

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only received JUN 1 2 1984 date entered

Continuation sheet Vander Veer Park District Item number 8D

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Vander Veer Park Historic District

Description: *

The Vander Veer Park historic district is located 22 blocks due north of the Mississippi River at the head of the Harrison-Main-Brady stem which rises out of Davenport's central business district. The focal point of the district is Vander Veer Park, a trapezoid of some 33 acres bounded by Harrison, Central Park Ave., Brady and Lombard streets. This attractive and scrupulously maintained park includes a large greenhouse, duck pond, fountain, botanical gardens, walking paths and a small playground, along with large expanses of grass and towering shade trees.

Facing the park on all four sides are middle- and upper- middle-class houses dating almost exclusively from the 1895-1925 period. Although varying in style from the late Queen Anne to Tudor Revival, they exhibit remarkable consistency of size, spacing and setback, and thus create an attractive frame for the park itself. The architectural theme thus established is carried south along two blocks of Main Street, which intersects Lombard at the south end of the park. Southeast of the park, the theme is extended along the short block of Temple Lane, which is not oriented toward the Park, but rather toward the park-like grounds of the Davenport Outing Club.

Along four-lane Harrison Street, houses are uniformly set back on flat, terraced lots some 5-6 feet above street level. Here, the hipped-roof "foursquare" predominates in frame houses covered with stucco, facebrick or clapboard, particularly below Rusholme. North of Rusholme are several large Craftsman-inspired dwellings, two Tudor style houses, a late Georgian Revival house, and, at the northwest corner of the Park (at Central Park Ave.) an extremely large apartment building in a medieval/Tudor style.

The north side of Vander Veer Park is bounded by Central Park Avenue (this being the park's original name). The houses here range from large bungalows to late Queen Anne and Prairie-inspired versions of the foursquare. This variety continues along Brady, which as U.S. Highway 61 is the city's principal north-south route connecting the central business district with Interstate 80 some 5 miles to the north. Lombard Street, which runs along the south side of the park, is dominated by the multi-structure complex of St. Paul Lutheran church, constructed in 1950-52 to conform to the Georgian Revival style of the E.C. Mueller House (2136 Brady), which is incorporated into the complex as administrative offices.

The pastoral atmosphere of Vander Veer Park and the attractive solidity of its architectural frame are marred only by the density and complexity of

*All nominated properties located within the Vanderveer Park district are in excess of fifty years of age.

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traffic patterns. A large amount of traffic, including heavy trucks, is routed in and out of the city on Brady Street, with southbound traffic moving via Harrison into the CBD. The primary response of homeowners has been to erect heavy plantings of thick shrubbery and evergreens, which although pleasant to observe in many cases wholly obscure the houses behind them. The traffic pattern of U.S. 61 has been altered in 1984, with north-south traffic is split on alternating sides of the park.

Significance:

1. Along Brady Street, which is Davenport's most important and heavily-traveled north-south route, the district functions as the northbound traveller's last, and southbound traveller's first, strong impression of place. North of the district, Brady Street quickly becomes a modern commercial strip almost 5 miles long, indistinguishable from thousands of similar strips that form the introduction to many American towns and cities. As one drives into the city from the north, the first real intimation that one is in Davenport, rather than someplace else, comes at the encounter with Vander Veer Park and the large houses, each slightly advanced beyond the next, along the east side of Brady Street. This transition from modern commercial to turn-of-the-century residential is quite abrupt, and has no counterpart along any of the other major vehicular paths to the city center. Interestingly, the major urban "theme" announced by Vander Veer Park and its architectural frame is that of many large shade trees, which are one of the "old" city's most notable features. Apart from the CBD and industrial areas, nearly all Davenport's 19th and early 20th century neighborhoods are to a greater or lesser extent shaded, from the "central city" area of lower Le Claire's reserve to the wealthy neighborhood of McClellan Heights. The Vander Veer Park district also suggests another prominent theme, that of irregular and often rugged topography which is characteristic of much of the city from 4th street north to about 12th street.

2. Within the district, Vander Veer Park itself is significant as perhaps the city's most important example of landscape planning, and representative of parks and civic improvements that were prominent features of the city's late 19th and early 20th century municipal development. Originally site of the Scott County Fairgrounds, the area between Harrison and Brady north of Lombard was acquired by the city in 1885. Renamed Central Park in 1890, the area further reflected the inspiration of its New York namesake in its "naturalistic" landscaping and multiple uses, which included not only a "glasshouse" and floral gardens, but a large pond (ideal for skating in winter), picnic pavilion, picturesque bridge (the latter two no longer



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extant) and "winding macadam driveways" which found favor, by 1905, with "pleasure-seeking automobilists." Vander Veer Park was the first major park established by the City of Davenport. With the organization of the Board of Parks Commissioners in 1890, additional acquisitions followed: Riverview Terrace and Prospect parks in 1894, and the 33-acre Fejervary Park, on the city's west side, in 1902. This program preceded several other major projects in city beautificaton, most notably inauguration of a large-scale riverfront improvement that included the Petersen Memorial Music Pavilion, Dillon Fountain, and Union Station between 1911 and 1931. During the 1930's, the Civil Works Administration crews altered the plan of Vander Veer Park by removing corner entrances at Brady and Lombard, and at Harrison and Lombard. The early street lights and iron fountain were replaced with modern light standards and a stone-and-concrete, electrically-operated fountain.

3. Establishment of Central Park (renamed Vander Veer Park in 1911 in honor of an early Parks Commissioner), inevitably increased the desirability and cost of adjacent land for residential development. The Central Park and Central Park Second additions (on the east side of Brady) were platted in 1891 and 1896, respectively, followed by the Outing Club and Temple Lane additions on the south, and two Norwood Park additions west of Harrison after 1900. Development of the area, as well as neighborhoods further east, was considerably enhanced by electrification of Davenport's streetcar system (1888) and its expansion into residential districts beyond the old city core. The Brady Street line, from 2nd Street to Central Park, was in fact one of the city's first streetcar routes, having been established in 1870 as a horsecar line when Central Park was still the county fairgrounds. By the late 19th century, the line offered an easy commute to a growing central business district for businessmen and middle-class office workers.

The relative affluence of the district's inhabitants was reflected, in part, by the number of residences designed by prominent local architects, three of whom lived near the park. Rudolph Clausen, heir to a family architectural practice begun in 1870, lived in a relatively modest Tudor-style house at 2330 Harrison. His firm (Clausen & Burrows) designed the nearby H.G. Pape house (2326 Harrison). The firm of Temple and Burrows is represented in the Georgian Revival Mueller House (2136 Brady) across Brady from the Outing Club (another of the firm's designs). Another architect, Edward S. Hammatt, best known for his institutional designs for Trinity Episcopal Parish in the 1880's, built a residence in the district as well (2313 Brady). The third architect was Gustav Hanssen (124 Rusholme), who also contributed a pair of unusual neoclassical-inspired houses on Brady (2317 and 2319 Brady). Hanssen worked in partnership with



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Dietrich Harfst. Unlike Hanssen, who appears to have favored neoclassical forms, Harfst seems to have preferred the Craftsman idiom, as exemplified in the Henry Deutsch (2101 Main) and C.E. Hanssen (2322 Harrison) houses. A third house attributed to the firm is the Henry Heubotter house (2116 Main), a rambling version of the American foursquare.

These houses are among the most significant in the Vander Veer Park district, illustrating the eclecticism that characterized much of Davenport's domestic architecture at the turn of the century; and also the ways in which local architects adapted national trends to their own, and their clients' tastes. Other important houses, the architects of which are not yet known, include the excellent Tudor style Harvey Jones House (2221 Brady) and an outstanding Prairie house (2207 Brady). The three houses on Temple Lane, facing the Outing Club, are also noteworthy, combining a common hipped-roof, rectangular form with Mission, Prairie and neo-Georgian influences, respectively. The E.P. Adler (2104 Main) and William Weise (2110 Brady) houses, located about a block apart, also have this rectilinear character. Remarkably similar in their exterior treatment, they combine Prairie and neo-Georgian features and were likely the work of the same architect.



