

HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION MEETING

CITY OF DAVENPORT, IOWA

TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 2017; 5:00 PM

CITY HALL COUNCIL CHAMBERS 226 WEST 4TH STREET DAVENPORT, IOWA
52801

I. Call to Order

II. Commission Secretary's Report

- A. Approval of the April 11, 2017 Regular Meeting Minutes
- B. Approval of the 4-11-2017 Work Session Minutes

III. Communications

IV. Old Business

V. New Business

- A. Case No: COA17-06: Certificate of Appropriateness to make general repairs to the Credit Island Warming House. Credit Island is a Local Historic Landmark. City of Davenport, petitioner.
- B. Case No: COA17-07: Certificate of Appropriateness to install new roof over existing roof at 716 West 7th Street. The house is located within the Local Historic Hamburg District. Vinh Van Tran, petitioner.
- C. Case No: COA17-08: Certificate of Appropriateness to install ADA accessible ramps and modify rear opening and install new door at 615 Marquette Street. St Joseph's Church Rectory is a Local Historic Landmark. Kyle Rahe on behalf of 180 Zone, petitioner.
- D. Case No: COA17-09: Certificate of Appropriateness to install a new projecting wall sign at 420 West River Drive. The Linograph Company Building is a Local Historic Landmark. Bethany Wilson on behalf of MDI Limited Partnership #56, petitioner.
- E. Case No: COA17-10: Certificate of Appropriateness to tear off old roof and install new one at 407 West 8th Street. William and Margaret (Gannon) Redmond House is located within the Local Historic Hamburg District. January Winters, petitioner.

VI. Other Business

VII. Open Forum for Comment

VIII. Adjourn

IX. Next Commission Meeting:

City of Davenport
Historic Preservation Commission

Department: Community Planning and Economic Development
Department
Contact Info: Ryan Rusnak (563) 888-2022
rrusnak@ci.davenport.ia.us

Date
6/13/2017

Subject:
Approval of the April 11, 2017 Regular Meeting Minutes

Recommendation:
Approve the minutes

ATTACHMENTS:

Type	Description
▢ Backup Material	4-11-2017 Regular Meeting Minutes

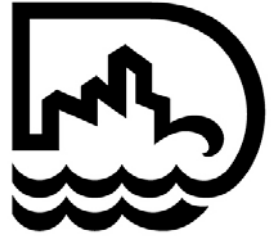
REVIEWERS:

Department	Reviewer	Action	Date
City Clerk	Flynn, Matt	Approved	6/9/2017 - 3:24 PM



HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION Meeting Minutes

Tuesday, April 11, 2017 at 5:00 p.m.
Council Chambers
226 West 4th Street
City of Davenport, Iowa



I. Call to Order

Chairman Frueh called the meeting to order at approximately 5:00 p.m. with the following Commissioners present: Tami Lord, Steve Eppel, Marion Meginnis and Kathleen Curoe.

Staff Present: Ryan Rusnak, Planner III

II. Commission Secretary's Report

Approval of the April 11, 2017 regular meeting minutes and the April 11, 2017 work session minutes.

Motion by Meginnis, second by Curoe to approve the April 11, 2017 regular meeting minutes and the April 11, 2017 work session minutes.

Motion to approve was unanimous by voice vote.

III. Communications

There was none.

IV. Old Business

There was none.

V. New Business

1. Case No: COA17-02: Certificate of Appropriateness to tear off old roof and install new one and replace widow's walk at 1234 East 29th Street. The Collins House is a Local Historic Landmark. Davenport Parks and Recreation, petitioner.

Frueh read the request.

Mark Miller presented the request on behalf of Davenport Parks and Recreation.

Rusnak stated that staff recommends approval of COA17-02 in accordance with the submitted plans.

Motion by Meginnis, second by Eppel to approve COA17-02 in accordance with the submitted plans.

Motion to approve was unanimous by roll call vote.

2. Case No: COA17-03: Certificate of Appropriateness to replace 2nd and 3rd story windows on the east elevation at 712 West 2nd Street. The Germania-Miller/Standard Hotel is a Local Historic Landmark. German American Heritage Center, petitioner.

Frueh read the request.

Rusnak stated that this is the continued effort to replace windows as funding became available. He stated that staff recommends approval of COA17-03 in accordance with the work write up.

Eppel clarified that the windows were the same brand as ones previously approval.

Kelly Lao with German American Heritage Center confirmed that they were the same brand.

Motion by Curoe, second by Eppel to approve COA17-03 in accordance with the work write up.

Motion to approve was unanimous by roll call vote.

3. Case No: COA17-04: Certificate of Appropriateness to install a free standing solar electric system at 723 Brown Street. The The Paul C. A. F. and Emilie V. (Krause) Karlowa House is located within the Local Historic Hamburg District. Craig Canfield, petitioner.

Frueh read the request.

Rusnak stated that on October 7, 2014 the Commission held a work session where there was consensus to utilize the National Alliance of Preservation Commissions Sample Guidelines for Solar Panels in Historic Districts. He stated that it is staff's opinion that the proposal achieves consistency with the Sample Guidelines. Rusnak stated that staff recommends approval of COA17-04 in accordance with the work write up and submitted plans.

Motion by Eppel, second by Lord to approve COA17-04 in accordance with the work write up and submitted plans.

Motion to approve was unanimous by roll call vote.

4. Case No: COA17-05: Certificate of Appropriateness to remove and repair windows, repair and replace soffit, fascia and other trim, replace front and back door and tuckpoint foundation at 830 West 6th Street. The German Methodist Episcopal Church is located within the Local Historic Hamburg District. Kathy Hunley, petitioner.

Frueh read the request.

Rusnak stated that Hunley was not able to attend the meeting. Rusnak stated that staff agrees with making general repairs and replacing features, which are a replacement-in-kind. However, no detail has been provided on the existing front or rear door or their replacements.

Meginnis expressed that the windows are a defining architectural feature of the house. She stated that a window assessment should be performed on each window. She also stated that gutter straps should be below the roof shingles and that gas and electrical service should be at the rear.

Motion by Meginnis, second by Curoe to approve COA17-05 in accordance with the work write up subject to the following conditions:

1. That the doors not be approved because sufficient detail has not been provided;
2. That the windows not be approved. A window assessment should be performed on each window with regard to its condition and what is being replaced;
3. That any hardware for the gutters be below the shingles; and
4. That gas and electric services be at the rear of the building.

Motion to approve was unanimous by roll call vote.

VI. Other Business

There was none.

VII. Open Forum for Comment

No one from the audience spoke.

VIII. Adjournment

The meeting adjourned at 5:20.

City of Davenport
Historic Preservation Commission

Department: Community Planning and Economic Development
Department
Contact Info: Ryan Rusnak (563) 888-2022
rrusnak@ci.davenport.ia.us

Date
6/13/2017

Subject:
Approval of the 4-11-2017 Work Session Minutes

Recommendation:
Approve the mintes

ATTACHMENTS:

Type	Description
▢ Backup Material	4-11-2017 Work Session Minutes

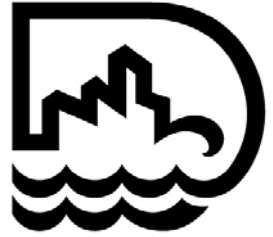
REVIEWERS:

Department	Reviewer	Action	Date
City Clerk	Flynn, Matt	Approved	6/9/2017 - 3:24 PM



HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION Meeting Minutes

Tuesday, April 11, 2017 at 5:00 p.m.
Council Chambers
226 West 4th Street
City of Davenport, Iowa



I. New Business

Commissioners present: John Frueh, Tami Lord, Steve Eppel, Marion Meginnis and Kathleen Curoe.

Staff present: Ryan Rusnak, Planner III

1. The proposed demolition of the following properties by Palmer Chiropractic in conjunction with a forthcoming PID – Planned Institutional District rezoning:
 - A. 705 Main Street – Peter J. Paulsen House – Individually Listed on the National Register of Historic Places.
 - B. 719 Main – Fred Finch House– Individually Listed on the National Register of Historic Places.
 - C. 1138 Perry Street – located in the Cork Hill District - National Register of Historic Places
 - D. 219 East 12th Street – located in the Cork Hill District - National Register of Historic Places
 - E. 221 East 12th Street – located in the Cork Hill District - National Register of Historic Places
 - F. 225 12th Street – located in the Cork Hill District - National Register of Historic Places
 - G. 1118 Pershing Avenue – located in the Cork Hill District - National Register of Historic Places
 - H. 1124 Pershing Avenue – located in the Cork Hill District - National Register of Historic Places
 - I. 121 West 8th Street – St. Luke's Hospital.

Aaron Christopher on behalf of Palmer Chiropractic presented the request. The Commission consensus was that all the required submittal information should be provided when the application is formally submitted.

The meeting adjourned at approximately 6:15 pm.

City of Davenport
Historic Preservation Commission

Department: Community Planning and Economic Development
Department
Contact Info: Ryan Rusnak (563) 888-2022
rrusnak@ci.davenport.ia.us

Date
6/13/2017

Subject:

Case No: COA17-06: Certificate of Appropriateness to make general repairs to the Credit Island Warming House. Credit Island is a Local Historic Landmark. City of Davenport, petitioner.

Recommendation:

Approve COA17-06 in accordance with the submitted drawing.

Background:

The proposed work is provided required ADA access to the Credit Island Warming House.

ATTACHMENTS:

Type	Description
▢ Backup Material	COA17-07 - Submitted Drawings
▢ Backup Material	COA17-06 - Map

REVIEWERS:

Department	Reviewer	Action	Date
City Clerk	Flynn, Matt	Approved	6/9/2017 - 3:24 PM



CREDIT ISLAND PARK
WARMING HOUSE RESTORATION
CITY OF DAVENPORT, IOWA



ISSUE DATE: APRIL 19, 2017
DRAWN: ZCP REVIEWED: CTL
REV: # DATE DESCRIPTION

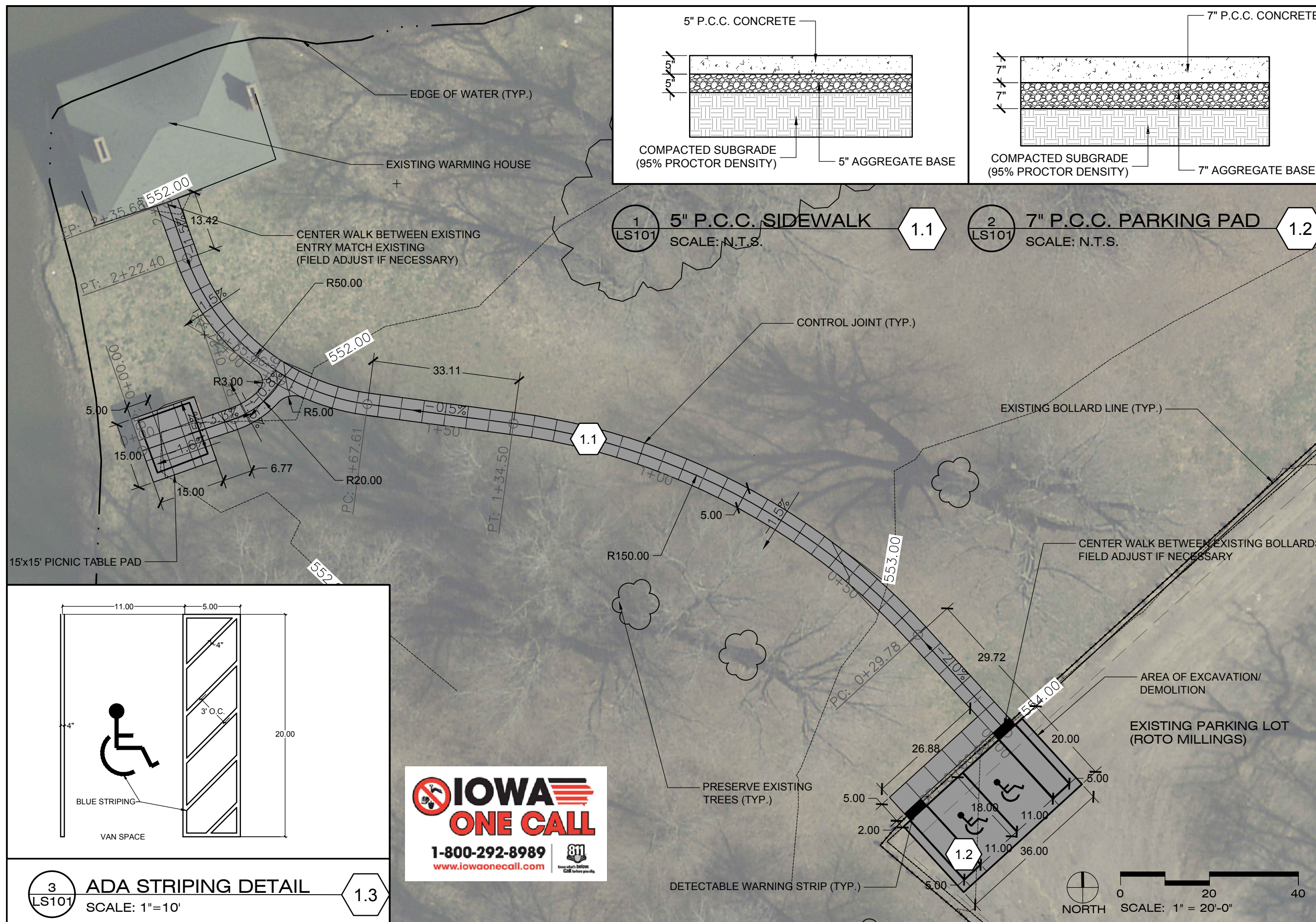
95% BID SET

PROJECT NUM: 10118

SITE
PLAN

SHEET NUMBER

LS-101





City of Davenport
Historic Preservation Commission

Department: Community Planning and Economic Development
Department
Contact Info: Ryan Rusnak (563) 888-2022
rrusnak@ci.davenport.ia.us

Date
6/13/2017

Subject:

Case No: COA17-07: Certificate of Appropriateness to install new roof over existing roof at 716 West 7th Street. The house is located within the Local Historic Hamburg District. Vinh Van Tran, petitioner.

Recommendation:

Approve COA17-07 in accordance with the work write up.

Background:

The petitioner is seeking to install architectural shingles over one layer of existing shingles.

ATTACHMENTS:

Type	Description
Backup Material	COA17-07 - Application

REVIEWERS:

Department	Reviewer	Action	Date
City Clerk	Flynn, Matt	Approved	6/9/2017 - 3:24 PM



Applicant*

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

Application Form Type:

Plan and Zoning Commission

Rezoning (Zoning Map Amendment)
Zoning Ordinance Text Amendment
Right-of-way or Easement Vacation
Final Development Plan
Voluntary Annexation
Subdivision

Owner (if different from Applicant)

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

Zoning Board of Adjustment

Appeal from an Administrative Decision
Special Use Permit - New Cell Tower
Home Occupation Permit
Special Exception
Special Use Permit
Hardship Variance

Engineer (if applicable)

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

Design Review Board

Certificate of Design Approval
Demolition Request in the Downtown

Historic Preservation Commission

Certificate of Appropriateness
Landmark Nomination
Demolition Request

Architect (if applicable)

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

Administrative

Floodplain Development
Cell Tower Co-Location
Identification Signs
Site Plan

Attorney (if applicable)

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

*** If the applicant is different from the property owner, please submit an authorization form or an accepted contract for purchase.**

Historic Resource:

Local Hamburg Historic District

Iowa Soldier's Orphans' Historic District

Marycrest College Historic District

Individually Listed Local Historic Landmark

Not sure if you have a Historic Resource? You can click [here](#) to access the City's GIS Map.

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) 326-7765 or planning@ci.davenport.ia.us and we can help you.

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.

Submission requirements

- Applications should be submitted via email.
- Please contact Community Planning and Economic Development staff at (563) 326-7765 or planning@ci.davenport.ia.us so we can help you determine what exactly is required to be submitted.
- Incomplete applications will not be accepted.
- The completed application form.
- A work plan that accurately and completely describes the work to be done.
- Manufacturer's specifications for all products being used.
- For new construction and additions, a site plan drawn to scale showing dimensions of the structure and setbacks to property lines.
- Color photographs depicting the building elevations and proposed construction.

Determination of the request by the Historic Preservation Commission

- The applicant's attendance is required at the meeting.
- Only work described in the application may be approved by the Commission.
- The commission shall review a completed application within 60 calendar days to determine if the proposed activity will change any exterior architectural features of the property. The commission shall accept, review and request additional evidence and testimony from the applicant during the public hearing. The applicant may modify his/her plans as a result of the discussions with the Commission and resubmit them for approval. If the commission finds, by a simple majority, that the proposed activity conforms to the standards for review, as defined herein, then a Certificate of Appropriateness shall be issued approving said activity. If the Commission fails to decide on an application within the specified time period, the application shall be deemed approved.
- The owner(s) of record may appeal the Commission's decision to the City Council by filing a written appeal with the city clerk's office within thirty calendar days of the official notification of determination.

The applicant hereby acknowledges and agrees to the following requirements:

- (1) No Application for a Certificate of Appropriateness will be presented to the Historic Preservation Commission for consideration until the applicant has submitted all requested information to the Commission Secretary.
- (2) No work subject to Historic Preservation Commission approval may commence until the Historic Preservation Commission has issued a Certificate of Appropriateness approving said work.
- (3) All work shall be in accordance with Historic Preservation Commission approval. Changes not in accordance with the approval may require a subsequent Historic Preservation Commission approval.
- (4) Historic Preservation Commission approval would not vest against other required land development regulations or other regulatory approvals that may apply. The applicant must contact the City's Office of Construction Code Enforcement located in the Public Works Facility at East 46th Street and Tremont Avenue (1200 Tremont) to apply for all necessary permits prior to the commencement of said work.

Owner(s) of Record or Authorized Agent:

Date

By typing or signing your name, you acknowledge and agree to the aforementioned requirements.

Received by:

Commission Secretary or Designee

Date

Date of Historic Preservation Commission Public Meeting:

Historic Preservation Commission 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 Commission.

[HOME](#)[SHINGLES](#)[ACCESSORIES](#)[LITERATURE](#)[FIND A STORE](#)

CASTLEBROOK® 35

Black Shadow

Castlebrook® 35 designer shingles complement your home's exterior with exceptional protection and performance.

FINAL COLOR SELECTIONS SHOULD BE MADE USING FULL SIZE SHINGLES. Colors and shadow lines on the sample board and in the photos should only be used as a guideline and not for your final color selection. Please consult your Atlas distributor for specific color and product availability.

Color Palette:



Black shadow



Burnt sienna



Desert shake



Dove gray



Hearthstone gray



Heather blend



Pewter



Weathered wood



Woodland green



Locate A Store Near You

FIND IT >

Atlas products are available exclusively through Menards®. Menards® is the Northern Midwest U.S. premier provider for building products. Check here to locate a store near you.



Product Features Include



The unmatched quality begins with a long-lasting, 35-Year Limited Warranty.



Protect the investment in your home against severe weather with the Atlas 110 mph Wind Limited Warranty*.



Features double seal technology.

