

HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION WORK SESSION

CITY OF DAVENPORT, IOWA

TUESDAY, JULY 13, 2021; 5:00 PM

CITY HALL, 226 W 4TH ST, COUNCIL CHAMBERS

I. Call to Order

II. Topics for Discussion

A. John Ruch House: Exterior Alterations at 630 West 5th Street

B. Henry H. Smith-J.H. Murphy House: Site Improvements at 512 East 6th Street

III. Adjourn

IV. Next Commission Meeting: August 10, 2021

City of Davenport
Historic Preservation Commission Work Session

Department: DNS
Contact Info: Matt Werderitch 563.888.2221

Date
7/13/2021

Subject:
John Ruch House: Exterior Alterations at 630 West 5th Street

Recommendation:
Provide feedback for the following proposed exterior alterations and additions:

1. Rear Addition
2. New East Porch
3. Demolition of Non-Historic East Addition
4. Reconstruction of Front Stoop

ATTACHMENTS:

Type	Description
▣ Backup Material	Project Scope
▣ Backup Material	Conceptual Drawings
▣ Backup Material	Historic Property Inventory Sheet
▣ Backup Material	National Park Service-Technical Preservation Services

REVIEWERS:

Department	Reviewer	Action	Date
Community Planning & Economic Development	Werderitch, Matt	Approved	7/6/2021 - 1:59 PM

John Ruch House

630 West 5th Street

DAVENPORT
IOWA | USA

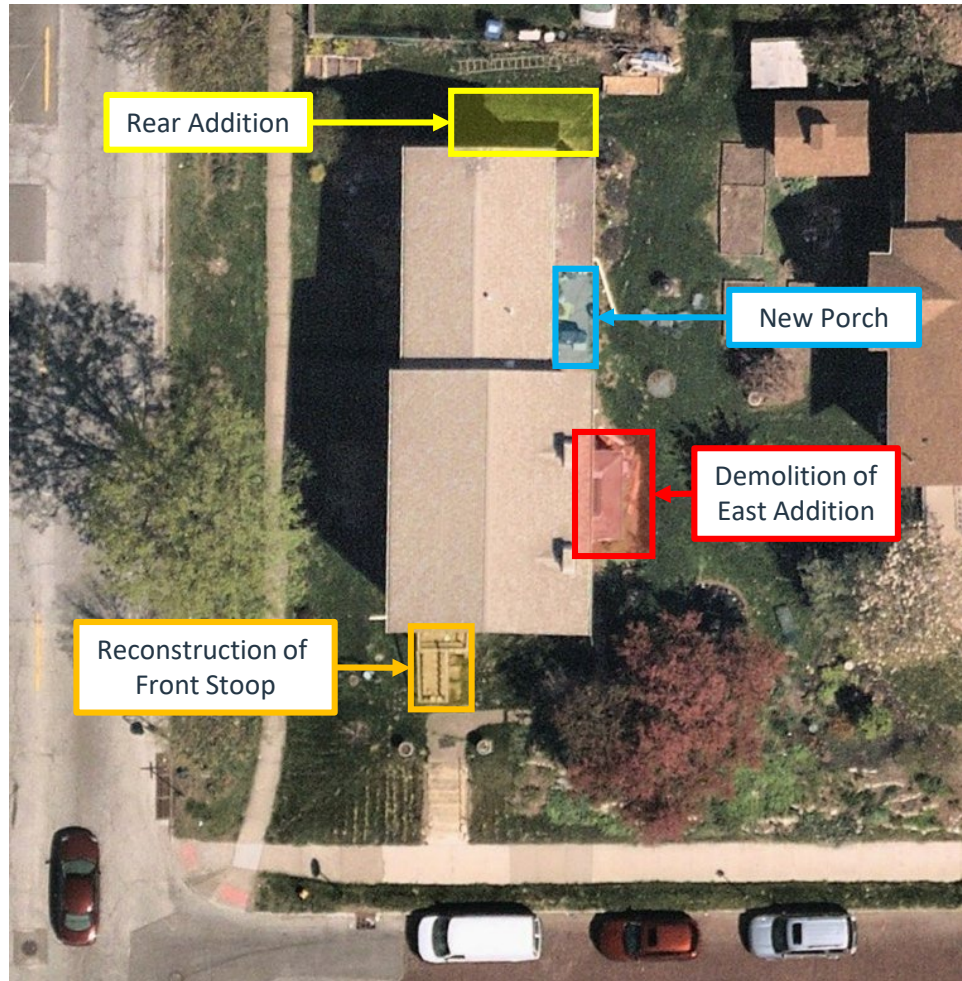
- Hamburg Local Landmark Historic District
- John Ruch (Ruch and Brother, Brick Manufacturer)
- Constructed Date: 1866
- Designed by Local Builder T.W. McClelland
- Architectural Style: Vernacular Greek Revival
- Materials: Brick on Stone Foundation
- Alterations:
 1. Porch Removed
 2. Front Basement Entrance Added
 3. 1st Story Windows Shortened



John Ruch House

630 West 5th Street – Project Scope

DAVENPORT
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Proposed Alterations

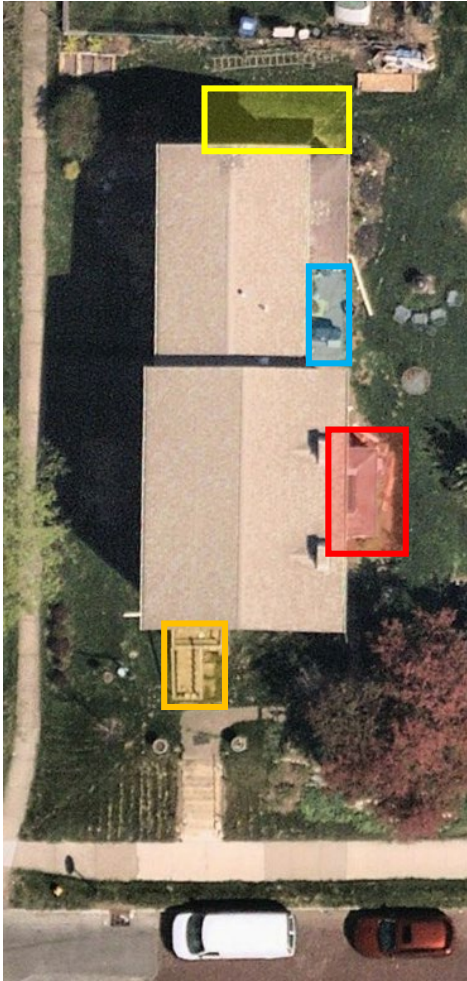


South Elevation

John Ruch House

Rear Addition

DAVENPORT
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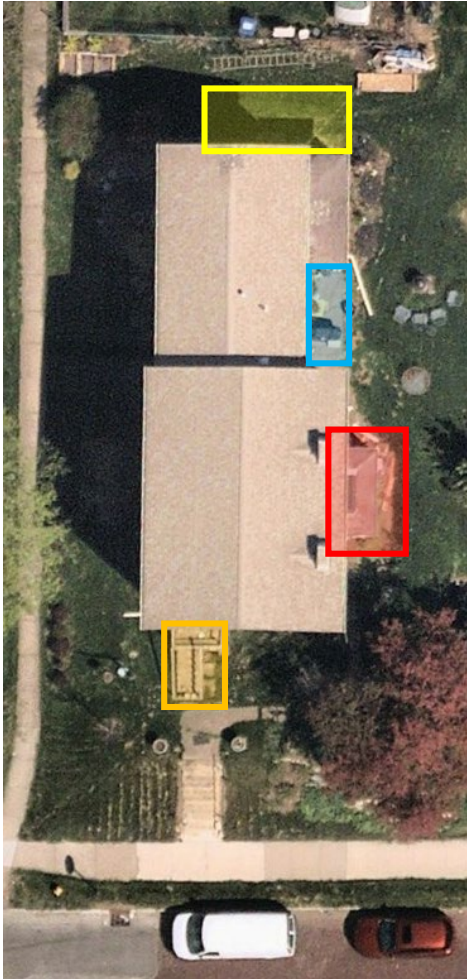


