it to Inmick Kohler on June 5, 1903 for \$1,000. The Overbeck's built the combination commercial and residential building, probably in 1871. The Jacobs family acquired the property in 1904 and continue to own and occupy it.

527 South First Street (1899):

Charles and Millie Scholz purchased this corner lot in 1899 and the property value increased from \$500 to \$1,350 when they sold it in 1903 to John Dubbels. William Beerman purchased it just a month later in February 1903 and operated a tavern here and his family owned until 1952. The building housed a furniture store and the city's first state liquor store.



Figure 26: 527 South First Street, view northeast (photo by J. Jacobsen, November 2004)

11 Schiller Street (c.1853):

David and Catherine Vetter acquired a vacant lot in 1850 and sold this large gable front stone building for \$2,000 to Moses Crawford in April 1858. The year 1853 is its attributed construction date. The new owner operated the Crawford House hotel here from the 1850s through the 1870s. Recent roof changes so dramatically alter the former gable front design as to render it non-contributing. The stonework remains visible and the changes are reversible or minimally could be modified.

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Front Street Commercial Historic District (Boundary Amendment) Clayton County, Iowa

106 Schiller Street (pre-1858):

John Adam Rheinberger owned this property 1855-1892 and built this three-story stone building for use as a hotel prior to 1858. The Jefferson Hotel was here c.1870-86, as was the Commercial Hotel, 1891-1902, the Freidline Hotel, 1914 And the Ahlers Hotel, as of 1928. A two-story brick sample room wing dates to 1910, and replaced a burned frame predecessor.

102 Schiller Street (1931):

Wardell Chevrolet built this garage building after snow collapsed an earlier building. Ed Wagner of Chicago was the contractor and this building was a copy of an identical company building that stood in nearby Elkader, Iowa. The grand opening was held June 20, 1931 (*Guttenberg Press*, April 9, June 18, July 2, 1931).

14 Schiller Street (1895-1902):

Charles Niemeyer purchased what was apparently a vacant lot in 1895 and sold this frame store building to G. H. Niemeyer in April 1901 for \$1,400, the jump in value indicating that the building had been added in the interim.

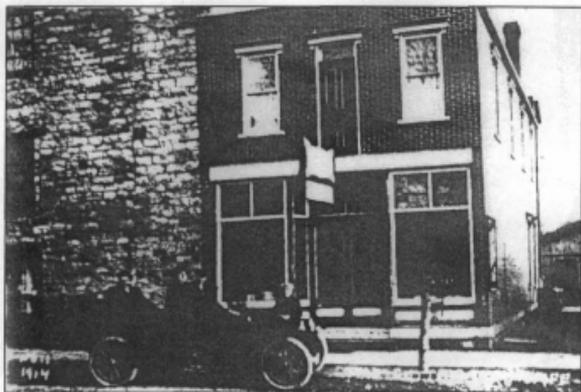


Figure 27: 14 Schiller, as "Guttenberg Café," view southeast, c.1914
(*Guttenberg Press*, March 28, 1984)

Figure 27 indicates that the original cladding on this frame storefront was a faux brick cladding. The photo otherwise indicates the loss of an upper front centered door (now a window) but also documents the survival in every detail of the original storefront.

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10 Schiller Street (1866):

Maurize and August Fleck acquired this property in 1866 and erected a stone gable front three-story grain warehouse that operated in conjunction with their massive stone flour mill located immediately to the west. They owned it until 1890. Horace Jenkins owned it when it was gutted by fire in 1894 in one of the city's most dramatic fires. The fire forced the city to develop a modern water system. The building housed farm implements into the late 1920s and the Guttenberg Press occupied the building by the 1970s.

6 Schiller Street (pre-1858):

This was the Pelzer House as of the 1894 fire, at which time it occupied the southwest corner of Schiller and Front streets. It was moved to this site to make way for a filling station between 1914-28.

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Clayton County, Iowa

9. Major Bibliographic References:

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Jacobsen, James E., *Historical And Architectural Resources of Guttenberg, Iowa, 1850-1955*. Des Moines: 2004.

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Kiwanis Magazine, July 1962, pp. 21-22.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Company Maps, Guttenberg, Iowa: 1886, 1894, 1902, 1914, 1928, 1928 updated.

Shank, Wesley I., *Iowa's Historic Architects: A Biographical Dictionary*. Iowa City: University of Iowa Press, 1999.

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Front Street Commercial Historic District (Boundary Amendment)

Clayton County, Iowa

10. Geographical Data:

UTM References:

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	15	655,680	4,738,440
B	15	655,700	4,738,420
C	15	655,730	4,738,360
D	15	655,830	4,738,400
E	15	655,600	4,737,780
F	15	655,790	4,737,780
G	15	655,790	4,737,900
H	15	655,680	4,737,900
I	15	655,680	4,737,990
J	15	655,880	4,737,990
K	15	655,780	4,738,080
L	15	655,680	4,738,080
M	15	655,680	4,738,160
N	15	655,800	4,738,160
O	15	655,760	4,738,250
P	15	655,620	4,738,250
Q	15	655,620	4,738,280
R	15	655,700	4,738,300
S	15	655,700	4,738,340
T	15	655,650	4,738,320
U	15	655,640	4,738,360
V	15	655,680	4,738,350

Boundary Description:

Lots 15-16, Block 2, west half Lot 5, Lots 6-7 Block 1, Prairie la Porte; south half Lot 4, Block 14, Lots 15-16, Block 1, Lot 1, Block 2, Lots 9-10, 15-16, Block 14, Lots 1, 7-8, Block 13, west half Lot 8, Lot 9, Block 15, Lots 6-8, Block 16.