Technical Information

Specifications

Length: 39 3/8 inches +/- 1/4
 Width: 14 inches +/- 1/4
 Exposure: 6 inches
 Shingles Per Bundle: 20
 3 Bundles = 98.4 Square Feet

ASTM

D7158, Class H Wind Resistance,
 Passed at 150 mph
 D6381, Uplift Resistance
 D3018, Type 1
 D3161, Class F, Tested at 110 mph
 D3462, As Manufactured
 E108, Class A Fire Resistance

UL

790 Class A Fire Resistance

Codes and Compliances

CAN/CSA-A123.5-M90



Limited Warranty

ATLAS ROOFING CORPORATION ("ATLAS") warrants to you, the original owner of its shingle products, that this product is free from any manufacturing defects that materially affect the performance of your shingle during the Premium Protection Period or that cause leaks for the balance of the applicable warranty period.

Limited Warranty Period:

Your ATLAS shingles qualify for a limited warranty when properly installed in accordance with the product's application instructions (as provided on the product packaging).

[View More Warranty Information](#)

Installation Instructions:

[+ Castlebrook Installation Instructions](#)

Literature Downloads:

Menards Shingles Combo Brochure	PDF 756.17kb
Menards Atlas Roofing Limited Shingle Warranty	PDF 1.26mb
Menards Atlas Roofing Signature Select Limited Warranty	PDF 226.56kb
Roof Shingles, Underlayments, and Accessory Product Reference Guide	PDF 11.19mb

Sign In or Create a FREE account and start seeing the rewards!

Sign In

Sign Up Now

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City of Davenport
Historic Preservation Commission

Department: Community Planning and Economic Development
Department
Contact Info: Ryan Rusnak (563) 888-2022
rrusnak@ci.davenport.ia.us

Date
6/13/2017

Subject:

Case No: COA17-08: Certificate of Appropriateness to install ADA accessible ramps and modify rear opening and install new door at 615 Marquette Street. St Joseph's Church Rectory is a Local Historic Landmark. Kyle Rahe on behalf of 180 Zone, petitioner.

Recommendation:

Approve COA17-08 in accordance with the submitted drawings subject to the following conditions:

1. Approve only the rear ADA accessible entrance and direct staff to work with SHPO to grant the exception; and
2. Allow the substructure to be pressure treated but any decking and railing to be an untreated wood or composite material.

Background:

St. Josephs Church was constructed in 1881 in the Gothic Revival Style and the rectory was in 1856 in the Green Revival Style. The Church and Rectory became Local Historic Landmarks in 1999.

This property was recently purchased by the 180 Zone. It is utilizing the rectory as a multiple-family dwelling. ADA regulations require 2/3 of the buildings entrances to be accessible.

However, there is an exemption if the alteration would threaten the historic significance of the building. It is staff's opinion that the ramp at the front of the building would threaten the historic significance of the building.

There should be an accessible entrance and the appropriate location would be at the rear of the building. The rear entrance would need to be widened and the non-historic door replaced.

ATTACHMENTS:

Type	Description
▣ Backup Material	COA17-08 - Application
▣ Backup Material	COA17-08 - Historic Nomination
▣ Backup Material	COA17-08 - ADA Waiver

REVIEWERS:

Department	Reviewer	Action	Date
City Clerk	Flynn, Matt	Approved	6/9/2017 - 3:25 PM



Applicant*

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

Application Form Type:

Plan and Zoning Commission

Rezoning (Zoning Map Amendment)
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Right-of-way or Easement Vacation
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Voluntary Annexation
Subdivision

Owner (if different from Applicant)

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Special Use Permit - New Cell Tower
Home Occupation Permit
Special Exception
Special Use Permit
Hardship Variance

Engineer (if applicable)

Name:
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Certificate of Design Approval
Demolition Request in the Downtown

Historic Preservation Commission

Certificate of Appropriateness
Landmark Nomination
Demolition Request

Architect (if applicable)

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

Administrative

Floodplain Development
Cell Tower Co-Location
Identification Signs
Site Plan

Attorney (if applicable)

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Email:

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Owner(s) of Record or Authorized Agent:

Date

By typing or signing your name, you acknowledge and agree to the aforementioned requirements.

Received by:

Commission Secretary or Designee

Date

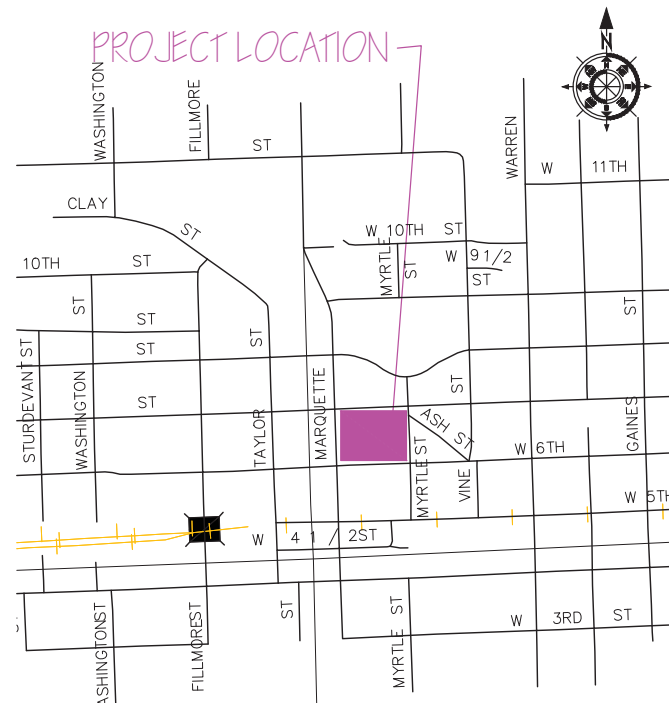
Date of Historic Preservation Commission Public Meeting:

Historic Preservation Commission meetings are held in City Hall Council Chambers located at 226 West 4th Street, Davenport, Iowa.

Work Plan

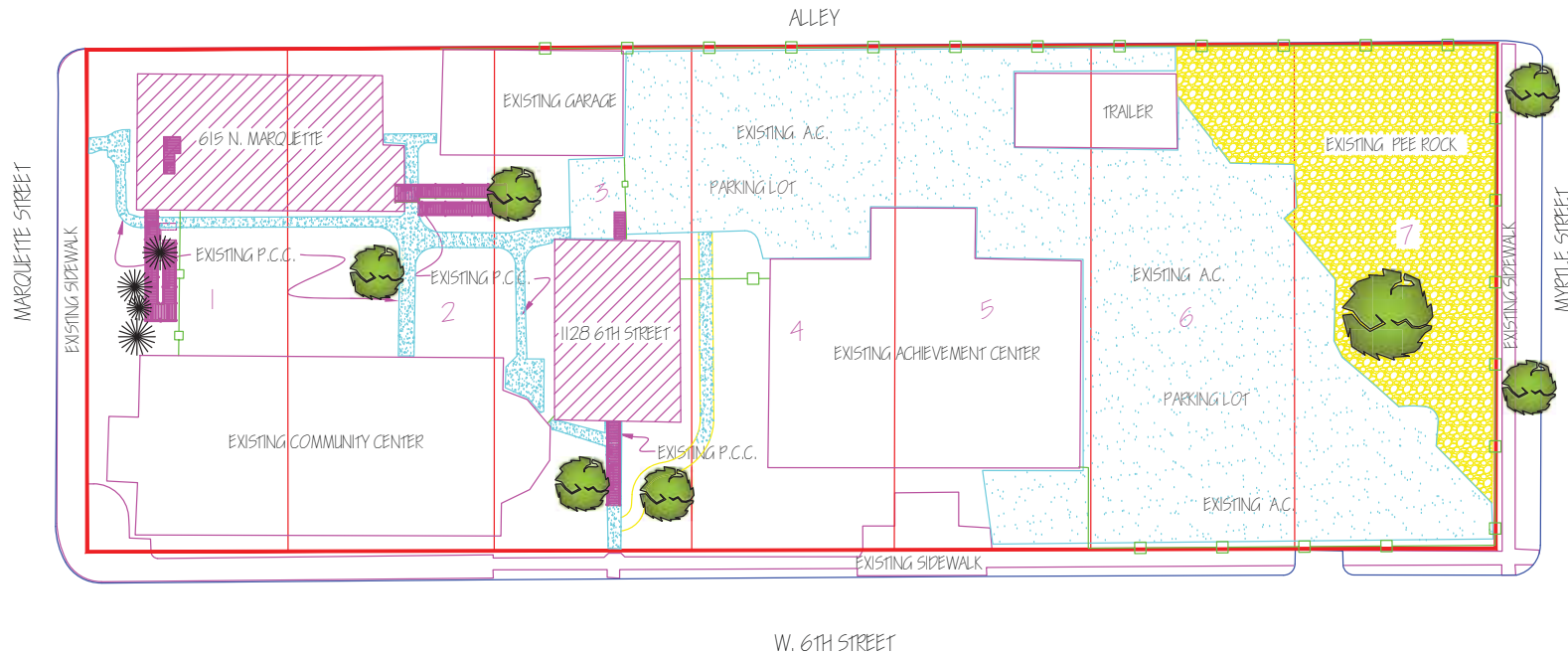
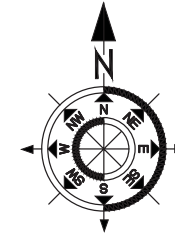
Please describe the work being performed. Please note that only work described in the application may be approved by the Commission.

ONE EIGHTY 615 N. MARQUETTE STREET AND 1128 6TH STREET CAMPUS RENOVATIONS ADA RAMPS, PARKING, AND WIDTHS

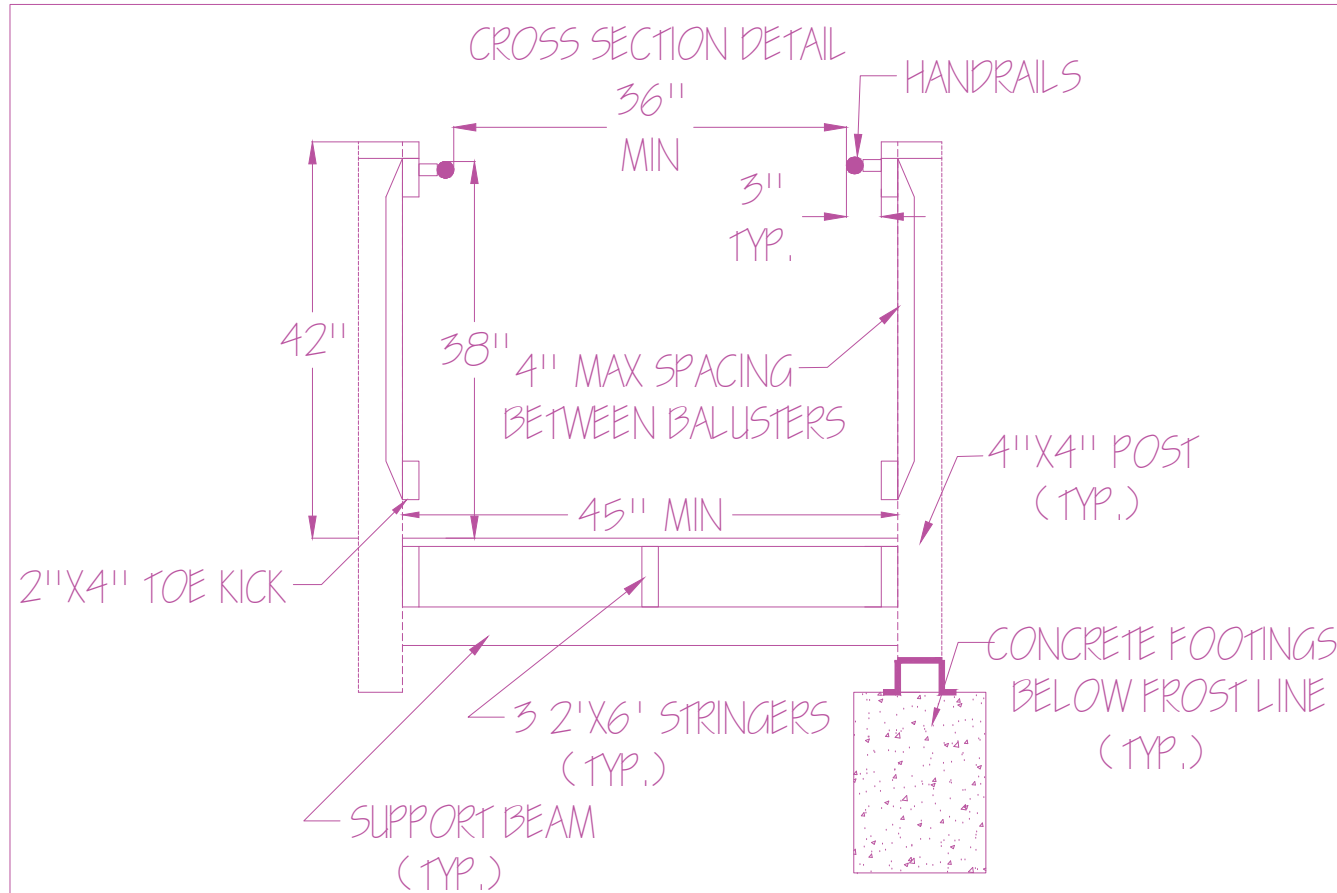


General Notes		
No.	Revision / Issue	Date
Project Name and Location ONE EIGHTY CAMPUS HOME RENOVATIONS 615 N. MARQUETTE ST. AND 1128 6TH STREET		
Project 615 N. MARQUETTE ST. AND 1128 6TH STREET	Date 09 / 22 / 2017	Sheet 1 OF 15
NOT TO SCALE		

ONE EIGHTY CAMPUS HOME RENOVATIONS 615 N. MARQUETTE ST. AND 1128 6TH STREET SITE PLAN



General Notes		
No.	Revision / Issue	Date
ONE EIGHTY CAMPUS HOME RENOVATIONS 615 N. MARQUETTE ST. AND 1128 6TH STREET SITE PLAN		
615 N. MARQUETTE ST. AND 1128 6TH STREET	2 OF 15	Date: 09/22/2017 Scale: NOT TO SCALE



General Notes

one eighty
PREVENT. REACH. DEVELOP.

No.	Revised/ Issue	Date

ND
NOAH'S DESIGN

Project Name and Address

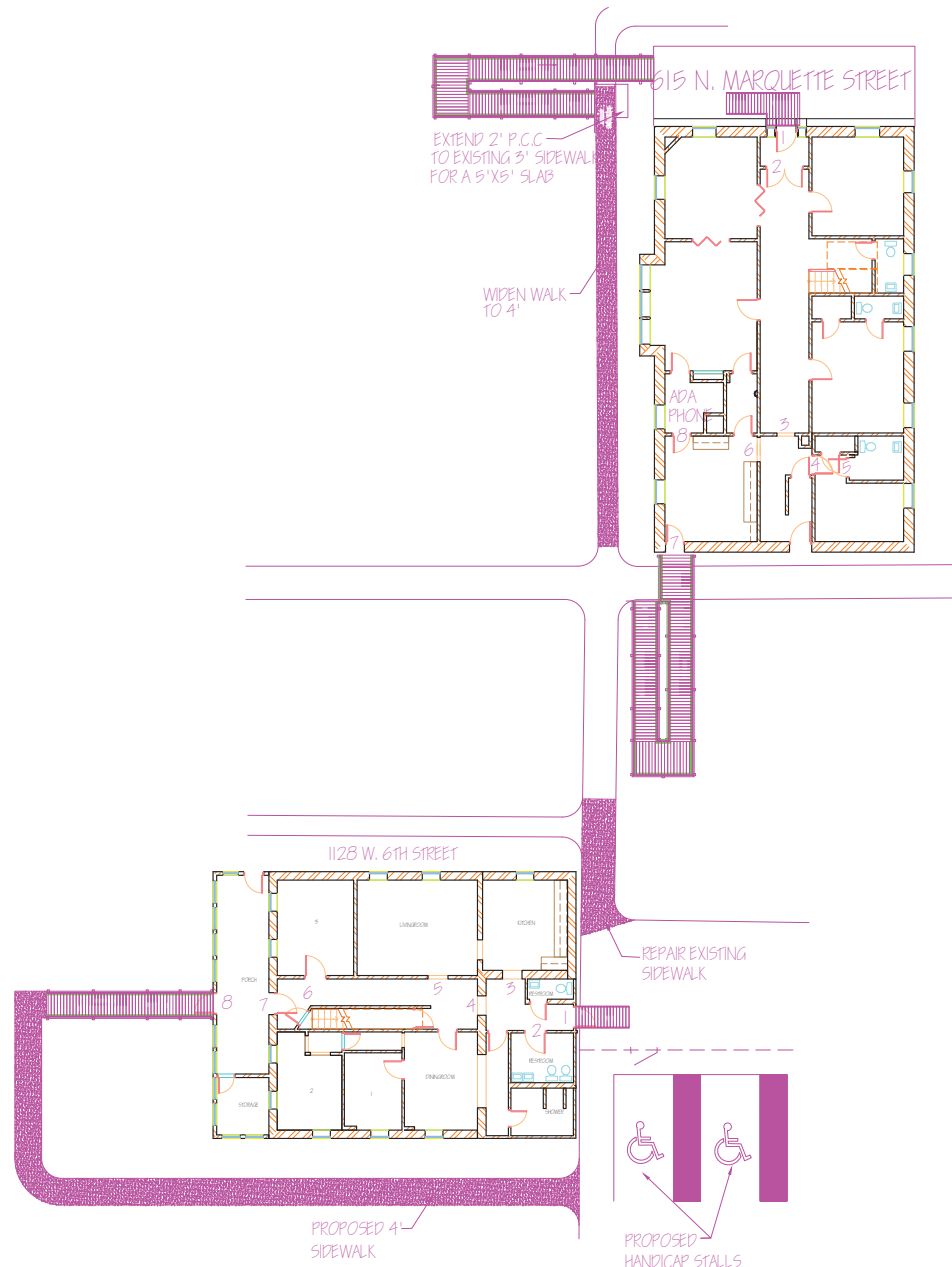
ONE EIGHTY CAMPUS HOME RENOVATIONS
615 N. MARQUETTE ST
REAR HANDICAP RAMP

From	To	By	Date
615 N. MARQUETTE ST REAR HANDICAP RAMP			

Date: 06/22/2017

Scale: NOT TO SCALE

Sheet: 15



General Notes

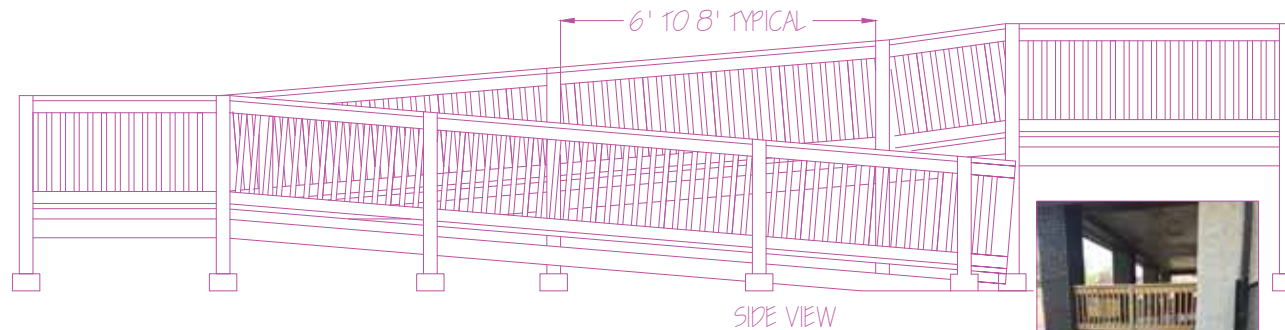
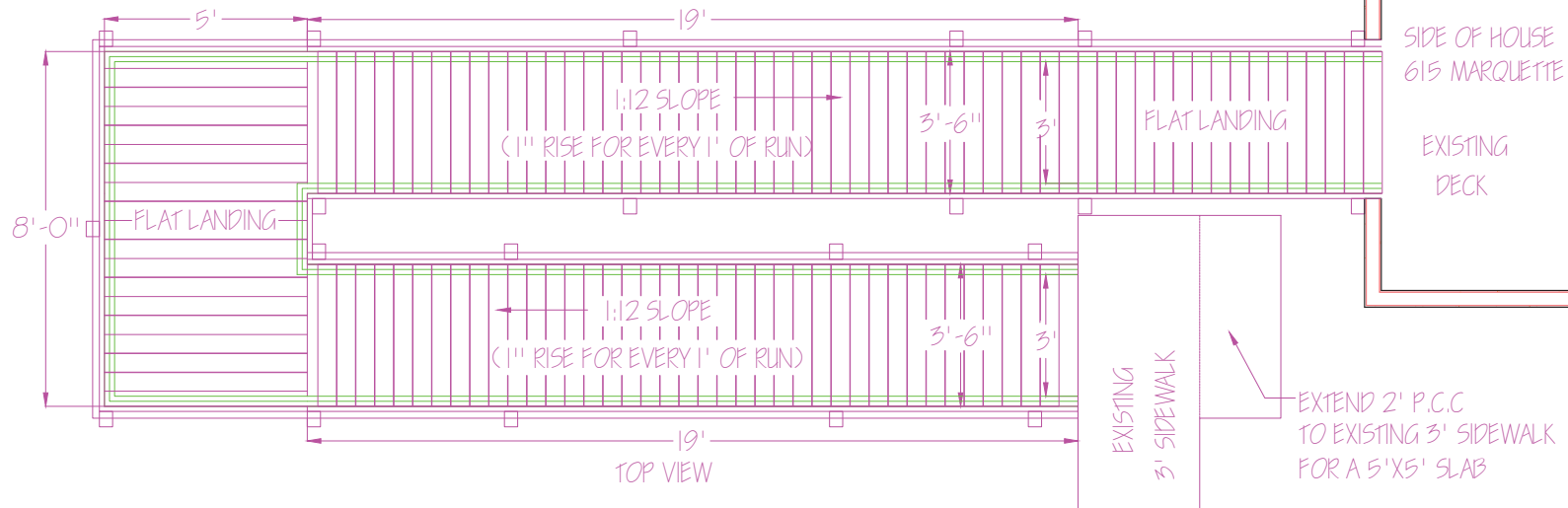
No.	Revised/ Issue	Date

