

**United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

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

For HCRS use only

received MAY 24

date entered

**1. Name**

historic

MRA

and/or common      Historical and Architectural Resources of Davenport, Iowa

**2. Location**

6 dist. + 175 ind.

street &amp; number    The south-central portion of the City

not for publication

city, town    Davenport

vicinity of

congressional district

First

state    Iowa

code    19

county

Scott

code    163

**3. Classification**

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
district	public	X occupied	agriculture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> museum
building(s)	private	X unoccupied	commercial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> park
structure	both	X work in progress	educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
object	in process	X yes: restricted	government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> scientific
Multiple Resource	being considered	X yes: unrestricted	industrial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> transportation
	n.a.	no	military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other:

**4. Owner of Property**

name    Multiple Ownership (see inventory sheets)

street &amp; number

city, town    vicinity of

state

**5. Location of Legal Description**

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.    Assessor's Office

street &amp; number    Davenport City Hall

city, town    Davenport    state    Iowa

**6. Representation in Existing Surveys**

title    Historical/Architectural Survey of    has this property been determined eligible?    yes    no  
Davenport, Iowadate    1979-1982    federal     state    county     local

depository for survey records    Davenport City Hall; Iowa Division of Historic Preservation (Iowa City)

city, town    state

## **7. Description**

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

### **Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance**

7A-1

#### Orientation

The southeast Iowa city of Davenport is located on the Mississippi River, at a point where the stream bends to flow east-west, and opposite the mouth of Illinois' Rock River. It is the largest community in the "Quad City" metropolitan area, which also includes Bettendorf (Iowa) and Rock Island and Moline on the Illinois side.

The present city limits of Davenport encompass some 62 square miles in a roughly triangular area bounded on the east and south by the river, and by Interstates 80 and 280 on the north and west, respectively. Of this area, only about 2 square miles, comprising essentially the 19th century city, have been included in the two-year architectural survey of which this nomination is a result.

Davenport was platted in 1836, as a rectangle six blocks long and 6-1/2 blocks wide, on a long, narrow flood plain ringed on west, north and east by hills rising to steep bluffs, through which streams and ravines cut in a southeasterly direction. This original plat, with Vine as the westernmost street and Ripley the easternmost, was soon expanded, primarily to the east and north, through subdivision of the Reserve owned by one of the city's founders, Antoine LeClaire. In the 1850's, additional plats extended the city's western boundaries some 14 blocks to Telegraph Road, which ran along the base of the western bluffs. By the end of the 19th century, the floodplain was fully and intensively developed, and the city had long since expanded well north, to about 16th Street, and east to Bridge Street on the far edge of LeClaire's Reserve.

Davenport's original and subsequent plats followed the common gridiron pattern, oriented to the compass without regard for topography. As a result, streets in the 19th century city run strictly north-south and east-west, exceptions being River Drive, Telegraph Road, and some streets in the south-central portion of LeClaire's Reserve where hills and ravines at last triumphed over rectilinearity. Today, the major east-west streets, running the full length of the flood plain, are River Drive, Second, Third and Fourth, with railroad track, first built in the mid-1850's, along Fifth Street at the base of the bluffs. Although Ripley was to have been the major north-south street, early commercial expansion of the city to the east resulted in the development of Main and Brady Streets, and to a more limited extent Harrison Street, as principal north-south arteries. Brady Street is the division between the city's west and east sides, as reflected in the street numbering system.

The architectural landscape of "old" Davenport reflects the fact that plats subsequent to the original were made on the whole rather unsystematically, as was the resulting development. The 19th century combination of "leapfrogging" plats beyond unplatted areas, coupled with periodic infill of later construction in earlier plats, has meant that architecturally homogeneous neighborhoods displaying a single time or style are almost nonexistent, except in the extreme northern reaches of the survey area (and are numerous beyond these points). Where cohesion exists, it is primarily limited to individual blocks.

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The architectural survey area, which includes most of 19th century Davenport, is roughly divisible into four major land-use areas. From 5th Street and the railroad tracks to 16th and beyond, development is primarily residential, with the Hamburg area west of the Main-Brady corridor and the LeClaire Reserve east of it. South of the tracks, from about Gaines west to Telegraph Road, is another large residential area, broken up, however, by scattered light industry, particularly south near the river. East of Fillmore, commercial development intensifies, culminating in the central business district between Ripley and Perry Streets. East of Perry, commercial activity combines with medium to heavy industry, the latter concentrated primarily in the northeast by the railroad tracks. Out of the CBD, the Main-Brady corridor extends commercial development north, today nearly to Interstate 80 in typical modern strip fashion (with some notable residential exceptions around Vanderveer Park).

Although, as noted above, heterogeneity is the rule rather than the exception in Davenport's architectural landscape, each of these major areas has its own distinct character, and not exclusively due to differences in land use. The Hamburg area (part of which comprises the Hamburg Historic District) includes many of the city's finest examples of Victorian residential architecture, imposingly sited on the rising bluffs along Sixth and Seventh Streets. The LeClaire Reserve, which contains the Bridge Street Group and the E. 14th Street and Cork Hill Historic Districts, also features some notable dwellings (including that of Antoine LeClaire himself), but they are thinly scattered throughout the area, with a wide variety of less elaborate houses, ranging in age and style from the 1850's to the 1910's, as the most numerous architectural elements.

The large residential area south of 5th Street and west of the commercial district is today known as Smart-Monroe. Although the Hamburg and LeClaire reserve areas are laid out in gridiron fashion, the irregular topography of bluffs and ravines in those areas tends to minimize the rigidity of the plan, while, on the flat floodplain, the grid of Smart-Monroe is pronounced. The blocks are subdivided to orient buildings toward the east-west streets (all four of which are quite wide), on neat little lots that grow slightly more expansive as one travels west. The building scale is also less varied than in either Hamburg or the Reserve: historically a working-class area associated with industries along the river, Smart-Monroe is a neighborhood of modest pretension where the 1-1/2 and 2-story front gable predominate in orderly fashion without topographical distraction. While much of the architecture here dates from the last two decades of the 19th century, housing from the 1850's and early 1860's, usually of brick construction, may be found at random intervals throughout the area.

The West End, extending from about Fillmore Street to Ripley, is essentially a zone of transition between primarily residential Smart-Monroe and the central business district. Site of the original 1836 town plat, the West End nonetheless seems to have always been somewhat of a fringe area, as major commercial development concentrated instead to the east in the first of Antoine LeClaire's many additions. Today the West End (which includes the West 3rd Street historic district) combines residential, small commercial and light industrial activities in structures dating from at least the early 1850's to the present day.

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Davenport's Central Business District, between Ripley and Perry Streets, is an area of intensive development in which the strongly linear, east-west character of Smart-Monroe and the West End has been abandoned for construction on all four sides of each block. Corner buildings are prominent elements, but not simply due to location: many rise eight or more stories and thus tower over the two- to four-story 19th century structures that are numerous along the middle of blocks. Most of these tall buildings are either hotels or banks, built during the first two decades of the 20th century. Designed in various combinations of Neoclassical Revival, Chicago commercial and Moderne styles, Davenport's "tall buildings" present an interesting contrast to the smaller Victorian structures that surround them.

Bounded by Perry on the west, the railroad (5th Street) on the north, and River Drive on the south and east, Davenport's East End combines commercial activity with pockets of light to heavy industry. The latter is concentrated east of Pershing, just below the rail line in an area of large brick and steel structures dating primarily from the 1890-1915 period. Vacant lots and parking lots dot the entire area. Most commercial activity occurs on East Second Street, in two- or three-story buildings from the mid-19th to mid-20th centuries.

The Main-Brady corridor, rising north from the CBD, is perhaps the city's most heavily travelled north-south route. Located between the two major residential areas of Hamburg and the LeClaire Reserve, the corridor contains a highly eclectic mixture of buildings and land use. Nineteenth century commercial structures line the streets for several blocks above 4th Street. At about the 900 block, there begins a 2-3 block long stretch dominated by educational (Central High School and Palmer Chiropractic College) and religious (Trinity Episcopal Cathedral) institutions (see College Square Historic District). Above this, to about 16th Street, residential construction predominates, gradually giving way to modern commercial structures, early 20th century residential districts around Vanderveer Park, and finally strip development.

Davenport's original and subsequent plats were laid out to facilitate real estate sale, with little or no thought given to city planning, particularly in the aesthetic sense. Several public squares (Lafayette, Washington and Bolivar) were included in early plats, but never developed as effective public spaces. Today the city's major parks are located well north or west of the survey area. Main Street, with fountains at its head in Vanderveer Park, its terminus in LeClaire Park, and a commemorative monument at its center, was the city's most handsome boulevard. Treatment of the city's extensive riverfront followed the pattern of most Iowa river cities: wharves and warehouses below the city center catered to the steamboat trade, with industry (primarily sawmills) to either side. Railroads gradually eclipsed steamer traffic after the Civil War, and by the end of the 19th century Wisconsin and Minnesota were bare of pine to float downriver to Iowa's - and Davenport's - many mills. In the 20th century the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers dominated the river, with its 9-Foot Channel Project and Lock and Dam 15. Management and development of the riverfront was governed by local planning of the Davenport

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Levee Improvement Commission. For two decades from 1911 until 1931 the Commission sponsored the construction and expansion of a paved levee and seawall riverfront park, new rail facilities, recreational facilities and a social center. These improvements dramatically changed the riverfront's role in the CBD from muddy, eroding levee catering to seedy river life to a planned, aesthetic and functional amenity. With minor intrusions, this riverfront design south of River Drive and west of Brady Street, remains intact. Although the commercial livelihood of Davenport did not depend on the river after the 1880's, the mentality and sociology of the city was river oriented. The river bridges, roller dam, and Rock Island skyline enhance the river connection to Davenport's CBD.

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Apart from a handful of structures, there are few reminders of Davenport's first decades as a frontier town. The legacy of those early years lies primarily in the original plat, whose rigid gridiron set a pattern for subsequent plats until after the turn of the century. "Old Davenport" is architecturally a Victorian city, in many respects appearing much as it did in 1900. The impact of the 20th century is most clearly perceived along the riverfront and to a somewhat lesser extent in and on the fringes of the central business district.

Of the various building types in Davenport, there has been the greatest loss among industrial structures from the last century. More than any other building type, industrial structures must meet utilitarian requirements most exactly, and as both industry and technology change, new and different structures almost invariably follow. In addition, Davenport's early industries located along the river to take advantage of transportation connections. Introduction of steam power, electricity, the railroad and eventually trucks made a river location less important, and perhaps undesirable. In addition, many of Davenport's major 19th century industries did not survive, except in extremely altered fashion, into the 20th century: depletion of northern forests ended the lumber and millworking industries; Iowa's abandonment of wheat as a major crop gradually closed the flour mills; economy of scale in Chicago meat packing drove local firms out of business; and Prohibition closed the local breweries.

With its riverside location and early arrival of a railroad, Davenport spent little time, relatively speaking, as an isolated frontier town. Within a decade it showed all signs of becoming a major urban center. As a result, architecture of the pioneer vernacular type which probably characterized the city's first years quickly gave way to architecture well in the mainstream of mid-19th century midwestern building. Although settled when the Greek Revival was still a major national style, Davenport has only one example that approaches "high style", the E. S. Barrows House (6-E224). Instead, the earliest strong architectural statement in the city is the Italianate, exemplified in Antoine LeClaire's hilltop dwelling of 1855: simple, almost cubic form; hipped roof with brackets and belvedere; straight-topped, symmetrically arranged openings with Greek Revival detail.

Of all building types in the survey area, houses exhibit the most variety in terms of style, although they follow the national progression from Greek Revival to the Craftsman bungalow. Most popular were the Italianate, Queen Anne (including Stick, Shingle and Eastlake variations) and the Georgian Colonial Revival. The Italianate Villa and Second Empire Styles were used primarily for very large, elaborate houses, such as the Lischer, Renwick, Davies and Ficke houses, and the latter style also had a certain appeal for educational structures of the Roman Catholic diocese. Combinations of styles were also very popular in Davenport, for example the Greek Revival/Italianate, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival, Colonial Revival/Prairie Style.

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Despite local availability of limestone, relatively few structures were built of this material. Victorian Davenport found limestone suitable for foundations throughout the 19th century, and for items such as lintels, sills, and window hoods on brick structures. A few large houses were built of stone, as were many churches and a handful of other institutional structures. Among residential structures, wood was by far the preferred medium for both detached and double houses throughout the historic period. In contrast, Davenport's 19th century commercial architecture made extensive use of brick - along with cast-iron shopfronts. This was due in part to stylistic considerations but primarily to the need for durability and fire-prevention. Around 1900, carefully dressed limestone, and also glazed terracotta, appeared as facing on new buildings in the city center. Many of these also featured steel skeleton framing, tile insulation and reinforced concrete floors in structural systems modeled on Chicago's innovative "tall buildings".