- Lots 15&16, Block 2, Prairie Porte
- Lot 3 and south 22' Lot 4, Block 14, Prairie Porte
- Lots 11, 12, 13, Block 1, Prairie Porte
- Part of Lots 3 & 4, Block 1, Prairie Porte
- Lot 1, Block 2, Guttenberg
- Lot 16, Block 1, Guttenberg
- Lot 15, Block 1, Guttenberg
- Lots 7 & 8, Block 13, Guttenberg
- North 1/2 Lot 10, Block 14, Guttenberg
- West half Lot 9, Block 14, Guttenberg
- Lot 2, Block 2, Guttenberg
- Lot 1, Block 13, Guttenberg
- West 8 feet Lot 15, all of Lot 16, Block 14, Guttenberg

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Front Street Commercial Historic District (Boundary Amendment)

Clayton County, Iowa

Lot 15, except west 8 feet of Block 14, Guttenberg
North 23 feet of West ½ of Lot 6 and all of Lot 8 of Block 16, Guttenberg
Part of Lot 6 and all of Lot 7, Block 16, Guttenberg
Lot 10 except the east 8 feet, Block 15, Guttenberg
Lot 9 and east 8 feet Lot 7, Block 15, Guttenberg

Boundary Justification:

These parcels contain the 20 additional buildings to be added to the district that are historically associated with the commercial development of Guttenberg.

Photographs:

Photographer: James E. Jacobsen
Date: November 21, 2003
Location of Negatives: City of Dubuque
Film Type: Ilford ASA100

<u>Frame:</u>	<u>View:</u>	<u>Description:</u>
1	Northwest	South Front Street, west side, from Lessing Street
2	same	same, midway between Lessing and Schiller streets
3	same	same, from Schiller Street
4	same	same, from between Schiller and Herder streets
5	same	same, from Herder Street
6	same	same, from between Herder and Goethe streets
7	same	same, from south of Goethe Street
8	same	same, from south of Prince Street
9	same	same, from Prince Street
10	southwest	south side Schiller Street from South River Park Drive
11	west	Schiller Street from South River Park Drive
12	southwest	south side Herder Street from South River Park Drive
13	west	north side of same
14	west	north side of Goethe Street, from South River Park Drive
15	southeast	11 Prince Street

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Front Street Commercial Historic District (Boundary Amendment)

Clayton County, Iowa

Owners List:

Fred and Diana Kirby 11 Prince Street Guttenberg, IA, 52052	Jerome and Cindy Troester 107 Herder Street Guttenberg, IA, 52052
John J. and Carol Hartmann 301 South First Street Guttenberg, IA, 52052	William J. Jacobs 530 South First Street Guttenberg, IA, 52052
Security State Bank 15 Goethe Street Guttenberg, IA, 52052	Loyal W. and Barbara Leitgen 531 South First Street Guttenberg, IA, 52052
L. J. and Kay E. Degnan Trust 7 Goethe Street Guttenberg, IA, 52052	Big Muddy Properties, LLC Mark Mueller and Donna Lund 11 Schiller Street Guttenberg, IA, 52052
Jerrald D. Dumke and Loyce Horn 430 South First Street Guttenberg, IA, 52052	Chad A. Connelly 106 Schiller Street Guttenberg, IA, 52052
Verdes Winch 11 Herder Street Guttenberg, IA, 52052	Tri-Brown Partnership 102 Schiller Street Guttenberg, IA, 52052
Attn. Mr. Tom Blake, City Manager City of Guttenberg 502 South First Guttenberg, IA, 52052	Mary Streich 14 Schiller Street Guttenberg, IA, 52052
The Agnes N. Handke Trust/Ms. Barbara Hansel 503 South First Street Guttenberg, IA, 52052	The Guttenberg Publishing Company 10 Schiller Street Guttenberg, IA, 52052
Brian and Cathi J. Sorensen 12 Herder Street Guttenberg, IA, 52052	James Niemeyer and Monica Revo 6 Schiller Street Guttenberg, IA, 52052

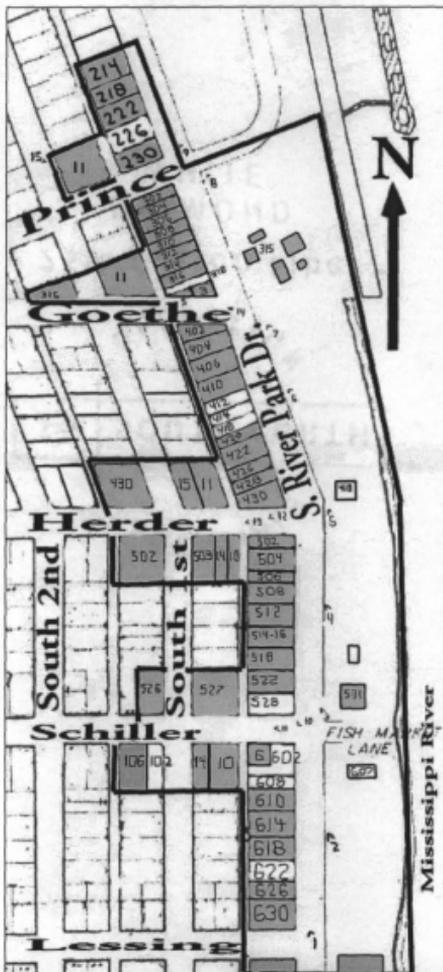
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Front Street Commercial Historic District (Boundary Amendment)

Clayton County, Iowa



Current Sketch Map, Amended Front Street Historic District

Key: Contributing shaded gray, Non-contributing, white, Photo Angles, numbers with arrows