Project Name and Address

ONE EIGHTY CAMPUS HOME RENOVATIONS
615 N. MARQUETTE ST
REPAIR HANDICAP RAMP

From 615 N. MARQUETTE ST REPAIR HANDICAP RAMP		Sheet 4 OF 15
Date 06/22/2017		Scale NOT TO SCALE

FRONT ENTRY/EXIT 615 N. MARQUETTE STREET



SIDE OF HOUSE
615 MARQUETTE

EXISTING
DECK

EXTEND 2' P.C.C
TO EXISTING 3' SIDEWALK
FOR A 5'X5' SLAB

General Notes

No.	Revised/ Issue	Date

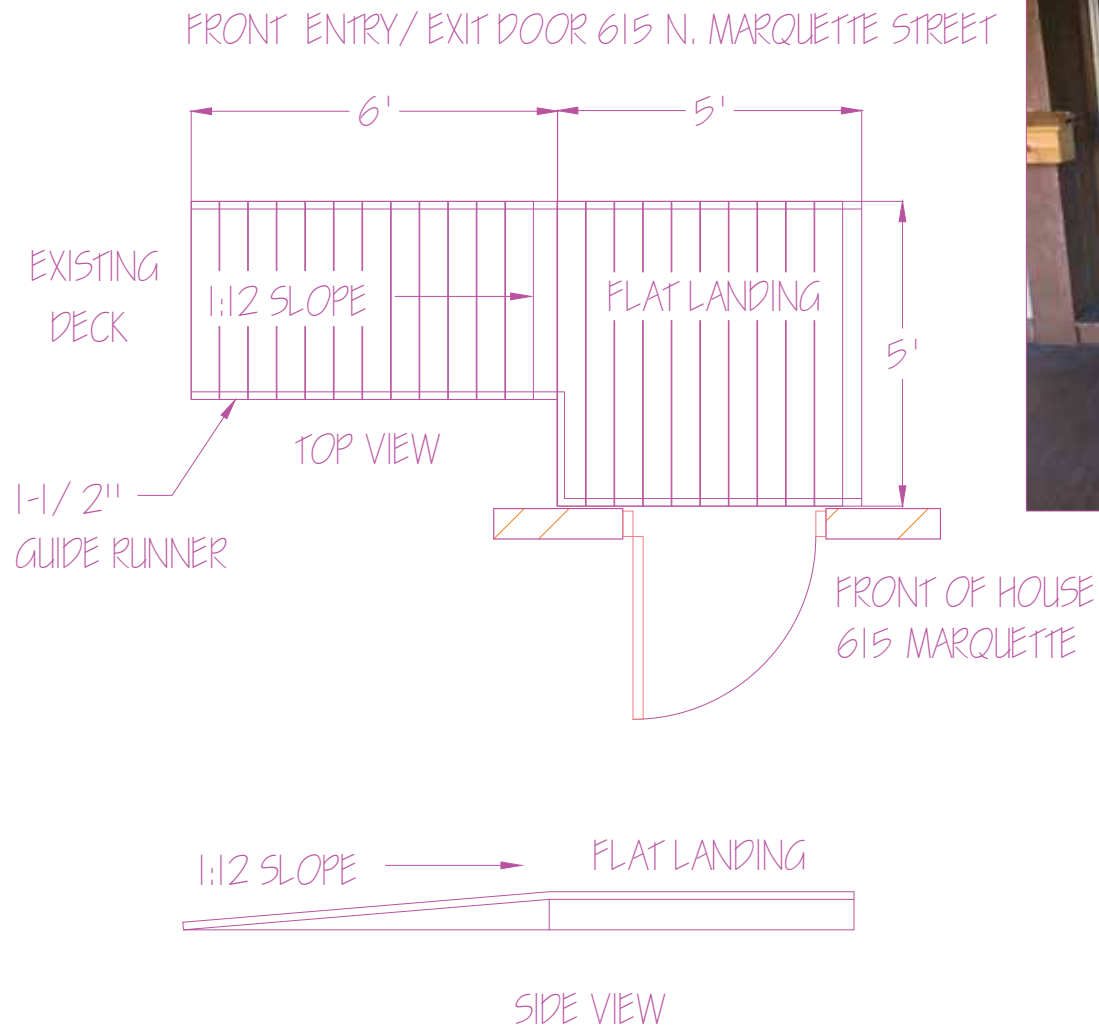
Project Name and Address

ONE EIGHTY CAMPUS HOME RENOVATIONS
615 N. MARQUETTE ST - 1125 6TH STREET
REAR HANDICAP RAMP

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General Notes

one eighty
PREVENT. REACH. DEVELOP.

601 N. MARQUETTE STREET
DAVENPORT, IA 52802

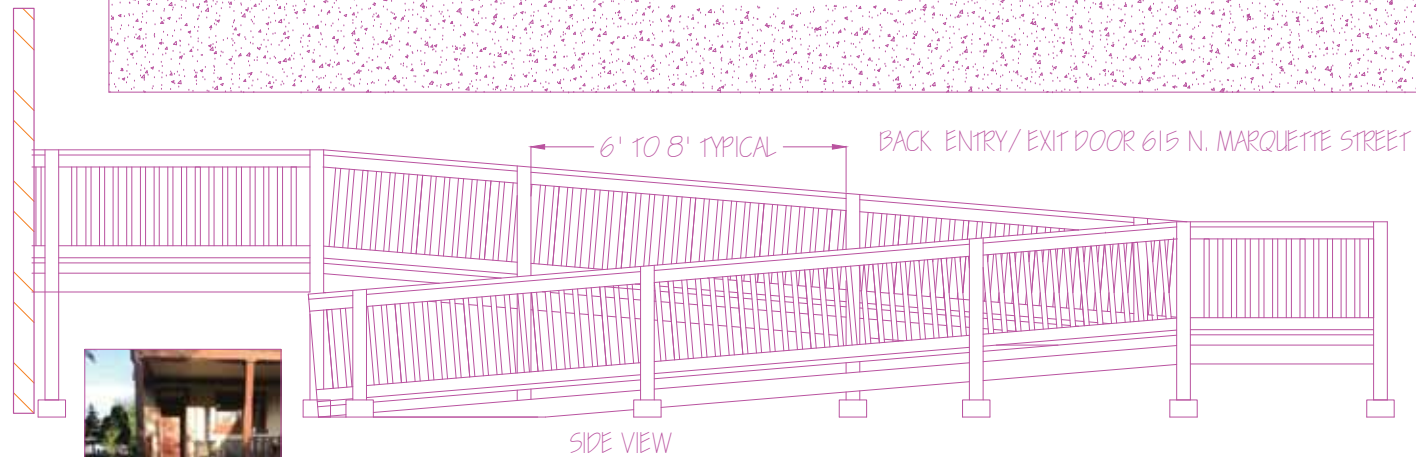
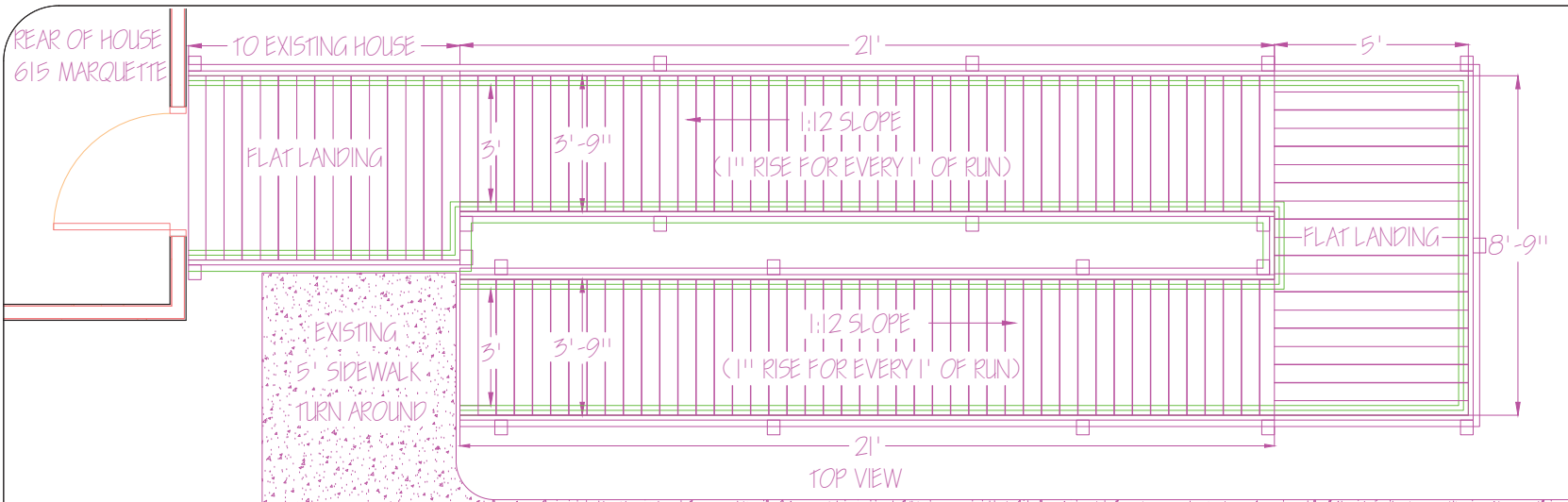
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NOAH'S DESIGN

Project Name and Address

ONE EIGHTY CAMPUS HOME RENOVATIONS
615 N. MARQUETTE ST
REAR WALKWAY RAMP

From 615 N. MARQUETTE ST REAR WALKWAY RAMP		Sheet 6
Date 06/22/2017	Of 15	
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General Notes

one eighty
PREVENT. REACH. DEVELOP.

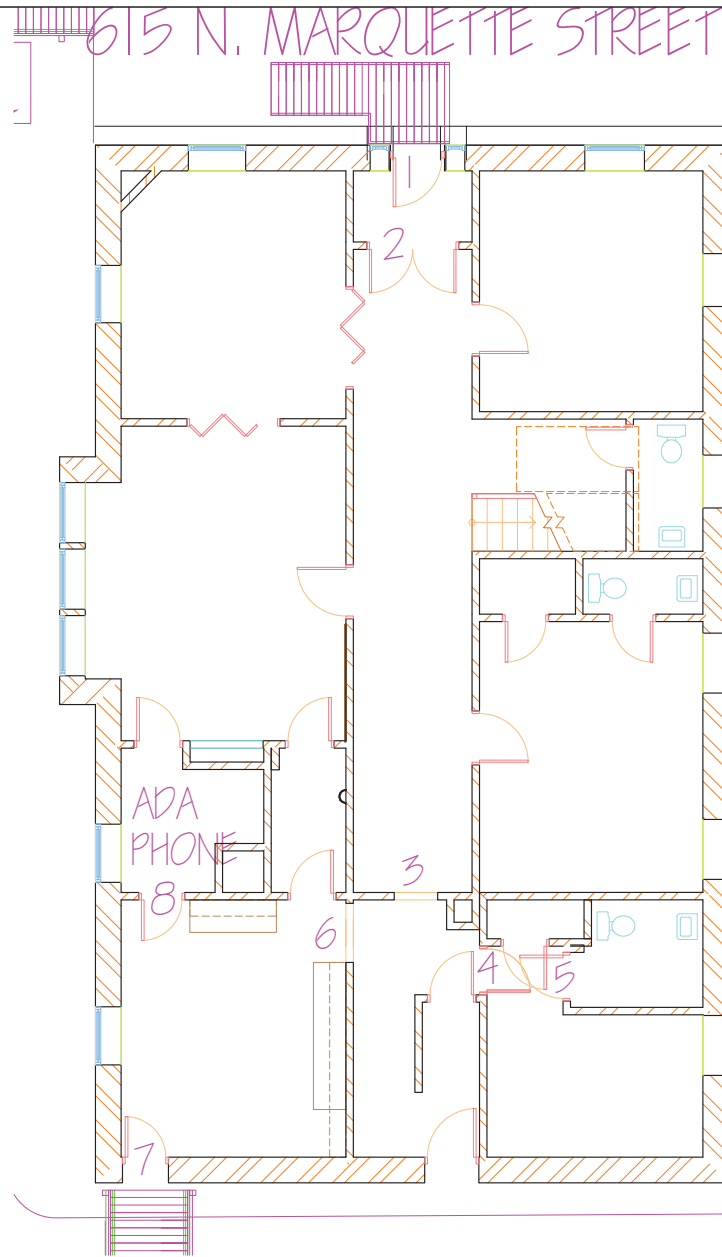
No.	Revised/ Issue	Date

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NOAH'S DESIGN

Project Name and Location

ONE EIGHTY CAMPUS HOME RENOVATIONS
615 N. MARQUETTE ST.
REAR WALKWAY RAMP

From 615 N. MARQUETTE ST. REAR WALKWAY RAMP	Sheet 7 OF 15
Date 06/22/2017	
Scale NOT TO SCALE	



General Notes

one eighty
PREVENT. REACH. DEVELOP.

No.	Revised/ Issue	Date

ND
NOAH'S DESIGN

Project Name and Address

ONE EIGHTY CAMPUS HOME RENOVATIONS
615 N. MARQUETTE ST
REAR WALKWAY RAMP

From	To	Sheet
615 N. MARQUETTE ST REAR WALKWAY RAMP	08/22/2017	10 OF 15

NOT TO SCALE

615 MARQUETTE STREET ADA OPENING WIDTHS



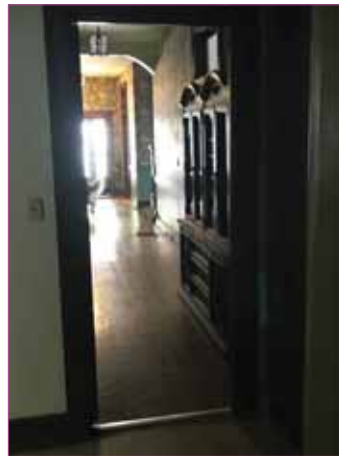
1

36¹¹



2

64''



ろ

3211



4

3211



5

3411



6

3211



7

29"
DEMO AND REPLACE
WITH 36" DOOR



8

30"
DEMO DOOR JAM TO
32" OPENING

General Notes		
		
No.	Revision/ Issue	Date
<i>Project Name and Address</i> ONE EIGHTY CAMPUS HOME RENOVATIONS 619 N. MARQUETTE ST. AND 112B 6TH STREET		
619 N. MARQUETTE ST. AND 112B 6TH STREET		Sheet 11 OF 15
Date 09 / 22 / 2017		
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File

CITY OF DAVENPORT

DOCUMENT : 8261

COMMITTEE : Community Development Committee

ACTION:
CD

DATE:
08/26/99

DEPARTMENT: LAND USE

CONTACT : KENNETH OESTREICH

PHONE : 326-6170

SUBJECT:

RESOLUTION for Landmark Designation for St. Joseph's Church and Rectory, 605 and 615 Marquette Street, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 17.23 of the 1990 Municipal Code of the City of Davenport, Iowa. HTMS, Inc., petitioner.

RECOMMENDATION:

The Historic Preservation Commission recommends that Landmark Designation be approved.

The Commission vote was 5-0.

BACKGROUND:

St. Joseph's Church was constructed in 1881 in the Gothic Revival Style and the rectory in 1856 in the Greek Revival Style. Victor Huot was the architect of the church. St. Joseph's has a long and prominent association with the history of the City of Davenport. The church is architecturally important and is a center piece for its neighborhood. The landmark designation is only for the church and rectory. The school and former convent building are not included.

Please see the landmark nomination for further background information

RESOLUTION NO.

Resolution offered by Alderman _____

RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Davenport.

RESOLUTION for Landmark Designation for St. Joseph's Church and Rectory, 605 and 615 Marquette Street, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 17.23 of the 1990 Municipal Code of the City of Davenport, Iowa. HTMS, Inc., petitioner.

SECTION 1. That St. Joseph's Church and Rectory, 605 and 615 Marquette Street, are hereby designated a Local Landmark and is hereafter to be listed on the Davenport Register of Historic Properties. The property has the following legal description:

Lots 1-7 of Block 12 of Mitchell's 2nd Addition containing the Church and Rectory.

SECTION 2. The City Clerk is hereby directed to record this resolution in the office of the Scott County Recorder.

Attest:

Approved: ,

Jackie E. Ragsdale, CMC
Deputy City Clerk

Phillip C. Yerington
Mayor

"INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY" NOMINATION

for the

DAVENPORT REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

**Historic Preservation Commission
City of Davenport, Iowa**

Please provide the following information: (Please type or print)

Address of the Property: 605 N. Marquette St. (Church) 615 N. Marquette St. (rectory)

Legal Description of the Property: Subd. Name: Mitchell's 2nd addition

Block: 12 Lot: Lots 1, 2 and 7

Historic Name (or proposed historic name): St. Joseph's Catholic Church and Rectory
(a.k.a. former St. Kunigunde Church which is the rectory)

Date listed on National Register of Historic Places (if applicable): 7/7/83
(If listed, NRHP Site No. 82-10-MU-605)

Historic District (if applicable): N/A

Who is PETITIONER for Nomination: Owner(s) of Record: X HPC: _____

Owner(s) of Record: HTMS, Inc.