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Page

OMB No. 1024-0018

Exp. 10-31-84

Vander Veer Park Historic District

Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at northeast corner of property at 2525 Brady St.; thence southwest along rear property lines of properties fronting on Brady Street, crossing E. Dover Court, E. Denison, and E. Rusholme to alley behind 2207 and 2221 Brady St.; south along this alley to left turn of alley; then east along alley (which parallels north property lines of properties on north side of Temple Lane) to northeast corner of property at 3 Temple Lane; then south along east property line of 3 Temple Lane and the Outing Club to the southeast corner of the Outing Club property; then west to Brady Street; then north on Brady Street to W. High St.; then west on W. High St. to alley between Harrison and Main Streets; then north along this alley to southeast corner of property at 227 W. Lombard; then west along rear property lines of properties fronting on W. Lombard to Harrison St.; then north on Harrison to W. Lombard; then west on W. Lombard to alley between Harrison and Ripley streets; then north along this alley, crossing W. Rusholme and W. Dover Court to W. Central Park Ave.; then east on W. Central Park Ave. to Harrison; then north on Harrison to alley between W. Central Park Ave. and W. Columbia Ave.; then east along this alley, crossing Main, Sheridan and Fair streets to Brady Street; then south on Brady to E. Central Park Ave.; then east on E. Central Park Ave. to beginning.

UTM References:

15/702520 4602000 Α 15/702620 4601560 В 15/702520 4601320 С 15/702380 4601310 D 15/702060 4601460 Е 15/702060 4601980 F

Acreage 70.81



Dennett, Muessig & Associates, Ltd.

SITE #82-10- MA-2104 MAP NUMBER 6 HISTORIC DISTRICT Vander Veer Park NAME E.P. Adler House ADDRESS 2104 Main

DAVENPORT

SURVEY 1982



LEGAL DESCRIPTION Adam Noel's Add., Blk. 8, Lot 1 & 2

ACREAGE <1 ZONE R4D UTM 15/702230 4601410 OWNER Richard D. Bunch & Wife TITLE H 2104 Main St. Davenport IA 52803

DESCRIPTION DATE c. 1910 ARCHITECTURAL STYLE Georgian/Prairie 2 stories, hipped-roofed main block w/5-part symmetrical front; FORM two-story sunroom wing south side red-brown tapestry brick 1st story, stucco 2nd; wood trim MATERIALS 12/1 d.h.s. main block; casements and 12/12 d.h.s. on south wing FENESTRATION boxed rafter ends articulate wide soffits; columned porch FEATURES w/arched roof shelters main entrance; terrace across front features brick wall of same material as that facing the first story of the house ALTERATIONS corner lot, slightly raised, with 2-3 large shade trees SITE

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE This house is one of two very similar dwellings located near one another in the Vander Veer Park district, which combine Prairie and Georgian Revival influences in a distinctive manner. A horizontal profile, broad eaves, and "high-waisted" effect produced by the brick-faced first story and stuccoed second story speak to the former, while the five-bay frontal symmetry and shallow, columned porch, derive primarily from the latter. This house differs from BR2110 in only a few respects: addition of dormers, an L plan, larger sunroom wing, and windows as individual units, rather than in groups.



HISTORICAL DATA Emanuel P. Adler began his association with the Davenport Times in 1901, when the paper was purchased by the Ottumwa based Lee Newspaper Syndicate. Adler served as publisher for the Republican-oriented paper for six years. In 1906, Adler was made president of Lee, Inc., succeeding A.W. Lee. Adler executed a merger with the Davenport Democrat in 1915, and also purchase of several other midwestern papers. He was also instrumental in the 1933 reorganization of the American Commercial Savings Bank as the Davenport Savings Bank & Trust.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE This property is associated with E.P. Adler, a prominent early 20th century newspaper publisher.

SOURCES Downer, Harry. <u>History of Davenport and Scott County</u>. Chicago: S.J. Clarke, 1910. Vol. II, pp. 14-15. Leysen, R.J. "The Davenport Times," <u>Palimpsest</u>, October 1940, p. 408.

2104

ARCHITECTURAL EVALUATIONDESIGN goodSTATURE incidentLEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE local

CONTEXT good FABRIC excellent DISTRICT CLASSIFICATION A

HISTORICAL EVALUATION PRIMARY THEME communications LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE local

SECONDARY THEME newspapers

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBLE yes

Martha H. Bowers, Architectural Historian

PHOTO ID 1742-31,32,33

Marlys Svendsen, Historian

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SITE #82-10-MA-2104

Page 2

Dennett, Muessig & Associates, Ltd.

SITE #82-10- HA-2330 MAP NUMBER 6 HISTORIC DISTRICT Vander Veer Park

NAME Rudolph J. Clausen House ADDRESS 2330 Harrison

LEGAL DESCRIPTION Norwood Pk. Add, Blk. 8, Lt 8

ACREAGE <1 ZONE R-4D UTM 15/702080 4601770 OWNER Kenneth & Maxine Bardach TITLE H 2330 Harrison Davenport, IA 52803

DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE English Tudor Revival DATE 1909 2-1/2 stories, multi-gable w/front gable orientation; entry in FORM gabled pavilion on north side; shed-roofed enclosed porch across east elevation frame, with stucco and half-timber MATERIALS FENESTRATION 1/1 d.h.s., narrow slab sills, no lintels or surrounds; north side entry pavilion features group of 3/3/3 tall, narrow windows with diamond lights exterior brick chimney, north side; FEATURES none of significance ALTERATIONS corner lot, facing Vander Veer Park SITE

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE This house is chiefly significant as the home of Rudolph J. Clausen, one of Davenport's most prominent early 20th century architects. He was the son of Frederick J. Clausen, who had dominated Davenport's architectural profession during the late 19th century, and who handed his practice on to his son Rudolph beginning with a father-son partnership in 1904. Like his father, Rudolph Clausen worked in a variety of styles and building types. His major works in Davenport include the Outing Club, Davenport Central High School, the Democrat building, Masonic Temple, and Scott Co. Savings Bank. This house, if it is indeed an example of Clausen's own work, is less noteworthy architecturally, being a relatively representative example of the English Tudor Revival style that was popular in Davenport during the first decades of the 20th century.



DAVENPORT SURVEY 1982

HISTORICAL DATA This house was built in 1908-09 for Davenport architect Rudolph J. Clausen. Clausen was a partner with his father in the firm Clausen and Clausen. Rudolph later became active in civic causes, including the Davenport Levee Improvement Commission. Rudolph remained a central figure in the German-American community's elite.

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HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

See Architectural Significance

SOURCES Davenport City Directories, 1908, 1909 Svendsen, Marlys, and Martha H. Bowers, <u>Davenport</u>: <u>Where the</u> Mississippi River Runs West. City of Davenport, 1982.

ARCHITECTURAL EVALUATION DESIGN good STATURE incident LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE local

CONTEXT excellent FABRIC excellent DISTRICT CLASSIFICATION A

HISTORICAL EVALUATION PRIMARY THEME LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

SECONDARY THEME

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBLE YES

РНОТО ID 1740-17A

Martha H. Bowers, Architectural Historian



Marlys Svendsen, Historian

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Dennett, Muessig & Associates, Ltd.