North Elevation

John Ruch House

New East Porch

DAVENPORT
IOWA | USA

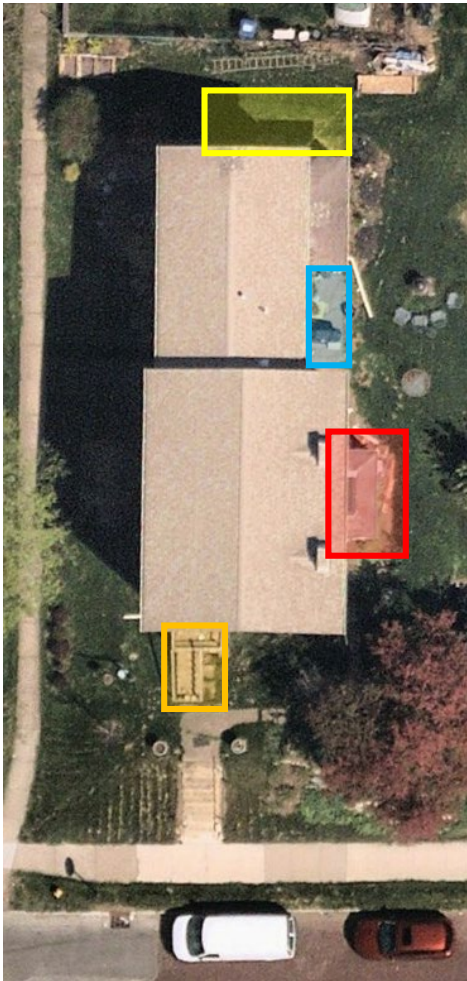


East Elevation: Area of Proposed Porch

John Ruch House

Demolition of East Addition

DAVENPORT
IOWA | USA

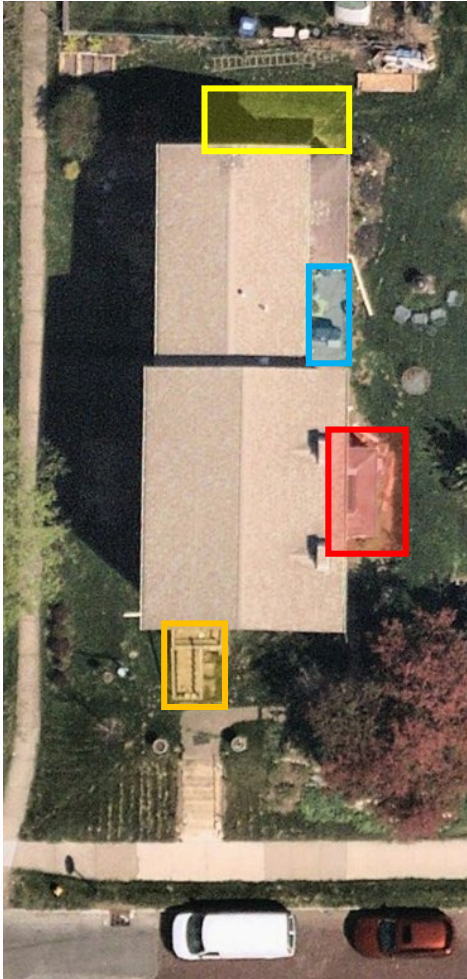


Demolish Addition & Install New 1st Floor Windows to Match 2nd Floor

John Ruch House

Reconstruction of Front Stoop