Owner(s) Address: (Name) HTMS, Inc. - a.k.a. Holy Trinity Mission School

(Street) 1128 W. 6th Street - Box 3279

(City, State & ZIP) Davenport, IA 52808-3279

Owner(s) Telephone Numbers: Work: 319.322.3723 Home: _____

Current Use of the Property: Roman Catholic Church and residence (rectory)

Original Function of the Property: Roman Catholic Church and Roman Catholic Church
(now the rectory).

The petitioner shall submit the following information:

- (1) Four 4" x 6" photographs showing all elevations. (These will become part of the Commission's permanent file and can not be returned.)
- (2) Any historical photographs, if available. (Clear photocopies of the photographs are acceptable at the time of application as long as petitioner brings reprints and/or slides of historical photographs to the meeting HPC review. These will be returned after consideration of the nomination is complete.)

(3) Physical description of Property: (Applicant may use a continuation sheet)

Date of Construction: 1881 Church and 1856 Rectory

Architectural Style: Gothic Revival - Church and Greek Revival - Rectory
(which was altered after it became the priests full-time residence after 1913).

Building Materials: Foundation: Stone for both Walls: Brick-Church
Stone - Rectory

Roof: Shingles on both Other: Gothic arch predominates

Distinctive Features: Church - Basilica plan church, entrance at base of gable and tower featuring corbel table at eaves, with elaborate brickwork on tower, also includes a rose window in the tower above the choir loft.

The rectory served as the original church - St. Kunigunde and seated 300. In or about 1881 it was converted for use as the school and later in or about 1913 it became the priests living quarters. Sometime after 1913 a arched stained glass window of Jesus was installed in the stairwell leading to the 2nd floor.

Alterations: None of significance for St. Joseph's Church. The rectory was at sometime stuccoed and porches added approximately in the mid to late 1920's.

(4) A narrative describing why the property satisfies the "Designation Criteria" listed in Section 17.23.060(2) of the 1990 Municipal Code. Please describe both the property's present and historic physical appearance as it relates to the definitions of Architectural and Historical Significance contained in Section 17.23.030¹.

The "Designation Criteria" are defined in the 1990 Municipal Code as follows:

Designation Criteria: Section 17.23.060(2) The Commission shall, after such investigation as it deems necessary, make a recommendation to the City Council as to whether a nominated structure or district qualifies for the Local Register. To qualify, a property must satisfy one or more of the following criteria:

- (A) It is associated with events or persons that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of history of the city, county, state, and/or nation; and/or
- (B) It embodies the distinctive characteristics of an architectural style valuable for the study of a type, period or method of construction; and/or
- (C) It represents the work of a master builder, craftsman, architect, engineer, or landscape architect or possesses high artistic values.

(5) A list of major bibliographical references

"I, petitioner for the nomination of the aforementioned property to the Davenport Register of Historic Properties, do hereby state that all the information contained herein is, to the best of my knowledge, accurate and that there are no negligent or fraudulent misrepresentations of fact. I also understand that fraudulent misrepresentations of fact contained in this nomination form shall be sufficient cause to immediately nullify the nomination process."

Kate Nick for HTMS, Inc.
Owner(s) of Record or Authorized Agent

8/9/99
Date

Please return completed application to the:

Historic Preservation Commission
Community & Economic Development Department
226 W. 4th Street
Davenport, Iowa 52801

Direct you questions to the Commission Secretary at 326-7765 or 326-7740.

Your Nomination for Designation will be considered by the Historic Preservation Commission at its public meeting scheduled for: _____

All Historic Preservation Commission Public Meetings are held in the City Council Chambers at City hall on the 2nd Tuesday of every month at 4:30 p.m. unless otherwise notified.

Staff will keep the original signed nomination form and will return to the petitioner a photocopy of the application with staff comments.

PLEASE NOTE: The owner(s) of record, or an agent acting on their behalf (petitioner), should plan to attend the Commission meeting in person. It is important for someone to be present to respond to the Commission's inquiries and comments. If no one is present, the nomination process may be delayed indefinitely.

For Staff Only:

Received by: _____

Commission Secretary or Designee

_____ Date

Is application complete? Yes _____ No _____

If not, explain:

Historic Preservation Commission
City of Davenport, Iowa
Nomination for the Davenport Register of Historic Properties

Continuation Sheet:

(4) **Significance of the property - St. Joseph's Catholic Church Architecture:**

Architect Victor Huot made use of local brickmasons' skill in this high Victorian and Gothic church. Its form is basically that of Huot's Romanesque St. Mary's (1867-69), but employs decorative brickwork to a much greater and more emphatic degree. A pronounced verticality is achieved through exaggerated pennant corbelling; tall pointed-arch windows whose hoodmolds, being almost the same color as the walls do nothing to stop the upward movement. The tower with tall slender steeple rising above sharply-drawn gables on the bellchamber. 1 The cost of the edifice and bell tower was \$25,000, exclusive of the four bells which were cast between 1860 and 1881, the largest weighing 3,000 lbs., which hang in the tower. 2

It embodies a distinctive Gothic style and has been maintained in a reasonable and ongoing manner. 'Churches such as St. Joseph's, often predominately sited on corner lots, are neighborhood landmarks, tall spires still punctuating the cityscape. As such they are valuable points of reference: spiritual references for their congregations, historical and visual references for the entire Davenport community.' 3

'This building is associated with one of two west-end Catholic parishes. Together, these two churches - one English speaking (St. Mary's) and the other German speaking (St. Joe's) - illustrates the importance of ethnic neighborhoods and centers in the community. Significance is derived under the theme of settlement.' 1

St. Joseph's continues today as a Catholic parish serving an even more ethnically diverse neighborhood, of African American, Hispanic - Mexican Americans, Asian as well many Euro-Americans (German and Irish descendents).

Significance of Property - St. Kunigunde, now the rectory:

St. Joseph's Catholic Church was originally established in 1854 under the name St. Kunigunde. The lots were donated through a generous gift of G.C.R. Mitchell and his wife. (St. Kunigunde born in Koerick, Luxembourg, was the wife of Henry II of Germany and Holy Roman Emperor; he was canonized in 1146 and she in 1200.) In the spring of 1855 the Church was begun and construction finished a little over a year later. The building was 35 x 68 feet and 25 feet high with a seating capacity of three hundred. Rough cut stone was used for the Church proper, and a three room frame annex (since demolished) in the rear, served as the Pastor's living quarters.

The construction was modeled after the second St. Anthony's Church which was built in 1853 in a simple Greek Revival style. The original church has had a varied history, serving as the school from 1881 to 1911 and then as the rectory. It has been modified with front and rear porches being added, a beautiful stained glass window installed at the landing of the stairwell of Jesus and it was stuccoed in the mid to late 1920's. Its significance is related to the fact that it was the 2nd Catholic Church in Davenport, IA and continues to this day to serve the neighborhood where it is located as a spiritual and socially concerned presence. 3

Anecdotal Historical Information:

During the 1850's, Davenport began to receive a sizeable number of German speaking settlers. North and Northwest Davenport became home for German settlers. St. Anthony's, was Davenport's only Catholic church at that time and was the initial parish for the German settlers. Fr. J.A.M. Pelamourgues was anxious to serve his new parishioners and assigned Fr. George H. Plathe to hold separate services for them in the German language.

In the fall of 1853, the first German mission was preached by the Jesuit missionary, Fr. Francis Wenninger. The enthusiasm brought about by this event led people to desire their own church in west Davenport. A group approached Fr. Pelamourgues with the idea and he consented. So in 1854 with the gift of two lots from the Mitchell family, Davenport's second parish was born, dedicated to St. Kunigunde. In 1855 construction started on the church (now the rectory) and was completed in a little over a year. 4

Closing Statement in regards to the on-going significance of St. Joseph's:

St. Joseph's Catholic Church and rectory has served and continues to serve as a spiritual and caring presence in the neighborhood where it is located. Its structure and those who make up its faith community, the students, families and faculty of Holy Trinity Mission School are an integral thread in the stitching that makes up the Central Community Circle Neighborhood. The need for its continued presence is clear as when the bells of St. Joseph's ring in the celebration of a wedding or as they send off to heaven one of its beloved parishioners who has died. The Church of St. Joseph's and its bells will ring in the new millennium and so much more as they have for over 115 years!

For other historical information please refer to the following attachments:

St. Joseph Parish History, 1855-1956; Fr. Francis W.J. Duncan, 1956
Pages 9 - 25

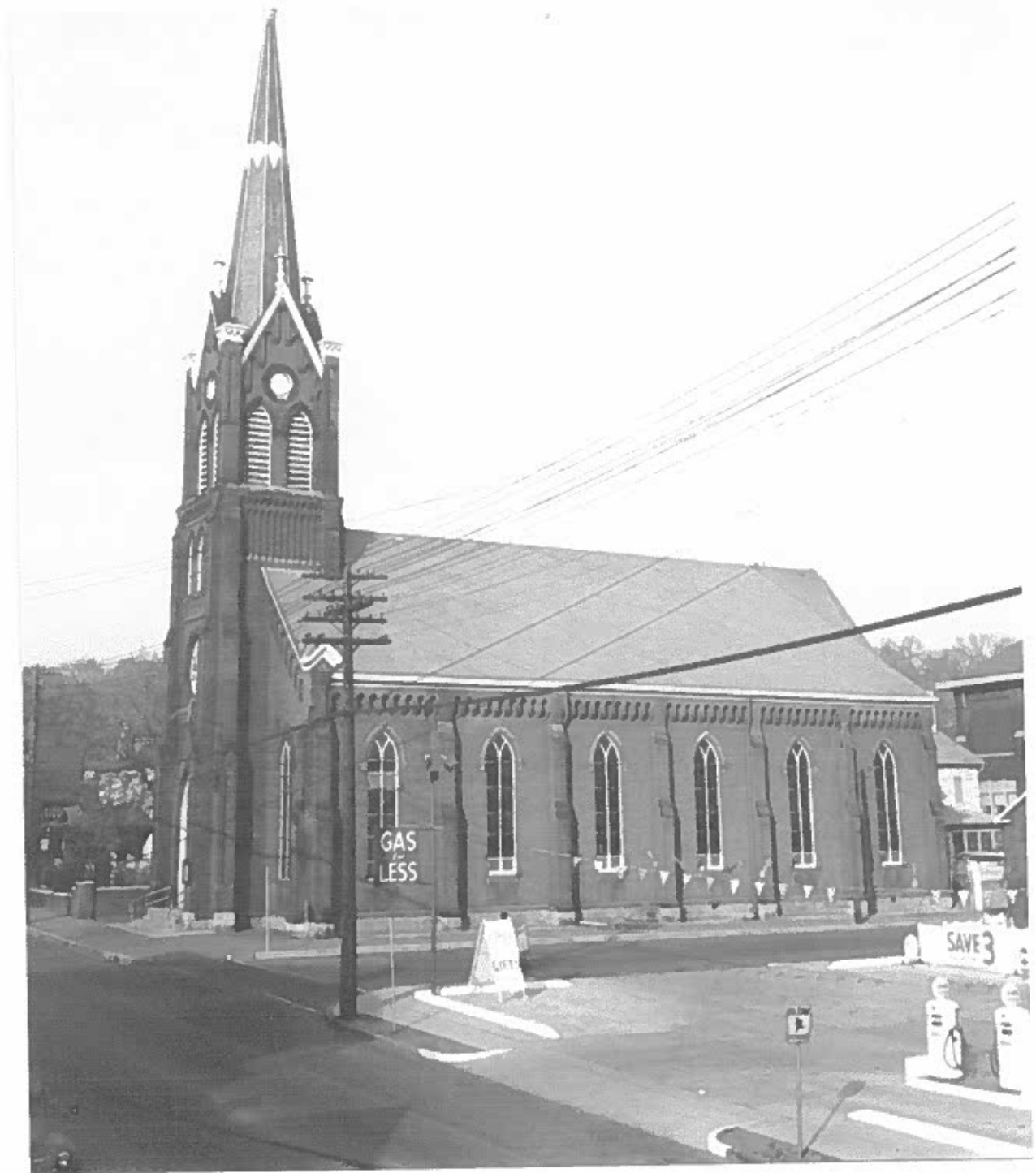
Let Us Continue Walking Together Toward The Lord, 100th Anniversary, Diocese of Davenport Sr. Madeline Marie Schmidt, CHM, Editor - Section sited - History of St. Joseph's, Pages 1 and 2.

(5) Major Bibliographical References:

1. "St. Joseph's Catholic Church" 906 N. Marquette Street, Architectural and Historical Site Survey Form, City of Davenport, Iowa, 1981.
2. St. Joseph Parish History, 1855-1956; Fr. Francis W.J. Duncan, 1956
3. Davenport: Where the Mississippi Runs West, by Marlys A. Svedsen and Martha H. Bowers, Davenport Department of Community Development, 1982.
4. Let Us Continue Walking Together Toward The Lord, 100th Anniversary, Diocese of Davenport; Sr. Madeline Marie Schmidt, CHM, Editor, 1981



~ St. Joseph's Catholic Church ~
605 N. Marquette Street ~ Davenport, IA
West ~ Front View of Church



St. Joseph's Catholic Church ~
605 N. Marquette Street ~ Davenport, IA
Southwest View of Church



~ St. Joseph's Rectory ~
~ Originally St. Kunigunde Catholic Church ~
615 N. Marquette Street ~ Davenport, IA
Northwest ~ Front View of Church



ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH

DAVENPORT, IOWA

Very Rev. Anthony H. Schoeningh
Pastor

* * *

YEAR 1920

St. Joseph's Parish History 1855-1956

By: Rev. Francis W.J. Duncan, M.A.

Pages 9 – 25

Copied for the purpose of supporting documentation for the
"Individual Property Nomination" for the Davenport Register of
Historic Properties, August 10, 1999.

BEGINNINGS

Almost 10 years before the Civil War was to wreck the United States, and nearly tear our nation asunder, people in various sections of Europe were turning their eyes upon America as the land of hope and opportunity. Perhaps they were suffering from famine or political oppression, as were the Irish, or possibly economic depression or political unrest, as were the people in various parts of Germany. America presented the chance to start anew, economically or politically, and in many cases to continue religiously what was threatened at home by political despots.

So in the early 1850's eager newcomers from East Prussia, Schleswig-Holstein, Denmark, Bavaria, Saxony, Wittenburg, Austria, Alsace-Lorraine, Switzerland, France, Westphalia, Holland, Hanover, East Friesland, and Ireland moved westward across the frontier country of the United States, to the then very sparsely settled area, immediately across the great Mississippi from Illinois, the infant town of Davenport in Iowa. Although in a strange land and hearing an unfamiliar language — for they did not require the study of English in the schools of Europe then as they do now — these anxious new arrivals found already well established and flourishing St. Anthony's Church, which was founded in 1836, the same year the town began. Just imagine, at that time, there were only about 100 residents, and scarcely more than 25 were Catholics. Hearing the familiar words of the Mass in a strange, new land, the Germans, French, Irish and others all felt united not only in their desire to make the United States their home but also in their determination to continue faithful to the Faith once delivered to the Saints; their proud heritage. These hardy pioneers were frugal, zealous, industrious and self-sacrificing and no work was too hard or hours too long when it came to providing for their families or for the Church. West and Northwest Davenport became the home of the new arrivals.

The Very Rev. J. M. Pelamourgues, pastor of St. Anthony's and vicer-general of the diocese, was most anxious to do justice to his many new German speaking parishioners and assigned his assistant, the Rev. Father Plathe, to hold separate services for the Germans in their own language. In the fall of 1853 a Ger-



His Excellency

**Most Reverend Ralph Leo Hayes, S. T. D.
Bishop of Davenport**



man mission was preached in St. Anthony's Church by the famous Jesuit missionary, Father Francis Weniger. This caused such enthusiasm that the idea of building their own church was born.

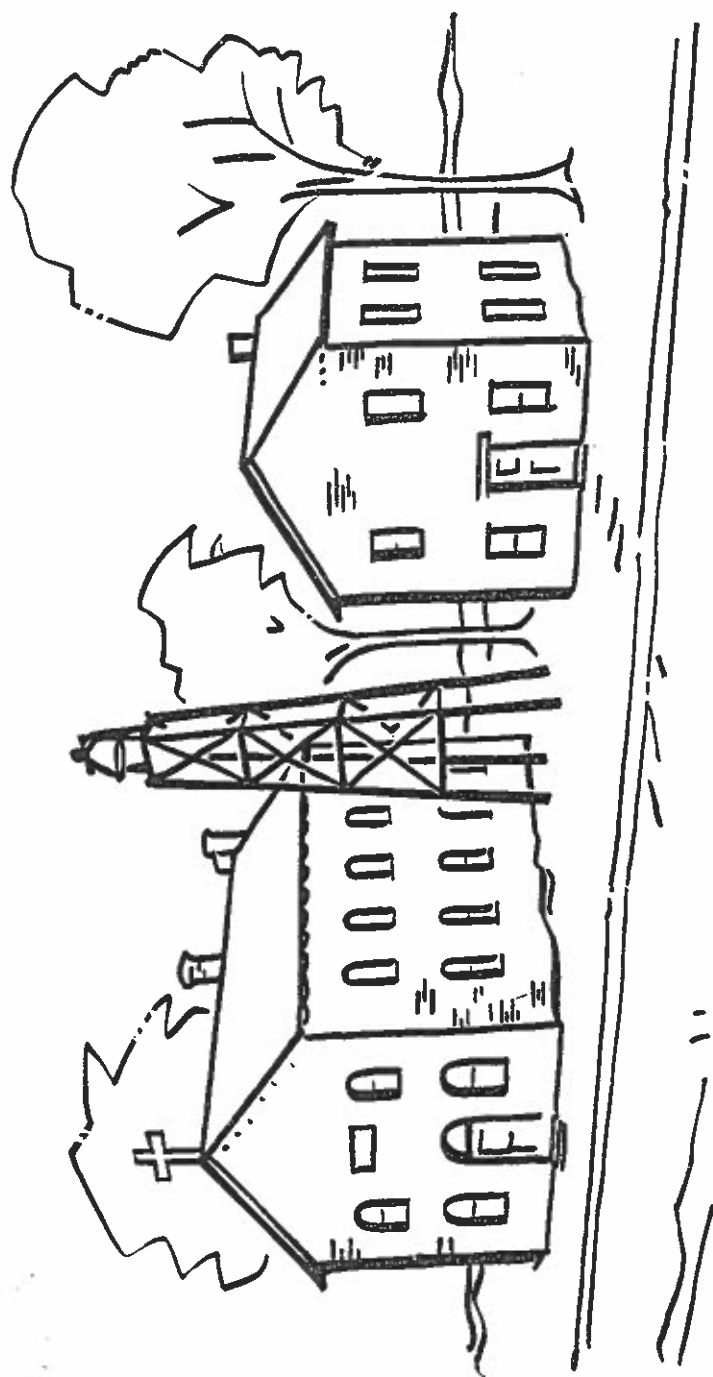
In those days when there were no automobiles and immigrants were too poor to buy a horse and buggy, walking was the only way they could get to Mass on Sundays or during the week — quite difficult in bad weather for young families with small children or old folks and St. Anthony's was a long distance away.