The Gothic Revival style in Davenport was almost entirely confined to churches. It appeared in residential architecture primarily in wood frame Queen Anne cottages with steep intersecting roofs and decorative bargeboard trim. Several houses also have triangular-topped window heads that could be interpreted as a simplified form of the lancet arch.

The Romanesque Revival, like the Gothic, was most popularly used for religious structures. It also appeared in commercial building, primarily in the form of the round-arched window and the more-or-less elaborate brick corbel table. In a yet more simplified form (one or two rows of corbelling connecting widely-spaced pilasters) the style found favor with builders of factories and warehouses, since it would satisfy the Victorian love of surface embellishment but not detract from the inherent functionalism of the structures.

Most of the area of "old" Davenport was platted by 1860. Despite tremendous population growth in the latter half of the 19th century, areas platted in the 1860-1890 period did little to expand city boundaries, instead filling in areas between earlier plats. As a result, the survey area is characterized by intensive development, nearly every block a mixture of styles and forms, even in those sections of single land use. City boundaries were slightly extended, particularly to the north and west, by a series of plats in the 1890-1920 period. Beginning in the mid-1950's, annexation of extensive tracts north, west and east, up to and just beyond Interstate 80, brought to Davenport the large area it commands today.

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Survey Methodology

The Davenport historical and architectural survey was initiated during the summer of 1979 to identify and evaluate buildings, structures, and sites significant to the City's past. The effort was part of the U.S. Department of Interior's nationwide survey work mandated by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. The historical component which included evaluation, and report reparation, was conducted by the City of Davenport's staff historical planner, Marlys Svendsen. The architectural component was carried out by the Iowa City firms of Wehner, Nowysz, Pattschull + Pfiffner, Architects, and Dennett, Muessig and Associates, Ltd. Project personnel were Todd Mozingo and Martha Bowers. Assistance was provided by the staffs of the Division of Historic Preservation and State Historical Society, local historians, Davenport Public Library staff, Putnam Museum personnel, and a variety of other city employees.

Historical Survey

The historical survey was conducted according to the Department of Interior's "Guidelines for Local Surveys". Historical themes suggested in these guidelines and in Interior's National Register of Historic Places program formed the organizational structure of the survey. Themes included settlement, transportation, industry, commerce, government/politics, literature/music, communications, education, religion, military, and social/humanitarian. The study period for the survey extended from 1833, the date of first Euro-American settlement, until 1940. Where pertinent, more modern information was included. The 1940 cut-off reflected a requirement of Interior's guidelines that historic properties be a minimum of fifty years of age. Each theme was examined chronologically within this time frame. The thematic study was used to point out people, events, and developments significant to the history of the city of Davenport, the state of Iowa, the Iowa-Illinois bi-state region or the nation.

Survey research began with general historical works - Scott County histories, city histories, city directories with historical sections, and several dissertations on Davenport's development. John Clark Fetzer's profile of the city, E. B. Espenshade's bi-state study, and August Richter's serialized local history were especially useful. Together, these general works provided an overview of Davenport's development, an outline of significant themes, and a bibliography of sources for further study.

Research moved from the general to the specific as the survey progressed. Useful material was gleaned from articles in the Annals of Iowa, the Palimpsest, and the Iowa Journal of History and Politics; the Putnam Museum's unpublished regional history; U.S. and Iowa census reports; church and organization histories; and material in the University of Iowa's Federal Writer's Project Collection. Special centennial, anniversary and bi-centennial newspaper editions were also used as research progressed. Newspaper sources were carefully scrutinized and corroborated whenever possible. The vertical subject files maintained by the Putnam Museum yielded especially valuable primary source material. Libraries of St. Ambrose College, Marycrest College, and Palmer College contained little new material.

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The next step in the survey process was to analyze the research findings and to separate significant historical events, people and developments from the insignificant, typical, and commonplace. Three criteria were used to make these evaluations. Relative size helped distinguish prominent from less prominent activities. For example, a factory's size - including production, production value, number of employees, and building space - was considered evidence of its role in the community. The same was true for churches, dry goods operations, or newspaper companies. Longevity or survival was a second significance criterion. The ability of a commercial establishment to survive years of strikes and union efforts, suggested an important connection with Davenport's development.

A third measure of importance was the extent or area of impact of a person, event, or establishment. This factor, often the most difficult to evaluate, was best assessed by answering a series of questions. Was an individual locally or regionally active? Did a church serve as a neighborhood ethnic center or a state wide institution? Did an industry dominate a regional market or just serve local consumers? Traditional measures of significance used by local historians in the past, such as colorfulness and historic "firsts", were not considered especially useful for this survey effort.

The identification phase of the survey process involved isolating specific buildings and sites associated with significant people, events and developments. Because the Department of Interior's guidelines specifically exclude cemeteries, birthplaces, and graves; structures that have been moved; commemorative properties; and reconstructed buildings, these types of properties were not identified.

Sources used to determine property locations included city directories, atlases, post cards, photographs, newspaper ads and articles, personal interviews, Scott County Auditor's records, and other general and single subject histories. Street name changes, numbering changes, and inadequate address information complicated the identification process. Field investigations coordinated with the architectural historian were used to verify or disprove building identifications.

Architectural as well as historical information was then recorded on site survey forms for each property. The site survey form was designed to contain all of the information necessary for historic nominations. The form was approved for use by the Iowa Division of Historic Preservation.

In conclusion, it is appropriate to note where the historical survey's strengths and weaknesses are. Generally, the survey answered the basic questions of who, what, when and where. This information was available to a greater or lesser extent for most of the themes. For the more difficult questions of why and how, the answers were partially complete at best. These questions await systematic study of company and institutional records and personal papers, along with quantitative analysis of census, housing, voting, demographic, employment, and economic data.

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Architectural Survey

The architectural survey began with a block-by-block evaluation of the city's street-scapes and architectural characteristics. Each individually significant building and structure was photographed, mapped, and described on a site form (see below). The surveyors also identified significant concentrations of structures, or historic districts. In each district, all individually significant properties were given separate site forms, while the remainder of each district's buildings were photographed and recorded on district inventory forms.

Surveyors used city directories, fire insurance maps, city records, Scott County Auditor's records, newspapers, and descriptive accounts to date buildings and, where possible, identify architects and builders. Another major source of building information was Philippe Oszuscik's 1979 doctoral dissertation on 19th century Davenport architecture. The surveyors also benefited greatly from research conducted during the historical survey, both in dating individual buildings and in developing context for architectural evaluation.

Evaluation:

Buildings were evaluated architecturally according to four broad criteria developed by Iowa's Division of Historic Preservation in 1978: 1) Architectural significance - Factors under this category include aesthetic and formal value (such as scale, balance, symmetry, contrast, and variety); architectural merit (degree to which a building displays distinctive characteristics of style, type, period or method of construction); the architect, builder or engineer; and its rarity (both originally and today). 2) Environmental stature - This criterion involves looking at a building in the context of its immediate surroundings and in the city as a whole. A landmark building relates to the entire cityscape; a focus is a dominant element in a particular neighborhood or streetscape; an incident, while not a dominant feature, stands out from its immediate neighbors due to such characteristics as setback, size, form, use, or materials; tissue refers to a building that is not necessarily more notable than its neighbors, but with them, establishes a feeling of time, place, scale, or association characteristic of a particular block or neighborhood. 3) Integrity of context - This criterion requires consideration of the degree to which a building's setting (both immediate and in the larger context of block or neighborhood) retains its historic form, the nature of changes to these settings, and how these changes affect the visual role of the building in its landscape. 4) Integrity of fabric - This criterion requires assessing the degree to which a building retains those features and qualities for which it was judged architecturally significant. Also considered are the date of alterations and to what extent those alterations contribute or detract from architecturally important features of the building as a whole.

These criteria provided the overall framework for evaluation of architectural significance. Specific factors contributing to or determining significance were stated in narrative form on each individual site form.

## 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below									
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> religion				
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> science				
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture				
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> social/				
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> theater				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation				
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention				<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)				

Specific dates c.1835-1940

Builder/Architect See site sheets.

### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

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For more than a century, Davenport has been one of Iowa's largest cities. Its growth has been solidly based on a combination of transportation, industry and commerce, each evolving over time to meet new market demands and advances in transportation and manufacturing technology. Happily, decades of growth, even to the present day, have not obliterated Davenport's heritage. The richness of its past is still very evident in the number and variety of its significant buildings and structures.

The resources featured in this nomination have been selected through a combination of historical and architectural evaluation criteria designed to identify those buildings and structures which are (1) closely associated with, and best represent, significant themes in the city's history, for example settlement, industry, commerce, transportation, government and education and/or (2) best represent the range of building types, architectural styles, materials and methods of construction that characterized 19th and early 20th century Davenport. Collectively, these resources present a vivid picture of Davenport as a colorful, busy Victorian city, very much a part of its time and place. They illustrate the environments in which the inhabitants lived, worked, relaxed and prayed, from rowhouses to great mansions, small shops to tall office buildings, in a historical and architectural continuum extending from the city as a frontier town to the city on the edge of becoming a mid-20th century metropolis.

In addition to the 231 individual properties, this nomination includes five historic districts and three small groups. The Hamburg District, once the heart of Davenport's large and influential German community, contains many of the city's finest examples of 19th century domestic architecture. The intensive development and heterogeneity characteristic of the city's 19th century residential areas are illustrated in the eclecticism of Cork Hill, which was once home to a sizeable number of Davenport's Irish immigrants. Centered along Main Street, the College Square District contains some notable examples of 19th and early 20th century institutional architecture. Along East 14th Street, the turn of the century transition from picturesque Victorianism to the simpler, more regular forms of Colonial Revival domestic architecture is vividly presented. The West 3rd Street District illustrates both the problems and potential inherent in an urban fringe area located between a large residential neighborhood and the city's commercial core.

Equally varied are the three small groups, none of which has more than 10 properties. The Bridge Street group is a visually striking ensemble of mid and late Victorian houses, rising one above the other along the steep hill from River Drive. They complement the spacious grounds and handsome stone dwelling once the home of Ambrose Fulton, an important figure in the city's settlement and early industrial history. In contrast, buildings in the West Second Street group, on the southwestern edge of the CBD, are all commercial structures, some of the last remnants of that street's mid-19th century commercial vitality. A different kind of commercial significance is represented in the buildings at W. 3rd and Fillmore: the neighborhood center,

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the "corner store", the local tavern, that were once important aspects of social life in Davenport's working class residential areas.

Finally, two types of resources have been treated as small thematic groups. At the turn of the century, the well-appointed apartment block arrived in Davenport as a new building type, distinct from such common forms as duplexes and rowhouses. Built primarily in transitional zones between residential and commercial areas, these generally well-designed brick buildings represented a new lifestyle for middle and upper-income residents who eschewed single-family living in outlying neighborhoods in favor of proximity to the amenities of urban life near the city center. The second thematic group features a particular 19th century house type that although not unique to the city is even today locally perceived as belonging particularly to Davenport. A two-story, three-bay front gable brick block, this house type is found throughout the survey area, but in greatest numbers in Hamburg and Smart-Monroe, both long associated with the city's German community. Built primarily from c. 1865-1880, the basic form of the house remained constant, although surface treatment and detail varied according to prevailing styles and individual taste.

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In 1832 the U.S. government concluded a treaty with the Sauk and Mesquakie tribes that opened to white settlement a 50-mile-wide strip of land on the west side of the Mississippi, between the Yellow River on the north and the Des Moines River on the south. One of the beneficiaries of the Black Hawk Treaty was Antoine LeClaire, a French-Indian trader who acted as interpreter during the treaty negotiations. For his services, LeClaire was granted two tracts of land, one at each end of the Mississippi's Upper Rapids. When land was officially available for purchase, LeClaire acquired additional land adjacent to his lower tract. Three years later, in 1836, LeClaire was one of eight men, among them Indian Agent George Davenport, who laid out the first plat of the future city of Davenport. The town was incorporated by special charter in 1839, and the following year became Scott County seat.

By 1840 there were some 600 people in the new community, most emigrants from Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York. Ten years later, the population had increased threefold, and included the first wave of German immigrants who soon dominated much of Davenport's commercial and social life. By 1860 Davenport's population stood at 11,267, and the once struggling village was well on the way to becoming a major city.

Davenport's early growth was in large part a function of its location. In the city's first decades, the Mississippi was one of the nation's primary transportation routes. Davenport acquired its share of population, goods and merchandise moving west down the Ohio and north from New Orleans and St. Louis. In turn, as settlement in the Iowa interior increased, the city became a logical point from which farmers shipped produce back east. Looking to the future, however, Davenport businessmen, among them Antoine LeClaire, Hiram Price, James Grant and Ambrose Fulton began in the late 1840's to contribute money and time to railroad development: the Chicago, Rock Island Railroad from the east, and the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad west from Davenport to Council Bluffs. The lines were connected by the Mississippi River's first railroad bridge, completed in 1856.