SITE #82-10-TM-3 MAP NUMBER 2 HISTORIC DISTRICT Vander Veer Park NAME George E. Decker House ADDRESS 3 Temple Lane

LEGAL DESCRIPTION Pt of SW/4 sec 24-78-3 com at a pt. in N/L of Auditors Plat of Pershing Court & W/L of Pershing Ave-N 165.23' to beg-W 300' to W/L of sd. sec 24- N 181.92' to S/L of a 10'

ACREAGE <1 ZONE R4D UTM 15/702560 4601540 OWNER Janet C. Squire TITLE H 3 Temple Lane Davenport IA 52803

DAVENPORT SURVEY 1982



(CON'T)

DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE

DATE 1916

FORM2 stories, rectangular plan with full-height wing on east;hipped roof w/small semicircular dormersMATERIALSframe construction, covered with stucco; brick chimney towardwest end; wood trim; colors:gray stucco, white trim, black shuttersFENESTRATIONwooden casements, in plain surrounds; some shutters; windows onfirst floor very tall, w/transom panels; placement mostly regular, but not symmetricalFEATURESnorth elevation: pedimented entry porch with unfluted Doriccolumns and full entablature; asymmetrical window placement includes thoseopening onto stairwell; wall between main block and east wing is projected outto form an angle into which the woodpile is set, hidden from public view.

South side: 7-bay arrangement, not quite symmetrical; semicircular entrance vestibule features French doors opening onto patio ALTERATIONS

SITE landscaped lot with large rear yard opening onto grounds of Outing Club; garage at NW corner of lot is of stuccoed tile

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE The George Decker house is one of three along Temple Lane built with long rectangular plans, low hipped roofs with broad eaves, stuccoed walls and wood-strip beltcoursing. In the Decker house, these Prairie elements are combined with a low-key neo-Georgian influence seen in the near-symmetry of its main facades and the shallow, pedimented north entry with its Tuscan columns and full entablature. This formalized Prairie style figures also in other houses in the Vander Veer Park district, most notably at 2104 Main and 2110 Brady.

Page 1 SITE #82-10-TM-3

HISTORICAL DATA This property was originally site of a commercial greenhouse establishment operated by John T. Temple, a florist from whom the later residential subdivision and short street received their name. The original owner of the present house was Dr. George E. Decker, a physician at the time he and his wife, Elsie, moved to Temple Lane. Later, he became involved in a variety of insurance and financial activities, including positions as president of Register Life Insurance Co., director of the American Commercial and Savings Bank, and vice-president of the Federal Surety Co. and the Standard Federal Fire Co.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

1

SOURCES Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Davenport, Iowa 1910 Davenport City Directories, 1910, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1930 Who's Who in Davenport, 1929. Davenport: Robert M. Baldwin Co., 1929

ARCHITECTURAL EVALUATION DESIGN good STATURE incident LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE local

CONTEXT excellent FABRIC excellent DISTRICT CLASSIFICATION A

HISTORICAL EVALUATION PRIMARY THEME LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

SECONDARY THEME

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBLE yes

PHOTO ID 1742-3,4,5

Martha H. Bowers, Architectural Historian



Marlys Svendsen, Historian

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CONTINUATION SHEET SITE #82-10-TM-3

LEGAL DESCRIPTION (con't) alley-E 300'-S 181.92' to beg., also a strip of land 16' wide connecting the above land



Dennett, Muessig & Associates, Ltd.

SITE #82-10- MA-2101MAP NUMBER 6HISTORIC DISTRICT Vander Veer ParkNAME Henry Deutsch HouseADDRESS 2101 Main Street

DAVENPORT





LEGAL DESCRIPTION Adam Noel's Add., Blk. 3, Lot 12

ACREAGE <1 ZONE R4D UTM 15/702265 4601420 OWNER Kenneth W. Truesdell & Wife TITLE H 2101 Main St. Davenport IA 52803

DESCRIPTION ARCHITECTURAL STYLE Craftsman DATE 1906 2-1/2 stories, T-plan side-gable with flared eaves; central FORM entry pavilion; veranda around southwest corner; polygonal window bay south side; small rear entry in northeast reentrant angle with railing around roof edge MATERIALS frame construction; tapestry facebrick (green, tan, black) at first story, stuccoed above; concrete block foundation 1/1 and 6/1 d.h.s., no surrounds; articulated with flat wood FENESTRATION strips on second story broad eaves articulated as panels with molding strips; molded FEATURES wood beltcourse between stories; entry flanked by long sidelights; veranda has brick piers and geometric wood "bracket" detail as caps; gable ends marked by protruding blocks of wood expressing purlins; broad, flat vergeboards; in north wall, group of leaded glass windows with stylized plant or chevron pattern ALTERATIONS corner lot; rest of block occupied by church and parking lot SITE

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE The Henry Deutsch house is an excellent example of the work of local architect Dietrich J. Harfst. "Signature" features, found on several of Harfst's known works in Davenport, include use of the Craftsman idiom and a recurring utilization of a central entrance pavilion that rises above the main roof as a dormer. Appropriately for the style, the Deutsch house is characterized by straightforward use of a variety of quality materials that provide polychrome embellishment to a fairly simple design. The innate frontal symmetry of the house is nicely altered by the off-center placement of the veranda, which extends around the southwest corner. Elements of the Prairie style are seen in the wide, flat eaves, applied molding strips, and curious block-like "brackets" that top the porch piers.

This house was built for Henry and Matilda HISTORICAL DATA Deutsch. Deutsch was a partner with Joseph Deutsch in a clothing firm known as the "Bee Hive". This is at least the second house on the site.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

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"List of Plans Done by G.A. Hanssen and D.J. Harfst..." typescript, SOURCES n.d. Davenport City Directories, 1900-01, 1902-3, 1906-7, 1908, 1910

ARCHITECTURAL EVALUATION DESIGN excellent STATURE incident LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE local

HISTORICAL EVALUATION PRIMARY THEME LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

CONTEXT fair/good FABRIC good DISTRICT CLASSIFICATION A

SECONDARY THEME

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBLE yes

Martha H. Bowers, Architectural Historian Marlys Svendsen, Historian

MAIN 2101 SITE #82-10-MA-2101 Page 2 PHOTO ID 1742-34,35; 1761-30

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Dennett, Muessig & Associates, Ltd.

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SITE #82-10- BR-2313 MAP NUMBER 6 HISTORIC DISTRICT Vander Veer Park NAME Edward S. Hammatt House ADDRESS 2313 Brady Street

DAVENPORT SURVEY 1982



LEGAL DESCRIPTION Central Park Add., Blk. 2, Lot 2

ACREAGE <1 ZONE R4D UTM 15/702430 4601660 OWNER Robert J. Huber & Wife TITLE H 2313 Brady St. Davenport IA 52803

DESCRIPTION ARCHITECTURAL STYLE DATE 1895-96 1-1/2 stories, side jerkinhead gable w/full length porch FORM subsumed under main roof; symmetrical front w/three large roof dormers; main block rectangular frame on rockfaced sandstone basement; clapboarded MATERIALS 1/1, in plain surrounds with narrow moldings; plate-glass FENESTRATION windows in front flanking entry tall chimney toward SE corner FEATURES ALTERATIONS set back on narrow shaded lot SITE

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE This house is primarily significant as the later residence of Edward S. Hammatt (1856-1907), one of Davenport's more prominent late Victorian architects. It is a somewhat unusual house, of no particular style but in its frontal symmetry appears to be influenced by the turn of the century Georgian Revival, and perhaps the Shingle Style as evidenced in the sweep of the high, jerkinhead gable roof.

HISTORICAL DATA This residence was built 1895-96 for E.S. Hammatt, probably from his own designs. Hammatt was a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology whose early architectural experience was with Ware and Van Brunt (Boston) and with several firms in New York. He came to Davenport in 1883, and quickly obtained several important commissions from Trinity Episcopal Parish, for buildings at Kemper Hall School for Boys and St. Katherine's Hall School for Girls, which remain his more noteworthy structures in the city.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

See statement for architectural significance

Davenport City Directories, 1894-95, 1896-97 SOURCES Svendsen, Marlys and Martha H. Bowers. Davenport: Where the Mississippi River Runs West. City of Davenport, 1982. Oszuscik, Phillipe. A History of the Architecture and Urbanization of 19th Century Davenport, Iowa. Ph.D., University of Iowa, 1979.