Just who called the first meeting of the men of the parish we do not know, but several of the German men decided it would be wonderful if they could have a parish of their own in West Davenport. No doubt with a bit of fear at being refused, but with the determination that marked their nature, they approached Father Pelamourgues. We can well imagine their joy when they received the permission, and blessing of their pastor.

So it was in 1854 with the generous gift of two lots at Sixth and Marquette Streets from G. C. R. Mitchell and his wife that the second Catholic parish in Davenport had its beginning, dedicated to St. Kunigunde. (St. Kunigunde, born in Koerick, Luxemburg, was the wife of Henry II of Germany and Holy Roman Emperor; he was canonized in 1146 and she in 1200.) In the spring of 1855 the Church was begun and construction finished a little over a year later. The building was 35 x 68 feet and 25 feet high with a seating capacity of three hundred. Rough cut stone was used for the Church proper, and a three-room frame annex in the rear, served as the pastor's living quarters. (This was the same construction as the second St. Anthony's Church which was built in 1853; the original brick building then being used as a school.) During the year the old stone church was being built, the services continued to be held at St. Anthony's.

What rejoicing there must have been among the new Americans in West and Northwest Davenport; they now had their parish church and their own pastor to administer to their spiritual needs. The dedication of the new church occurred on May 25, 1856.*

** A legend has it that Mass was celebrated in the house standing on the corner where the present church is located; this house was later used as a school convent and then moved across the street from the original church where it stands today.*



Old St. Kunigunde's Church and School
1856-1881

A sketch from memory of Pius Mohr

At the dedication ceremony the church was blessed by the Rev. M. Donelan, the parish priest of Rock Island.

The first entry in the parish records is the funeral of John Bartemeyer on Dec. 18, 1854; this bears the signature of Father Flammang who was the first pastor of St. Kunigunde's, later St. Joseph's. The note at the beginning of this record book states that all previous records may be found at St. Anthony's.

FATHER FLAMMANG

On Dec. 6, 1825, the Rev. Michael J. Flammang was born in Koerick, Luxemburg, the birthplace of St. Kunigunde; he emigrated to America in 1853; having studied in Germany, he required only a short time to complete his theological studies at Key West, (Old Mt. St. Bernard's Seminary, in Dubuque). On April 18, 1854 he was ordained to the holy priesthood by the great pioneer missionary of Iowa, Bishop Mathias Loras. Shortly after his ordination he was appointed to the pastorate of the German Catholics of Davenport and St. Kunigunde's.

It is interesting to note that the records kept by Father Flammang were detailed and accurate for his day whereas in some churches notes of baptisms or marriages were merely scribbled on sacristy walls; that all the entries on each page were written in German (as one would expect in a German parish). However, a single entry on each page is written in English, an indication, no doubt, of his pride at also being an American. We are fortunate to have all the parish records for 100 years, legible and in good condition; this certainly speaks well for the care and the zeal of the pastors who have administered to the needs of the parish.

The first baptism that we note is that of Catherine Marrick, written in German, with the date of Jan. 17, 1855. Apparently the first marriage in the parish was between Heinrich Beinförde and Adelaide Fredricks on Jan. 23, 1855; this exchange of vows was witnessed by Paul Mohr and Elizabeth Helzschlag and was, of course, performed by the pastor. The last of the entries under Father Flammang's signature, in the Baptismal Register, is that of Maria Josepha Trecheck on the 18th



Father Michael J. Flammang
1854--1857

of Feb. 1857.

It is too bad that we know so little about those infant years in the life of the parish, the work and difficulties as well as the joys of Father Flammang and his handful of first parishioners. How quickly the first three years of his labors must have gone; yet he had a flourishing new parish to show for it. There were baptisms, marriages and funerals, not to mention the many communions, confessions and other spiritual comforts given by him to his people. A school also had been started in the gallery of the church, and the people rejoiced that they could fulfill their obligation of providing a Catholic education for their children. Certainly these first three years were well spent, and the parish had a healthy beginning, both spiritually and materially. The first pastor went from St. Kunigunde's to St. Donatus, Iowa where he died at the age of 58 on Dec. 6, 1883.

FATHER BAUMGARTNER

It would appear from the records that a Father A. Hattenberger of Fort Madison supplied as Administrator during the interim of Father M. Flammang's departure and the arrival of his successor, Father J. B. Baumgartner; This was apparently only three days, from May 8, 1857 to May 11, 1857.

The Baptism of Catherine Keller under the date of the 23rd of May, 1857, is the first entry bearing Father Baumgartner's signature and the last is that of Samuel (?) John Anthony Stotly on October 10, 1858.

The new pastor was as careful about his records as his predecessor and continued working to build up the parish as well as teaching school and ministering to the spiritual needs of his flock.

During the pastorate of Father Baumgartner a misunderstanding apparently arose between the pastor and his congregation; the latter desiring to erect a school building instead of continuing to hold school in the gallery of the church.

There were so many other things to be done which would be more beneficial to the congregation, so the pastor rejected the petition. So desirous were the parishioners of having a separate school building that independent of their pastor, they started a school in a private house. Unfortunately, this separated the pastor

and his flock after only a year together, and the Bishop transferred him to St. Mary's Church, Cascade, Iowa.

After his departure, because of the scarcity of priests, Bishop Loras was unable to send the congregation a pastor and there was an interregnum of six months.

We have had a glimpse at the beginnings of the parish; these four years really marked the end of the infancy of St. Kunigunde's and she was to be fathered both spiritually and materially during her childhood and youth and on into maturity by one whose name will be revered as long as there is a St. Joseph's parish in the City of Davenport.



**The Right Reverend Monsignor
Anton J. Nierman, V. F., P. A.**

1859-1914

FIFTY GOLDEN YEARS—1859 to 1909

The name of Anton Niermann has become almost synonymous with that of St. Joseph's since the span of his life is almost the life of the parish for the first sixty years. He was born in Munster, Westphalia, the home of many of his future parishoners, on the 9th of August 1831. His parents were farmers but at an early age Anton was sent to the gymnasium (school) in his home town, where he went through a rigorous course of study that well equipped him for his entrance into the University of Munster. While at the University he showed himself to be an excellent scholar. It was here, no doubt, where he made his final decision to pursue the career about which he had dreamed since his early youth. At this time, too, an influence came into his life which altered many of his plans; although he did become a priest he was not to labor for souls in his beloved Fatherland, as he expected, but in the far distant pioneer town on the banks of the great Father of Waters.

The influence that turned young Anton to the West was Father Williams Emmonds of St. Mary's Church, Iowa City, a friend of his youth. As boys they studied together, but several years previous to this Emmonds had gone to America, like so many other young men, and had been ordained and had labored in the Diocese of Dubuque. After several years in his adopted land Father Emmonds had the desire to visit his homeland, and applied to the saintly Bishop Loras for permission. The good Bishop was reluctant to let him go for priests then, like now, were scarce, especially in such a missionary diocese. However, he could go on one condition: "Bring another priest with you on your return and you can go," the Bishop was reported to have said. The young priest whom he persuaded to return with him was Father Anton Niermann, though at this time he was not yet ordained. The two young clerics sailed for New Orleans enroute to Dubuque, Jan 20, 1858. They arrived at their destination on the 18th of the following month.

On the morning of their arrival Niermann went to visit Bishop Loras who was delighted when he saw that he had a new priest for his diocese and exclaimed: "Now we have more young men. Let us go to work."

Yet the very next day after this visit Anton heard the news of the death of the good Bishop during the night, from a stroke of apoplexy. In the funeral services for the departed Bishop he assisted as cross-bearer, indicative possibly, of how for over fifty years he was to bear the crosses committed to his care. Bishop Smythe, who succeeded Loras sent the young student to Carondolet Seminary, St. Louis, Missouri, which was then the place of instruction for students for the priesthood of the entire diocese of Dubuque. Here, as an advanced student, he diligently continued his studies. (Old Mt. St. Bernard's Seminary had been closed in 1855).

In the spring of 1859 he was recalled to Dubuque, his course of studies having been completed, and on the 27th of March he was ordained to the holy priesthood by Bishop Smythe in St. Raphael's Cathedral. Such had been the zeal and energy displayed by the young priest in the preparation for his calling that he was pale and emaciated and the Bishop hesitated to assign him to a pastorate until his health would be improved. Father Niermann was anxious to begin his life work and prevailed upon the Bishop to let him go. And so five days after his ordination, on April 2, 1859, at the age of 28, he came to Davenport and to St. Kunigunde's, the old stone church which was built by Father Flammang in 1855.

Very few of the people who greeted the sickly looking young pastor ever dreamed that he would outlive most of them. He was not only to be their pastor but also the spiritual father of their children and grand-children as well. He was to become a part of every family of St. Kunigunde's parish.

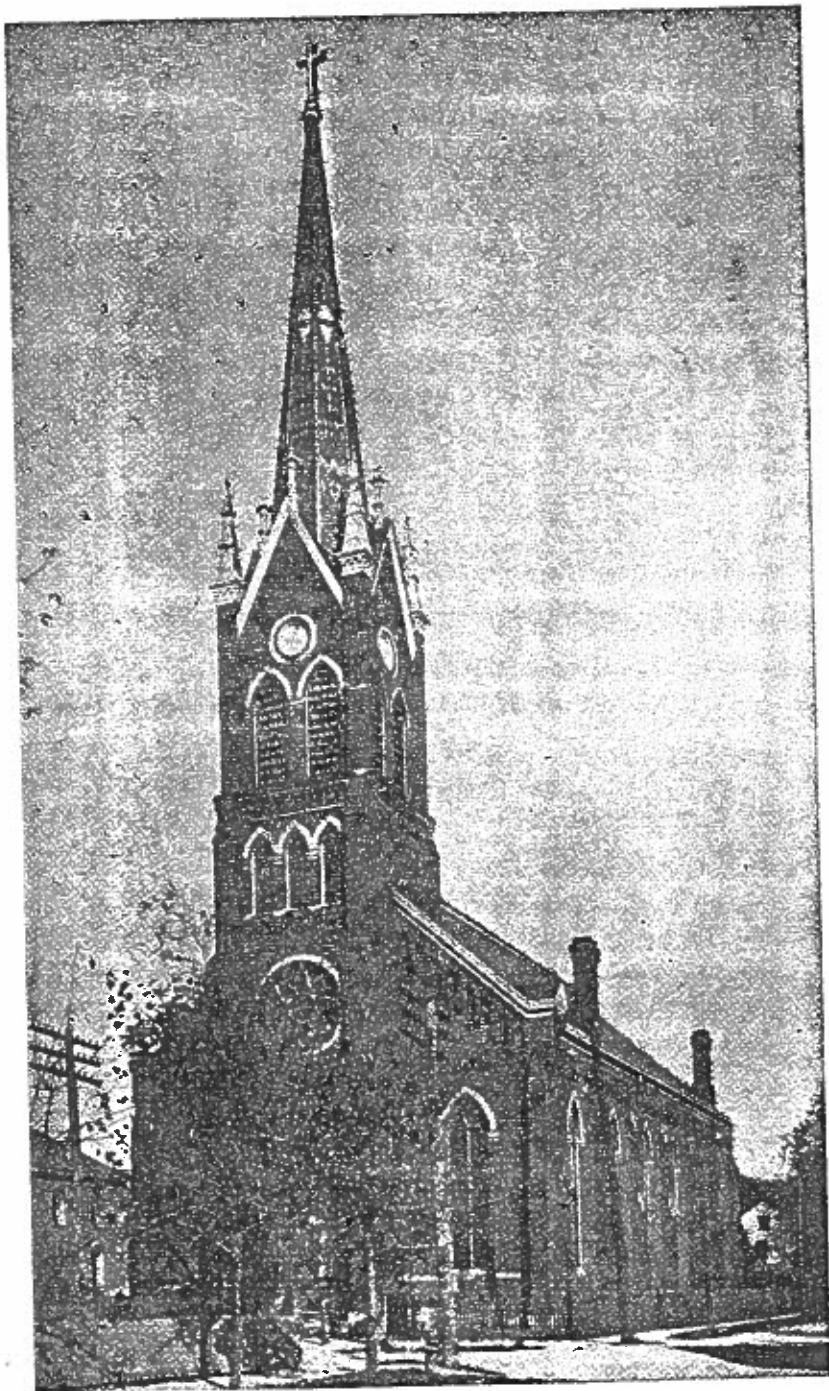
Father Niermann was not only loved and respected by members of his flock but by his fellow-priests as well, as is indicated by the following incident;

For some time after the death of Bishop McMullen matters were at a standstill in regard to the appointment of his successor. Father Niermann chanced to be talking to Father Trevis who was at St. Marguerite's Church (later Sacred Heart Cathedral) and he remarked:

"It's about time to make our wishes known to Rome."

"Whom do you advocate?" said Father Trevis.

"Our Henry" was the immediate response of Father Niermann.



St. Joseph's Church as it appeared in 1883

This was the origin of the movement which culminated in the sending of a petition signed by practically every priest in the diocese asking that the honor be conferred on Father Cosgrove. A cablegram was sent to Rome asking the authorities to wait until the wishes of the priests were known; their request was granted and their recommendation approved. (This account was published after Father Niermann's death).

During more than fifty years his energy found an abundant outlet, within a radius of 25 miles there was no other German priest — how busy he must have been hearing the confessions of his fellow-countrymen especially at Christmas and Easter. Think of the sick-calls into the country, over muddy roads, across fields, and through weeds to minister to the sick and dying!

In 1859 he immediately reopened the school in the gallery of the church and here the children would gather for religious instruction. So much value did Father Niermann place on education that he was determined never to be without a school if it were possible to establish one. Consequently he began to make inquiries among his people in regard to the number of children that would attend if he were to organize a school. When he totalled his list he found that there were about fifty children ready to be enrolled. When the school opened in the building next to the church more than that number entered. The young priest worked hard teaching German and English, as well as doing all the other parish work. The parish grew larger and stronger in every way so that the old church became too small to accomodate the congregation.

A new rectory was built in the early 1870's (now the Convent) and the pastor moved from his crowded quarters at the rear of the old stone church. He then sent to Germany for his sister to come over to keep house for him. We can well imagine how this relieved the pastor of many time-wasting details as well as providing him with the companionship of a member of his own family.

In 1881 the Diocese of Davenport was established with Bishop Mc Mullen as its first Bishop and in that year the building of the new church was begun. One of the first official acts of the new Bishop was the laying of the cornerstone. On Sept. 16, 1883 the new church was dedicated under the patronage of St. Joseph.

"This is a proud day for St. Joseph's parish — a happy day for the parish priest, Rev. A. Niermann, who has something of a reward for years of faithful service, in the dedication of the noble temple of worship, that has been built through his efforts and is but just completed. It is a fine ornament for its portion of the city.

The new church stands at the northeast corner of Marquette and Sixth Streets, and is one of the largest in the city, as well as one of the very handsomest. In fact there are but two as fine church interiors in the city — Grace Cathedral and the Congregational Church.

St. Joseph's Church is Gothic in architecture, brick with stone trimmings, and is 135 feet long and 53 feet wide. Its sanctuary is octagonal in shape, 30 feet deep. The walls are 30 feet high from the water table to the eaves, while the apex of the roof is 20 feet higher than the walls — and this height of walls and roof allows a distance of 41 feet from floor to ceiling in the interior. There is a vaulted ceiling, the arches springing from window corbels and radiating to groins in all directions. The auditorium receives light from five double windows on either side of the church, two in front and two in the sanctuary, all of cathedral glass richly colored. There is a wide gallery over the entrance at the west end.

The main entrance is through wide and lofty doors in the center of a tower which projects 20 feet from the edifice and rises to a height of 80 feet in solid brickwork. From the top, and springing from Gothic gables surmounted by turreted finials, rises the spire, which terminates in a cross, the top of which is 150 feet above the sidewalk in front. A large rose window ornaments the front center of the tower above the arch of the door-way.

Heavy buttresses support the side walls of the edifice. The roof is covered with slate.

The interior is very rich frescoed — the moulding following the arches, the surfaces showing appropriate scrolls and center-pieces, and the binding in the middle of the arched ceiling being realistic indeed. A superb effect is produced in the sanctuary, the arches of which are so closely arranged in rising from corbels to a common center as to form a splendid canopy over the

altar. There are two frescoes on the sanctuary walls, — one of Christ led to the temple by Mary and Joseph, and the other the Presentation of the Blessed Virgin. And on either side the great arch which exposes the sanctuary are the ministering angels — one group bearing a glorious banner which is inscribed "He is risen" and opposite another group bear the crown of thorns and the reed. But the beautiful windows deserve particular mention. They are in couplets 20 feet high and 4 feet wide. Every window is of real cathedral glass, the ornamentation being rich but not glaring. Each window is a gift.

The south window of the sanctuary was donated by Nicholas Mock; its emblem a cluster of grapes and sheath of wheat — bread and wine and the blessed Sacrament.

The north window of the sanctuary was donated by Peter Freund — emblems are the Host and chalice and Ostensorium.

The sacristy window was donated by the congregation — emblems the ark and cross; salvation from the deluge and salvation from sin.

West from the Blessed Virgin's altar on the north side, the first window is a memorial of "Maria Anne" — emblems, the censor and the pelican with her young.

The vestry window was donated by the congregation — emblems, the Dove of Peace and the Book with the Seven Seals.

The next window was donated by John Reese — emblems, the Sacred Hearts of Jesus and the Blessed Virgin.

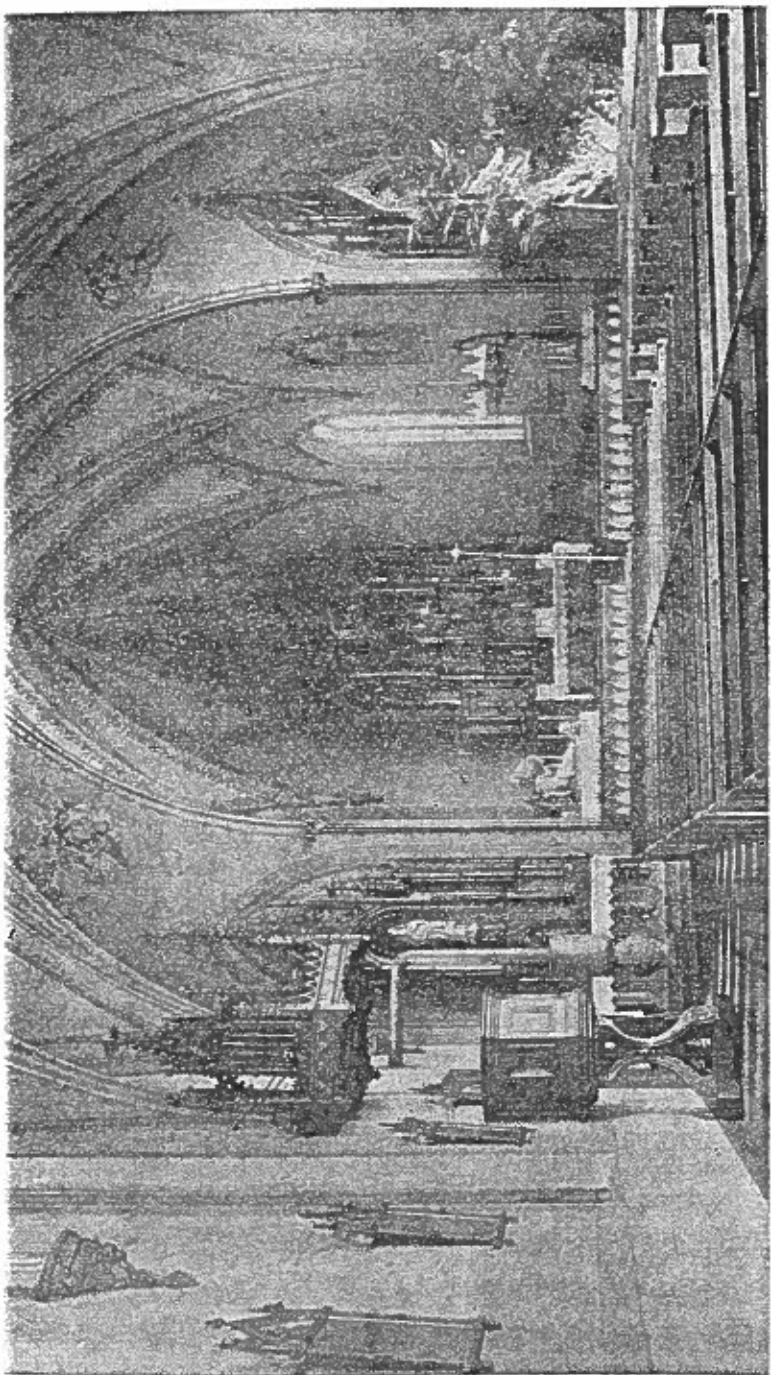
The next window was donated by F. Bartemeyer — the emblems are of the Blessed Sacrament.