After the Civil War, railroads replaced the rivers as the principal arteries of transportation in the midwest. In Davenport, this development was reflected in the increasing number of rail lines, freight stations and other support structures, and in the gradual reorientation of the central business district, and particularly the hotels, away from the waterfront. With the exception of sawmill owners, for whom the river remained an important aspect of their business, most people in Davenport began to see the Mississippi primarily as a barrier to be crossed. The first railroad bridge was replaced in 1872 with a double deck "combined" bridge (for both rail and wagon traffic) and yet again in 1895, when the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers gave Ralph Modjeski his first major bridge commission. In 1900 the Davenport, Rock Island and Northwestern Railroad built the Crescent Bridge, subsequently acquired by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroads, bringing the latter line to the city for the first time.

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Located at the intersection of two major transportation routes, the river and the railroad, Davenport by 1860 was well positioned to achieve both commercial and industrial importance, and was given an additional boost by location of five military camps, including a POW camp on Rock Island, in the area during the Civil War. Access to the east made available a wide range of manufactured goods for both local and regional consumption, and at the same time the midwest's own products offered numerous possibilities for local industry.

Davenport's first industry was lumber milling, with mills processing oak from area forests as early as the 1830's. As the pine forests of Wisconsin and Minnesota were opened in the 1850's, immense log rafts were floated down the Mississippi to Davenport and other river towns, where they were transformed into building materials, millwork of all kinds, furniture, barrels and even washing machines. Davenport's largest lumber milling firms, Burnell, Gillette & Company (later Schricker & Mueller), Lindsay & Phelps, French & Davies, and Renwick & Co. all were developed in the 1850's, and although not the only local participants in the business, certainly they accounted for a major share of the industry. The principal millworking concerns were T. W. McClelland and Co. (est. 1855), and U. N. Roberts (est. 1865). Before the northern forests were depleted in the 1890's, Davenport also boasted several furniture manufacturers, among them the long-lived Knostman-Peterson & Co., and two barrel makers, Voss Brothers and H. F. Brammer, who in the 1870's pioneered the development of mechanical washing machines.

Food processing was another industry that made more than one local fortune. Flour milling was the first, with Burrows and Prettyman's Albion Mills and A. C. Fulton's Aetna mills among the earliest. Others, formed primarily after the Civil War, included Dow, Gilman and Hancock's Crescent Mills, and the Phoenix and Farmers' Mills, all three of which were combined in 1891 as the Davenport Milling Company.

The brewing industry arrived with German immigrants in the late 1840's, but did not achieve real importance until after the Civil War. Owned and operated exclusively by Germans and their descendants, Davenport's breweries included those of Mathias Frahm, the Littig Bros., the Zoeller Bros., and Julius Lehrkind. In 1894, many of these joined forces as the Davenport Malting Co., with new facilities and even mechanical refrigeration. By Prohibition (which ended the venture) the company had become the second largest brewery in Iowa.

Davenport's 19th century industrial base also included meat packing and commercial baking, both using raw materials produced by Iowa farmers, but neither achieved the status of lumber and grain milling or brewing. Other activities were a woolen mill, a number of cigar factories and pearl button manufacture from shells removed from the nearby river. Late in the 19th century, the heretofore largely localized metalworking industry was transformed by such major concerns as George French's Eagle Manufacturing Co., August Steffen, Sr.'s Davenport Plow Co., and the John S. Davis Co., all of whom specialized in agricultural machinery and implements. Bettendorf Metal Wheel Co. was organized in 1886 to manufacture innovative wheel designs created by W. P. Bettendorf. The inventor established his own firm in

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1890 in partnership with George French, which in 1909 became French and Hecht and pioneered development of pneumatic tires. A more varied product line was developed by the Davenport Machine and Foundry Co., organized in 1887. Its products included ornamental and structural iron, steam engines, and machinery for glucose works, breweries and distilleries. Other metalworking firms, including W. W. Whitehead (Davenport Locomotive Works) and Black Hawk Machine and Foundry Co., were established after 1900. These various firms provided important support services to Rock Island Arsenal and to the major agricultural implement manufacturers across the river (including John Deere) until well into the 20th century.

Davenport's success as a commercial center was based on four major factors: proximity to the Mississippi and location at the foot of the Upper Rapids (which required steamboats to be relieved of both passengers and cargo before continuing upriver), subsequent location on the Chicago & Rock Island main line, and the mid-19th century population and market growth of the trans-Mississippi midwest. Out of these opportunities, Davenport's businessmen developed a variety of banking, hotel, retail and wholesale institutions that contributed substantially to the city's prosperity.

Davenport's hotel business had three phases. During the first, 1836 to the Civil War, hotels were concentrated along and near Front Street, the better to attract clientele from the steamboats - both passengers and crews. With the coming of the railroads in the late 1850's, hotel business moved further inland. One of the most notable hotels of Davenport's railroad era was the Burtis, built in 1858 with an entrance directly on the Rock Island main line. So closely associated was this hotel with the railroad that when a second railroad bridge required realignment of the line in the early 1890's, a New Burtis House was built on 4th Street with its own train platform before the main entrance. Another type of mid-19th century hotel was the "Deutsch Gast" house, most of which were located in the city's West End and catered primarily to farmers (German or otherwise) in the city on business.

Just after the turn of the century, the "tall building", Chicago style, produced an architectural revolution in local hotel construction. The first was Hotel Davenport (1907) which featured both elevators and the latest in fireproof construction. It was followed by the smaller Dempsey (1913) and landmark Black Hawk. The city's last major hotel was the Mississippi (1931).

The first retail establishments in Davenport were combination general stores and saloons. The city's first major retailer was Burrows and Prettyman, which also acted as a forwarding and commission agent for area farmers. Its failure in the panic of 1857 left the city without a large-scale retailer until 1872, when J.H.C. Petersen opened a new concern that also included wholesale activity. By the 1880's several major firms operated in Davenport, including Harned, Von Maur & Purcell's Boston Store (exclusively a retail concern) and August Steffen's Dry Goods and W. D. Wadsworth & Co., both of which were predominantly wholesalers.

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In the 1890's several local merchants adopted the then new "department store" concept, among them the Petersen and Harned-Von Maur firms. Both erected new buildings in the city center, enabling these firms to dominate the local market well into the 20th century. After World War I, the Petersen firm was sold to Von Maur. The two were operated separately, however, until they were consolidated in the Petersen building in 1928.

Other commercial activity in Davenport included a variety of grocery and hardware concerns, as well as numerous small businesses: saloons, restaurants, barbershops, pharmacies, bakeries, millineries and the like. Some of the latter located at neighborhood intersections as typical "corner stores" and continue to serve as such today, particularly on the city's west side.

Underpinning the city's commercial life were the financial institutions. The earliest were private banks, offering local specie and an assortment of scrip, all of which suffered when the financial Panic of 1857 arrived in the midwest in 1858-59. With the establishment of the State Bank of Iowa (1859) and passage of the National Banking and Currency Act (1863), local banking resumed on a more reliable footing. In the ensuing years, the Davenport National Bank (1865), Citizens National (1867) and German and Davenport Savings banks (1869) were established as the city's major financial institutions. Another period of new bank organization occurred in the 1880's, including the Scott Co. Savings (1883) and Union Savings (1891) banks. Following passage of the Gold Standard Act of 1900, several local banks merged or were rechartered, and three more were founded. In addition, a number of the major institutions erected new buildings - large structures with modern structural systems and devoutly conservative neoclassical facades - that along with new hotel construction gave downtown Davenport a distinctly modern look.

Areas of Significance:

Settlement: Resources in this category include properties with general association, such as the Claim House (1329 College) and St. Anthony's Church (4-W116), as well as properties associated with the city's major immigrant groups. The largest and most influential group, the Germans, is represented by such resources as Saengerfest Halle (4W1012), East and Northwest Davenport Turner Halls (11-E2123, WH-1602), the Iowa Reform Building (2-W526) and numerous houses, most located in the Hamburg Historic District, that were once home to important members of the German community. The Irish, the city's second largest immigrant group, are represented primarily by St. Anthony's Church, Sacred Heart Cathedral (10-E406) Hibernia Hall (BR421) and are given further recognition in the Cork Hill Historic District. Davenport's black community, until the 1920's very small and scattered throughout the city, is represented by the 1910 Bethel A.M.E. Church (11-W325).

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**Transportation:** The major subthemes in this category are river and rail transportation. There are no resources directly associated with 19th century river transportation. Most resources associated with railroad developments date from the early 20th century, and include Government Bridge, the CRI&P FreightHouse, Union Station, and the CRI&P elevated track, as well as the homes of pioneer railroad promoters Ambrose Fulton (RD-E1206) and Hiram Price (BR-819).

**Industry:** Most of Davenport's major 19th century industrial plants are long gone, and for the most part resources under this theme are again houses associated with prominent industrial figures, such as Christian Mueller (6-W526), Willimna Renwick (TT-901), Fritz Voss (3-W1454), Henry Frahm (6-W321) and Henry Klindt (MQ824). Industrial plants include U. N. Roberts (HA-332), Eagle Brewery (5-W1235) and Bettendorf Metal Wheel/French & Hecht Co. (4-E601).

**Commerce:** Bank buildings from the 19th century were replaced in the first decades of the 20th, and include First National (2-W201), North Harrison Trust and Savings (HA-1601), Security Savings (2-W301) and Davenport Bank and Trust (3-W201). Several 19th century hotels remain, among them the notable Burtis-Kimball (4-E202), and Germania-Miller (2W313). The hotel boom of the early 20th century is amply represented in Hotel Davenport (MA-324), the Black Hawk (2-E206) and Mississippi (3-E110). The city's retail and wholesale trades are presented primarily by houses, such as Charles Beiderbecke's (7-W532), August Steffen, Sr.'s (6W420), J. C. Von Maur's (RD-E1800), and J.M.D. Burrows' (CV1533), and by the Petersen's Sons' store (2-W101).

**Government/Politics:** Houses associated with former mayor and prominent political figures such as Henry Vollmer (BR-723), C.A. Ficke (MA-1208), and Hans Reimer Claussen (6-W413) are included in this category, as are the Scott County Jail, City Hall, and a number of fire stations that, in terms of buildings, provide a graphic illustration of the extension of city fire protection to neighborhoods early in the 20th century.

**Communications:** Only a few buildings remain to associate with Davenport's once quite varied newspaper business, among them the Democrat and Leader building (BR-407), the Iowa Reform Building (2-W526), and the Henry Lischer (6-W520) and E. P. Adler (14-E629) houses. Telephone and telegraph systems are represented by Union Electric Telephone and Telegraph (HA-600) and the AT&T Building (MA-529) which date from the early years of telephone service in the city.

**Religion:** This theme has been treated primarily in terms of churches' associations with various segments of the Davenport community, and in terms of size. Thus, the Roman Catholic faith is represented by a large number of structures, associated with the German and Irish communities and with Davenport's status as seat of the Second Iowa Diocese. As Davenport is also headquarters for Protestant Episcopalianism in Iowa, Trinity Cathedral and associated structures are also included. Other denominations represented include the Methodist Episcopal (Bethel AME (11-W325)), and St. John's (BR1325), Presbyterian (IO-1702), and Lutheran (St. Paul's, MA-1402).

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**Education:** A major school building program at the turn of the century resulted in removal of earlier 19th century public school buildings. Schools built under the program include Taylor (WA-1400), Buchanan (6-W2004) and City High and associated structures (1100 block, Main). Kemper, Sheldon, and St. Katherine's Halls represent higher education under Episcopal auspices, while the Catholics are represented by St. Ambrose College and Immaculate Conception Academy. The earliest extant college building is Iowa College (7-W517), built in 1848 and incorporated into a large Colonial Revival house after 1900.

**Social/Humanitarian:** Very few structures have been found to associate with Davenport's major 19th century social movements, such as temperance, women's suffrage, labor, library and welfare. They include Clarissa C. Cook Library (BR-530), Clarissa C. Cook Home for the Friendless (PZ-102), Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' home (2800 Eastern), the Jacob Goering house (HA-721), and the Lend-A-Hand Club Building (MA-5105).

**Architecture:** This theme, of course, includes many of the resources that are also significant for their historical associations. Architecturally significant structures include the whole range of building types, materials and architectural styles used in 19th and early 20th century Davenport. Effort has been made to include representative examples of all forms of Davenport architecture, and to avoid limiting selection only to "textbook" examples. Unlike illustrations in style guides, Davenport's architectural resources exhibit a great deal of variation, often the result of combining features from two or more styles in a single building. Thus, while "textbook" examples are appropriately recognized, so also are many buildings that illustrate how Davenport builders and clients adapted major styles to their own satisfaction.