ARCHITECTURAL EVALUATION DESIGN fair/good STATURE tissue CONTEXT excellent LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE local

FABRIC good DISTRICT CLASSIFICATION A

HISTORICAL EVALUATION PRIMARY THEME LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

SECONDARY THEME

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBLE yes

PHOTO ID 1741-24A, 1742-29

DATE RECEIVED

Martha H. Bowers, Architectural Historian

Marlys Svendsen, Historian



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Dennett, Muessig & Associates, Ltd.

SITE #82-10- BR-2317 MAP NUMBER 6 HISTORIC DISTRICT Vander Veer Park NAME Bernard Hanssen House ADDRESS 2317 Brady Street

LEGAL DESCRIPTION Central Park Add., Blk. 2, Lot 3

ACREAGE <1 ZONE R4D UTM 15/702440 4601680 OWNER Elmer L. Crowder & Wife TITLE H 2317 Brady Davenport IA 52803 DAVENPORT SURVEY 1982



DESCRIPTION ARCHITECTURAL STYLE Neoclassical Revival DATE 1897-98 2-1/2 stories, square plan, high hipped roof with dormers; FORM tripartite symmetrical front; oriel rises to dormer on north side frame on stone foundation; narrow clapboard MATERIALS FENESTRATION 1/1 d.h.s. FEATURES pedimented wall dormers rised from curved bays, flanking a central roof dormer; decorative panels between levels of the bays and over the three-part central window above the entrance. Modified Ionic order columns on porch and (engaged) between elements of the center window. ALTERATIONS

SITE narrow, shaded lot, moderate setback

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE The Bernard Hanssen house is a locally-significant example of the work of Davenport architect Gustav Hanssen (see also BR-2319). Like its neighbor, the Hanssen house displays a modified neoclassical style, here adhering more strictly to a frontal symmetry altered only slightly by enclosure of part of the long veranda as a sunroom. The two houses are particularly interesting as a pair, because they were built about the same time from designs by the same architect. Their neoclassicism is stronger than is the case with many of the Vander Veer Park houses, and in basic form are typical of much middle class domestic architecture built in the city at the turn of the century. The subtle ways in which details are used and arranged, however, clearly distinguish them from most examples of the style in Davenport. HISTORICAL DATA This house was built for Bernard Hanssen in 1897-98. Hanssen graduated from bookkeeper to vice-president of his father's retail-wholesale hardware firm while the house was under construction. The firm, Louis Hanssen's Sons, was the largest of its kind in the city at the time.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

SOURCES Davenport City Directories, 1896, 1897, 1898-99 Oszuscik, Phillipe. "A History of the Architecture and Urbanization of 19th Century Davenport, Iowa." Ph.D., Univ. of Iowa, 1979.

ARCHITECTURAL EVALUATION DESIGN good STATURE incident LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE local

CONTEXT excellent FABRIC excellent DISTRICT CLASSIFICATION A

HISTORICAL EVALUATION PRIMARY THEME LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

SECONDARY THEME

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBLE yes

PHOTO ID 1741-21A,22A, 23A

Martha H. Bowers, Architectural Historian



Marlys Svendsen, Historian

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Dennett, Muessig & Associates, Ltd.

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SITE #82-10- HA-2322MAP NUMBER6HISTORIC DISTRICT Vander Veer ParkNAME C.E. Hanssen HouseADDRESS 2322 Harrison St.

DAVENPORT

SURVEY 1982



LEGAL DESCRIPTION Norwood Park Add., Blk.8, Lot 5 & S 1/2 Lot 6

ACREAGE <1 ZONE R4D UTM 15/702080 4601730 OWNER Rebecca Schellenger TITLE H 2322 Harrison St. Davenport IA 52803

DESCRIPTION DATE 1908 ARCHITECTURAL STYLE 2 stories, side-gable roof, 3-bay symmetrical front; projecting FORM entrance pavilion rises through roof of full-length veranda; projecting bay window, N side frame construction, stuccoed; brick porch piers; wood trim MATERIALS 1/1 d.h.s., with wood molding in reveals, but no exterior FENESTRATION surrounds; FEATURES plain, triangular brackets; flat vergeboards; "battered" porch piers w/geometric ornament just below the abacus ALTERATIONS elevated lot, heavily shaded on sides SITE

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE The C.E. Hanssen house is significant primarily as an example of the work of Davenport architects Gustav Hanssen and Dietrich Harfst. The three-part front, with projecting entrance pavilion rising through the porch roof and ending in a gable is a theme employed in several other houses designed by Harfst in the city. As is common to other Harfst works, the Craftsman influence predominates, expressed in the broad eaves, porch pier treatment, and straightforward use of materials. HISTORICAL DATA This house was built for C.E. Hanssen in 1908. Hanssen at the time was Secretary of Louis Hanssen's Sons, a major Davenport hardware store doing both wholesale and retail business.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

1

SOURCES "List of Plans Done by G.A. Hanssen and D.J. Harfst...in the Possession of Paul J. Ebeling, Davenport, Iowa." Typescript, n.d. Davenport City Directory, 1909

ARCHITECTURAL EVALUATIONDESIGN goodSTATURE incidentLEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE local

HISTORICAL EVALUATION PRIMARY THEME

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

CONTEXT excellent FABRIC excellent DISTRICT CLASSIFICATION A

SECONDARY THEME

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBLE yes

Martha H. Bowers, Architectural Historian



SITE #82-10-HA-2322 Page 2

PHOTO ID 1740-14A

Marlys Svendsen, Historian

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Dennett, Muessig & Associates, Ltd.

SITE #82-10- RU-E124 MAP NUMBER 2 HISTORIC DISTRICT Vander Veer Park NAME Gustav A. Hanssen House ADDRESS 124 E. Rusholme

LEGAL DESCRIPTION Central Park Add., Blk. 2, Lot 5

ACREAGE <1 ZONE R4D UTM 15/702480 4601640 OWNER Peter Arndt Peterson & Wife TITLE H 124 E. Rusholme Davenport IA 52803

DESCRIPTION

DATE 1894 ARCHITECTURAL STYLE 2-1/2 story foursquare which has been extended to the south FORM with a large gambrel-roofed addition; entrance porch SW corner; sunroom on east side frame construction on concrete-faced masonry foundation: MATERIALS aluminum siding; small areas of decorative wood shingling irregular: multilight sash (15/15), also casements grouped in FENESTRATION threes; 1/1 sash; plate glass window with art glass decoration at stairway pedimented window opens onto deck of main porch; scroll motif FEATURES in gable end; modillion cornice and paired columns in modified Doric order decorate entrance porch; flat, scroll-like motifs on west side windows ALTERATIONS aluminum siding small lot, with variety of trees and shrubs; located SITE immediately behind houses facing Vander Veer Park (including two designed by Hanssen)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE This house is significant primarily as the later residence of Gustav A. Hanssen, a local architect of some prominence at the turn of the century, and one of three architects to reside in the Vander Veer Park district. The house is an individualistic combination of what appears to be a traditional American Foursquare (the back half) and an idiosyncratic version of Dutch Colonial Revival (the front half). The front is decidedly neoclassical in tone, a characteristic of many other houses attributed to this architect (among them the nearby BR2317 and 2319). Significant features include a large expanse of shingled wall surface, the corner porch with its paired columns, and the Adamesque applied ornament in the gable end.