DAVENPORT
IOWA | USA



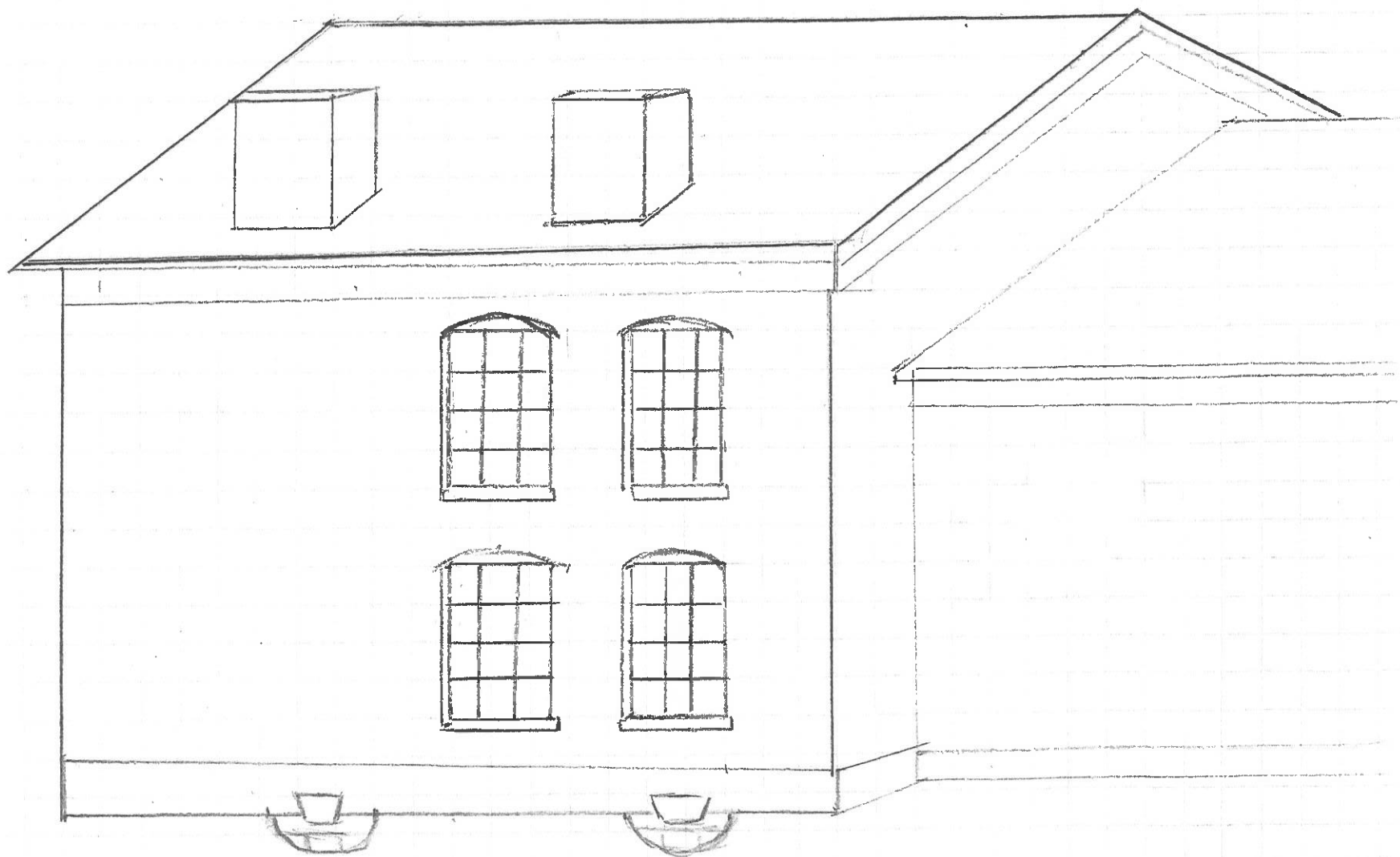
Reconstruct South Porch/Stoop



Install New Windows in
Historic Openings



Front View
South Elevation The John Ruch House
12211 5th St

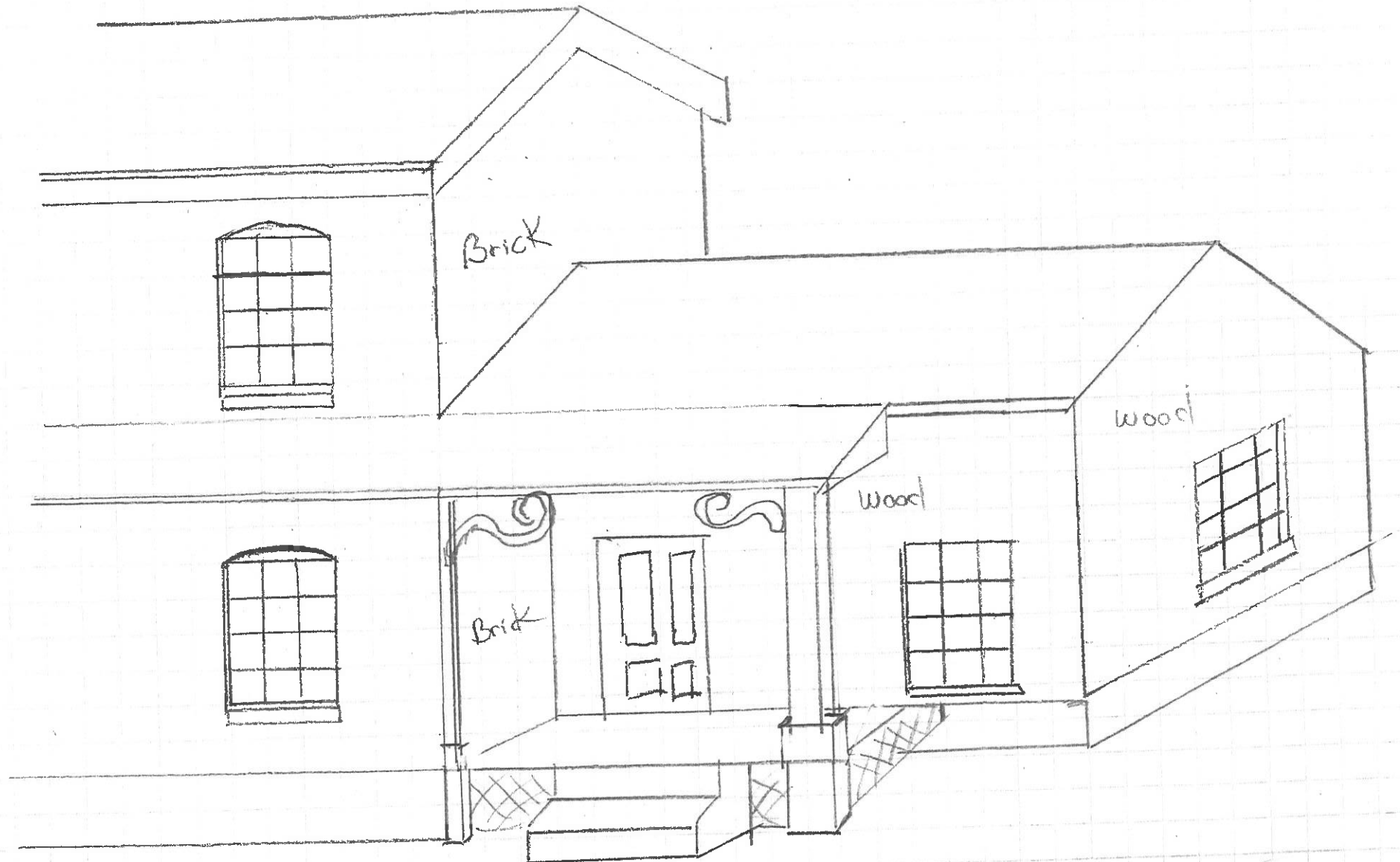


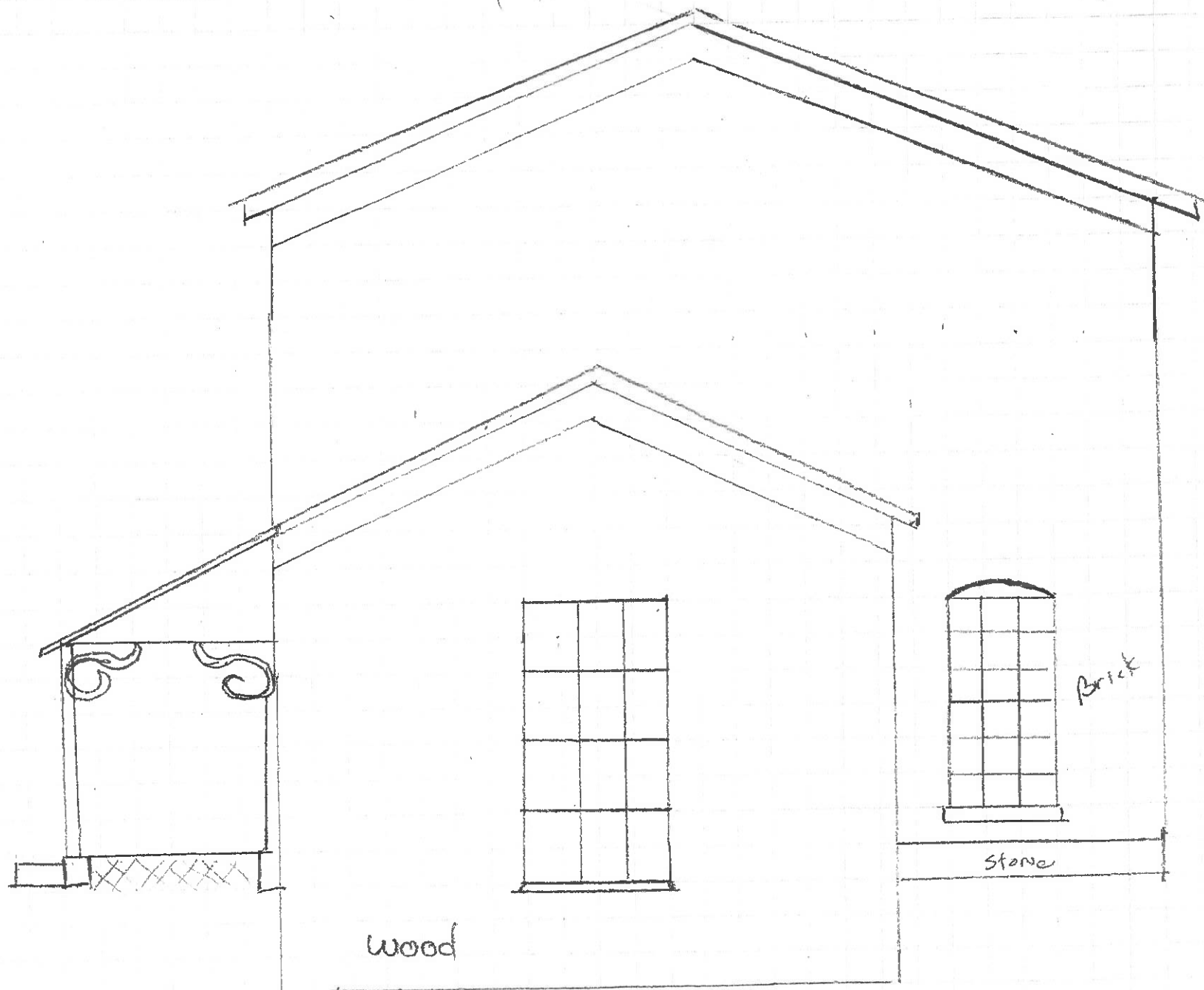
East Side View
East Elevation The John Ruch House 630 W. 5th St