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Turn Of the Century Apartment Houses: Thematic Group

In 19th century Davenport, multi-family dwellings were built mostly for the city's laboring population and lower-middle classes, in the form of tenements or rowhouses. The generally higher-quality double houses were also popular, but only the mirror-image symmetry of their facades distinguished many of them from neighboring, large detached houses of the time. Around the turn of the century, however, the well-appointed apartment or flat, located near the city center, became a desirable dwelling form for at least some of the city's wealthier inhabitants. Of the few that were built, most were located in areas of transition between single-family residential and commercial zones, such as West 3rd Street, and on or near major thoroughfares such as Main, Brady and Harrison, near streetcar lines and certainly within walking distance of the amenities of the city center. Several apartment buildings were also clustered near the rapidly expanding campus of Palmer College of Chiropractic between 7th and 12th Street and Brady and Main Streets. Quality materials, and often quality designs (created by local architects) were characteristic of these distinctly urban, and even urbane, buildings.

The basic form was compact and rectilinear, rising three floors above a high basement, with symmetrical brick facade, and concentration of detail at entrance and cornice. Another common feature was articulation of the facade with full-height projecting window bays, usually polygonal but occasionally semicircular in plan. The facade arrangement varied with the floor plan: a central entrance with center stairhall, or two entrances, each leading to flats on one side of a bearing or party wall. The latter arrangement was expressed on the exterior as a pair of connected, mirror-image facades in the tradition of the city's double houses.

Due to the basic functionalism of these buildings, simplicity was generally the rule, the formalism, sharp lines and studied elegance was reminiscent of Federalist architecture of a century or so before -- a characteristic decidedly in keeping with the then popular revival of early American architectural styles (see the Roslyn PY739, Pasadena, MA-1224, Fejervary 13-W124, Andresen 3-W608). Traces of the Victorian era remained, however, in the picturesque facades of such blocks as the Argyle (BR-732) and Warner (6-E414).

Only a small number of these apartment blocks were built in Davenport. Ten have been recorded (two of which are contributing, but not individually significant structures in historic districts), and over half are located in the historic districts of W. 3rd Street and College Square. Their recognition as clear expressions of developing urbanism in the 20th century Davenport is appropriate, as is recognition of their architectural significance as building types and well-designed expressions of function and, in many respects, status.

Buildings included in this theme are:

Argyle (BR-732), Roslyn (PY-739), Warner (6-E414), Pasadena (MA-1224), Eight Gables (PY-1117) Andresen (3-W608), Normedna (3-W711) and Linden (SO-213).

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Among the many 19th century domestic architectural forms to be seen in Davenport, there is one that is, if not unique to this city, very much a part of the townscape and perceived as such by many inhabitants. At its simplest, this house, built from c. 1860 - c. 1880, is a two-story rectangular block, with front gable orientation, a three-bay main elevation, entrance to right or left of center, and an oculus symmetrically placed in the gable end. Typical additions to this basic block are one- or (less often) two-story projecting polygonal window bays (always on the side, toward the rear) and/or a porch or veranda. To increase the size of the house, a cross-gable or short wing might be added at the rear.

Apart from these optional elements, the houses vary only superficially. If built of brick, segmental arched window and door openings are often the rule, as are smooth, unarticulated masonry surfaces. Wood frame construction, however, permits decorative wall treatment in the form of stickwork, shingling, vertical board-and-batten, and even false quoining. Some examples adopt bracketed eaves in the Italianate style. Window treatment ranges from simple, molded cornices to keystone brick hoods or elaborate wooden surrounds in various shapes. Most houses have full-length verandas that feature the more or less elaborate millwork popular in the 1870's and 1880, or turn of the century columns; a few, however, have only small entrance porches of a single bay.

Houses of this form occur in all residential areas included in this survey. Although many are of wood frame construction, the material of the best, most representative, examples, is brick. Most of the latter are located in the Hamburg district and in the West End. Both of these areas were associated historically with Davenport's large German population, and even today brick houses of this type are locally described as "German".

The provenience of the form is uncertain, but probably lies in vernacular adaptations of the temple-front Greek Revival, brought to Davenport with its early settlers, many of whom came from New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. The earliest extant examples in the city date from the mid-late 1850's, but the majority fall in the late 1860's and 1870's. Among those houses whose builders are known, a sizeable number were the work of T. W. McClelland, Davenport's most prolific builder in the post-Civil War decades, and he may be credited with popularizing the form, if not inventing it. The German association with these houses is even more tenuous, and is made more complicated by the probability that many were built for speculative purposes, rather than to the specifications of the prospective buyer. In this sense, the house was an ideal "spec" type: a simple form which could be (and was) brought up to date through application of detail appropriate to the time, the material, and builder's whimsey.

As mentioned above, the two-story, three-bay front gable house is not unique to Davenport and indeed occurs in many variations throughout the upper Midwest. However, its ubiquity in Davenport's architectural landscape, and its continued recognition by local inhabitants, suggests that this house form holds a special place in "old" Davenport and that its remaining examples deserve conservation, appreciation and care.

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Included in this theme, as individually significant structures, are the following:

Hamburg District

5-W604 WN-530  
6-W630 5-W614  
8-W724 5-W630  
6-W623 GA-730  
6-W810

College Square District

HA-1028  
MA-1314

East 14th St. District

14-E810 14-E640  
14-E503

Bridge Avenue Group

820 Bridge  
718 Bridge

LeClaire Reserve (outside districts)

621 LeClaire  
909 Farnam

Smart-Monroe (west end)

3-W1537 3-W2212  
7-W1217 2-W2017  
3-W1454 2-W2215  
3-W1445

Upper Main Street

HA-621  
MA-1626

Cork Hill District

1124 Pershing  
1118 Pershing

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Architects In Davenport

As a major urban center, Davenport offered excellent business opportunities for professional architects. Among the earliest were Willett Carroll (1827-1892), originally from New York, who practiced here from 1853 to 1874 before moving on to Chicago; and John C. Cochrane (1835-1887), a New Englander who spent the years 1855-1859 in Davenport. Few of Carroll's buildings remain, among them the Miller and Price houses on Brady Street. Cochrane's short stay in Davenport limited his local output, but it is believed to have included the E. S. Barrows house, as well as the first Burtis Hotel, no longer extant. Cochrane is best known in Iowa for the Madison County Courthouse and the Iowa State Capitol, both designed with J. C. Picquenard.

Whereas Carroll and Cochrane eventually moved on to larger cities, most later architects came to Davenport to stay. Edward Seymour Hammatt (1856-1907) attended M.I.T. during 1875-1879, studying under William Ware. Subsequent employment included periods with Ware and Van Brunt, J. B. Snook, and Napoleon LeBrun. Following a year with Albert W. Fuller at Albany, Hammatt came to Davenport in 1888. Among his major commissions were several for the Trinity Episcopal diocese (Kemper and Sheldon Halls, a classroom building for St. Katherine's Hall), and the George French and Edward Edinger houses.

John Ross, about whom little is known, came to Davenport in 1877 from Chicago. His known works include major buildings such as the 1877 Fire King fire station (PY117), City Hall, and the no longer extant 1888 Scott County Courthouse and 1887 Masonic Temple.

Two important 19th century architect-builders were Victor Huot (1822-1904) and Thomas W. McClelland (1831-1902). Huot came to Davenport from France, via Cleveland and New Orleans, around 1865. Most of his major works were commissions from the Roman Catholic diocese here, among them St. Mary's and St. Joseph's churches, and institutional buildings for St. Ambrose College and Immaculate Conception Academy. As a builder and owner of a slate roofing firm, Huot also participated in construction of Trinity Episcopal Cathedral, the Parker-Ficke house, and the Davies house.

T. W. McClelland (1831-1902) opened a sash and blind factory in 1855, and by the early 1860's enjoyed no little prestige as the builder of Camp McClellan and the Confederate prison camp on Arsenal Island. McClelland was perhaps Davenport's most prolific 19th century builder, his known works ranging from the two-story, three-bay front gable house type found throughout the city, to the high style of the Second Empire Parker-Ficke house. His firm employed at least one "in-house" architect, Benjamin W. Gartside, who is credited with designing the Clarissa C. Cook Memorial Library (BR-528).

Davenport's premier 19th century architect was Frederick George Clausen, who came to the city from his native Germany in 1869. After a year as draftsman with T. W. McClelland, Clausen opened his own office. He practiced alone for 25 years, his work including the new Burtis Hotel (4E210) (1871), the Forrest block (BR-401) (1875), the Henry Lischer house (6W624) and the Petersen Department store of 1891 (2W123).

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From 1896 to 1904, Clausen worked in partnership with Parke Burrows, a Davenport native and 1892 graduate of the University of Illinois. Major works from this period included the Scott County Jail (RP-428), First Presbyterian Church (KR-316) and August Steffen, Jr. house (6W412). In 1904, Burrows formed another partnership with Seth Temple, an alumnus of Columbia University, the American Academy in Rome, and the École des Beaux Arts. The firm's works included Davenport Central High School (MA1120) (designed in conjunction with Clausen), the Davenport Commercial Club (MA402), Union Savings Bank (BR-229), and the Davenport (MA-324) and Black Hawk (PY-309) hotels.

With Burrows' departure, F. G. Clausen brought his M.I.T.-trained son, Rudolph, into his firm. This partnership, which lasted until Frederick Clausen's retirement in 1914, achieved a wide variety of commissions, including many industrial structures, the Central Office Building and a gymnasium for the Northwest Davenport Turner Society (WH-1602). Rudolph then continued the practice, first with Walter Kruse, with whom he designed administrative offices and an innovative industrial arts building for Davenport High School (1917) (HA-1001, MA1032) among other structures. Carroll A. Klein joined the firm in 1925, remaining after Rudolph Clausen retired in 1933. Frederick Clausen's firm still exists in Davenport, several "generations" of architects later, as Charles Richardson Associates.

Another late 19th century architect was Gustav Hanssen, who opened a Davenport practice around 1899. The eclecticism of turn of the century architecture in the city is well illustrated in the limited number of buildings known to be his work. The William Weise house (BN709) is a fanciful residence with a Mediterranean-Morrish theme. Sacred Heart's rectory (10E422) is a massive stone building designed to complement the Gothic Revival style of the nearby Cathedral. Perhaps Hanssen's best work was the J. C. Schricker house (CV1446), a sophisticated treatment of the Georgian Colonial Revival style. In 1896 Dietrick J. (Deat) Harfst joined Hanssen as a draftsman, and within a few years was designing buildings in his own right. The few that are known include Pasadena Flats (MA-1224) one of several quality apartment blocks erected in Davenport during the 1900-1910 period; the Finch double house (MA-719), and his own house in the Hamburg area (7W424).

A few years after Frederick Clausen and Parke Burrows went their separate competitive ways, Arthur Ebeling opened a practice in Davenport. Ebeling learned much of his craft as an apprentice with Gustav Hanssen and Dietrich Harfst. In 1914, Ebeling served as supervising architect for Temple and Burrows' Hotel Black Hawk, and in the early 1920's was architect for Henry Kahl's house (8W1101) and downtown office building (31W326).

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Given the expertise available locally throughout much of Davenport's history, there was little incentive to hire architects from outside the city. Nevertheless, works by outside architects can be found in Davenport. Perhaps the earliest is Trinity Cathedral (MA-1121), an English Gothic Revival structure built from plans supplied by Edward Tuckerman Potter of New York. Sacred Heart Cathedral (10E406) was designed by Chicago architect J. J. Egan, who specialized in religious (and particularly Roman Catholic) architecture at the turn of the century. (Egan also designed St. Ambrose Cathedral, Des Moines). Other important works by Chicago designers were the Parker-Putnam building (2W226), by D. H. Burnham and Company, and J. S. Woollacott's Calvary Baptist Church (PY-1401). Structures besides buildings also came from non-local designers: the Dillon Memorial Fountain (MA-S100) by Franklin B. and Arthur Ware (New York); and the 1895 Government Bridge by Ralph Modjeski.

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Page 1

Preservation Activities in Davenport

Historic Preservation has been integrated into the City's planning process since 1976. John Milner Associates were hired as consultants to study an east end neighborhood which already contained private interest in preservation. Funding assistance was secured from the National Endowment for the Arts, City Scale Grants Program and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Community Development Block Grant. In 1977 the architectural survey of this neighborhood was completed and a useful planning study was published - "A Community Preservation and Revitalization Study for the Village of East Davenport". Since 1977 several aspects of this study were implemented including nomination and listing of the Village of East Davenport in the National Register of Historic Places, designation of the Village area as a target neighborhood for Community Development Block Grant housing rehabilitations, and establishment of a non-profit Neighborhood Housing Services corporation in an area which includes the Village. Private interest and investment in the Village commercial core has paralleled City interest with annual events celebrating the Village's historical character held each year.

In 1979 the City's historical and architectural survey efforts were expanded with the establishment of a three phase city-wide survey project. Funding assistance was obtained from the U.S. Department of the Interior, Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service/National Park Service and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Community Development Block Grant. An historical planner was hired by the City to coordinate the survey and to implement other historic preservation programs and objectives. The architectural component of the survey was performed by Wehner, Nowysz, Pattschull + Pfiffner. Other preservation programs initiated by the City include an historic restoration grant program for owners of significant structures. The CDBG funded grants are used to make exterior improvements to restore or retain the architectural integrity of the buildings. The program has been very popular in central city neighborhoods. The City also provides information on proper preservation techniques and assistance in preparing certification applications for buildings eligible for federal tax incentives.

