United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in How to Complete National Register Forms Type all entries—complete applicable sections

Name

historic Boerner-Fry Company/Davis Hotel

and/or common Davis Hotel Building

2 Location

Iowa

322 East Washington 57. street & number

Iowa City

state

city, town

code



Classification 3.

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
district	public	<u>xx</u> occupied	agriculture	museum
\underline{XX} building(s)	<u> </u>	unoccupied	<u> </u>	park
structure	both	work in progress	educational	private residence
site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	entertainment	religious
object	Ala_ in process	XXXX yes: restricted	government	scientific
-	being considered	yes: unrestricted	industrial	transportation
	-	no	military	other:

vicinity of

county

4. **Owner of Property**

name Washington Park, Inc.

c/o 834 North Johnson Street street & number

Iowa City city, town

vicinity of

Johnson

52240 Iowa state

Location of Legal Description 5.

Johnson County Courthouse courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.

street & number

city, town

Iowa City

Iowa 52240 state

Representation in Existing Surveys 6.

title	Urban Revitalizat	ion Survey	has this property been determined eligible? _xx_ ye			s no	
date	Spring 1981			federal	state	county	
depo	sitory for survey records	Planning & Prog	ram Development,	City of	Iowa Cit	у,	

city, town Iowa City

state Iowa 52240



not for publication

code

103

7. Description

Condition		Check one
excellent _XX good fair	<pre> deteriorated ruins unexposed</pre>	unaitered

Check one <u>XX</u> original site moved date

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Boerner-Fry Company/Davis Hotel Building was, when originally constructed, the northernmost terminus of a narrow industrial corridor that bordered Iowa City's small central business district on its east side, and stretched from Bowery to Washington Street along Gilbert Street. Standing three stories tall with a very narrow twenty-two foot wide front, this imposing brick and stone structure stood for most of its years of service isolated visually, standing between sprawling lumber yards to the east and west. The building is eccentric in its dimensions (22' by 150') and its materials, being built for industrial purposes yet built in a multi-storied and narrow plan which was even in 1900 long out of date.

Most striking is the first floor, built with ashlar limestone (except the west wall which is built of stone rubble) scoured in a herringbone pattern. The mortar lines are projected and colored red to further distinguish the stonework. This carefully created horizontal patterning is violated by the placement of the front door's stone lintel into the brickwork above the top of the stone foundation line. The remaining two stories are of brick, laid in eight course American common bond. The roof slopes gradually to the rear of the building between slightly raised side parapets with tile coping. Decorative detail is restricted to the narrow facade. Thin plain stone combination lintels and belt courses trace the tops of the second and third story windows. An ornate tin cornice projects from the front parapet. All other windows are individually placed or are paired (west facade) beneath segmental brick arches (composed of two arches of brick laid in rowlock fashion). The original fenestration pattern was vertically symmetrical with first floor penetrations being simple double hung sash. Original sash was 2/2, examples of which survive on the north face of the second floor. The main facade fenestration is unsymmetrical due to the use of an off-center entrance. The original plan allowed for maximal interior light, a factor that aided later conversion for hotel use. On the west face, now concealed behind another building of recent date, three paired window sets penetrated the side wall on the top two floors and were vertically aligned.

The original plan remained unchanged prior to its conversion for hotel use. By 1933, a single story front porch supported by a pair of square corner posts on raised pedestals had been added. The joist marks remain on the main facade. A small garage stood adjacent to the west facade along with a single story side addition on that same side. The former was gone by 1944 and the side wing was demolished more recently. The addition of the side wing caused the construction of a single door in the west rear wall (recently sealed) and the sealing of part of a second floor window pair. A garage door fills the first story rear of the building and probably dates to the factory period of occupancy.

8. Significance

Period prehistoric 1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799 1800–1899 1900–	Areas of Significance—C archeology-prehistoric archeology-historic agriculture architecture art commerce communications	community planning	_ literature _ military _ music _ philosophy _ politics/government	<pre> religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation XX other (specify) pharmacy</pre>
Specific dates	1867–1933	Builder/Architect Jacob J	. Hotz. builder.	. ,

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Boerner-Fry Company/Davis Hotel Building is closely and most significantly associated with the career of Emil Louis Boerner (1852-1933), one of the founders of and the first dean (1885-1904), of the University of Iowa Department of Pharmacy. Emil Boerner is one of a very few individuals who spent most of their lives in Iowa City, and who were able to contribute to both the university and commercial-industrial spheres of city life.

Born in Westphalia, Prussia, Boerner arrived in Iowa City at the age of twelve, graduated with high honors at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in 1876 and established a drug store in his hometown in that same year which he was to oversee in its operations for fifty-seven years. He was a primary co-organizer of the Iowa Pharmaceutical Association (1880), and a member of the faculty of the first Iowa pharmaceutical school, the newly established Iowa College of Pharmacy in Des Moines during the years 1882-84. The State University of Iowa Department of Pharmacy was established in 1885, largely through his efforts, and Boerner as first dean was responsible for initial curriculum development. Boerner was throughout his career, actively involved with the American Pharmaceutical Association, serving as national chairperson in 1902-03, and as a key member on numerous committees.

The Boerner-Fry Company was established in September of 1897 to produce toilet articles and light pharmaceuticals. Boerner's primary partner, apparently a major investor, was William A. Fry (1845-1916) who was credited with being "one of Johnson County's and Iowa City's foremost citizens" at the time of his death. Fry served as the city assessor, president of the Iowa City Water Company, as president and cashier of the Johnson County Savings Bank for many years, and was identified with other local business interests. W.J. Teeters, vice-president of the firm, was to succeed Boerner as dean of the College of Pharmacy. The firm constructed their new factory in 1899, moving into their new plant on December 20 of that year. Jacob J. Hotz, noted area contractor and builder, was responsible for the construction, one of ten major buildings built by his firm that year alone. The Boerner-Fry Company "earned more than a statewide reputation for the manufacture of high class products." In 1905 the company incorporated. Vanilla extract was one of its primary products. The importation of oils and spices from around the world resulted in the local creation of exotic odors and images. Their market was national in scope and in 1899 the plant employed twentyseven hands. In 1915 the firm relocated to the Main factory in East Iowa City, and went out of business following Mr. Fry's death in 1916.

Subsequent uses of the structure were varied and of short duration until in 1922 the building was converted for hotel use and was titled the Washington Hotel. As such, it was managed by owner Hays H. Carson and his wife Lillian through 1940, by Harry and Stella Goodrich through 1949, and by George W. Davis, who in 1952 renamed it the Davis Hotel and continued to operate it until 1972. The building was then sold and converted for office use. As a hotel advertisements boasted that each room had its own window as well as hot and cold running water and a bathroom. The building's location was ideal

9. Major Bibliographical References

Please see Continuation Sheet, Item #9, page 1.

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List all states and counties for platter Iowa	roperties overla code 19	county Johnson	ndaries code 113
state	code	county	code
		date	December 9, 1982
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Form No. 10-300a (Hev. 10-74)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET SIGNIFICANCE

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE 1

for advertising and for years the local power company operated a large electric sign on the roof that proclaimed:

LIGHT HEAT WITH GAS COOK

FOR NPS USE ONLY RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

Form No. 10-300a (Hev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET BIBLIOGRAPHY ITEM NUMBER 9 PAGE 1

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DATE ENTERED

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