East Side View
East Elevation The John Rark House 630 W 5th St

East Elevation The John Ruch House 630 W. 5th St
Side View





Back Side of House
North Elevation The John Ruch House 630 W. 5th St

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORICAL SURVEY

DAVENPORT, IOWA

The Architects Office

Wehner, Nowysz, Pattschull and Pfiffner
201 day building, iowa city, iowa 52240DAVENPORT COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
IOWA DIVISION OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

SITE #82-10- 5-W630 MAP # 1

HIST. DIST. Hamburg

NAME John Ruch House (H) C

ADDRESS 630 W. 5th Street

LEGAL DES. Original Town Lot 1 (ex N32'
SUB-DIVISION 29 of W50')
BLOCK PARCEL SUB-PARCELUTM 15 1710117001459197140 ACREAGE -1 ZONE M-1
EASTING NORTHING

OWNER Diane L. Grau

1620 Ripley St., Davenport, IA 52803

TITLE H. Dee Jay, Inc.
(IF DIFF)

MAP



SITE SHEET

DESCRIPTION

FORM 2 story rectilinear front gable with 3-bay front CONST. DATE 1866

MATERIALS Brick on stone foundation ARCH STYLE Vernac. Greek Revival

FENESTRATION Segmental arches w/keystones

DIST. FEATURES

ALTERATIONS Porch removed, front basement entrance added, 1st story windows shortened

SITE & RELATED STR.

STATEMENT

This house in the Vernacular Greek Revival style is among the simpler buildings designed by local builder T. W. McClelland in the post-Civil War period. It is a representative and relatively early example of one of Davenport's most distinctive mid 19th century house types.

SOURCES

Oszuscik, pp. 301, 669

ARCHITECTURE

SIGNIFICANCE

HISTORY

DESCRIPTION

John Ruch was a partner in Ruch and Brother, brick manufacturers.

SOURCES

City Directories, 1866
 Scott County, City of Davenport Tax Records, 1865, 1866, 1878, (Iowa State
 Historical Society Library, Iowa City, IA)

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN: Martha Bowers

HISTORIAN: MARLYS SVENDSEN - ROESLER

SURVEY COMP. 1981

EVALUATION

ARCHITECTURAL

- I. ARCH. EVALUATION Good
 II. ENVIR. STATURE Incident
 III. INT. OF CONTEXT Excellent
 IV. INT. OF FABRIC Excellent

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

☐ NAT. ☐ STATE ☒ LOCAL ☐ N. ELIG.

HISTORICAL

I. THEME(S) OF SIGNIFICANCE:

A. PRIMARY _____

B. SECONDARY _____

II. LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

☐ NAT. ☐ STATE ☐ LOCAL

III. N.R.H.P.

ELIGIBLE ☐ NOT ELIGIBLE ☐

HISTORIC DISTRICT CLASSIFICATION

☒ A. ☐ B. ☐ C.

FOR DIVISION OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION USE ONLY

1. DATE RECEIVED _____

2. DATE OF STAFF EVALUATION _____

	A. ARCHITECTURAL	B. HISTORICAL
ELIGIBLE FOR N.R.H.P.	☐	☐
NOT ELIGIBLE FOR N.R.H.P.	☐	☐

3. N.R.H.P. ACTION

A. STATE REVIEW COMM.	APP. ☐	DISAPP. ☐	TABLED ☐	DATE _____
B. FEDERAL REVIEW	APP. ☐	DISAPP. ☐	TABLED ☐	DATE _____

4. D.H.P. SOURCES

☐ COUNTY RESOURCES☐ W'SHIELD SURVEY☒ N.R.H.P. 11/10/83☐ GRANT _____☐ DET. OF ELIGIBILITY☐ R. & C. _____☒ DAVENPORT A/H SURVEY☐ _____☐ _____

5. SUBJECT TRACES

6. PHOTO

1612-9

Technical Preservation Services



[Home](#) > [The Standards](#) > [Applying Rehabilitation Standards](#) > [Successful Rehabilitations](#) > Additions

Planning Successful Rehabilitation Projects

[Acquired Significance and Standard 4](#)

[Continued Historic Use and Standard 1](#)

Windows

[Evaluating Historic Windows for Repair or Replacement](#)

[Replacement Windows that Meet the Standards](#)

[Documentation Requirements for Proposed Window Replacement](#)

Interior treatments

[Identifying Primary and Secondary Interior Spaces in Historic Buildings](#)

[Changing Secondary Interior Spaces in Historic Buildings](#)

[Historically-Finished Secondary Spaces—Avoiding Problematic Treatments at Project Completion](#)

[Subdividing Assembly Spaces in Historic Buildings](#)

[Retaining Corridors and Other Circulation Spaces in Historic Buildings](#)

[Interior Spaces, Features, and Materials in Highly Deteriorated Condition and Standard 2](#)

New additions and related new construction

New Additions to Historic Buildings

[New Construction within the Boundaries of Historic Properties](#)

Modern requirements and new technologies and materials

[Codes and Regulatory Requirements for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings](#)

[Energy Efficiency, Sustainability, and Green Building Practices in Historic Buildings](#)

[Evaluating Substitute Materials in Historic Buildings](#)

New Additions to Historic Buildings

To meet [Standard 1](#), which states that a property shall be placed in a new use that requires minimal change to the defining characteristics of the building, it must be determined whether an historic building can accommodate a new addition. Before expanding the building's footprint, consideration should first be given to incorporating changes—such as code upgrades or spatial needs for a new use—within secondary areas of the historic building. After such an evaluation, the conclusion may be that an addition is necessary,

particularly if it is needed to avoid modifications to character-defining interior elements. The addition must be designed to be compatible with the historic character of the building and thus meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation.

In accordance with [Standard 9](#), a new addition must preserve the historic building's form/envelope, significant materials and features; must be compatible with the historic building's massing, size, scale, and architectural features; and must be differentiated from the historic building to preserve its character. [Standard 10](#) calls for new additions to be constructed in such a manner that the essential form and integrity of the historic property be unimpaired if the new work were to be removed in the future. Limiting the removal of historic materials and utilizing existing doors or enlarging windows to transition to the new addition may accomplish this. The Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings also recommend locating a new addition at the rear or on an inconspicuous side of a historic building. Additional NPS guidance is contained in [Interpreting the Standards Bulletins](#) and [Preservation Brief 14: New Exterior Additions to Historic Buildings: Preservation Concerns](#).