As a property owner, the City of Davenport has undertaken several projects involving restoration and adaptive re-use of historic structures. The Annie Wittenmyer Complex, a collection of 19th century cottages and administrative buildings originally used as a state orphanage, was obtained in 1976 and rehabilitated for use as office space, a branch library, a children's theater and a municipal warehouse. In 1979-80 Davenport City Hall underwent a \$2.3 million recycling to allow continued use as a seat of municipal government. In addition, the City is restoring the LeClaire House (1855) for office space and a neighborhood center and the Littig House (1868) as a community center. During the mid 1970's a third historic house, the Collins House (c. 1860) was recycled as a senior citizen's center by the City.

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The example set by Davenport during the 1970's as a property owner, landlord, and planner is one of preservation leader and catalyst. Historic preservation programs and projects will continue as community goals during the 1980's.

## **9. Major Bibliographical References**

See continuation sheet

## **10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of nominated property See individual site forms

Quadrangle name Davenport East, Iowa; Ill.

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UMT References See individual site forms

A		
Zone	Easting	Northing
C		
E		
G		

B		
Zone	Easting	Northing
D		
F		
H		

### **Verbal boundary description and justification**

See continuation sheet

### **List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries**

state	Illinois	code	county	Rock Island	code
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state	code	county	code
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## **11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Martha H. Bowers

organization Dennett, Muessig & Assoc. date January 1982

street & number 631 So. Van Buren telephone 319/354-5519

city or town Iowa City, IA 52240 state Iowa 52240

## **12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification**

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national     state     local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title

date

5/5/83 (See letter)

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

*See Continuation Sheet for Testing*

Keeper of the National Register

date

Attest:

Chief of Registration

**United States Department of the Interior  
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Continuation sheet General Bibliography

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See also individual site forms for additional references.

Photograph Information: Inventory photographs in 2-1/4 format taken 1979-81 by staff members of Wehner, Nowysz, Pattschull & Pfiffner, Architects, Iowa City, Iowa. All other photography by M.H. Bowers, Dennett, Muessig & Assoc., Ltd., Iowa City, Iowa. Negatives for all photographs included in survey files submitted to Dept. of Community Development, City Hall, Davenport, Iowa.

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**Verbal Description of Survey Area:**

Beginning at 15th St. and Bridge: south on Bridge to Mississippi River - west along north bank of river to end of Marquette - north on Marquette to W. 2nd - west on W. 2nd (which becomes Rockingham) to Division - north on Division to W. 1st - west on W. 1st to Telegraph - northeast on Telegraph to CRI&P tracks (W. 5th) - east along tracks to Fillmore - north on Fillmore to 7th - east on 7th to Taylor - north on Taylor to 8th - east on 8th to Marquette - north on Marquette to 10th - east on 10th to Vine - north on Vine to 11th - east on 11th to Warren - north on Warren to 14th - east on 14th to Scott - north on Scott to 16th - east on 16th Brady - Brady south to 15th - east on 15th to Bridge St.

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National Park Service

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

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date entered NOV 1 1984

**1. Name**

historic

and/or common Historical and Architectural Resources of Davenport, Iowa (Part II)

**2. Location**

6th & 4th & 57 & 58 & E

street & number Northwest and north-central Davenport, the Fulton Addition not for publication  
and McClellan Heights

city, town Davenport vicinity of congressional district First

state Iowa code county Scott code

**3. Classification**

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
district	public	X occupied	agriculture	museum
building(s)	private	unoccupied	commercial	park
structure	X both	work in progress	educational	private residence
site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	entertainment	religious
object	in process	X yes: restricted	government	scientific
Multiple Resource	being considered	X yes: unrestricted	industrial	transportation
		no	military	other:

**4. Owner of Property**

name Multiple Ownership (see inventory sheets)

street & number

city, town vicinity of state

**5. Location of Legal Description**

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Assessor's Office

street & number City Hall, 226 W. 4th

city, town Davenport state Iowa

**6. Representation in Existing Surveys**

Historical/Architectural Survey  
title of Davenport, Iowa, 1979-1983

has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

date 1979-1983

federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records Davenport City Hall; Iowa SHPO, Des Moines

city, town

state

## 7. Description

<b>Condition</b>	<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

This multiple-resource nomination represents a continuation of the multi-resource nomination prepared for the City of Davenport in 1981-82 and submitted for state and federal review in early 1983. The first nomination was developed out of a three-year historical and architectural survey which identified significant historic resources throughout the city, and architecturally significant resources located in the southwest, south central and near eastern portions of the city. The present nomination extends the architectural component of the survey into neighborhoods immediately north and east of the original project area.

The properties included in this nomination are located in four general areas covered in the final phase of the survey:

1. Northwest Davenport. This area lies between West Locust Street and West Fifth Street. It includes portions of the city between Division Street (on the west) and Ripley Street on the east. Historically, it represents a post-Civil War expansion of the city's working-class German community from its earlier centers in the West End and Hamburg areas. Although largely platted in the 1850's, the area did not experience extensive development until the 1870's, with most housing erected in the following two decades. The architecture of this primarily residential area consists mainly of 1-1/2 and 2 story frame dwellings on small, but not unduly cramped, lots. Major types include narrow front-gable houses, the "American Foursquare" and the late 19th century version of Queen Anne that has recently been named "Princess Anne". Two north-south streets, Marquette and Washington, contain the bulk of the area's commercial activity, primarily small businesses serving the immediate neighborhood. The largest of these commercial strips is along Washington Street, from about 13th to Locust, where the historic focus is the Northwest Davenport Turner Hall, erected in 1882 and still a functional part of neighborhood life. Elsewhere, a scattering of small stores and taverns, usually at street intersections, continues a local German tradition established in the West End during the 1850's. Two other important reference points in Northwest Davenport are St. Mary's and St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Churches, both built in the 19th century.

2. Fulton's Addition. This area is located east of central Davenport, and is bounded roughly by Bridge Avenue, East River Drive, Spring Street and Kirkwood Boulevard. Its early historical associations lie primarily with the Village of East Davenport (a National Register Historic District),

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founded in 1851, which although annexed to Davenport proper in 1857 has retained an identity of its own. Much of the Fulton area was platted by 1857, with replats in 1867 and 1871. From the 1850's to the turn of the century, the river bank on the south, extending from East Davenport nearly to the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad bridge, was dominated by extensive lumber milling, brewing, furniture manufacture, and woolen milling. The Fulton area was home to many who made their living thereby. The wealthier residents occupied the southern portion, from East River Drive to about 11th Street, their large Victorian houses rising one above the other (each with a good view of the river) along Bridge, College and Mississippi Avenues. Immediately South of 11th Street, Mount Ida Female Seminary, located at College and 11th Streets, provided a focal point for development of another residential neighborhood which, like much of East Davenport proper, was inhabited by laborers who worked in the mills along the river. Beginning around 1895, the southeast corner of the Fulton Addition was redeveloped, with a small park on the bluff overlooking the Mississippi River and a number of very large, somewhat ostentatious residences for rising Davenport businessmen and second generations of entrepreneurial and industrial families whose fortunes had begun in the Victorian era.

3. Vander Veer Park. Until the turn of the century, Davenport's physical development was characterized by continual platting and replatting of areas included in city boundaries by 1857. This resulted in a relatively congested, and extremely varied, architectural landscape. Toward the end of the 19th century, however, Davenport finally broke through its traditional "pedestrian city" boundaries, encouraged by a period of prosperity and population growth, and facilitated by electrification and extension of its street railway system. The principal direction of expansion was north, along the Harrison-Main-Brady stem to what had been the Scott County Fairgrounds, 21 blocks north of the river. Development of the fairgrounds as a public park (originally named Central Park) in the 1880's and 1890's fostered residential development in the area as well, primarily for the center- and upper-middle classes. This development extended east of the park, again facilitated by streetcar lines, nearly to the Milwaukee Railroad track, which ran south into East Davenport and to the river. The effective southern edge of this new development was Locust Street, still a major east-west thoroughfare, which marked the upper edge of the old Le Claire Reserve to the south. It was characterized by fairly closely spaced single-family dwellings of comfortable size and stylistic eclecticism, epitomized in the area immediately around Vander Veer Park, which was given added prestige by establishment of the Outing Club southeast of the park in 1891 and construction of a new club house in 1905.

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4. McClellan Heights. In 1861, a hilly area on the far eastern edge of Davenport was the site of one of five military camps located in Davenport during the Civil War. Being situated so far from Davenport's city center this area following the war remained largely empty. In 1904, Iowa war veterans lobbied the state legislature to establish a state park on the former campground. Their effort was not successful, however, and the land was laid out for development, as increased automobile use by this time made the area more attractive as a residential suburb. In 1906, the first subdivisions were platted, beginning in the south and southwest, and gradually extending north to Middle Road and east to the city limits. Most of the area was platted by 1912, with two small plats occurring in the 1920's along the Bettendorf city line. The last plats were made in the northern sections in the 1960's.

Until development of McClellan Heights, all areas within Davenport had been laid out in the traditional rigid grid plan which wholly ignored the very irregular topography of the land beyond the floodplain. According to the City Engineer's Report of 1918, this gridiron plan proved on the whole expensive and impractical, as it required streets to be cut through bluffs at significant cost, rather than using existing ravines, and also resulted in sizeable pockets of unused, and unusable, land. In contrast, McClellan Height was laid out to "fit the ground," following natural contours rather than trying to cut across them. This layout, provided far more effective land use, and in the process created a parklike setting for extensive residential development from about 1910 to 1940.

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Appendix;

The following description of what is termed the "McClelland Style" is repeated from the original MRA in order to assist in the evaluation of examples of that local style which are included in this phase of that nomination. See page 8C-2

Among the many 19th century domestic architectural forms to be seen in Davenport, there is one that is, if not unique to this city, very much a part of the townscape and perceived as such by many inhabitants. At its simplest, this house, built from c. 1860 - c. 1880, is a two-story rectangular block, with front gable orientation, a three-bay main elevation, entrance to right or left of center, and an oculus symmetrically placed in the gable end. Typical additions to this basic block are one- or (less often) two-story projecting polygonal window bays (always on the side, toward the rear) and/or a porch or veranda. To increase the size of the house, a cross-gable or short wing might be added at the rear.

Apart from these optional elements, the houses vary only superficially. If built of brick, segmental arched window and door openings are often the rule, as are smooth, unarticulated masonry surfaces. Wood frame construction, however, permits decorative wall treatment in the form of stickwork, shingling, vertical board-and-batten, and even false quoining. Some examples adopt bracketed eaves in the Italianate style. Window treatment ranges from simple, molded cornices to keystone brick hoods or elaborate wooden surrounds in various shapes. Most houses have full-length verandas that feature the more or less elaborate millwork popular in the 1870's and 1880, or turn of the century columns; a few, however, have only small entrance porches of a single bay.

Houses of this form occur in all residential areas included in this survey. Although many are of wood frame construction, the material of the best, most representative, examples, is brick. Most of the latter are located in the Hamburg district and in the West End. Both of these areas were associated historically with Davenport's large German population, and even today brick houses of this type are locally described as "German".

The provenience of the form is uncertain, but probably lies in vernacular adaptations of the temple-front Greek Revival, brought to Davenport with its early settlers, many of whom came from New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. The earliest extant examples in the city date from the mid-late 1850's, but the majority fall in the late 1860's and 1870's. Among those houses whose builders are known, a sizeable number were the work of T. W. McClelland, Davenport's most prolific builder in the post-Civil War decades, and he may be credited with popularizing the form, if not inventing it. The German association with these houses is even more tenuous, and is made more complicated by the probability that many were built for speculative purposes, rather than to the specifications of the prospective buyer. In this sense, the house was an ideal "spec" type: a simple form which could be (and was) brought up to date through application of detail appropriate to the time, the material, and builder's whimsey.

As mentioned above, the two-story, three-bay front gable house is not unique to Davenport and indeed occurs in many variations throughout the upper Midwest. However, its ubiquity in Davenport's architectural landscape, and its continued recognition by local inhabitants, suggests that this house form holds a special place in "old" Davenport and that its remaining examples deserve conservation, appreciation and care.

## 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below							
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	community planning	<input type="checkbox"/>	landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/>	religion	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/>	conservation	<input type="checkbox"/>	law	<input type="checkbox"/>	science	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/>	economics	<input type="checkbox"/>	literature	<input type="checkbox"/>	sculpture	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/>	education	<input type="checkbox"/>	military	<input type="checkbox"/>	social/ humanitarian	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/>	engineering	<input type="checkbox"/>	music	<input type="checkbox"/>	theater	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/>	exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/>	philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/>	transportation	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/>	industry	<input type="checkbox"/>	politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/>	other (specify)	
			invention					

Specific dates c. 1850-1934

Builder/Architect Multiple, see individual site sheets.