The next was donated by Joseph Otten — adornments, the symbolical Matthew and Mark.

The next was donated for "Genofeva," a memorial to a mother — emblems — the two tables of stone and the instrument of punishment; the law and the penalty for violation of it.

The front window, north of the entrance, was donated by C. Wachter, emblems of the baptismal font, and Faith, Hope and Charity.

Over the front entrance is a superb Gothic window, with the emblems of the Alpha and Omega, the Sacred Heart and the Dove.



Interior of St. Joseph's Church as it appeared in 1883

The window south of the front entrance was donated by F. H. Bartemeyer — emblems, the Holy Names of Jesus and the Blessed Virgin in monogram.

The west window, on the south side, was donated by H. Meerjanns — emblem, the monogram of "In Hoc Signo" and the sacred gown of the Saviour.

The next window was donated by H. B. Pohlmann; emblems, the symbolical figures of St. Luke and St. John.

The next window was donated by W. Guerink; emblems, the inscription on the cross, the crown of thorns, and the crown of glory.

The next window was donated by J. Gadiant; emblems, the chalice in the midst of grapes and wheat and the scourge and the reed.

The east window on the south side, near St. Joseph's Altar, was donated by Ph. Meinhardt; emblems, the keys of heaven and the Blessed Trinity.

The light given the interior through these windows is subdued and pleasing, while it enhances the realistic effects of the frescoing greatly.

The pews will be, when all in place, divided by three aisles, and will seat 600 people comfortably, exclusive of gallery accommodations. With extra chairs a thousand people can be seated comfortably in the church.

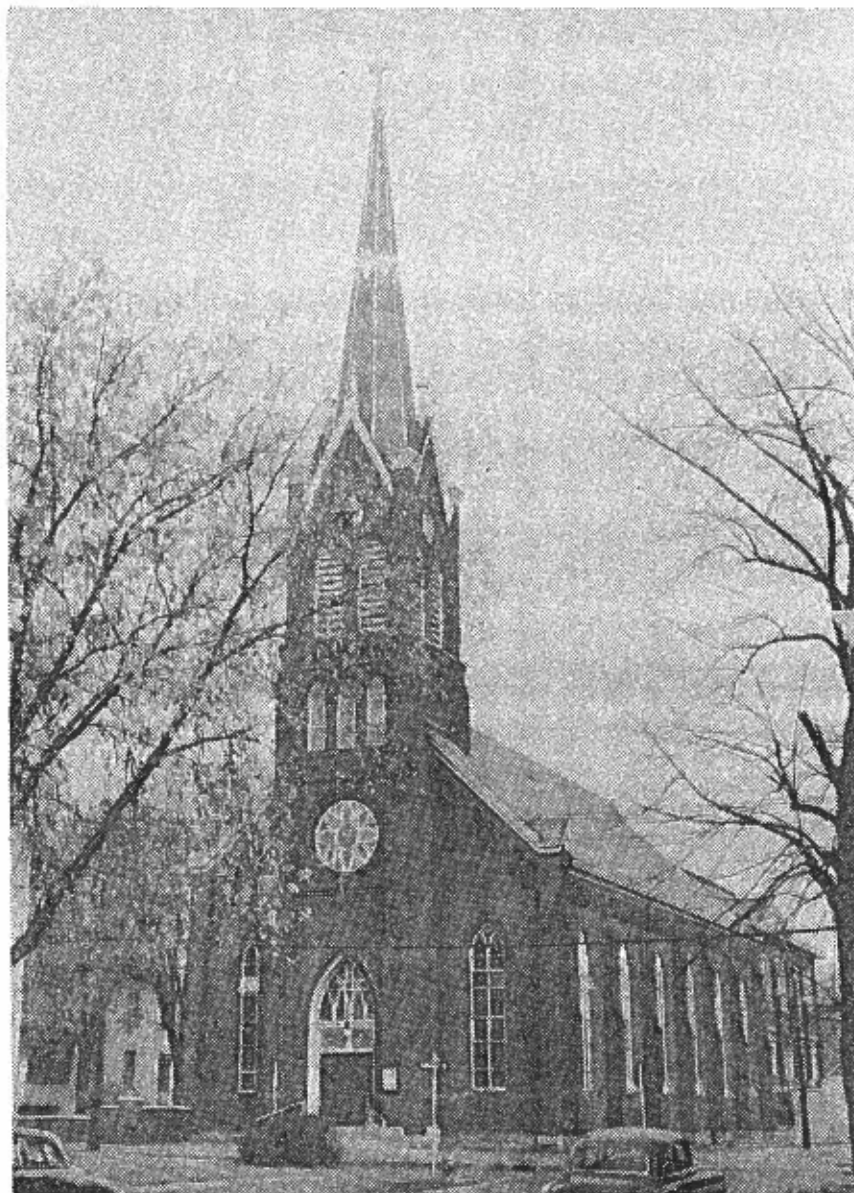
The cost of this edifice is between \$25,000 and \$30,000 exclusive of the four bells, the largest weighing 3,000 lbs., which hang in the tower.

The architect and superintendent was Victor Huot, who attended to the carpenter work; the stone work was done by Mr. John Hiller; the brick work was done by Mr. John Otten; the plastering by Mr. Meerjanns and the frescoing by Mr. Fick.

The dedication ceremonies will commence at 10 o'clock this morning and will be under the direction of the Rev. Andrew Trevis, who will also officiate as celebrant of the Mass, assisted by a Deacon and Sub-Deacon. The Rev. F. J. Nugent, of Des Moines, will preach a sermon in English and the Rev. H. Boers of the Diocese of Peoria will preach a sermon in German. The Catholic clergy of Davenport and Rock Island and from several interior parishes will be present.

The people generally, Protestant as well as Catholic, are invited to attend."

St. Joseph's
Davenport, Iowa



preached at St. Anthony's by the Jesuit missionary, Fr. Francis Wenniger. The enthusiasm brought about by this even led people to desire their own church in West Davenport. A group approached Fr. Pelamourgues with the idea and he consented.

So in 1854, with the gift of two lots on Marquette and Sixth Streets, Davenport's second parish was born, dedicated to St. Kunnigunda. In the spring of 1855, construction was begun. It was completed a little over a year later. The rough-cut stone building was 35'x68' with a seating capacity of 300. A three-room annex in the rear served as the pastor's living quarters. The dedication of the new church was May 25, 1856.

The first pastor of St. Kunnigunda's was Fr. Michael J. Flammang. Records of baptisms and marriages performed by Fr. Flammang were more detailed and accurate than were customary for this period and are still legible. He also started a school for the children in the gallery of the church. But beyond this, little is known of the parish's first years.

Fr. Flammang was succeeded by Fr. J. B. Baumgartner. During his pastorate, a misunderstanding arose between pastor and people. The parishioners were eager to erect a separate school building rather than to continue to hold school in the church gallery. The pastor believed other things to be more important for the parish and refused. So desirous were parishioners of having a separate building that, independent of the pastor, they began a school in a private house. The rift between pastor and people resulted in his transfer to St. Mary's, Cascade in October, 1858. He was not replaced for six months.

The next pastor was Fr. Anton J. Nierman, a rather sickly-looking young man who arrived in April 1859, only five days after his ordination. He was to serve the parish as pastor until 1913. He immediately reopened the school in the gallery of the church and began to make inquiries as to how many children would attend if he organized a school. He found more than 50 children would be sent and quickly opened a school in the building next to the church. A rectory was built in the early 1870's and the pastor was able to move from his crowded quarters in the back of the church.

In 1881, the Diocese of Davenport was established with Bishop McMullen as its first Bishop. In that same year, building on a new church had begun. One of the first official acts of the new Bishop was the laying of the cornerstone. On September 16, 1883, the new church was dedicated under the patronage of St. Joseph. The church was Gothic in architecture, with a fine and richly-frescoed interior. It measures 135'x53' with a tower 80' high. It was one of the finest churches in the city. The impressive dedication ceremonies included sermons in English and German, and a procession from St. Anthony's including a band and representatives from St. Anthony's, St. Marguerite's, and St. Mary's.

After the new church was completed, Fr. Nierman had the old stone building converted into a school. The Sisters of Charity of the Blessed Virgin Mary continued to teach in the school. They lived in the old school building which had been moved directly across the street.

On April 18, 1909, the solemn investiture of Anton Nierman as Papal Prelate was celebrated in the church. Many of those who spoke on that occasion, including Bishop James Davis, praised Msgr. Nierman for his dedication and energy, and his commitment to Christian education. That commitment was again expressed in 1911, when he had a new school erected to serve the growing number of parish students. The new school was staffed by the school Sisters of St. Francis, as the old one had been since 1897.

The advancing years had begun to tell on the venerable pastor, however. In 1895, Fr. Anthony Schoeningh had arrived to serve as his first assistant. He was to be followed by several others. But by 1913, Msgr. Nierman's health had begun to fail and Bishop Davis named Fr. Schoeningh to be the new pastor. Msgr. Nierman continued to live in the rectory until his death in 1914, at the age of 83. Fr. Schoeningh's accomplishments included remodeling the old church as a rectory and the old rectory as a convent. He assured a high school education for each child in the parish. If a boy or girl's parents were unable to provide for a high school education, Fr. Schoeningh by his own means and by the help of others, financed their schooling.

For Schoeningh died in 1926 and was succeeded by Fr. George Giglinger, who served until 1941. He was made a Monsignor in 1940, the second pastor of St. Joseph's to attain that honor. He was followed by Fr. Nicholas J. Peiffer, who had previously served as assistant to Fr. Schoeningh. He was very instrumental in making numerous improvements to church facilities as well as taking an active role at St. Ambrose College and ministering to the

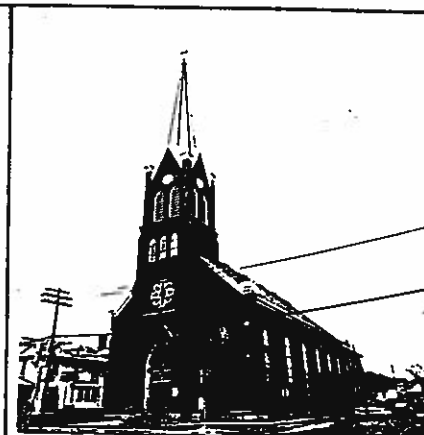
ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORICAL SURVEY

DAVENPORT, IOWA

The Architects Office

Wehner, Nowysz, Pottschiull and Pfiffner
201 day building, Iowa city, Iowa 52240DAVENPORT COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
IOWA DIVISION OF HISTORIC PRESERVATIONSITE #82-10- MM-605 MAP # 3

HIST. DIST. _____

NAME St. Joseph's Catholic Church (H) CADDRESS 6th & Marquette StreetsLEGAL DES. Mitchell's 2nd Add. 12 Lots 1 and 7
SUB-DIVISION BLOCK PARCEL SUB-PARCELUTM 15 71011070145199730 ACREAGE -1 ZONE C-2
EASTING NORTHINGOWNER St. Joseph's Catholic Church
605 Marquette St., Davenport, IATITLE H. _____
(IF DIFF.)

MAP

N

SITE SHEET

DESCRIPTION

FORM Basilica plan church, entrance at base of gable-end tower CONST. DATE 1881MATERIALS Brick, stone foundation ARCH. STYLE Gothic RevivalFENESTRATION Gothic arch predominatesDIST. FEATURES Corbel table at eaves, elaborate brickwork on tower

ALTERATIONS _____

SITE & RELATED STR. Corner lot in mid-scale residential area

STATEMENT

Architect Victor Huot made good use of local brickmasons' skills in this high Victorian and Gothic church. Its form is basically that of Huot's earlier Romanesque St. Mary's (1867-69), but employs decorative brickwork to a much greater and more emphatic degree. A pronounced verticality is achieved through exaggerated pendant corbelling; tall pointed-arch windows whose hoodmolds, being almost the same color as the walls, do nothing to stop the upward movement; and tower with tall slender steeple rising

ARCHITECTURE

SIGNIFICANCE

This building is associated with one of two west-end Catholic parishes. Together, these two churches - one English speaking and the other German speaking - illustrate the importance of ethnic neighborhoods and centers in the community. Significance is derived under the theme of settlement.

DESCRIPTION

St. Joseph's Catholic Church was originally established in 1854 under the name St. Kunigunda." A small stone church was erected the following year by the German speaking priest and parishoners. The church located in the west end where the German-American community was the largest. The present church was constructed in 1881. Other buildings in the St. Joseph's complex include a school and convent (possibly the original stone church radically modified).

SOURCES

Crane, Florence, The Catholic History of the Tri-Cities, Dubuque, Iowa; Florence Crane Publisher, 1905.
Duncan, Francis, St. Joseph's Parish 1855-1956. Davenport, 1956.

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN: Martha Bowers | HISTORIAN: MARLYS SVENDSEN - ROESLER | SURVEY COMPLETED 1981

EVALUATION

ARCHITECTURAL

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

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 N.R.H.P. ☐

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ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORICAL SURVEY

DAVENPORT, IOWA

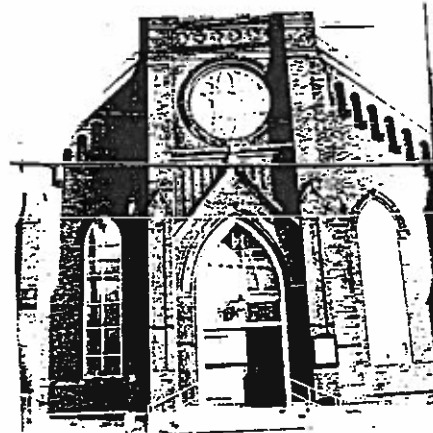
The Architects Office

Wehner, Nowysz, Pattschull and Pfiffner
901 new building, Iowa city, Iowa 52840

DAVENPORT COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
IOWA DIVISION OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

82-10- MM-615

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPH:



CONTINUATION

TO BE PUBLISHED TUESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1999 IN THE QUAD CITY TIMES,
HAVING THE NOTICE BILLED TO THE CITY CLERK'S OFFICE AND RECEIVING
PROOF OF PUBLICATION PRIOR TO THE PUBLIC HEARING DATE

**NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETING
COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE
CITY OF DAVENPORT, IOWA**

Notice is hereby given that the City of Davenport's Committee of the Whole will conduct a public meeting beginning at 4:30 p.m. on Monday, August 30, 1999, in the City Council Chambers of Davenport City Hall. At that time, the Commission will consider the following Davenport Register of Historic Places individual property nomination:

Corner of 6th Street & Marquette Street,
St. Joseph's Church and Rectory

The legal description of the property is:
Lots 1-7 of Block 12 of Mitchell's 2nd Addition containing the church and the rectory.

The file for this nomination can be reviewed between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. in the Community and Economic Development Department, City Hall, 226 West 4th Street, Davenport, Iowa. Interested parties may appear and comment for and against the proposed nomination before the Commission at this time.

Community & Economic Development Department
(319)326-7765



City of Davenport

226 West Fourth Street • Davenport, Iowa 52801

319-326-7711 TDD 319-326-6145

TO BE PUBLISHED FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1999 IN THE QUAD CITY TIMES,
HAVING THE NOTICE BILLED TO THE CITY CLERK'S OFFICE AND RECEIVING
PROOF OF PUBLICATION PRIOR TO THE PUBLIC HEARING DATE

**NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETING
HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION
CITY OF DAVENPORT, IOWA**

Notice is hereby given that the City of Davenport's Historic Preservation Commission will conduct a special public meeting beginning at 6:00 p.m. on Tuesday, August 17, 1999, in the City Council Chambers of Davenport City Hall. At that time, the Commission will consider the following Davenport Register of Historic Places individual property nomination:

Corner of 6th Street & Marquette Street,
St. Joseph's Church, School, Convent and Rectory

The legal description of the property is:
Lots 1-7 of Block 12 of Mitchell's 2nd Addition

The file for this nomination can be reviewed between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. in the Community and Economic Development Department, City Hall, 226 West 4th Street, Davenport, Iowa. Interested parties may appear and comment for and against the proposed nomination before the Commission at this time.

Community & Economic Development Department
(319) 326-7765

Rusnak, Ryan

From: Neels, Michelle
Sent: Tuesday, July 16, 2013 10:49 AM
To: Rusnak, Ryan
Cc: Morrell, Judy J.
Subject: ADA Historic building waiver
Attachments: Boscobel WI accessible restaurant.JPG; Boscobel WI accessible restaurant 2.JPG

Hello Ryan,

Sorry it took a bit to get this to you. I wanted to give you as much of a comprehensive response as possible without just handing you the ADA Amendments Act. This all comes from 28 Code of Federal Regulations. I would welcome discussing this further with you if you want. Also, I attached that picture from Boscobel WI I talked about. Of course, our office recommends accessibility and not waiver. However, if waiver is going to be used, we highly recommend documentation of that waiver for use in any possible future complaints by citizens.

§ 35.151 New construction and alterations. (b) Alterations.

(1) Each facility or part of a facility altered by, on behalf of, or for the use of a public entity in a manner that affects or could affect the usability of the facility or part of the facility shall, to the maximum extent feasible, be altered in such manner that the altered portion of the facility is readily accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities, if the alteration was commenced after January 26, 1992.

(2) The path of travel requirements of § 35.151(b)(4) shall apply only to alterations undertaken solely for purposes other than to meet the program accessibility requirements of § 35.150.

(i) Alterations to historic properties shall comply, to the maximum extent feasible, with the provisions applicable to historic properties in the design standards specified in § 35.151(c). [(c) Accessibility standards and compliance date.]

(ii) If it is not feasible to provide physical access to an historic property in a manner that will not threaten or destroy the historic significance of the building or facility, alternative methods of access shall be provided pursuant to the requirements of § 35.150.

(d) Scope of coverage. The 1991 Standards and the 2010 Standards apply to fixed or built-in elements of buildings, structures, site improvements, and pedestrian routes or vehicular ways located on a site. Unless specifically stated otherwise, the advisory notes, appendix notes, and figures contained in the 1991 Standards and the 2010 Standards explain or illustrate the requirements of the rule; they do not establish enforceable requirements.

§ 36.405 Alterations: Historic preservation.