Page 1 SITE #82-10-RU-E124



DAVENPORT

SURVEY 1982

HISTORICAL DATA According to Oszuscik (1979), this was the residence of Gustav Hanssen, a notable Davenport architect who opened an office in the city around 1890. Among the limited number of structures so far attributed to Hanssen are the William Wiese house (BN-709), the Schricker house (CV-1446), and a now much-altered Queen Anne house at 1407 Brady. Hanssen practiced in partnership with Dietrich J. Harfst during the early 20th century. This house was built in 1894, some four years after Hanssen began to practice in the city. He lived here until around 1910.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

SOURCES Oszuscik, Philippe. <u>A History of the Architecture and Urbanization</u> of Nineteenth Century Davenport, Iowa. Ph.D., Univ. of Iowa, 1979. Svendsen, Marlys and Martha H. Bowers. <u>Davenport: Where the</u> <u>Mississippi River Runs West</u>. City of Davenport, 1982. Davenport City Directories, 1892-3, 1894-5, 1896-7, 1898-9, 1900-01, 1906-7, 1910

ARCHITECTURAL EVALUATIONDESIGN fairSTATURE incidentLEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE local

CONTEXT excellent FABRIC good DISTRICT CLASSIFICATION A

HISTORICAL EVALUATION PRIMARY THEME LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

SECONDARY THEME

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBLE yes

PHOTO ID 1742-11, 12, 13

Martha H. Bowers, Architectural Historian



Marlys Svendsen, Historian

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Dennett, Muessig & Associates, Ltd.

SITE #82-10- HA-2502 MAP NUMBER 6 HISTORIC DISTRICT Vander Veer Park NAME Harrison Manor Apartments ADDRESS 2502 Harrison St.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION Norwood Pk. Add., Block 9, Lots 5, 6, 7, 8

ACREAGE 1-2 ZONE R-4D UTM 15/702090 4601900 OWNER Harrison Manor Homeowners TITLE H 2506 Harrison St. Davenport, IA 52803

DESCRIPTION

DATE 1925-6 ARCHITECTURAL STYLE Period Revival FORM 4 story apartment building; plan basically two connected U-plans creating two set-back courtyards; parapetted roof plain red brick for rear and interior facades; exterior faced MATERIALS with tan brick; glazed terra cotta detail and trim rear: segmental arched openings, 1/1 sash; public facades, FENESTRATION primarily 3/1 d.h.s. FEATURES low-relief terracotta ornament: quoins, foundation, medallions w/trefoil, flower and other motifs; entries feature depressed Tudor arches, with label moldings and modified "Gibbs" surrounds; terra cotta moldings set off third floor, w/row of ornamental tiles as a "frieze"; entries in courtyards wide, w/flanking panels of leaded glass; terra cotta panels articulate parapet none of significance on exterior ALTERATIONS large corner lot at northwest corner of Vander Veer Park SITE

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Harrison Manor is a locally-significant example of large-scale apartment block construction in Davenport. It is the only one of its kind in the survey employing the U-shaped plan, which permits optimum lighting for all units. This plan is similar to apartments of this period found in Evanston, Illinois, and perhaps may have been inspired by those examples. The style of Harrison Manor, vaguely medieval/Tudor, is very similar to that of the apartment district centered on Columbia Ave., only one block-to the north. Both feature extensive use of glazed terra cotta detail, a tendency to use the depressed Tudor arch at entries, and bits of colored glass set at random in various windows. Harrison Manor is the overwhelmingly dominant feature of the west side of the Vander Veer Park district. Its decidedly urban character contrasts interestingly with the single-family "suburban" character of the district's architecture, and also with the rural atmosphere offered by Vander Veer Park itself.

DAVENPORT SURVEY 1982



Harrison Manor, the largest apartment building in HISTORICAL DATA the Vander Veer Park area, was built 1925-26, and originally contained 46 units. Architects for the building were Louis Keith & Greiser, of Chicago.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Davenport City Directories, 1925, 1926 SOURCES

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ARCHITECTURAL EVALUATION STATURE focus DESIGN excellent LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE local

HISTORICAL EVALUATION PRIMARY THEME LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

CONTEXT excellent FABRIC excellent DISTRICT CLASSIFICATION A

SECONDARY THEME

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBLE YES

PHOTO ID 1740-21A thru 27A

Martha H. Bowers, Architectural Historian Marlys Svendsen, Historian



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Dennett, Muessig & Associates, Ltd.

SITE #82-10- MA-2110 MAP NUMBER 6 HISTORIC DISTRICT Vander Veer Park NAME Henry Huebotter House ADDRESS 2110 Main St.

DAVENPORT SURVEY 1982



LEGAL DESCRIPTION Adam Noel's Addition, Block 8, N 56° of Lot 2 & S 23° of Lot 3

ACREAGE §1 ZONE R4D UTM 15/702230 4601430 OWNER Dennis M. & Terry J. Keefe TITLE H 2110 Main Street Davenport IA 52803

DESCRIPTION DATE 1906 ARCHITECTURAL STYLE 2 stories, nearly square main block with large rear extension: FORM hipped roofs w/hipped-roofed dormers each side; symmetrical 3-bay front: full-length porch clapboarded frame construction, on masonry basement faced in MATERIALS tan Roman brick; brick porch piers 1/1 and single-light with decorative transom panels FENESTRATION entrance has wide sidelights with beveled glass; miniscule FEATURES brackets on porch; porch balustrade with turned balusters; latticework railing on porch deck; see also below ALTERATIONS SITE

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE According to Oszuscik (1979), the Huebotter house was designed by Davenport architect Dietrich J. Harfst. It is a locally-significant example of his work, somewhat transitional between the Queen Anne and "Foursquare" styles. The rectilinear main elevation, capped with the usual hipped roof, displays the regularity and neatness typical of the Foursquare type. The sides and rear, however, revert to earlier Victorian tradition in a rambling plan and full-height, gabled polygonal window bays. On the north side is a projecting semicircular bay, somewhat awkwardly placed beside one of the polygonal bays, which contains a circular staircase -- a rather curious exterior expression of an interior function.

Henry L. Huebotter and his wife, Kate, had this HISTORICAL DATA house built c. 1905-06. Huebotter was president of the Iowa Furniture and Carpet Company at the time. He later served as vice-president of the Citizens Trust and Savings Bank.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Oszuscik, Philippe. A History of the Architecture and Urbanization SOURCES of Nineteenth Century Davenport, Iowa. Ph.D., Univ. of Iowa, 1979 Iowa Site Inventory Files, Iowa Office of Historic Preservation Who's Who in Davenport 1929. Davenport: Robert M. Baldwin Publishing Co., 1929

ARCHITECTURAL EVALUATION DESIGN good STATURE tissue LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE local

HISTORICAL EVALUATION

FABRIC excellent CONTEXT good DISTRICT CLASSIFICATION A

PRIMARY THEME LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

SECONDARY THEME

PHOTO ID 1743-19A,20A

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBLE yes

Martha H. Bowers, Architectural Historian



SITE #82-10-MA-2110 Page 2 Marlys Svendsen, Historian

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Dennett, Muessig & Associates, Ltd.

SITE #82-10- BR-2221 MAP NUMBER 6 HISTORIC DISTRICT Vander Veer Park NAME Harvey Jones House ADDRESS 2221 Brady St.

DAVENPORT

SURVEY 1982



LEGAL DESCRIPTION Central Park Add., Blk. 1, Lot 2 & N 8' M/L Lot 1

ACREAGE <1 ZONE R4D UTM 15/702420 4601600 OWNER Everett F. & Janice L. Pierce TITLE H 2221 Brady St. Davenport IA 52803

DESCRIPTION ARCHITECTURAL STYLE Tudor Revival DATE 1911-1912 2-1/2 stories, side-gable main block w/full height rear wing, FORM double front gables, gabled entrance porch frame construction; red-brown facebrick, stucco/half-timber MATERIALS multilight wood sash, metal casements, and fixed sash; latter FENESTRATION types include instances of use of diamond lattice; on upper stories, framed within pattern of half-timbering FEATURES on main block, second story jettied on overscaled brackets; exterior brick chimney N side; screened porch at ground level of rear wing features depressed timber arches and brick piers; sunroom in chamfered corner NW; entry set within multilight vestibule beneath gabled porch; shallow oriel to right of entrance ALTERATIONS corner lot, facing Vander Veer Park SITE

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE The Harvey Jones house is a significant local example of the early 20th century Tudor Revival style. Dominant features include wide half-timbered gables and exterior brick chimney with its geometric design element in concrete. The interpenetration of exterior and interior space is achieved through an attractive "sunroom" at the northwest corner, which is chamfered to permit additional window area; and in the screened porch occupying the lower floor of the rear wing. Quality materials are used simply, their textures and colors sufficing for decorative effect.