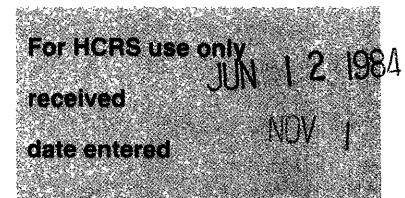
### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The resources featured in this nomination include 134 individual properties and six historic districts: Riverview Terrace, Vander Veer Park, Columbia Avenue, Prospect Park, Oak Lane and McClellan Heights. They have been selected because they represent one or more of the following:

1. Continued recognition of Davenport's 19th century architectural heritage. This heritage includes a full range of 19th century architectural styles, from the Greek Revival and Italianate to the Queen Anne. It also includes properties that illustrate the commercial modification of "high" styles to meet the needs and tastes of working- and middle-class Davenport residents. Many examples included in this nomination are from the areas of Northwest Davenport and the Fulton Addition.
2. Continued recognition of major developments in popular domestic architecture in turn of the century Davenport, which resulted in a gradual transition from the earlier, romantic, revivals to a reintroduction of neoclassical themes. In Davenport, a typical expression of this development was application of neoclassical detail to what remained basically Victorian house forms. Examples of this phenomenon include individual properties in the Fulton Addition and the Prospect Park and Oak Lane districts.
3. Continued recognition of the work of local architects. As a major midwest urban center, Davenport was, from the 1850's on, able to draw and sustain a series of professional architects whose work contributed to the popularization of various styles in the city, and resulted in construction of numerous noteworthy structures. Most of these architects were identified in the first phase of the Davenport survey. In this second phase, architects represented include Willett Carroll, E.S. Hammatt, and Arthur Ebeling, as well as the early 20th century partnerships of Clausen & Clausen, Clausen & Burrows, Temple & Burrows, and Hanssen & Harfst.
4. Recognition of major developments in local urban transportation and city planning. The last two decades of the 19th century saw electrification and expansion of Davenport's streetcar system to areas well beyond the earlier "pedestrian city". This, along with increasing popularity of the automobile, encouraged new, rather homogeneous residential development, thus breaking with the city's 19th century pattern of development and redevelopment within existing neighborhoods. This period also saw the creation of the Board of Park Commissioners, to enhance the urban environment

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through establishment of parks and other public amenities which had been largely lacking during the 19th century. Several parks became catalysts for middle- and upper-middle-class residential development, and their example at least partly inspired development of McClellan Heights beginning in 1906. Two of the parks (Riverview Terrace and Prospect Park) were located in older residential neighborhoods. The third (Vander Veer) at the head of the Brady Street streetcar line, was on the former site of the Scott County Fairgrounds, which until the turn of the century lay at the far northern edge of the city.

5. Recognition of Davenport's architectural legacy from the period 1900-1934. Illustrated primarily through residential districts such as Vander Veer Park, Columbia Avenue, and McClellan Heights, this legacy included a new emphasis on the utilitarian, simplicity of form, straightforward use of materials, and a conscientious provision for the shelter of automobiles as well as people. It also included adoption of "innovative" styles such as the Craftsman and Prairie, as well as a new period of revivals of past styles, most notably American colonial and English medieval and Tudor.

## **9. Major Bibliographical References**

See continuation sheet

## **10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of nominated property** see individual site forms

**Quadrangle name** Davenport East, Iowa; Ill.; Andalusia; and Davenport West **Quadrangle scale** 1:24,000

**UMT References** See individual inventory forms, and continuation sheets

A		Zone	Easting	Northing
C				
E				
G				

B		Zone	Easting	Northing
D				
F				
H				

### **Verbal boundary description and justification**

See individual inventory forms, and continuation sheets

### **List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries**

state	N.A.	code	county	code
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state		code	county	code
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## **11. Form Prepared By**

Refer any questions to Iowa SHPO, at 515-281-4137.

**name/title** Martha H. Bowers, architectural historian/historian

**organization** Dennett, Muessig & Associates, Ltd. **date** July 1983

**street & number** 631 South Van Buren **telephone** 354-5519 (319)

**city or town** Iowa City **state** Iowa **zip code** 52240

## **12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification**

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national  state  local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature 

**title** Executive Director Iowa State Historical Department

**date** May 29, 1984

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

*See Continuation Sheet for Details*

Keeper of the National Register

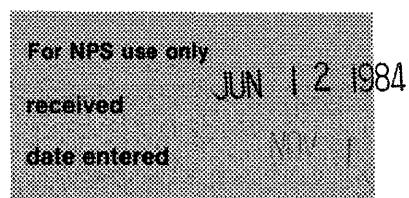
Attest:

**date**

Chief of Registration

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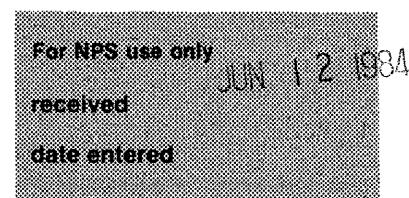
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**National Park Service**

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United States Department of the Interior  
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date entered \_\_\_\_\_

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Multiple Resource Area  
Thematic Group

dnr-11

Name Davenport MRA  
State Iowa

*Concurrent accept 7/8/83*

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

1. Adler, E. P., House

*Entered in the  
National Register*

for Keeper

*Delores Byer 7/7/83*

Attest

2. American Commercial and  
Savings Bank

*Entered in the  
National Register*

for Keeper

*Delores Byer 7/7/83*

Attest

3. American Telephone & Telegraph  
Co. Bldg.

Entered in the  
*National Register*

for Keeper

*Delores Byer 7/7/83*

Attest

4. Cork Hill Historic District

*No Nomination Review*

for Keeper

*Beth Grovera 5/16/84*

Attest

5. Argyle Flats

*Entered in the  
National Register*

for Keeper

*Delores Byer 7/7/83*

Attest

6. Ballard, John W., House

*Entered in the  
National Register*

for Keeper

*Delores Byer 7/7/83*

Attest

7. Benton, Richard, House

*Entered in the  
National Register*

for Keeper

*Delores Byer 7/7/83*

Attest

8. Berg, Henry, Building

*Entered in the  
National Register*

for Keeper

*Delores Byer 7/7/83*

Attest

9. Bethel AME Church

*Entered in the  
National Register*

for Keeper

*Delores Byer 7/7/83*

Attest

10. Blackhawk Hotel

*Entered in the  
National Register*

for Keeper

*Delores Byer 7/7/83*

Attest

United States Department of the Interior  
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Multiple Resource Area  
Thematic Group

Name Davenport MRA  
State Iowa

Nomination/Type of Review

11. Boyle, John R., House

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

Melvin Byers 7/1/83

12. Brammer Grocery Store

Entered in the  
National Register

Attest

Melvin Byers 7/1/83

13. Bryan, Alden, House

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

Melvin Byers 7/1/83

14. Buchanan School

Entered in the  
National Register

Attest

Beth Groves 7/1/83

15. Building at 1119--1121  
W. Third Street

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

Melvin Byers 7/1/83

16. Building at 202 W. Third  
Street

Entered in the  
National Register

Attest

Melvin Byers 7/1/83

17. Building at 813--815 W.  
Second Street

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

Melvin Byers 7/1/83

18. Burmeister, Chris, Meat  
Market

Attest

Melvin Byers 7/1/83

19. Calvary Baptist Church/  
First Baptist Church

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

Melvin Byers 7/1/83

20. Cambria Place/St. Katherine's  
School

Entered in the  
National Register

Attest

Melvin Byers 7/1/83

United States Department of the Interior  
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Multiple Resource Area  
Thematic Group

Name Davenport MRA

State Iowa

Nomination/Type of Review

Hist. Dist.

21. St. Katherine's Hall—School  
for Girls

Date/Signature

Keeper Beth Groves 4/5/84

Attest

22. St. Katherine's Hall: Chapel

Keeper

23. St. Katherine's Hall: Classroom/  
Dorm Bldg.

Keeper

24. St. Katherine's Hall: Classroom/  
Gymnasium

Keeper

25. Renwick, William, House

Substantive Review

Keeper

26. Carr, William V., House

Entered in the  
National Register

Attest

for Keeper

Delores Byers 7/17/83

27. Central Office Building

Entered in the  
National Register

Attest

for Keeper

Delores Byers 7/17/83

28. Christy, Robert, House

Substantive Review

Keeper

Attest

29. City Market

Entered in the  
National Register

Attest

for Keeper

Delores Byers 4/5/84

30. Claussen, William, House

Entered in the  
National Register

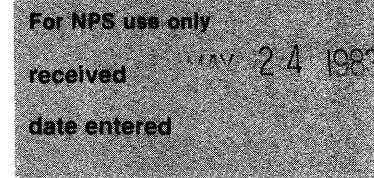
Attest

for Keeper

Delores Byers 7/17/83

**United States Department of the Interior**  
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Multiple Resource Area  
Thematic Group

Name Davenport MRA  
State Iowa

Nomination/Type of Review

31. East 14th Street Historic District

Entered in the National Register

Date/Signature

for Keeper

Delores Byers 1/18/83

Attest

for Keeper

Beth Giovenco 1/18/83

Attest

for Keeper

Delores Byers 1/18/83

Attest

**United States Department of the Interior**  
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Multiple Resource Area  
Thematic Group

Name Davenport MRA  
State Iowa

Nomination/Type of Review

41. Dils-Downer House

Entered in the  
National Register

for  
keeper

Date/Signature

Debra Byers 7/7/83

Attest

for  
keeper

Attest

keeper

Attest

keeper

Attest

for  
keeper

Attest

**United States Department of the Interior  
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Multiple Resource Area  
Thematic Group

Name Davenport MRA  
State Iowa

Nomination/Type of Review

51. First National Bank Building	Entered in the National Register	for Keeper	Date/Signature <u>Melvyn Byers</u> 7/7/83
52. First Presbyterian Church	Entered in the National Register	for Keeper	<u>Melvyn Byers</u> 7/7/83
53. Fisher, Lewis M., House	Entered in the National Register	for Keeper	<u>Melvyn Byers</u> 7/7/83
54. Forrest Block	Entered in the National Register	Keeper	<u>Beth Groveson</u> 7/7/83
55. French, Alice, House	Entered in the National Register	for Keeper	<u>Melvyn Byers</u> 7/7/83
56. Gabbert, William, House	Entered in the National Register	for Keeper	<u>Melvyn Byers</u> 7/7/83
57. College Square Historic District	Entered in the National Register	for Keeper	<u>Melvyn Byers</u> 7/7/83
58. Gannon, M. V., House	Entered in the National Register	for Keeper	<u>Melvyn Byers</u> 7/7/83
59. Gaspard, D. Julius, House	Entered in the National Register	for Keeper	<u>Melvyn Byers</u> 7/7/83
60. Germania-Miller/Standard Hotel	Entered in the National Register	for Keeper	<u>Melvyn Byers</u> 7/7/83

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Multiple Resource Area  
Thematic Group

Name Davenport MRA

State Iowa

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

61. Glaspell, Isaac, House

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

Delores Byar 7/7/83

Attest

62. Goering, Jacob, House

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

Delores Byar 7/7/83

Attest

63. Goodrich, William T., House

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

Delores Byar 7/7/83

Attest

64. Government Phoenix Bridge

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

Delores Byar 7/7/83

Attest

65. Grant, W. T., Company Building

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

Tony & Tony 7/7/83

Attest

66. Hauschild's Hall

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

Delores Byar 7/7/83

Attest

67. Hebert, Louis, House

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

Delores Byar 7/7/83

Attest

68. Heinz, Bonaventura, House  
(first)

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

Delores Byar 4/5/84

Attest

69. Heinz, Bonaventura, House  
(second)

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

Delores Byar 7/7/83

Attest

70. Henne, Robert, House

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

Delores Byar 7/7/83

Attest

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Multiple Resource Area  
Thematic Group

Name Davenport MRA

State Iowa

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

71. Hibernia Hall      Entered in the  
                              National Register

for  
keeper

Alvarez Byars 7/7/83

Attest

72. Hoersch, John, House

for  
keeper

Alvarez Byars 11/1/84

Attest

73. Hoffman Building

for  
keeper

Alvarez Byars 7/7/83

Attest

74. Hamburg Historic District      Substantive Review

keeper

Accept-Beth G. Goodman 11/18/83

Attest

75. Bridge Avenue Historic  
District

keeper

Alvarez Byars 11/28/83

Attest

76. Hoffman, Samuel, Jr., House

for  
keeper

Alvarez Byars 7/7/83

Attest

77. Hose Station No. 1

for  
keeper

Alvarez Byars 7/7/83

Attest

78. Hose Station No. 4

keeper

Alvarez Byars 7/7/83

Attest

79. Hose Station No. 6

for  
keeper

Alvarez Byars 7/7/83

Attest

80. Hose Station No. 7

for  
keeper

Alvarez Byars 7/7/83

Attest

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Multiple Resource Area  
Thematic Group