(a) Alterations to buildings or facilities that are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*), or

are designated as historic under State or local law, shall comply to the maximum extent feasible with this part.

(b) If it is determined that it is not feasible to provide physical access to an historic property that is a place of public accommodation in a manner that will not threaten or destroy the historic significance of the building or the facility, alternative methods of access shall be provided pursuant to the requirements of subpart C of this part.

Qualified Historic Building or Facility. A *building* or *facility* that is listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, or designated as historic under an appropriate State or local law.

202.5 Alterations to Qualified Historic Buildings and Facilities. *Alterations to a qualified historic building or facility* shall comply with 202.3 and 202.4.

202.3 Alterations. Where existing *elements* or *spaces* are altered, each altered *element* or *space* shall comply with the applicable requirements of Chapter 2. **EXCEPTIONS:** 1. Unless required by 202.4, where *elements* or *spaces* are altered and the *circulation path* to the

altered element or space is not *altered*, an *accessible* route shall not be required. **2.** In *alterations*, where compliance with applicable requirements is *technically infeasible*, the *alteration* shall comply with the requirements to the maximum extent feasible. **3. Residential dwelling units** not required to be *accessible* in compliance with a standard issued pursuant to the Americans with Disabilities Act or Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, shall not be required to comply with 202.3. **Advisory 202.3 Alterations.** Although covered entities are permitted to limit the scope of an alteration to individual elements, the alteration of multiple elements within a room or space may provide a cost-effective opportunity to make the entire room or space accessible. Any elements or spaces of the building or facility that are required to comply with these requirements must be made accessible within the scope of the alteration, to the maximum extent feasible. If providing accessibility in compliance with these requirements for people with one type of disability (e.g., people who use wheelchairs) is not feasible, accessibility must still be provided in compliance with the requirements for people with other types of disabilities (e.g., people who have hearing impairments or who have vision impairments) to the extent that such accessibility is feasible. **202.3.1 Prohibited Reduction in Access.** An *alteration* that decreases or has the effect of decreasing the *accessibility* of a *building* or *facility* below the requirements for new construction at the time of the *alteration* is prohibited. **202.3.2 Extent of Application.** An *alteration* of an existing *element, space, or area* of a *building* or *facility* shall not impose a requirement for *accessibility* greater than required for new construction. **202.4 Alterations Affecting Primary Function Areas.** In addition to the requirements of 202.3, an *alteration* that affects or could affect the usability of or access to an area containing a primary function shall be made so as to ensure that, to the maximum extent feasible, the path of travel to the *altered area*, including the rest rooms, telephones, and drinking fountains serving the *altered area*, are readily *accessible* to and usable by individuals with disabilities, unless such *alterations* are disproportionate to the overall *alterations* in terms of cost and scope as determined under criteria established by the Attorney General. In existing transportation *facilities*, an area of primary function shall be as defined under regulations published by the Secretary of the Department of Transportation or the Attorney General. **EXCEPTION:** *Residential dwelling units* shall not be required to comply with 202.4. **Advisory 202.4 Alterations Affecting Primary Function Areas.** An area of a building or facility containing a major activity for which the building or facility is intended is a primary function area. Department of Justice ADA regulations state, "Alterations made to provide an accessible path of travel to the altered area will be deemed disproportionate to the overall alteration when the cost exceeds 20% of the cost of the alteration to the primary function area." (28 CFR 36.403 (f)(1)). See also Department of Transportation ADA regulations, which use similar concepts in the context of public sector transportation facilities (49 CFR 37.43 (e)(1)). There can be multiple areas containing a primary function in a single building. Primary function areas are not limited to public use areas. For example, both a bank lobby and the bank's employee areas such as the teller areas and walk-in safe are primary function areas. Also, mixed use facilities may include numerous primary function areas for each use. Areas containing a primary function do not include: mechanical rooms, boiler rooms, supply storage rooms, employee lounges or locker rooms, janitorial closets, entrances, corridors, or restrooms.

EXCEPTION: Where the State Historic Preservation Officer or Advisory Council on Historic Preservation determines that compliance with the requirements for *accessible routes, entrances, or toilet facilities* would threaten or destroy the historic significance of the *building or facility*, the *exceptions for alterations to qualified historic buildings or facilities* for that *element* shall be permitted to apply.

Advisory 202.4 Alterations Affecting Primary Function Areas (Continued). Also, mixed use facilities may include numerous primary function areas for each use. Areas containing a primary function do not include: mechanical rooms, boiler rooms, supply storage rooms, employee lounges or locker rooms, janitorial closets, entrances, corridors, or restrooms.

Advisory 202.5 Alterations to Qualified Historic Buildings and Facilities Exception.

State Historic Preservation Officers are State appointed officials who carry out certain responsibilities under the National Historic Preservation Act. State Historic Preservation Officers consult with Federal and State agencies, local governments, and private entities on providing access and protecting significant elements of qualified historic buildings and facilities. There are exceptions for alterations to qualified historic buildings and facilities for accessible routes (206.2.1 Exception 1 and 206.2.3 Exception 7); entrances (206.4 Exception 2); and toilet facilities (213.2 Exception 2). When an entity believes that compliance with the requirements for any of these elements would threaten or destroy the historic significance of the building or facility, **the entity should consult with the State Historic Preservation Officer. If the State Historic Preservation Officer agrees that compliance with the requirements for a specific element would threaten or destroy the historic significance of the building or facility, use of the exception is permitted.** Public entities have an additional obligation to achieve program accessibility under the Department of Justice ADA regulations. See 28 CFR 35.150. These regulations require public entities that operate historic preservation programs to give priority to methods that provide physical access to individuals with disabilities. If alterations to a qualified historic building or facility to achieve program accessibility would threaten or destroy the historic significance of the building or facility, fundamentally alter the program, or result in undue financial or administrative burdens, the Department of Justice ADA regulations allow alternative methods to be used to achieve program accessibility. In the case of historic preservation programs, such as an historic house museum, alternative methods include using audio-visual materials to depict portions of the house that cannot otherwise be made accessible. In the case of other qualified historic properties, such as an historic government office building, alternative methods include relocating programs and services to accessible locations. **The Department of Justice ADA regulations also allow public entities to use alternative methods when altering qualified historic buildings or facilities in the *rare* situations where the State Historic Preservation Officer determines that it is not feasible to provide physical access using the**

exceptions permitted in Section 202.5 without threatening or destroying the historic significance of the building or facility. See 28 CFR 35.151(d).

Michelle Neels Scheper

Investigative Paralegal
Davenport Civil Rights Commission
226 West 4th Street
Davenport, Iowa 52801
(563)326-7888 TTY (563) 326-7959

Notice:

Since e-mail messages sent between you and the Davenport Civil Rights Commission and its employees are transmitted over the Internet, the Davenport Civil Rights Commission cannot assure that such messages are secure. You should be careful in transmitting information to the Davenport Civil Rights Commission that you consider confidential. If you are uncomfortable with such risks, you may decide not to use e-mail to communicate with the Davenport Civil Rights Commission. This message is covered by the Electronic Communication Privacy Act, 18 U.S.C. Sections 2510-2515, is intended only for the use of the person to whom it is addressed and may contain information that is confidential. It should also not be forwarded to anyone else. If you received this message and are not the addressee, you have received this message in error. Please notify the person sending the message and destroy your copy.

City of Davenport
Historic Preservation Commission

Department: Community Planning and Economic Development
Department
Contact Info: Ryan Rusnak (563) 888-2022
rrusnak@ci.davenport.ia.us

Date
6/13/2017

Subject:

Case No: COA17-09: Certificate of Appropriateness to install a new projecting wall sign at 420 West River Drive. The Linograph Company Building is a Local Historic Landmark. Bethany Wilson on behalf of MDI Limited Partnership #56, petitioner.

Recommendation:

Table COA17-09 to allow for an alternate size or location.

Background:

The Linograph Company Building is comprised of the original, five-story building (1920) and a two-story addition to the east (1949).

It is staff's opinion that a sign extending above the parapet is not in scale with the two-story building. The sign would be reduced in size to fit within the facade or relocated to the five-story building.

D. Design criteria to implement review standards. When the commission is considering an application for a certificate of appropriateness, it shall consider the following architectural design criteria, or elements of design as they relate to the standards for review prescribed in Section 17.23.080C.

1. Height. The height of any proposed addition, construction or reconstruction should be compatible with the designated property and the surrounding structures, if located within a designated historic district; and
2. Proportions. The proportions (width versus height relationship) between doors and windows should be compatible, if not replicated, with the architectural design and character of the designated property; and
3. **Scale. A proposed alteration, construction, reconstruction or addition should not negatively impact the scale of the designated property or district; and**
4. Materials. Historic or original architectural features, or replacement elements which in all ways replicated the original, should be repaired whenever possible; and
5. Relationship of building masses and spaces. The relationship of a structure within a designated historic district to the rear, side and front yards between it and surrounding structures should be compatible; and
6. Roof shape. The roof design and shape should remain consistent with its original configuration and character;
7. Site improvements. Landscaping and other site improvements, including off-street parking, should have as minimal of an impact as possible to the designated property's original plan/layout and its visual character.

ATTACHMENTS:

Type

Description

- ▣ Backup Material
- ▣ Backup Material

COA17-09 - Application
COA17-09 - Historic Nomination

REVIEWERS:

Department	Reviewer	Action	Date
City Clerk	Flynn, Matt	Approved	6/9/2017 - 3:25 PM



Applicant*

Name:

Company:

Address:

City/State/Zip:

Phone:

Email:

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

Rezoning (Zoning Map Amendment) ☐

Zoning Ordinance Text Amendment ☐

Right-of-way or Easement Vacation ☐

Final Development Plan ☐

Voluntary Annexation ☐

Subdivision ☐

Zoning Board of Adjustment

Appeal from an Administrative Decision ☐

Special Use Permit - New Cell Tower ☐

Home Occupation Permit ☐

Special Exception ☐

Special Use Permit ☐

Hardship Variance ☐

Design Review Board

Certificate of Design Approval ☐

Demolition Request in the Downtown ☐

Historic Preservation Commission

Certificate of Appropriateness ☒

Landmark Nomination ☐

Demolition Request ☐

Administrative

Floodplain Development ☐

Cell Tower Co-Location ☐

Identification Signs ☐

Site Plan ☐

* If the applicant is different from the property owner, please submit an authorization form or an accepted contract for purchase.

Historic Resource:

- ☐ Local Hamburg Historic District
- ☐ Iowa Soldier's Orphans' Historic District
- ☐ Marycrest College Historic District
- ☒ Individually Listed Local Historic Landmark

Not sure if you have a Historic Resource? You can click [here](#) to access the City's GIS Map.

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) 326-7765 or planning@ci.davenport.ia.us and we can help you.

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.

Submission requirements

- Applications should be submitted via email.
- Please contact Community Planning and Economic Development staff at (563) 326-7765 or planning@ci.davenport.ia.us so we can help you determine what exactly is required to be submitted.
- Incomplete applications will not be accepted.
- The completed application form.
- A work plan that accurately and completely describes the work to be done.
- Manufacturer's specifications for all products being used.
- For new construction and additions, a site plan drawn to scale showing dimensions of the structure and setbacks to property lines.
- Color photographs depicting the building elevations and proposed construction.

Determination of the request by the Historic Preservation Commission

- The applicant's attendance is required at the meeting.
- Only work described in the application may be approved by the Commission.
- The commission shall review a completed application within 60 calendar days to determine if the proposed activity will change any exterior architectural features of the property. The commission shall accept, review and request additional evidence and testimony from the applicant during the public hearing. The applicant may modify his/her plans as a result of the discussions with the Commission and resubmit them for approval. If the commission finds, by a simple majority, that the proposed activity conforms to the standards for review, as defined herein, then a Certificate of Appropriateness shall be issued approving said activity. If the Commission fails to decide on an application within the specified time period, the application shall be deemed approved.
- The owner(s) of record may appeal the Commission's decision to the City Council by filing a written appeal with the city clerk's office within thirty calendar days of the official notification of determination.

The applicant hereby acknowledges and agrees to the following requirements:

- (1) No Application for a Certificate of Appropriateness will be presented to the Historic Preservation Commission for consideration until the applicant has submitted all requested information to the Commission Secretary.
- (2) No work subject to Historic Preservation Commission approval may commence until the Historic Preservation Commission has issued a Certificate of Appropriateness approving said work.
- (3) All work shall be in accordance with Historic Preservation Commission approval. Changes not in accordance with the approval may require a subsequent Historic Preservation Commission approval.
- (4) Historic Preservation Commission approval would not vest against other required land development regulations or other regulatory approvals that may apply. The applicant must contact the City's Office of Construction Code Enforcement located in the Public Works Facility at East 46th Street and Tremont Avenue (1200 Tremont) to apply for all necessary permits prior to the commencement of said work.

Owner(s) of Record or Authorized Agent:

Randall Schold, MDI Limited Partnership #56

Date

06/08/2017

By typing or signing your name, you acknowledge and agree to the aforementioned requirements.

Received by:

Commission Secretary or Designee

Date

Date of Historic Preservation Commission Public Meeting:

Historic Preservation Commission 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 Commission.

Attached are drawings with the size and design of the sign we would like to place on the Riverwalk Lofts building.



Layout View (side A)



Site View (Rendering)



East Elevation View

Sign Type Y.1

Blade ID (Option A)

Specifications

ASI Series: Custom

Size: 129"(h) x 36"(w)

Mounting: Mechanical Mount

Note(s):

-Non-Illuminated

- Sign to have Urethane paint finish with Satin Clear Coat applied

Client: MetroPlans

Project: Riverwalk Lofts • Type Y.1, Blade ID

Location: Davenport, IA

Keyword(s): Fabricated, Non-Illuminated

Scale:

1/2" = 1' (Layout), 1/16" = 1' (Elevation)

Date: 05.18.17

Drawn By: BMV

Sales / PM: KP

File Name: 2_MetroF

FILE NAME: 2_Methoxyflavone-RN_cx_1.1_03.17

DRAWING REVISIONS

Rv1: 05 31 17 Rv2: 04 07 17 Rv3: *

AV4:^a AV5:^a AV6:^a

DESIGN STATUS:

NAME: _____

1248

tel 612 332 1223

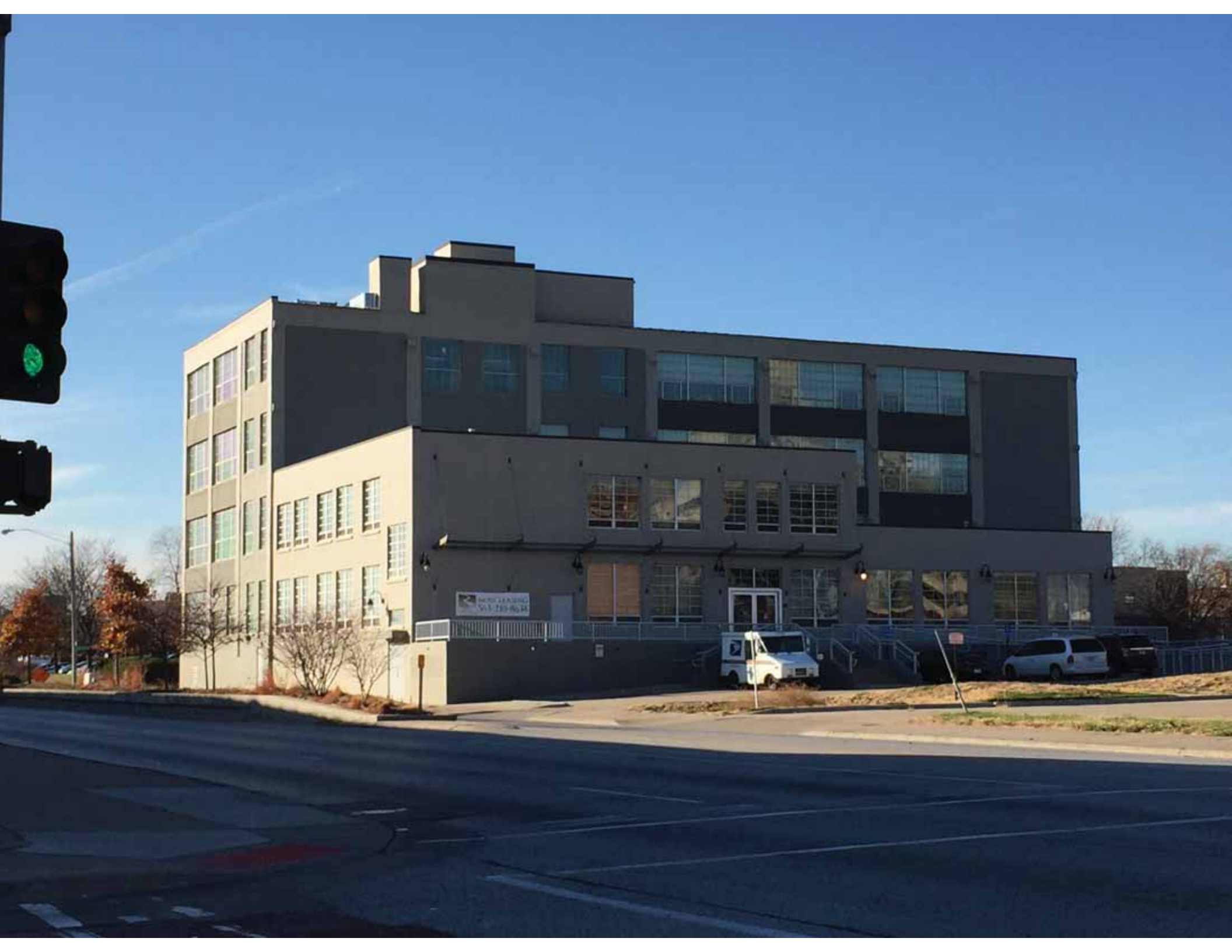
Fax 612 332 1224



Minneapolis, Minnesota
Madison, Wisconsin
Seattle, Washington
Portland, Oregon

SHEET 2

These findings further substantiated previously held views that all young, non-indigenous migrants, regardless of their age, are negatively impacted. These findings also indicated that a significant proportion of a younger generation is becoming involved in the tobacco, alcohol and drug abuse. It is thus clear that the tobacco and drug abuse is widespread in which it is not only the youth involved in drug abuse or in drug abuse itself but also the parents and other adults. This indicates that the drug abuse is not only spreading in this country but also in other countries.



JUL 30 2009

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

COPY

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registrations Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

Historic name The Linograph Company Building

Other Names/Site Number Englehart Manufacturing Company Building

2. Location

Street & Number 420 West River Drive

N/A ☐ not for publication

City or Town Davenport

N/A ☐ vicinity

State Iowa

Code IA

County Scott

Code 163

Zip code 52801

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. ☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Barbara Mitchell DSHPO
Signature of certifying official/Title

August 4, 2009
Date

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA

State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

☐ Entered in the National Register.
See continuation sheet.

☐ Determined eligible for the National Register
See continuation sheet.