The architect of this house is not presently known. However, a house similar to the Jones house was published by The American Architect in 1911. It was built in Minneapolis, and designed by architect Harry W. Jones. Like the Harvey Jones house in Davenport, the Minneapolis house featured double front gables, an enclosed entry vestibule, and chamfered corner developed as a polygonal window bay. It might be interesting to know whether the two houses (CON'T)

Harvey B. Jones and his wife, Lucy, moved into this HISTORICAL DATA new house in 1912. Jones, a realtor, was involved with the Home Building Lot Co., residential developers in the Vander Veer Park area.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

1

SOURCES Davenport City Directories, 1911, 1912 Detached Dwellings (Part II). New York: The American Architect, 1911

ARCHITECTURAL EVALUATION DESIGN excellent STATURE incident LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE local

HISTORICAL EVALUATION PRIMARY THEME LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

CONTEXT excellent FABRIC excellent DISTRICT CLASSIFICATION A

SECONDARY THEME

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBLE yes

Martha H. Bowers, Architectural Historian Marlys Svendsen, Historian

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ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (con't)

were designed by the same architect, and also if Harvey Jones of Davenport was related to Harry Jones, the architect.



Dennett, Muessig & Associates, Ltd.

SITE #82-10- BR-2207 MAP NUMBER 6 HISTORIC DISTRICT Vander Veer Park NAME Louis Livingston House ADDRESS 2207 Brady Street

DAVENPORT SURVEY 1982



LEGAL DESCRIPTION Central Park Add. Block 1, S 60' Lot 1

ACREAGE <1 ZONE R4D UTM 15/702410 4601570 OWNER Thomas J. Quinlan Jr. & Wf. TITLE H 2207 Brady St. Davenport IA 52803

DESCRIPTION

DATE 1913-1914 ARCHITECTURAL STYLE Prairie 2 story rectangular main block w/ 1 story rear wing and sunroom FORM N side; hipped roof; symmetrical tripartite main facade frame, concrete block, stucco MATERIALS 6/1 and 8/1; grouped in threes on front FENESTRATION 1-1/2 st. gabled entrance pavilion w/battered corners; entry FEATURES sheltered by curved roof hung from chains, flanked w/double set sidelights none of significance ALTERATIONS well set back on heavily shaded lot; includes matching garage SITE at rear of property

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE The Livingston house is one of the clearest expressions of the early Prairie style to be found in Davenport. Unlike most houses in the city which utilize the Prairie idiom, the Livingston house presents features of the style in almost undiluted form. The house appears to have been literally influenced by Tallmadge and Watson's Matthews House in Oak Park, Illinois (1909), particularly in its projecting entrance pavilion, which repeats the shape, proportion, window and entrance treatment of the latter. The curved roof over the door also draws inspiration from Oak Park, most notably in works by George Maher who favored that particular shape for dormers and an occasional entrance detail. The careful emulation is noteworthy in a period when a rather free-form adaptation of one or more styles in a single building was the general rule in Davenport's domestic architecture. HISTORICAL DATA Louis Livingston and his wife Bertha moved to this new house in 1914. Livingston was secretary-treasurer for the Summerfield Company. The next owners were Clara and Henry F. Petersen, members of one of the city's major business families.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

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SOURCES Sprague, Paul E. <u>Guide to Frank Lloyd Wright and Prairie School</u> <u>Architecture in Oak Park</u>. Oak Park: Village of Oak Park, 1978. Davenport City Directories, 1913, 1914 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Davenport, Iowa 1910

ARCHITECTURAL EVALUATION

DESIGN excellent STATURE incident LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE local/state

CONTEXT excellent FABRIC excellent DISTRICT CLASSIFICATION A

HISTORICAL EVALUATION PRIMARY THEME LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

SECONDARY THEME

PHOTO ID 1741-30A

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBLE yes

Martha H. Bowers, Architectural Historian



Marlys Svendsen, Historian

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Page 2

Dennett, Muessig & Associates, Ltd.

DAVENPORT SURVEY 1982

SITE #82-10- BR-2203 (TM-1) MAP NUMBER 6 HISTORIC DISTRICT Vander Veer Park NAME Louis Marks House ADDRESS 2203 Brady St. (1 Temple Lane)

LEGAL DESCRIPTION Pt. SE 1/4 Sec. 23-78-3 Com 19.775 ch N of NE cor Brady & Locust -E 6.645 Ch. to Sec/L-N1.65 Ch. -W 6.19 ch.to Brady -S to Beg -exc. tracts to Marks & Zeuch ACREAGE 1 ZONE R4D UTM 15/702410 4601550 OWNER Marie K. Meyer TITLE H 1 Temple Lane Davenport IA 52803



DESCRIPTION DATE 1912 ARCHITECTURAL STYLE 2 stories, hipped roof, rectangular plan; porte cochere N side, FORM entry porches S and W clay tile, covered w/roughcast stucco; glazed tile roof; wood MATERIALS and concrete detail 8/1 d.h.s. between 8-light casements; 1st floor windows have FENESTRATION transom lights as well; concrete? sills, no lintels or surrounds porches w/round arches and thick capless columns; see below FEATURES ALTERATIONS none slightly elevated lot at corner of Brady and Temple Lane SITE

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE The Louis Marks house is a locally-significant example of ways in which the Mission style was adapted to domestic design in early 20th century Davenport. Major features include low-pitched tile roofs with broad eaves and projecting rafter ends; and open porches and porte-cochere displaying wide round arches, the piers in several instances hidded behind thick, freestanding concrete columns. The flat-roofed garage, which continues the arch motif in the main entrance, displays one of the few solely decorative elements -- a geometric figure cut into each side wall. The house takes full advantage of its corner location to function as an important transitional element between the immediate area of Vander Veer Park and the Temple Lane development. HISTORICAL DATA The Marks house was built on the site of the Crispa Cone Works, an ice cream cone manufacturing venture run by Walter H. Wheeler in the early 1900's. It was part of a development of three similar houses built along Temple Lane around 1912, the area having been formerly associated with the J.T. Temple greenhouse and florist business. Louis Marks was an executive for several commercial concerns while living at this address with his wife, Georgia. Among them were treasurer of the Morton L. Marks wholesale grocery firm, and treasurer of the Security Fire Insurance Co. Herman Zeuch, president of the Marks Co., lived next door at 2 Temple Lane.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

SOURCES Davenport City Directories, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1930 Scott County Auditor's Deed Transfer Books, 4:9, 4:164, 6:192

ARCHITECTURAL EVALUATION DESIGN good STATURE focus LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE local

CONTEXT excellent FABRIC excellent DISTRICT CLASSIFICATION A

HISTORICAL EVALUATION PRIMARY THEME LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

SECONDARY THEME

PHOTO ID 1741-31A, 32A,33A

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBLE yes

Martha H. Bowers, Architectural Historian

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Marlys Svendsen, Historian

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SITE #82-10-BR-2203

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Dennett, Muessig & Associates, Ltd.