Name Davenport MRA

State Iowa

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

81. House at 1646 W. Second Street *Entered in the National Register* *for Keeper*

Attest

*Delores Byer 7/7/83*

82. House at 2123 W. Second Street *Entered in the National Register* *for Keeper*

Attest

*Delores Byer 7/7/83*

83. House at 318--332 Marquette Street *Entered in the National Register* *for Keeper*

Attest

*Delores Byer 7/7/83*

84. House at 919 Oneida Street **Substantive Review** *Entered in the National Register* *for Keeper*

Attest

*Beth Groves 4/5/84*

85. Iowa Reform Building *Entered in the National Register* *for Keeper*

Attest

*Delores Byer 11/18/83*

86. Jansen, Theodore, House *Entered in the National Register* *for Keeper*

Attest

*Delores Byer 7/7/83*

87. Kahl Building *Entered in the National Register* *for Keeper*

Attest

*Delores Byer 7/7/83*

88. Kahl, Henry, House *Entered in the National Register* *for Keeper*

Attest

*Delores Byer 7/7/83*

89. Kimball-Stevenson House *Entered in the National Register* *for Keeper*

Attest

*Delores Byer 7/7/83*

90. Klindt, George, House *Entered in the National Register* *for Keeper*

Attest

*Delores Byer 7/7/83*

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Multiple Resource Area  
Thematic GroupName Davenport MRAState Iowa

Nomination/Type of Review

91. Koenig Building

Entered in the  
National Registerfor  
Keeper

Date/Signature

Melvyn Byers 7/7/83

92. Koester, Nicholas, Building

Entered in the  
National Registerfor  
KeeperMelvyn Byers 7/7/83

93. Kuhnem, Nicholas J., House

Entered in the  
National Registerfor  
KeeperMelvyn Byers 7/7/83

94. Lange, Rudolph, House

Substantive Review

Attest  
for  
KeeperMelvyn Byers 7/7/83

95. Lend-A-Hand Club

Entered in the  
National RegisterAttest  
for  
KeeperMelvyn Byers 4/5/84

96. Lerch, Gustov C., House

Entered in the  
National RegisterAttest  
for  
KeeperMelvyn Byers 7/7/83

97. Lippincott, John, House

Entered in the  
National RegisterAttest  
for  
KeeperMelvyn Byers 7/7/8398. Littig Brothers/Mengel &  
Klindt/Eagle BreweryEntered in the  
National RegisterAttest  
for  
KeeperMelvyn Byers 7/7/83

99. Mallet, Joseph, House

Entered in the  
National RegisterAttest  
for  
KeeperMelvyn Byers 7/7/83

100. Martzahn, August F., House

Entered in the  
National RegisterAttest  
for  
KeeperMelvyn Byers 7/7/83

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Multiple Resource Area  
Thematic Group

Name Davenport MRA

State Iowa

Nomination/Type of Review

101. McBride-Hickey House

Entered in the  
National Register

Date/Signature

for Keeper Delores Byers 7/7/83

102. McKinney House

Entered in the  
National Register

Attest

for Keeper Delores Byers 7/7/83

103. Meisner Drug Store

Entered in the  
National Register

Attest

for Keeper Delores Byers 7/7/83

104. McManus House

Entered in the  
National Register

Attest

for Keeper Beth Groover 7/7/83

105. Miller Building

Entered in the  
National Register

Attest

for Keeper Delores Byers 7/7/83

106. Miller, F. H., House

Entered in the  
National Register

Attest

for Keeper Delores Byers 7/7/83

107. Miller, Severin, House

Entered in the  
National Register

Attest

for Keeper Delores Byers 7/7/83

108. Motie, Joseph, House

Entered in the  
National Register

Attest

for Keeper Delores Byers 7/7/83

109. Mueller Lumber Company

Entered in the  
National Register

Attest

for Keeper Delores Byers 7/7/83

110. Newcome, Daniel T., Double House

Entered in the  
National Register

Attest

for Keeper Delores Byers 7/7/83

Attest

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Multiple Resource Area  
Thematic GroupName Davenport MRA  
State Iowa

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

111. Newhall, Lucian, House

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

Alvors Byer 7/7/83

Attest

112. Nichols, Oscar, House

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

Alvors Byer 7/7/83

Attest

113. Ochs Building

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

Alvors Byer 7/7/83

Attest

114. Ockershausen, Henry, House

Substantive Review

keeper

Beth Gossen 7/7/83

Attest

115. Old City Hall

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

Alvors Byer 7/7/83

Attest

116. Pahl, Henry, House

Entered in the  
National Register

for keeper

Alvors Byer 7/7/83

Attest

117. Paulsen, Peter J., House

Entered in the  
National Register

for keeper

Alvors Byer 7/7/83

Attest

118. Paustian, Henry, House

Entered in the  
National Register

for keeper

Alvors Byer 7/7/83

Attest

119. Peters' Barber Shop

Entered in the  
National Register

for keeper

Alvors Byer 7/7/83

Attest

120. Petersen's, J. H. C., Sons Store

Entered in the  
National Register

for keeper

Alvors Byer 7/7/83

Attest

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Multiple Resource Area  
Thematic Group

Name Davenport MRA

State Iowa

Nomination/Type of Review

121. Petersen's, J. H. C., Sons  
Wholesale Building

Entered in the  
National Register

for  
keeper

Date/Signature

Delores Byers 7/7/83

Attest

122. Petersen, W. D., Memorial  
Music Pavilion

Entered in the  
National Register

for  
keeper

Delores Byers 7/7/83

Attest

123. Pierce School #13

Entered in the  
National Register

for  
keeper

Delores Byers 7/7/83

Attest

124. Potter-Williams House

Substantive Review

for  
keeper

Delores Byers 7/7/83

Attest

125. Price, Hiram/Henry Vollmer  
House

Entered in the  
National Register

for  
keeper

Delores Byers 7/7/83

Attest

126. Prien Building

Entered in the  
National Register

for  
keeper

Delores Byers 7/7/83

Attest

127. Raible, F. J., House

Entered in the  
National Register

for  
keeper

Delores Byers 7/28/83

Attest

128. Ranzow-Sander House

Entered in the  
National Register

for  
keeper

Delores Byers 7/7/83

Attest

129. Raphael, Jacob, Building

Entered in the  
National Register

for  
keeper

Delores Byers 7/7/83

Attest

130. Renwick Building

Entered in the  
National Register

for  
keeper

Delores Byers 7/7/83

Attest

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Multiple Resource Area  
Thematic GroupName Davenport MRAState Iowa

Nomination/Type of Review

131. Renwick House

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

Date/Signature

Delores Byer 7/1/83

Attest

132. Riepe Drug Store/G. Ott Block

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

Delores Byer 7/1/83

Attest

133. Roslyn Flats

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

Delores Byer 7/1/83

Attest

134. Sacred Heart Roman Catholic  
Church-Cemetery ComplexEntered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

Ruth Givens 9/5/84

Attest

135. Sacred Heart Rectory

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

Ruth Givens 9/5/84

Attest

136. Sacred Heart Convent

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

Ruth Givens 9/5/84

Attest

137. Saengerfest Halle

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

Delores Byer 7/1/83

Attest

138. St. Anthony's Catholic Church

Combined - Parochial  
St. Anthony's Roman Catholic Church Complex

for Keeper

Delores Byer 4/5/84

Attest

139. St. Anthony's Rectory

for Keeper

Attest

140. St. Anthony's School

for Keeper

Attest

Continence

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Multiple Resource Area  
Thematic Group

Name Davenport MRA

State Iowa

Nomination/Type of Review

141. St. John's Methodist Church

Entered in the  
National Register

Keeper

Date/Signature

Alvarez Byars 7/7/83

Attest

142. St. Joseph's Catholic Church

Entered in the  
National Register

Keeper

Alvarez Byars 7/7/83

Attest

143. St. Luke's Hospital

Entered in the  
National Register

Keeper

Alvarez Byars 7/7/83

Attest

144. St. Mary's Roman Catholic  
Church COMPLEX

Entered in the  
National Register

Keeper

Beth Grossman 4/5/83

Attest

145. St. Mary's Rectory

Entered in the  
National Register

Keeper

X

Attest

146. St. Mary's Convent

Entered in the  
National Register

Keeper

X

Attest

147. St. Mary's Parish School

Entered in the  
National Register

Keeper

X

Attest

148. Schauder Hotel

Entered in the  
National Register

Keeper

Alvarez Byars 7/7/83

Attest

149. Schebler, Richard, House

Entered in the  
National Register

Keeper

Alvarez Byars 7/7/83

Attest

150. Schick's Express and Transfer Co.

Entered in the  
National Register

Keeper

Alvarez Byars 7/7/83

Attest

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Multiple Resource Area  
Thematic Group

Name Davenport MRA

State Iowa

Nomination/Type of Review

151. Schmidt Block

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

Date/Signature

Debrae Byers 7/7/83

152. Schmidt, F. Jacob, House

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

Debrae Byers 7/7/83

153. Schricker, John C., House

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

Debrae Byers 7/7/83

154. Schroeder and Brandt Grocery  
Store

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

Debrae Byers 7/7/83

155. Schroeder Bros. Meat Market

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

Debrae Byers 7/7/83

156. Scott County Jail

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

Debrae Byers 7/7/83

157. St. Paul's English Lutheran  
Church

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

Debrae Byers 7/7/83

158. Sharon, Fred B., House

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

Debrae Byers 7/7/83

159. Shields Woolen Mill

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

Debrae Byers 7/7/83

160. Simpson, Charles S., House

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

Debrae Byers 7/7/83

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Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

161. Sitz, Rudolph H., Building

for Keeper Melores Byers 7/7/83

162. Smith, Alvord I., House

Attest for Keeper Melores Byers 7/7/83163. Smith, Henry H.,--J. H. Murphy  
HouseAttest for Keeper Melores Byers 7/7/83

164. Smith, William G., House

Attest for Keeper Beth Giovann 4/5/84 S

165. Stewart, J. W., House

Entered in the  
National RegisterAttest for Keeper Melores Byers 7/7/83

166. Swan, George B., House

Attest for Keeper Melores Byers 7/7/83

167. Swedish Baptist Church

Entered in the  
National RegisterAttest for Keeper Melores Byers 7/7/83

168. Taylor School

Entered in the  
National RegisterAttest for Keeper Melores Byers 7/7/83

169. Templeton, I. Edward, House

Entered in the  
National RegisterAttest for Keeper Melores Byers 7/7/83

170. Tevoet, Lambert, House

Entered in the  
National RegisterAttest for Keeper Melores Byers 7/7/83

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Multiple Resource Area  
Thematic Group

Name Davenport MRA

State Iowa

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

171. Union Electric Telephone & Telegraph      Entered in the National Register

for Keeper

Attest

Delores Byer 7/7/83

172. Union Savings Bank and Trust

for Keeper

Attest

Delores Byer 7/7/83

173. Union Station and Burlington Freight House

for Keeper

Attest

Delores Byer 7/7/83

174. Walsh Flats/Langworth Building      Substantive Review

Keeper

Attest

Beth Grosvenor 4/5/84

175. Walter-Gimbel House

Entered in the National Register

for Keeper

Attest

Delores Byer 7/7/83

176. Warner Apartment Building

Entered in the National Register

for Keeper

Attest

Delores Byer 7/7/83

177. West Third Street Historic District

Entered in the National Register

for Keeper

Attest

Delores Byer 7/7/83

178. Worley, Philip, House

Entered in the National Register

for Keeper

Attest

Delores Byer 7/7/83

179. Wupperman Block/I.O.O.F. Hall

Entered in the National Register

for Keeper

Attest

Delores Byer 7/7/83

180. Young, Col. Joseph, Block

Entered in the National Register

for Keeper

Attest

Delores Byer 7/7/83

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Multiple Resource Area  
Thematic Group

Name Davenport MRA

State Iowa

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

181. Zoeller Bros-Independent  
Malting Co.

Determined Eligible  
DOE/OWNER OBJECTION

Keeper

Attest

Delores Byers 7/1/83

182. Academy of Immaculate Conception Substantive Review  
DOE/OWNER OBJECTION

Keeper

Attest

7/1/83 S

183. Bettendorf Metal Wheel Co. Substantive Review  
French and Hecht Co.

Determined Eligible  
DOE/OWNER OBJECTION

Keeper

Attest

7/1/83 S

184. Bettendorf, W. P., House

Substantive Review DOE/OWNER OBJECTION

Keeper

Attest

Eligible - Beth Groves 7/18/83

185. Black, George W., House

Substantive Review DOE/OWNER OBJECTION

Keeper

Attest

Eligible - Beth Groves 7/18/83

186. Boerm, Hans, Building

Substantive Review DOE/OWNER OBJECTION

Keeper

Attest

7/1/83 S

187. Boes, Frederick, House

Substantive Review DOE/OWNER OBJECTION

Keeper

Attest

7/1/83 S

188. Building at 406-408 W.

2nd Street Substantive Review DOE/OWNER OBJECTION

Keeper

Attest

7/1/83 S

189. Building at 410 W. 2nd St.

Substantive Review DOE/OWNER OBJECTION

Keeper

Attest

7/1/83 S

190. Cazatt, James, House

Substantive Review DOE/OWNER OBJECTION

Keeper

Attest

Eligible - Beth Groves 7/18/83

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Multiple Resource Area  
Thematic Group