There is no formula or prescription for designing a compatible new addition. A new addition to a historic building that meets the Standards can be any architectural style—traditionalist, contemporary or a simplified version of the historic building. However, there must be a balance between differentiation and compatibility in order to maintain the historic character and the very identity of the building being enlarged. New additions that are either identical to the historic building or in extreme contrast to it fall short of this balance. Inherent in all of the guidance is the concept that an addition needs to be subordinate to the historic building. General parameters are outlined below to provide guidance and to assist building owners in meeting the Standards.

Placement or location of the new addition on the site

A new addition is most appropriately located where its visibility from the primary views of the historic building is minimized. This is often a rear or obscure elevation. However, rear or side elevations may not always be sufficiently secondary to be suitable locations for an addition, particularly when a historic building is visually prominent from many vantage points.

Site characteristics therefore, are significant factors to consider in the process of determining the appropriate location for a new addition. When planning an addition, preserving significant landscape features – including vegetation, grading, walls, fences, walkways, driveways – and other important historic features of the historic property must be taken into account. Furthermore, significant archeological resources must also be considered when evaluating the placement of an addition and, as appropriate, mitigation measures must be implemented if they are to be disturbed.

A careful site analysis can identify suitable locations for an addition that take advantage of site features such as topographic changes and other factors that may lessen the impact of an addition. Opportunities for locating an addition partially or entirely below ground, or set behind other site features that can screen the visibility of new construction should be evaluated.

Size, scale, and massing of the new addition

The size, scale, and massing of a new addition all pertain to the addition's overall volume and three-dimensional qualities. Taken together, size, scale and massing are critical elements for ensuring that a new addition is subordinate to the historic building, thus preserving the historic character of a historic property. Typically, a compatible addition should be smaller than the historic building in both height and footprint. However, there are other considerations that may allow moving away from this basic concept.

Depending on its location, it may be possible that an addition slightly taller or slightly larger than the historic building may be acceptable, as long as it is visually subordinate to the historic building. In some cases, separating the addition from the historic building with a small hyphen can reduce the impact of an addition that is larger than the historic building. Another way of minimizing the impact of a new addition to an historic building is to offset it or step it back from the mass of the historic building.

Differentiating the new addition from the historic building

To preserve a property's historic character, a new addition must be visually distinguishable from the historic building. [Section 67.7\(c\)](#) of the program regulations cautions "exterior additions that duplicate the form, material, and detailing of the structure to the extent that they compromise the historic character of the structure will result in denial of certification." This does not mean that the addition and historic building should be glaringly different in terms of design, materials and other visual qualities. Instead, the new addition should take its design cues from, but not copy, the historic building.

Differentiating the new from the old, yet still respecting the architectural qualities and vocabulary of the old, can be accomplished through a variety of design techniques, including:

- Incorporating a simple, recessed, small-scale hyphen to physically separate the old and the new volumes or setting the addition back from the wall plane(s) of the historic building.
- Avoiding any approaches that unify the two volumes into a single architectural whole. The coordination of individual features between the new addition and the historic building will not necessarily impair the existing building's historic character as long as the new structure is clearly differentiated and distinguishable as a new addition so that the identity of the historic structure is not lost altogether in a new and larger composition. The historic building must be clearly identifiable and its physical integrity must not be compromised by the new addition.

- Using building materials in the same color range or value as those of the historic building. The materials used on the new addition need not be the same as those on the historic building; however, new materials that highly contrast the historic ones should be avoided.
- Basing the size, rhythm and alignment of the new addition's window and door openings on those of the historic building.
- A new addition should also respect the architectural expression of the historic building type. For example, an addition to an institutional building should maintain the architectural character associated with this building type rather than using details and elements typical of residential or other building types.

The techniques listed above are merely examples of ways to differentiate a new addition from the historic building while ensuring that the addition is compatible with it. Other ways of differentiating a new addition from the historic building may be used as long they maintain the primacy of the historic building.

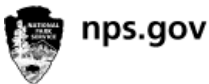
Working within these basic principles still allows for a broad range of architectural expression that can range from stylistic similarity to contemporary distinction. The recommended design approach for an addition is one that neither copies the historic building exactly nor stands in stark contrast to it.

New additions in densely-built environments

A densely-built neighborhood such as a downtown commercial core offers an opportunity to design an addition that can have a minimal impact on the historic building. Often the site for such an addition is vacant land where an independent building formerly stood. Treating the addition as a separate or infill building may be the route to having the least impact on the historic building. In these instances there may be no need for a direct visual link to the historic building, but the addition must still respect the scale of the historic building and those around it. Height and setback from the street should generally be consistent with those of the historic building and other surrounding buildings. There may be an opportunity for a larger addition when the facade of the addition can be broken up into elements that are consistent with the scale of the historic building and the adjacent building.

New additions in historic districts

When a building's historic status derives from its inclusion in an historic district, it is also necessary to look beyond the building itself in evaluating an addition. Relevant guidance comes from [36 CFR Part 67.6 \(b\)\(6\)](#), of the program regulations and this guidance makes clear that all aspects of a rehabilitation, including a new addition, will be reviewed first as they affect the historic building and second as they affect the district in which the building is located. Additions to historic buildings may not cause the demolition of an adjacent certified historic structure for a rehabilitation project seeking certification according to [36 CFR Part 67.6 \(b\)\(5\)](#).



EXPERIENCE YOUR AMERICA™

City of Davenport
Historic Preservation Commission Work Session

Department: DNS
Contact Info: Matt Werderitch 563.888.2221

Date
7/13/2021

Subject:
Henry H. Smith-J.H. Murphy House: Site Improvements at 512 East 6th Street

Recommendation:
Provide feedback for the reconstruction of the south retaining wall and associated site improvements.

ATTACHMENTS:

Type	Description
▣ Backup Material	Application
▣ Backup Material	Plan
▣ Backup Material	Background Material-Photos
▣ Backup Material	Historic Property Inventory Sheet

REVIEWERS:

Department	Reviewer	Action	Date
Community Planning & Economic Development	Berkley, Laura	Approved	7/9/2021 - 4:34 PM



Complete application can be emailed to planning@davenportiowa.com

Property Address*

***If no property address, please submit a legal description of the property.**

Applicant (Primary Contact) Name:

Donna J. Martin
Company:
Address: 420 W. Garonne St.
City/State/Zip: Blue Grass, IA 52726
Phone: 563-343-9164
Email: martindj.martin7@gmail.com

Owner (if different from Applicant) Name:

Company:
Address:
City/State/Zip:
Phone:
Email:

Engineer (if applicable)

Name:
Company:
Address:
City/State/Zip:
Phone:
Email:

Architect (if applicable)

Name:
Company:
Address:
City/State/Zip:
Phone:
Email:

Attorney (if applicable) Name:

Company:

Address:

City/State/Zip:

Phone:

Email:

Application Form Type:

Plan and Zoning Commission Zoning Map

Amendment (Rezoning) Planned Unit

Development

Zoning Ordinance Text Amendment

Right-of-way or Easement Vacation Voluntary

Annexation

Zoning Board of Adjustment Zoning Appeal

Special Use

Hardship Variance

Design Review Board

Design Approval

Demolition Request in the Downtown

Demolition Request in the Village of East

Davenport

Historic Preservation Commission

Certificate of Appropriateness

Local Landmark Nomination

Demolition Request

Administrative

Administrative Exception

Health Services and Congregate Living Permit

Historic Resource:

Local Hamburg Historic District

Iowa Soldier's Orphans' Historic District

Marycrest College Historic District

Individually Listed Local Historic Landmark XX

Not sure if you have a Historic Resource? You can click [here](#) to access the City's GIS Map. Click the layers icon toward the top right of the page. Click the Planning Layers dropdown. Turn the Historic Resources layer on by checking the box.