DAVENPORT SURVEY 1982

SITE #82-10- BR-2136 MAP NUMBER 2 HISTORIC DISTRICT Vander Veer Park NAME Edward C. Mueller House (second) ADDRESS 2136 Brady Street

LEGAL DESCRIPTION Noel's Add., N. 197.12' of E 1/2 of Blk. 3

ACREAGE ap.2 ZONE R4D UTM 15/702350 4601480 OWNER St. Paul's Lutheran Church TITLE H 2136 Brady St. Davenport IA 52803

DESCRIPTION



ARCHITECTURAL STYLE Georgian Colonial Revival DALE 1913 2-1/2 stories, rectangular plan w/large rear wing and FORM south-side sunroom; 5-bay symmetrical front; large central roof dormer tan facebrick, Flemish bond; wood, concrete and wrought iron trim MATERIALS narrow 6/1 or wide 15/1 d.h.s. FENESTRATION portico with giant Corinthian order columns; wrought-iron FEATURES balcony supported above doorway on overscaled pairs of wrought-iron brackets; windows in main elevation grouped in threes, separated by fluted, engaged colonnettes eaves and frieze redone, and covered with aluminum siding; ALTERATIONS balustrade on portico roof removed corner lot, at intersection of Brady and Lombard; faces Outing SITE

Club on east side of Brady Street

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE The E.C. Mueller house is a representative example of the Georgian Colonial Revival in Davenport. Typically, it is rather overscaled, but thus holds its own against the even larger Outing Club, in the same style and by the same architects, across Brady Street. The Mueller house has experienced alteration to the cornice, but retains nonetheless much of its original character. Prominent features include the elaborate entrance and giant portico (a favorite element in Davenport for this style), and, more unusual, the ornate iron brackets supporting the balcony over the doorway. The Mueller house is an important feature of the south "entrance" to the Vander Veer Park district, and was designed by the local architectural firm of Temple & Burrows. HISTORICAL DATA This house was designed by the Davenport architectural firm of Temple and Burrows for Edward C. Mueller. Mueller, one of three sons of pioneer lumber baron Christian Mueller, was president and treasurer of Mueller Land and Timber Co., and held offices in other family concerns at the time this house was built. Mueller lumber companies were extensively involved in the northwestern U.S. in milling as well as retail/wholesale sales.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

1

SOURCES <u>Architectural Record</u> 38 (December 1915), p. 668 Davenport City Directories 1910, 1913, 1914, 1920, 1931

ARCHITECTURAL EVALUATION DESIGN good STATURE incident LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE local

CONTEXT fair FABRIC good DISTRICT CLASSIFICATION A

HISTORICAL EVALUATION PRIMARY THEME LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBLE yes

PHOTO ID 1743-25A,26A,27A

SECONDARY THEME

Martha H. Bowers, Architectural Historian BRADY

SITE #82-10-BR-2136

Marlys Svendsen, Historian

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Dennett, Muessig & Associates, Ltd.

SITE #82-10- HA-2412 MAP NUMBER 6 HISTORIC DISTRICT Vander Veer Park NAME William L. Mueller House ADDRESS 2412 Herriden St.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION Norwood Park 2nd Add., Blk. 9, Lots 1, 2 & 3, exc. pt. to City

ACREAGE ap.1 ZONE R4D UTM 15/702080 4601810 OWNER Arno J. LaFrenz TITLE H 2412 Harrison St. Davenport, IA 52803

DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE Georgian Colonial Revival DATE 1916-1917 2 stories, hipped roof, rectangular main block with 2-story FORM rear wing; 5-bay, symmetrical front; columned patio at SE corner; hipped-roof dormers, front textured, dark red facebrick, Flemish bond; frame construction MATERIALS 12/1 d.h.s.; molded lintels 1st floor front; multi-light FENESTRATION casements on rear sunroom main entrance set back within aedicular frame with Tuscan FEATURES columns in antis, flanking pilasters; door framed w/sidelights and transom panel; large semicircular window bay on south side, looking into walled garden; tall exterior brick chimneys ALTERATIONS corner lot, flat, with large shade trees SITE

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE The William Mueller house is a representative (though somewhat late) example of Davenport's Georgian Revival architecture. A noteworthy feature is the contrast between the formality of the front view, with its carefully-balanced exterior chimneys and symmetrical arrangement of openings and dormers; and the informality of the "garden front" on the south, with the columned patio, expansive bay window, and second-story rear sunroom. The brick-walled garden, which features brick walks and a shallow, tiled pool for fish, is a particularly attractive element of the property, and with more care could be quite distinctive.

DAVENPORT SURVEY 1982



William L. Mueller had this house built in 1916. HISTORICAL DATA Mueller was a member of the German-American lumber dynasty established by Christian Mueller before the Civil War. William was Vice-President of the Mueller Lumber Co., and the Christian Mueller Land & Timber Co., during his residence at this address.

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HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

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SOURCES Davenport City Directories, 1916, 1917

ARCHITECTURAL EVALUATION STATURE incident DESIGN good LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE local

CONTEXT excellent FABRIC good DISTRICT CLASSIFICATION A

HISTORICAL EVALUATION PRIMARY THEME LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

SECONDARY THEME

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBLE yes PHOTO ID 1740-18A, 19A

Martha H. Bowers, Architectural Historian Marlys Svendsen, Historian

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SITE #82-10-HA-2412 Page 2

Dennett, Muessig & Associates, Ltd.

SITE #82-10- HA-2326 MAP NUMBER 6 HISTORIC DISTRICT Vander Veer Park NAME Herman G. Pape House ADDRESS 2326 Harrison St.

DAVENPORT SURVEY 1982



LEGAL DESCRIPTION Norwood Park Add., Blk. 8, Lot 7 & N 1/2 of Lot 6

ACREAGE <1</th>ZONE R4DUTM 15/702080 4601745OWNER David E. Lewis/Roger FuerstenbergTITLE HBernard G. Matthys2326 Harrison St.RR 5, Box 236EDavenport IA 52803Lebannon, Texas

DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL STYLEDATE 1909FORM2-1/2 stories, hipped main roof w/center hipped dormer;tripartite front w/ end bays expressed as gabled pavilions; full veranda;rectangular projecting window bay on S side, toward front

MATERIALS dark tan narrow facebrick below stucco; frame construction FENESTRATION varied sizes of wood sash; 2nd story windows have projecting tan brick surrounds; plate glass w/geometric leaded glass transom panels mark end bays on first floor front

FEATURES brick corbel table just below 2nd floor level; square brick porch piers w/ corbelled caps; partial returns on front gables; three-part entrance consisting of door flanked by full-height, wide panels of decorative glass (beveled, leaded, stained, some textured) with a chevron motif; ALTERATIONS

SITE lot elevated 8-10 feet above street level, large shade trees and ornamental shrubbery

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE The Pape house is an excellent local example of domestic design by Rudolph J. Clausen, one of Davenport's most important turn of the century architects. The style is basically eclectic, combining the formal symmetry of the Georgian Revival and the utilization of materials characteristic of the Craftsman and Prairie styles. Brick, stucco and wood are treated simply, in "natural" colors and without ornament. The porch piers, with their corbelled caps, suggest an abstract expression of classical columns. The corbel motif is carried further, to the upper coursing of brick covering the first story. The highly unusual and ornate decorative glass panels on either side of the main entrance are important features, their Prairie-inspired, stylized chevron or feather motif occasionally found elsewhere in Davenport, although on a much less elaborate scale. In sum, the Pape house is a distinguished expression of early 20th century domestic architecture in Davenport, creatively balancing a rather neoclassical formality with an (CON'T)

HISTORICAL DATA Dr. Herman Pape and his wife Adele were the first occupants of this house in 1909. Dr. Pape was a dentist with an office downtown.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

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SOURCES Davenport City Directories, 1908, 1909 "Index of Clausen & Clausen Jobs", typescript, n.d., Charles Richardson Associates, Davenport

ARCHITECTURAL EVALUATION DESIGN excellent STATURE incident LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE local

CONTEXT excellent FABRIC excellent DISTRICT CLASSIFICATION A

HISTORICAL EVALUATION PRIMARY THEME LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

SECONDARY THEME

PHOTO ID 1740-15A,16A

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBLE yes

Martha H. Bowers, Architectural Historian

Marlys Svendsen, Historian

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ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (con't)

informal and restrained use of quality materials. It is also one of the most important structures on the Harrison Street side of the Vander Veer Park district, noticeable through the quality and unusualness of its design, but at the same time an integral part of the streetscape in terms of its form, size, setting, and use of materials.

Dennett, Muessig & Associates, Ltd.