Name Davenport MRA  
State Iowa

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

Substantive Review

191. Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Freight House

Keeper Eligible - Beth Grovesn 7/28/83

**DOE/OWNER OBJECTION** Attest

192. Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific RR Nahant Classification Yards Roundhouse

Keeper Eligible - Beth Grovesn 7/28/83

193. Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific RR Elevated Track

Attest

Substantive Review **DOE/OWNER OBJECTION** Attest

194. Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific RR Freight Station

Keeper

Substantive Review

Attest

**DOE/OWNER OBJECTION**

195. Claim House

Keeper

Substantive Review

Attest

**DOE/OWNER OBJECTION**

196. Crescent Railroad Bridge

Keeper

Substantive Review

Attest

**DOE/OWNER OBJECTION**

197. Davenport Commercial Club

Keeper

Substantive Review

Attest

**DOE/OWNER OBJECTION**

198. Ditzen Apothecary

Keeper

Substantive Review

Attest

**DOE/OWNER OBJECTION**

199. Haak, Ferd,-Victor Animatograph Co.

Substantive Review

Keeper

Eligible - Beth Grovesn 7/28/83

**DOE/OWNER OBJECTION**

200. Harrison, Issac W., House

Keeper

Substantive Review

Attest

**DOE/OWNER OBJECTION**

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Multiple Resource Area  
Thematic Group

Name Davenport MRA

State Iowa

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

201. Koltmann, Carl M., House Substantive Review Keeper Determined Eligible Eligible - Beth Grosvenor 7/28/83  
DOE/OWNER OBJECTION Attest \_\_\_\_\_
202. Mississippi Hotel/RKO Theater Substantive Review Keeper Determined Eligible Eligible - Beth Grosvenor 7/28/83  
DOE/OWNER OBJECTION Attest \_\_\_\_\_
203. North Harrison Trust Substantive Review Keeper Determined Eligible Eligible - Beth Grosvenor 7/28/83  
and Savings DOE/OWNER OBJECTION Attest \_\_\_\_\_
204. Putnam/Parker Building Substantive Review Keeper Determined Eligible Eligible - Beth Grosvenor 7/28/83  
DOE/OWNER OBJECTION Attest \_\_\_\_\_
205. Reimers Building Substantive Review Keeper Determined Eligible Eligible - Beth Grosvenor 7/28/83  
DOE/OWNER OBJECTION Attest \_\_\_\_\_
206. Stoltenberg, Adolph, House Substantive Review Keeper Determined Eligible Eligible - Beth Grosvenor 7/28/83  
DOE/OWNER OBJECTION Attest \_\_\_\_\_
207. Von Maur, C. J., House Substantive Review Keeper Determined Eligible Eligible - Beth Grosvenor 7/28/83  
DOE/OWNER OBJECTION Attest \_\_\_\_\_
208. Voss, Fritz, House Substantive Review Keeper Determined Eligible Eligible - Beth Grosvenor 7/28/83  
DOE/OWNER OBJECTION Attest \_\_\_\_\_
209. Warwick, J. H., House Substantive Review Keeper Determined Eligible Eligible - Beth Grosvenor 7/28/83  
DOE/OWNER OBJECTION Attest \_\_\_\_\_
- \* New owner Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul  
and Pacific Freight House Entered in the for Keeper  
National Register Attest \_\_\_\_\_

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Multiple Resource Area  
Thematic Group

Name Davenport Multiple Resource Area  
State Scott County, IOWA

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

1. Linden Flats Review

Keeper Beth Grawemeyer 1/28/83

Attest \_\_\_\_\_

2. Whitaker, Charles, House

Keeper Alvarez Byers 1/14/85

Attest \_\_\_\_\_

3. SAINTE GENEVIEVE (dredge)

Keeper Alvarez Byers 1/14/85

Attest \_\_\_\_\_

4.

Keeper \_\_\_\_\_

Attest \_\_\_\_\_

5.

Keeper \_\_\_\_\_

Attest \_\_\_\_\_

6.

Keeper \_\_\_\_\_

Attest \_\_\_\_\_

7.

Keeper \_\_\_\_\_

Attest \_\_\_\_\_

8.

Keeper \_\_\_\_\_

Attest \_\_\_\_\_

9.

Keeper \_\_\_\_\_

Attest \_\_\_\_\_

10.

Keeper \_\_\_\_\_

Attest \_\_\_\_\_

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Multiple Resource Area  
Thematic Group

dnr-11

Name Davenport Multiple Resource Area  
State Scott County, Iowa

Cora \_\_\_\_\_ 101

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

✓ 1. Aschermann Bros. Grocery Substantive Review  
DOE OWNER OBJECTION

Keeper

Carol D Shull 7/27/84

Attest

Keeper

Carol D Shull 7/27/84

Attest

Attest

Beth Grosvenor 11/1/84

✓ 2. Cora Lee Roy Apartments Substantive Review  
DOE OWNER OBJECTION

✓ 3. Garner, John, House Substantive Review

✓ 4. Nutting Carriage House Substantive Review

✓ 5. House at 6212 Northwest Boulevard Substantive Review

✓ 6. Columbia Avenue Historic District Substantive Review

✓ 7. McClellan Heights Historic District Substantive Review

✓ 8. Oak Lane Historic District Substantive Review

✓ 9. Prospect Park Historic District Substantive Review

✓ 10. Riverview Terrace Historic District Substantive Review

Keeper

Attest

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Multiple Resource Area  
Thematic Group

Name Davenport Multiple Resource Area  
State Scott County, Iowa

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

WV 11. Vander Veer Park Historic District

Keeper

Beth Gossens 7/27/84

Attest

Abner Byers 7/27/84

12. Adams, Walker, House

Keeper

Abner Byers 7/27/84

Attest

13. Ball-Waterman House

Keeper

Abner Byers 7/27/84

Attest

14. Burdick, Anthony, House

Keeper

Abner Byers 7/27/84

Attest

15. Busch, Diedrich, House

Keeper

Abner Byers 7/27/84

Attest

16. Cameron, W. S., House

Keeper

Abner Byers 7/27/84

Attest

17. Cawley, James, House

Keeper

Abner Byers 7/27/84

Attest

18. Copeland, George, House

Keeper

Abner Byers 7/27/84

Attest

19. Davenport Hose Station No. 3

Entered in the  
National Register

Keeper

Abner Byers 7/27/84

Attest

20. Davison, Abner, House

Keeper

Abner Byers 7/27/84

Attest

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Multiple Resource Area  
Thematic Group

Name Davenport Multiple Resource Area  
State Scott County, Iowa

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

21. Dessaient, Marie Clare, House

Keeper

Beth Grosvenor 11/18/84

Attest

22. Ebeling, Arthur, House

Keeper

Alvarez Byars 7/27/84

Attest

23. Ebeling, Henry, House

Keeper

Alvarez Byars 7/27/84

Attest

24. Eldridge, D.C., House

Keeper

Alvarez Byars 7/27/84

Attest

25. Eldridge, Theodore, House

Keeper

Alvarez Byars 7/27/84

Attest

26. First Church of Christ, Scientist

Keeper

Alvarez Byars 7/27/84

Attest

27. Grilk, Charles, House

Keeper

Alvarez Byars 7/27/84

Attest

28. Guy, Finley, Building

Keeper

Alvarez Byars 7/27/84

Attest

29. Hall, Israel, House

Entered in the  
National Register

Keeper

Alvarez Byars 7/27/84

Attest

30. Holbrook, William, House

Keeper

Alvarez Byars 7/27/84

Attest

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Multiple Resource Area  
Thematic Group

Name Davenport Multiple Resource Area  
State Scott County, IOWA

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

31. House at 2212 W. River Drive

Keeper

Ruth Griswold 1/1/84

Attest

for Keeper

Alma Byar 1/27/84

Attest

for Keeper

Alma Byar 1/27/84

33. Klindt, Henry, House

Entered in the

National Register

34. Koch Drug Store

Entered in the

National Register

Keeper

Alma Byar 1/27/84

Attest

for Keeper

Alma Byar 1/27/84

35. Lindsay, James E., House

Entered in the

National Register

Keeper

Alma Byar 1/27/84

Attest

for Keeper

Alma Byar 1/27/84

36. Littig, John, House

Entered in the

National Register

Keeper

Alma Byar 1/27/84

Attest

for Keeper

Alma Byar 1/27/84

37. Lueschen, John, House

Entered in the

National Register

Keeper

Alma Byar 1/27/84

Attest

for Keeper

Alma Byar 1/27/84

38. McCarthy, Patrick F., House

Entered in the

National Register

Keeper

Alma Byar 1/27/84

Attest

for Keeper

Alma Byar 1/27/84

39. McHarg, Joseph S., House

Entered in the

National Register

Keeper

Alma Byar 1/27/84

Attest

for Keeper

Alma Byar 1/27/84

40. Meadly House

Entered in the

National Register

Keeper

Alma Byar 1/27/84

Attest

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Multiple Resource Area  
Thematic Group

Name Davenport Multiple Resource Area  
State Scott County, Iowa

Nomination/Type of Review

41. Murray, Thomas, House *Entered in the National Register*

Date/Signature

*Helen Byer* 7/27/84

Attest

42. Nighswander, Benjamin, House *Entered in the National Register*

*Helen Byer* 7/27/84

Attest

43. Northwest Davenport Savings Bank *Entered in the National Register*

*Helen Byer* 7/27/84

Attest

44. Palmer, B. J., House *Entered in the National Register*

*Helen Byer* 7/27/84

Attest

45. Peters, J.C., House *Entered in the National Register*

*Helen Byer* 7/27/84

Attest

46. Picklum, Frank, House *Entered in the National Register*

*Helen Byer* 7/27/84

Attest

47. Plambeck, Joachim, House *Entered in the National Register*

*Helen Byer* 7/27/84

Attest

48. Pohlmann, Elizabeth, House *Entered in the National Register*

*Helen Byer* 7/27/84

Attest

49. Pohlmann, Henry, House *Entered in the National Register*

*Helen Byer* 7/27/84

Attest

50. Quickel, Jacob, House *Entered in the National Register*

*Helen Byer* 7/27/84

Attest

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Multiple Resource Area  
Thematic GroupName Davenport Multiple Resource Area  
State Scott County, Iowa

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

51. Radcliff, William, House

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

Attest

Alma Bynum 7/27/84

52. Roberts, Edward C., House

for Keeper

Attest

Alma Bynum 7/27/8453. Rowhouses at 702--712 Kirkwood  
Boulevard

for Keeper

Attest

Alma Bynum 7/27/84

54. St. Mary's Academy

for Keeper

Attest

Alma Bynum 7/27/84

55. Schricker, John, House

for Keeper

Attest

Beth Givens 4/9/85

56. Shaw, E. A., House

for Keeper

Attest

Alma Bynum 7/27/84

57. Smith, James, House

for Keeper

Attest

Alma Bynum 7/27/84

58. Struck, Dr. Kuno, House

for Keeper

Attest

Alma Bynum 7/27/84

59. Untiedt, Claus, House

for Keeper

Attest

Alma Bynum 7/27/84

60. Von Ach, Frank J., House

for Keeper

Attest

Alma Bynum 7/27/84

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Multiple Resource Area  
Thematic Group

Name Davenport Multiple Resource Area  
State Scott County, Iowa

Nomination/Type of Review

61. Washington Flats

Entered in the  
National Register

keeper  
Attest

Date/Signature

Aleona Byers 7/27/84

62. Washington Gardens

Entered in the  
National Register

keeper  
Attest

Aleona Byers 7/27/84

63. Werthman Grocery

Entered in the  
National Register

keeper  
Attest

Aleona Byers 7/27/84

64. Westphal-Schmidt House

Entered in the  
National Register

keeper  
Attest

Aleona Byers 7/27/84

65. Wilkinson, Thomas C., House

Entered in the  
National Register

keeper  
Attest

Aleona Byers 7/27/84

66. Wolters Filling Station

Entered in the  
National Register

keeper  
Attest

Aleona Byers 7/27/84

67. Woods, Oscar C., House

Entered in the  
National Register

keeper  
Attest

Aleona Byers 7/27/84

Keeper

\_\_\_\_\_

Attest

\_\_\_\_\_

Keeper

\_\_\_\_\_

Attest

\_\_\_\_\_

Keeper

\_\_\_\_\_

Attest

\_\_\_\_\_