Historic Resources requiring a Certificate of Appropriateness are mapped with a  or . If you are unsure, please contact the Community Planning and Economic Development staff at (563) 326-6198 or planning@davenportiowa.com for assistance.

When is a certificate of appropriateness required?

Prior to the commencement of the work.

What type of activity requires the approval of a certificate of appropriateness? Any activity requiring a building or sign permit, except demolition, that would change the exterior architectural appearance of a structure. Examples include new construction, exterior alterations, relocations, reconstructions and infill development.

Submittal requirements

- Please contact Planning staff at (563) 326-6198 or planning@davenportiowa.com so we can help you determine what exactly is required to be submitted.
- Incomplete applications will not be accepted.

Submittal requirements for all types of requests:

- The completed application form.
- A work plan that accurately and completely describes the work to be done.
- Color digital photographs depicting the building elevations and proposed construction.

Submittal requirements for specific types of requests:

Minor alterations to existing buildings and new and replacement signs (all of the above and):

- Specifications, including dimensions, material used and color of the material.
- A rendering of the proposed alteration as depicted on the existing building.
- Samples of the materials, including the color, along with scaled, accurately colored elevations for any proposed sign and/or sign package.

Minor additions, site improvements and outdoor storage areas (all of the above and):

- A dimensioned site plan, including the locations of any proposed or existing buildings on the subject parcel and on surrounding parcels.
- A preliminary grading plan showing before and after grades at two-foot contour intervals, where deemed necessary by the development official.
- Outdoor storage areas shall be reflected in the elevation drawings submitted and shall show

their relationship to the building elevations as well as the materials and treatment proposed that would accurately reflect the screening of the storage areas.

- A landscape plan.

Major additions and new buildings (all of the above and):

- Reproductions of building or site information found in the historical surveys if applicable • A verifiable legal description, or a land survey.
- A map showing the existing topography of other properties at two-foot contour intervals, extending one hundred feet from the subject parcel.
- Elevation drawings, in color and drawn to scale, of the front, sides, rear, and roof lines of all proposed buildings or structures, illustrating the appearance and treatment of required screening elements for roof-mounted equipment, where deemed necessary by the development official.
- A materials board containing samples of each type of exterior building materials.

Formal Procedure

(1) Application:

- Prior to submission of the application, the applicant shall correspond with Planning staff to discuss the request, potential alternatives and the process.
- The submission of the application does not constitute official acceptance by the City of Davenport. Planning staff will review the application for completeness and notify the applicant that the application has been accepted or additional information is required. Inaccurate or incomplete applications may result in delay of required public meetings.

(2) Historic Preservation consideration of the request:

- Only work described in the application may be approved by the Commission. • If the Commission determines there is insufficient information to make a proper judgment on the application, it may continue the application as long a period of 60 days has not elapsed from an accepted application. This time period does not apply if the applicant requests the continuance.

(3) After the Historic Preservation Commission's decision:

- If approved, a certificate of appropriateness does not constitute a City permit or license and does vest against any other land development regulation or regulatory approval. You will need to contact Davenport Public Works and other regulatory agencies regarding permits and/or licenses.
- If approved, a certificate of appropriateness will expire one year from the date of approval unless a building permit is obtained within such period. The Zoning Administrator may grant an extension for a period of validity longer than one year. An applicant may apply in writing for an extension of time at any time prior to the date of expiration.
- The applicant may appeal the Historic Preservation Commission's determination to the City Council. A written appeal along with payment of \$75.00 must be submitted to the Zoning Administrator within thirty calendar days of the Historic Preservation Commission's decision.

Applicant: Date: By typing your name, you acknowledge and agree to the aforementioned submittal requirements and formal procedure and that you must be present at scheduled meetings.

Received by: Date: Planning staff

Date of the Public Meeting: July 13, 2021

Meetings are held in City Hall Council Chambers located at 226 West 4th Street, Davenport, Iowa.
Work Plan

Please describe the work being performed. Please note that only work described in the application may be approved by the Board.

At the present the work that was previously approved by the committee is on hold due to financial situation. I am hopeful for an extension of time to another year.

The scope of work for this planning session is the improvement of the front lawn by adding terracing to increase curb appeal and the ability to maintain the yard, plus replacing the crumbled steps.

1. The old wall will not be removed. It will be supported and enhanced by placing bin blocks and cement columns next to it in an interesting pattern.
 - a. Starting at the replacement steps will be a column on either side, then 2 bin blocks, then one bin block set out to form a planter, then 3 bin blocks to the last column.
 - b. We are using bin blocks because they look old and their massive weight will increase stability of the layers of earth behind them.
 - c. The course will stop at the tree to allow a seating area under the tree. This area will be between the old wall to the original steps on the east side of the property. A 2 block course will continue to the east of the property, tapering at the property with rock edge or 90 degree blocks. (as of yet there is no final decision).
 - d. Behind the old wall and in between drainage materials will be applied to protect the complete system.

2. In front of the old wall, about 7 feet away, will be one course of bin-block; (Again the bin-block was

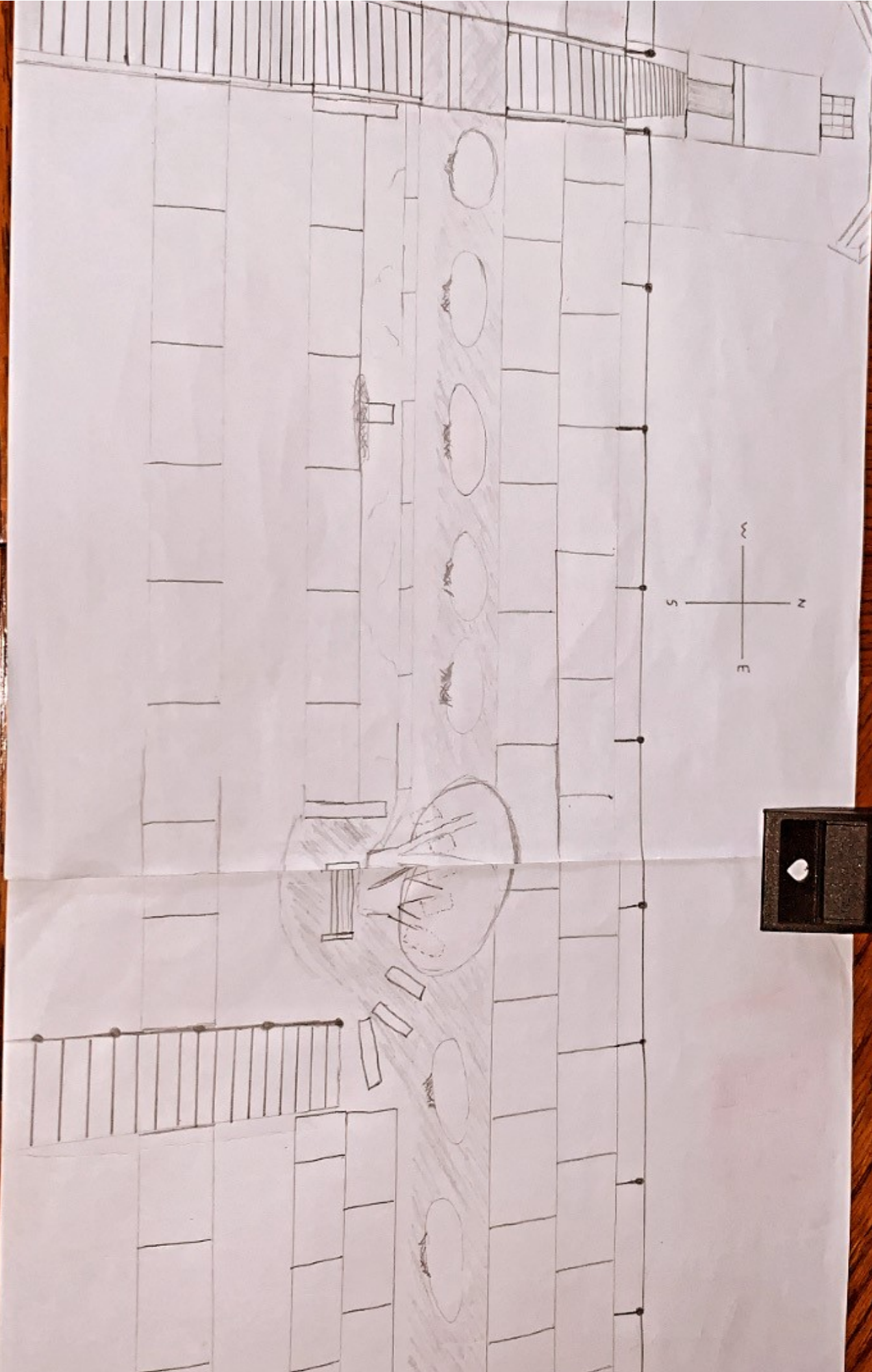
my choice because it looks old and will not steal the beauty of the house.) the entire length of the property to level the lawn for easier safer maintenance. This course of block will be interrupted by two sets of steps.