DESCRIPTION

MAP NUMBER 6 SITE #82-10- BR-2319 HISTORIC DISTRICT Vander Veer Park NAME Charles Pasche House ADDRESS 2319 Brady St.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION Central Park Add., Blk. 2, Lot 4

ZONE R4D UTM 15/702450 4601700 ACREAGE <1 OWNER Elaine G. Blieu TITLE H 2319 Brady St. Davenport, IA 52803

DATE 1897-98

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE 2-1/2 stories, square main block, high hipped roof w/dormers; FORM gabled pavilion N side; veranda extended beyond NW corner from main entrance frame on rockfaced stone foundation; clapboarded MATERIALS 1/1 d.h.s., in molded surrounds; diamond and lozenge patterns FENESTRATION in dormer windows Polygonal window bay rises through front roof as a dormer; FEATURES paired Ionic porch columns on stone pedestals; semicircular pediment over porch steps: Adamesque detail in relief on tympana of porch and front dormer pediments ALTERATIONS SITE corner lot with considerable ornamental shrubbery

The Charles Pasche house is a locally significant ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE example of the work of architect Gustav Hanssen, who practiced in Davenport in partnership with Dietrich Harfst around the turn of the century. The Pasche house is in basic form a "Foursquare", to which has been added neoclassical detail and a somewhat irregular, but functional, arrangement of exterior features. This asymmetry is not immediately obvious, due to the central location of the entry and porch pediment; but above, the three second story windows, which at first appear evenly arranged, on closer inspection prove not only of different sizes but irregularly placed. This play on balance gives the house a distinction that is rather subtle, but not without interest, particularly when it is compared with 2317 Brady, a symmetrically-designed house by the same architect.



DAVENPORT

SURVEY 1982

HISTORICAL DATA This house was built for Charles Pasche in 1897-98. Pasche was cashier for the Iowa National Bank, and also served as secretary-treasurer for Flick & Johnson Construction Co.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

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SOURCES Davenport City Directories, 1896-97, 1898-99 Oszuscik, Phillipe. "A History of the Architecture and Urbanization of Nineteenth Century Davenport, Iowa." Ph.D., Univ. of Iowa, 1979.

ARCHITECTURAL EVALUATION DESIGN good STATURE incident LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE local

HISTORICAL EVALUATION PRIMARY THEME LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE CONTEXT excellent FABRIC excellent DISTRICT CLASSIFICATION A

SECONDARY THEME

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBLE yes

PHOTO ID 1741-19A,20A, 23A

Martha H. Bowers, Architectural Historian

Marlys Svendsen, Historian

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SITE #82-10-BR-2319

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Dennett, Muessig & Associates, Ltd.

SITE #82-10- BR-2110 MAP NUMBER 6 HISTORIC DISTRICT Vander Veer Park NAME William H. Weiss House ADDRESS 2110 Brady





LEGAL DESCRIPTION Adam Noel's Plat, com 65.71' N of NW cor. Brady & High Sts.-W 165.64'-N 64' -E 165.64'-S 64' to beg.

ACREAGE <1 ZONE R4D UTM 15/702345 4601440 OWNER Richard L. & Inez M. Ambre TITLE H 2110 Brady St. Davenport IA 52803

DESCRIPTION

1.1

DATE c. 1916 ARCHITECTURAL STYLE Prairie/Georgian 2 stories, hipped roof main block w/gable roofed rear wing FORM (L-plan); one story sunporch south side; five-bay symmetrical front red-brown facebrick, stucco, wood trim MATERIALS 6/1 in threes flanking main entrance, in surrounds formed by FENESTRATION slightly advanced headers; second story: 6/1 occuming individually shallow, projecting entrance vestibule, with round-arched FEATURES doorway, Tuscan order columns and full entablature; boxed rafter ends and wide, paneled eave soffits; central triangular roof dormer at front ALTERATIONS narrow lot, slightly raised, with low bushes; terrace across SITE front of house

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE This house presents an interesting combination of Georgian Revival and Prairie style influences, thereby illustrating the eclecticism that characterized much of Davenport's early 20th century architecture. The basic form (rectangular, hipped roof main block with 5-part symmetrical front) derives from the Georgian Revival. From the Prairie style come the wide eaves, with second story windows set close beneath them, and the articulation of each floor through use of different exterior coverings and the grouping of lower floor front windows in bands. The neoGeorgian theme, however, is brought into prominence by the treat_ment of the entrance, with its columned stoop and graceful fanlight above the door. See also MA-2104. HISTORICAL DATA William H. and Louise Weiss were probably the first residents of this house. Weiss was a clerk for the fur company "T. Richter & Sons." This was not the first building on this site.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

SOURCES Davenport City Directories, 1887, 1890-1, 1896-7, 1910, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1920

ARCHITECTURAL EVALUATIONDESIGN goodSTATURE incidentLEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE local

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SECONDARY THEME

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBLE yes

PHOTO ID 1743-22A,23A,24A

Martha H. Bowers, Architectural Historian BRADY

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Dennett, Muessig & Associates, Ltd.

SITE #82-10- TM-2 MAP NUMBER 2 HISTORIC DISTRICT Vander Veer Park NAME Herman J. Zeuch House ADDRESS 2 Temple Lane

LEGAL DESCRIPTION Pt. of SE/\$ sec 23-78-3 com in E/L Brady at pt. 11.58 chns N from N/L Locust -N 3.14 chns-N alg E/L of Brady 6.81 chns -E para with Locust 225.92' to beg. -E 212.64'-N

ACREAGE 1 ZONE R4D UTM 15/702500 4601550 OWNER Wayne D. Montgomery & Wife TITLE H 2 Temple Lane Davenport IA 52803

DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE Prairie DATE 1912 2 stories, rectangular plan, low hipped roof w/dormers; FORM shed-roofed projecting window bay south side frame construction, covered w/roughcast gray stucco; wood trim; MATERIALS asbestos-shingled roof 8/1 d.h.s; occur singly and in pairs and threes FENESTRATION wide, panelled eaves, molded cornice; large, paired brackets FEATURES which are extended down wall as molding strips to cross stringcourse at second story sill level; main entrance (west end) sheltered by open porch featuring segmental arches and wood moldings; geometric wood trellis on west wall; rear (east) entry has double doors with full-length sidelights below flat roof supported on overscaled brackets

ALTERATIONS

SITE relatively small lot, facing Outing Club on the south; matching garage to east of main house

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE The Zeuch house is a locally significant example of Prairie-influenced domestic design from the pre-World War I period. It can be read to some extent as an embellished version of the American Foursquare, with its compact, rectangular plan and relatively high hipped roof, but the embellishment is rather sophisticated. Prairie style influences include the articulation of roughcast stucco walls and eaves with molding strips, and the grouping of windows in bands (those of the second story set high beneath the eaves). Oversized brackets are extended, via vertical molding strips, partway down the walls. To the left of the main entrance is an unusual trellis with a strong geometric pattern characteristic of Prairie design. The garage is also a noteworthy element, as it follows the theme of the house and is further tied in through use of large brackets similar to those found on the rear entry of the house itself.

DAVENPORT

SURVEY 1982



(CON'T)

HISTORICAL DATA Herman Zeuch and his wife, Adelaide, were the first residents of this Temple Lane house. The house was one of three built on this private drive after the old J.H. Temple green house and florist business was discontinued from this location in 1911. Zeuch was president of the wholesale grocery firm "Morton L. Marks Co." Louis Marks, treasurer of the business, lived next door.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

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SOURCES Davenport City Directories, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1930 Scott County Auditor's Deed Transfer Books, 4:9, 4:165, 6:192

ARCHITECTURAL EVALUATION DESIGN good STATURE incident LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE local

CONTEXT excellent FABRIC excellent DISTRICT CLASSIFICATION A

HISTORICAL EVALUATION PRIMARY THEME LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

SECONDARY THEME

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBLE yes

PHOTO ID 1742-1,2

Martha H. Bowers, Architectural Historian



Marlys Svendsen, Historian

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LEGAL DESCRIPTION (con't) 102.3'-W 212.64'-S 102.3' to beg.