- a. The first is the wide replacement steps to match the original steps to the octagon house.
- b. The second were the steps to the neighbor's house, which is now part of the octagon property.
- c. The smaller second set of steps will lead to a pea gravel path up around the back of the tree to walk and enjoy the plants in front of the top wall that will increase the front lawn and be topped with iron rails.

3. As described in 2c.; There will be a third wall which will be 47 inches with footings and an iron rail. This wall will increase the front lawn to give the octagon house a more proportional yard and enhance the surroundings of the house.

4. All of the work will be using the earth which prepares the site for the garage that was previously approved.

In conclusion, the small set of steps will add to the beauty of the house by encouraging peaceful walks up to the main steps or a quiet place to enjoy life. I am looking forward to the day family and friends can feel as I do about the octagon house from years past.



Henry H. Smith-J.H. Murphy House

512 East 6th Street

DAVENPORT
IOWA | USA

- Built: 1854
- 2 Story; 8 Sided House
- Architectural Style: Italianate
- Elevated Lot w/ Concrete Retaining Wall



512 East 6th Street Site Improvements

DAVENPORT
IOWA | USA



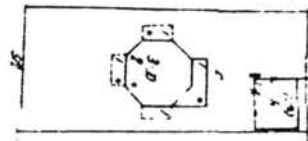
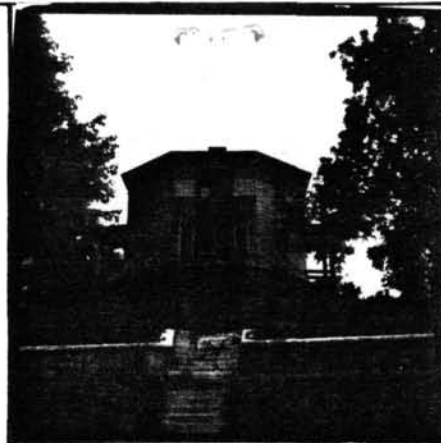
ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORICAL SURVEY

DAVENPORT, IOWA

The Architects Office

Wehner, Nowysz, Pottschull and Pfiffner
201 day building, Iowa city, Iowa 52240DAVENPORT COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
IOWA DIVISION OF HISTORIC PRESERVATIONSITE #82-10- 6-E512 MAP # 4

HIST. DIST. _____

NAME Henry H. Smith-J.H. Murphy House H CADDRESS 512 E. 6thLEGAL DES. LeClaire's 6th Add. 79 2 E 62'
SUB-DIVISION BLOCK PARCEL SUB-PARCELUTM 15 71021950 45199800 ACREAGE -1 ZONE R-6M
EASTING NORTHINGOWNER Ronald F. Duncan, Eileen A. Duncan512 E. 6th, Davenport, IATITLE H. George H. Rettig
(IF DIFF.)

SITE SHEET

DESCRIPTION

FORM 2 story, 8-sided house CONST. DATE 1854

MATERIALS Wood, stone foundation ARCH. STYLE Italianate

FENESTRATION Rectangular, in plain surrounds w/small cornices

DIST. FEATURES Shape

ALTERATIONS Brackets & belyedere removed; modern siding; foundation faced by concrete

SITE & RELATED STR. Elevated lot w/concrete retaining wall

STATEMENT

The Smith-Murphy House is one of the few remaining octagon houses in Iowa, and the earliest of those that survive built to the precepts of Orson Fowler, the octagon's most influential proponent. This house uses Fowler's recommended "plank wall" construction and a plan adapted from the Howland House, published by Fowler in A Home For All in 1853. Alterations have obscured the original Italianate stylisms, but the basic form remains.

Willett Carroll, Architect

ARCHITECTURE

SOURCES

Oszuscik, Philippe, "A History of the Architecture and Urbanization of Nineteenth Century Davenport, Iowa," Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Iowa, 1979, p. 176.

SIGNIFICANCE

This building was associated with one of the city's earliest entrepreneurs - Henry H. Smith. Because so few buildings remain from the 1850's boom period, the value of this structure is enhanced. The house's second occupant, J. H. Murphy, was insignificant attorney.

HISTORY

DESCRIPTION

Henry H. Smith came to Davenport with his wife Mary in 1850. They opened a general store, "Smith's Philadelphia Variety Store," a short time later. As assistant manager, Mary was the city's first female clerk. In 1867 the Smith's sold the variety store and moved to East Davenport to dabble in agriculture. J.H. Murphy, a partner in the law firm, Martin, Murphy and Suksdorf, moved in after a brief vacancy.

SOURCES

City Directories, 1856-57, 1858-59, 1861-62, 1870-71.
History of Scott County, Iowa, Inter-State Publishing Co., 1882.

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN: Martha Bowers

HISTORIAN: MARLYS SVENDSEN - ROESLER

SURVEY COMP 1981

EVALUATION

ARCHITECTURAL

I. ARCH. EVALUATION Good
II. ENVIR. STATURE Tissue
III. INT. OF CONTEXT Good
IV. INT. OF FABRIC Fair

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

☐ NAT. ☒ STATE ☐ LOCAL ☐ N. ELIG.

HISTORICAL

I. THEME(S) OF SIGNIFICANCE:

A. PRIMARY _____
B. SECONDARY _____

II. LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

☒ NAT. ☐ STATE ☐ LOCAL

III. NRHP

ELIGIBLE ☐ NOT ELIGIBLE ☐

HISTORIC DISTRICT CLASSIFICATION

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C

FOR DIVISION OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION USE ONLY

1. DATE RECEIVED _____

2. DATE OF STAFF EVALUATION _____

A. ARCHITECTURAL

B. HISTORICAL

ELIGIBLE FOR NRHP ☐☐NOT ELIGIBLE FOR NRHP ☐☐

3. NRHP ACTION

A. STATE REVIEW COMM.

APP. ☐ DISAPP. ☐ TABLED ☐ DATE _____

B. FEDERAL REVIEW

APP. ☐ DISAPP. ☐ TABLED ☐ DATE _____

4. D.H.P. SOURCES

☐ COUNTY RESOURCES☐ W'SHIELD SURVEY☐ NRHP☐ GRANT _____☐ DET. OF ELIGIBILITY☐ R. & C. _____☒ DAVENPORT A/H SURVEY☐ _____☐ _____

5. SUBJECT TRACES

6. PHOTO

1690-3

75/2

- IOWA, Scott County, Davenport, Renwick House (Davenport MRA), 1429 Brady St. (07/07/83)
- IOWA, Scott County, Davenport, Riepe Drug Store/G. Ott Block (Davenport MRA), 403 W. 2nd St. (07/07/83)
- IOWA, Scott County, Davenport, Roslyn Flats (Davenport MRA), 739 Perry St. (07/07/83)
- IOWA, Scott County, Davenport, Saengerfest Halle (Davenport MRA), 1012 W. 4th St. (07/07/83)
- IOWA, Scott County, Davenport, Schauder Hotel (Davenport MRA), 126 W. River Dr. (07/07/83)
- Henry. IOWA, Scott County, Davenport, Schebler, Richard, House (Davenport MRA), 1217 W. 7th St. (07/07/83)
- IOWA, Scott County, Davenport, Schick's Express and Transfer Co. (Davenport MRA), 118—120 W. River Dr. (07/07/83)
- IOWA, Scott County, Davenport, Schmidt Block (Davenport MRA), 115 E. 3rd St. (07/07/83)
- IOWA, Scott County, Davenport, Schmidt, F. Jacob, House (Davenport MRA), 2143 and 2147 W. 5th St. (07/07/83)
- IOWA, Scott County, Davenport, Schricker, John C., House (Davenport MRA), 1446 Clay St. (07/07/83)
- IOWA, Scott County, Davenport, Schroeder Bros. Meat Market (Davenport MRA), 2146 W. 3rd St. (07/07/83)
- IOWA, Scott County, Davenport, Scott County Jail (Davenport MRA), 428 Ripley St. (07/07/83)
- IOWA, Scott County, Davenport, Sharon, Fred B., House (Davenport MRA), 728 Farnan St. (07/07/83)
- ✓ IOWA, Scott County, Davenport, Shields Woolen Mill (Davenport MRA), 1235 E. River Dr. (07/07/83)
- IOWA, Scott County, Davenport, Simpson, Charles S., House (Davenport MRA), 1503 Farnan St. (07/07/83)
- IOWA, Scott County, Davenport, Sitz, Rudolph H., Building (Davenport MRA), 2202 W. 3rd St. (07/07/83)
- IOWA, Scott County, Davenport, Smith, Alvord I., House (Davenport MRA), 2318 W. 3rd St. (07/07/83)
- IOWA, Scott County, Davenport, Smith, Henry H., -J.H. Murphy House (Davenport MRA), 512 E. 6th St. (07/07/83)
- IOWA, Scott County, Davenport, St. John's Methodist Church (Davenport MRA), 1325—1329 Brady St. (07/07/83)
- IOWA, Scott County, Davenport, St. Joseph's Catholic Church (Davenport MRA), W. 6th and Marquette Sts. (07/07/83)
- IOWA, Scott County, Davenport, St. Luke's Hospital (Davenport MRA), 121 W. 8th St. (07/07/83)
- IOWA, Scott County, Davenport, St. Paul's English Lutheran Church (Davenport MRA), 1402 Main St. (07/07/83)
- IOWA, Scott County, Davenport, Stewart, J.W., House (Davenport MRA), 212 E. 6th St. (07/07/83)
- IOWA, Scott County, Davenport, Swan, George B., House (Davenport MRA), 909 Farnan St. (07/07/83)
- IOWA, Scott County, Davenport, Swedish Baptist Church (Davenport MRA), 700 E. 6th St. (07/07/83)
- IOWA, Scott County, Davenport, Taylor School (Davenport MRA), 1400 Warren St. (07/07/83)
- IOWA, Scott County, Davenport, Templeton, I. Edward, House (Davenport MRA), 1315 Perry St. (07/07/83)
- IOWA, Scott County, Davenport, Tevoet, Lambert, House (Davenport MRA), 2017 W. 2nd St. (07/07/83)
- IOWA, Scott County, Davenport, Union Electric Telephone & Telegraph (Davenport MRA), 602 Harrison St. (07/07/83)
- IOWA, Scott County, Davenport, Union Savings Bank and Trust (Davenport MRA), 229 Brady St. (07/07/83)
- IOWA, Scott County, Davenport, Union Station and Burlington Freight House (Davenport MRA), 120 S. Harrison St. (07/07/83)
- IOWA, Scott County, Davenport, Walter-Gimbel House (Davenport MRA), 1232 W. 6th St. (07/07/83)
- IOWA, Scott County, Davenport, Warner Apartment Building (Davenport MRA), 414—416 E. 6th St. (07/07/83)
- IOWA, Scott County, Davenport, Worley, Philip, House (Davenport MRA), 425 Brady St. (07/07/83)
- IOWA, Scott County, Davenport, Wupperman Block/I.O.O.F. Hall (Davenport MRA), 508—512 Brady St. (07/07/83)
- IOWA, Scott County, Davenport, Zoeller Bros-Independent Malting Co. (Davenport MRA), 1801 W. 3rd St. (07/07/83)



INDIVIDUAL NOMINATIONS, DAVENPORT MULTIPLE RESOURCE NOMINATION

MAP NUMBER TWO

<u>Address</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>	<u>Key Reference</u>
201 W. 2nd	702,300	4,599,240	A
506-8 "	701,880	4,599,260	B
2215 "	702,330	4,599,130	C
203 W. 3rd	702,270	4,599,350	D
1119-21 "	701,110	4,599,320	E
1353 "	700,760	4,599,300	F
1531 "	700,450	4,599,300	G
2122 "	699,430	4,599,310	H
2204-10 "	699,220	4,599,300	I
2318 "	699,100	4,599,300	J
1130 W. 5th	701,060	4,599,620	K
1235 "	700,920	4,599,560	L
2143-7 "	699,360	4,599,500	M
414 E. 6th	702,840	4,599,800	N
512 "	702,950	4,599,800	O
700 "	703,220	4,599,870	P
1226 W. 6th	700,940	4,599,720	Q
406 E. 10th	702,800	4,600,260	R
407-11 Brady	702,000	4,599,240	S
514 "	702,400	4,599,700	T
732 "	702,380	4,599,960	U
1325 "	702,420	4,600,640	V
631 Franklin	703,040	4,599,870	W
728 "	703,000	4,599,980	X
909 "	703,040	4,600,130	Y
519 Fillmore	700,770	4,599,640	Z
307-9 Harrison	702,190	4,599,640	AA
602 "	702,130	4,599,760	BB
407 Main	702,330	4,599,540	CC
529 "	702,310	4,599,730	DD
309 Perry	702,560	4,599,420	EE
122-4 W. River Drive	702,340	4,599,170	FF

MAP NUMBER TWO