☐ Determined not eligible for the National Register

☐ Other, (explain) _____

____ The Linograph Company Building ____
Name of Property

____ Scott County, Iowa ____
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- ☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing
____ 1 ____

____ 1 ____

Noncontributing
____ buildings
____ sites
____ structures
____ objects
____ Total

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

____ N/A ____

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

____ N/A ____

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

____ INDUSTRY: manufacturing facility ____

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling; apartment building

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN
MOVEMENTS

____ OTHER: Industrial ____

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation ____ CONCRETE ____

walls ____ STUCCO ____

roof ____ CONCRETE ____

other ____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

____ The Linograph Company Building _____
Name of Property

____ Scott County, Iowa _____
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant to our past.
- ☐ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B Removed from its original location.
- ☐ C A birthplace or grave.
- ☐ D A cemetery
- ☐ E A reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F A commemorative property.
- ☐ G Less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey
- # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

____ INDUSTRY _____

Period of Significance

____ 1920-1952 _____

Significant Dates

____ 1920 _____

____ 1949 _____

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

____ N/A _____

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

____ Clausen & Kruse _____

____ Ebeling, Arthur _____

Primary location of additional data:

☒ State Historic Preservation Office

☐ Other State agency

☐ Federal agency

☐ Local government

☐ University

☐ Other

Name of repository:

The Linograph Company Building
Name of Property

Scott County, Iowa
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property ___ Less than one acre ___

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	15	701988	4600010	2			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
3				4			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title ___ Alexa McDowell, Architectural Historian ___

organization ___ AKAY Consulting ___ date ___ June 15, 2009 ___

street & number ___ 1226-6th Street ___ telephone ___ 515-491-5432 ___

city or town ___ Boone ___ state ___ Iowa ___ zip code ___ 50036 ___

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name ___ Randall Schold/MDI Limited Partnership #56-MetroPlains Partners, LLC ___

street & number ___ 1600 University Avenue, Suite 212 ___ telephone ___ 651/523-1244 ___

city or town ___ St. Paul ___ state ___ MN ___ zip code ___ 55104 ___

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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National Park Service**

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Continuation Sheet

**The Linograph Company Building
Scott County, Iowa**

Section number 7 Page 1

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Site Description

The Linograph Company Building, located at 420 West River Drive, is situated on Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, Block 6 of the Original Town of Davenport. The building is sited on a sloping lot at the northeast corner of the intersection of Scott Street and West River Drive. An east-west alley bisects the block at the rear (north) of the building. A public sidewalk runs the perimeter of the block and flush to the Linograph Company Building on both the south and the west, providing access to the building's entrances on the south.

The Linograph Company Building is sited at the southwest edge of Davenport's historic commercial core and two blocks north of the Mississippi River. The immediate area was historically comprised of a cross-section of commercial, industrial and railroad support buildings; the domination of those property types has changed over time, with several buildings, particularly former railroad buildings, converted to other uses such as housing and retail.

Building Description

The Linograph Company Building is comprised of the original, five-story 1920 building and a two-story (dropping to one-story on the north) 1949 addition on the east. Typical of industrial constructions, the building's exterior design was simple in form and detail. As constructed, the interiors of the original building and its addition consisted of primarily open space, with a minimum of interior sub-division. Alterations of the building's exterior – including retrofitting of the windows and reorientation or removal of entrances – took place in the mid-1950s, but the open interior spaces remained relatively intact. The 2008 rehabilitation of the Linograph Company Building for adaptive re-use as housing resulted in the removal of the non-historic windows and replacement with units historically sympathetic in materials, scale and configuration. The building's new function required the sub-division of interior spaces and the reorientation of the primary entrance to the east elevation of the addition. Despite the various alterations over time, the Linograph Company Building clearly reads as a manufacturing facility.

The original portion of the Linograph Building, which was designed by the well-known, local architectural firm of Clausen & Kruse, is a 60-foot by 160-foot, reinforced concrete, industrial construction built on a raised, poured concrete foundation. As constructed, this portion of the Linograph Company Building was designed with primary access on the raised first level, with three floors above and a basement level below. Today, due to the 1950s infill of the primary historic entrances, the 1920 building reads as a five-story building with no sense of the historic primacy of the raised first floor. The exterior of the 1920 building has a modern parged, stucco finish that has been painted.

Arthur Ebeling, a Davenport architect of some local repute, designed the 1949 addition to the Linograph Company Building. Ebeling is perhaps best known for his 1920 design of the 10-story Kahl Building (NRHP 1983) and the 1950s era Scott County Courthouse, both in Davenport.¹ The addition to the Linograph Company building, which measures a total of 65-feet by 106-feet, is two stories on the south (65-foot x 64-foot), with the rear section (65-foot x 42-foot) being one story. The addition is a concrete block construction on a concrete foundation, with the front section faced in brick. The brick and block exterior of the 1949 addition has been painted.

¹ Wesley I. Shank, *Iowa's Historic Architects: A Biographical Dictionary* [Iowa City, IA: University of Iowa Press, 1999], 36-37.

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Continuation Sheet

The Linograph Company Building
Scott County, Iowa

Section number 7 Page 2

Common to industrial buildings, both sections of the Linograph Company Building are simple rectangles in shape, with flat roofs and lack of ornamentation. Together these elements define the industrial nature of the building's historic function. The four upper stories of the 1920 section of the building rise from a solid ground floor, currently devoid of openings save one window and one pedestrian entrance, both located at grade on the south elevation. Each elevation is broken into a grid expressing the concrete structure that creates it. The whole of the west elevation is broken into seven equal bays. The south elevation has three bays, with the east bay sub-divided in half – an indication of an interior spatial function.

Like the original section of the building, the south elevation of the 1949 addition expresses its gridded structure. Following the recent removal of a non-historic garage that was attached to the addition's east wall, the historic overhead openings of that elevation are now visible. The 1950s introduction of modern materials (i.e. glass block, metal sheeting) significantly altered the appearance of the building's fenestration, particularly at the third and fourth floors of the original building where the bays had been in-filled to accommodate undersized, double-hung windows and which resulted in a visual departure from the historic, gridded structure. During the 2008 rehabilitation of the building, the incompatible window materials were removed and replaced by windows sympathetic in material, size, and configuration to the originals. The ground floor windows of both sections of the building have been closed.

Interior Description

Designed as a manufacturing plant, the interior spaces of both sections of the Linograph Building were defined by their individual structural systems, with limited sub-division of spaces. Through time, a limited compartmentalization of the interior occurred. The 2008 rehabilitation required the sub-division of the interior to accommodate the building's new function.

As designed and constructed, the reinforced concrete structure of the Linograph Building dominated the interior spaces of the 1920 building. As the original design plans indicate and historic images validate, the structural system is comprised of four sets of eight vertical support members at each floor running the length of the building. The vertical supports are set at approximately 20-feet on-center. Along the outer walls, these reinforced concrete support members are 2-foot square piers set against the wall plane, with two interior rows of round columns. All columns feature mushroom capitals, but are otherwise non-descript. The use of mushroom capitals is an indication of the great mass and weight of the floor that they support. As designed and constructed, oversized, steel-frame windows with operable, awning openings provided natural light and ventilation to the building's interior spaces. Those original windows were replaced over time with fixed panels of glass block, but in 2008 were refitted with windows of historically sympathetic configuration and materials. Stairwells are located in the northeast and southeast corners of the building and a freight elevator (now converted for passenger transport) is sited on the east wall, near the building's south end.

The historic building plans for the 1920 structure indicate that building's first floor was designed to house the company's general office space, the drafting room, a "demonstration printing room", separate ladies' and men's restroom facilities, the shipping department, and a large, open workspace. The enclosed spaces on this floor were set among the larger structural system, with hallways and rooms located within the grid created by the reinforced concrete columns. Historic images document the implementation of these design plans. A staircase on the west elevation (specific to this floor only) provided customer access from Scott Street. As the primary public space, the first floor featured the most refined of the building's interior finishes - plastered walls.²

² Historic Architects' Drawings. SGGM Architects & Designers, Rock Island, IL.

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National Park Service

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Continuation Sheet

The Linograph Company Building
Scott County, Iowa

Section number 7 Page 3

The remaining floors of the 1920 building were designed as open spaces with the structural system and steel frame windows the primary interior feature. Design plans for each of the upper floors called for a reinforced concrete floor slab with wood flooring, numerous electrical outlets, radiator heat, and a "toilet room" divided for ladies and men. Like the first floor plans, the architect's design for the building's upper stories was implemented as drawn.

Like the original building, the 1949 addition appears to have been designed with a generally unencumbered interior plan, though without the architect's design plans, less is known about the specifics of the addition's historic interior. The primary purpose of the addition was to free up space in the original building. The addition's interior was arranged to accommodate an extension of the machine shop with offices on the second floor.³ The shipping and receiving department was located on the north end of the first floor. The transfer of these departments from the 1920 building freed up space for manufacture on the main level of the original building and the intervening firewall then separated manufacturing from office and shipping functions, creating a quieter and cleaner environment.⁴

As indicated, original plans for both the 1920 building and its 1949 addition focused on accommodating the manufacturing function of the business, which resulted in the development of generally open interior spaces. The exception to this rule was the first floor of the original building, which was, in large part, configured to service the public, and the first floor of the 1949 addition, which, upon its construction, assumed that public service function. The 2008 rehabilitation of the Linograph Company Building required the sub-division of the interior spaces of both sections of the building; apartment units have been inserted into the existing interior space. However, the rehabilitation design plans carefully incorporated the significant components of the historic buildings into the adapted spaces, resulting in the retention of the exposed interior structural system, which was so intimately connected to the historic function.

³ "Englehart Co. Awards Contract For \$125,000 Plant Addition to Soller Construction Co.," *Davenport Democrat and Leader*, February 25, 1949. "Sanborn Fire Insurance Map", 1910 Revised 1950. However, Fred Ebeling, son of the building's architect, recalls the offices on the main level at the front of the building (Fred Ebeling, telephone interview by author, October 10, 2008.)

⁴ Ebeling,

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National Park Service

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Continuation Sheet

The Linograph Company Building
Scott County, Iowa

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STATEMENT OF INTEGRITY

Integrity Considerations

The Linograph Company Building retains a high level of historic integrity. Although somewhat compromised in the areas of design, materials, and workmanship, the building retains a high level of integrity as it relates to the remaining aspects of integrity, those of location, setting, association and feeling, which are of particular importance as a resource considered eligible for Register listing under Criterion A.

Because the Linograph Company Building remains on its original site, the level of integrity as it relates to location is excellent.

The integrity of the Linograph Building's setting is high. At the intersection of Scott Street and West River Drive, the building remains at the fringe of the city's commercial core, in an area still relegated to primarily non-retail/service functions. The building's connection to historic transportation sources remains represented by its proximity to the river and the retention of railroad support structures, such as the 1917 Milwaukee Road's freight depot sited immediately south across West River Road.

The building also retains a high level of integrity as it relates to association. Visitors from its period of significance would recognize the building and its surroundings today.

As related to the integrity aspects of design, workmanship, and materials, the building retains a good level of integrity. The architects' design of the 1920 Linograph Company Building clearly indicated its industrial function: the simple form, a lack of applied ornament, and the exterior expression of the structure – the integrity of that over-arching design element remains intact. The same can be said of the 1949 addition.

The loss of historic entrances compromises the historic integrity as it relates to design and materials. The Linograph Company's primary pedestrian entrance to the 1920 building was located on the west elevation (the company's historic address was 107 Scott Street.) As the architect's plans, historic images and the remaining "ghost markings" reveal, the oversized entrance was centered in the fifth bay of that elevation and had a transom window above. Two historic entrances on the south have also been removed. The larger of these two functioned as a loading dock with ramped access from ground level where materials arrived on the rail line that ran along West River Drive. A pedestrian entrance was located east of the loading dock and accessed by a set of narrow stairs rising from street level. The 2008 rehabilitation of the Linograph Building involves placement of the primary entrance on the east side of the building, allowing for access from the adjacent parking area.

The loss of the original, industrial steel windows further compromises the building's historic integrity of design and materials. Prior to the 2008 rehabilitation of the Linograph Company Building, the introduction of modern materials (i.e. glass block, metal sheeting) significantly diminished the building's integrity, particularly at the third and fourth floors where the bays had been in-filled to accommodate undersized, double-hung windows and which resulted in a visual departure from the historic, gridded structure. Under the guidance of the Iowa State Historic Preservation Office and following the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Rehabilitation, the incompatible window materials

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**The Linograph Company Building
Scott County, Iowa**

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have been removed and replaced by windows sympathetic in material, size, and configuration to the originals. The rehabilitation goes a long way toward mitigating the loss of historic integrity as it relates to materials. The retention of the building's original form and roof composition further counters any loss of historic integrity as it relates to design.

In addition, the outstanding integrity of the building's workmanship relating to its structural system, particularly the gridded exterior and mushroom columns of the interior, is the core of the building's construction and the foundation of its spatial design and substantiates the overall level of historic integrity. The 2008 rehabilitation recognizes the significance of the structural system and integrates its members into the design of the modified interior spaces.

Finally, when considering the aspects of location, setting, association, design, materials and workmanship together, the Linograph Company Building retains a high level of feeling. The building was and is an industrial construction and remains a significant contributor to our understanding of the history of industry in Davenport.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

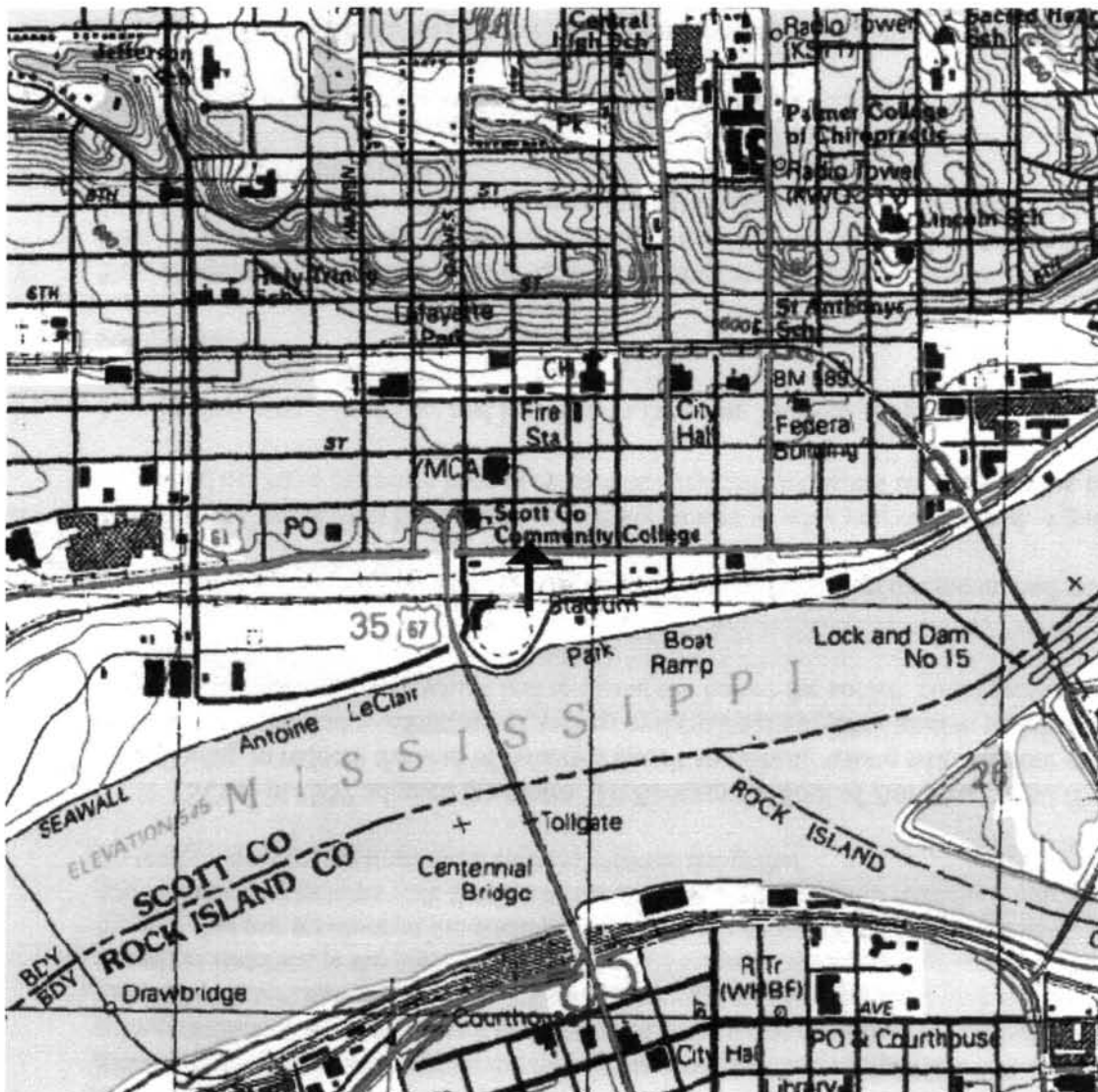
**National Register of Historic Places
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Continuation Sheet

The Linograph Company Building
Scott County, Iowa

Section number 7 Page 6

USGS 7.5 MINUTE TOPOGRAPHIC MAP- DAVENPORT EAST QUAD (1993)

▲
N



The location of The Linograph Company Building is indicated by an arrow (near map's center.)

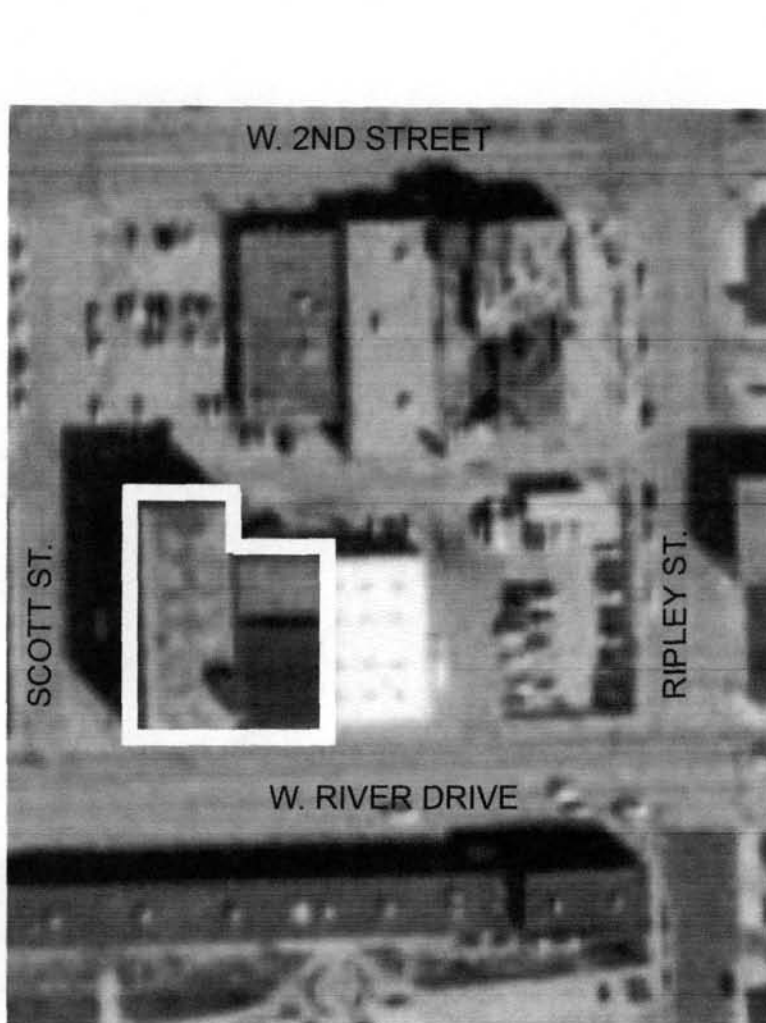
United States Department of the Interior
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SITE MAP (2000)



The location of The Linograph Company Building is indicated in white outline. The white structure seen here east of the Linograph Building was a non-historic storage addition that was demolished in 2008.

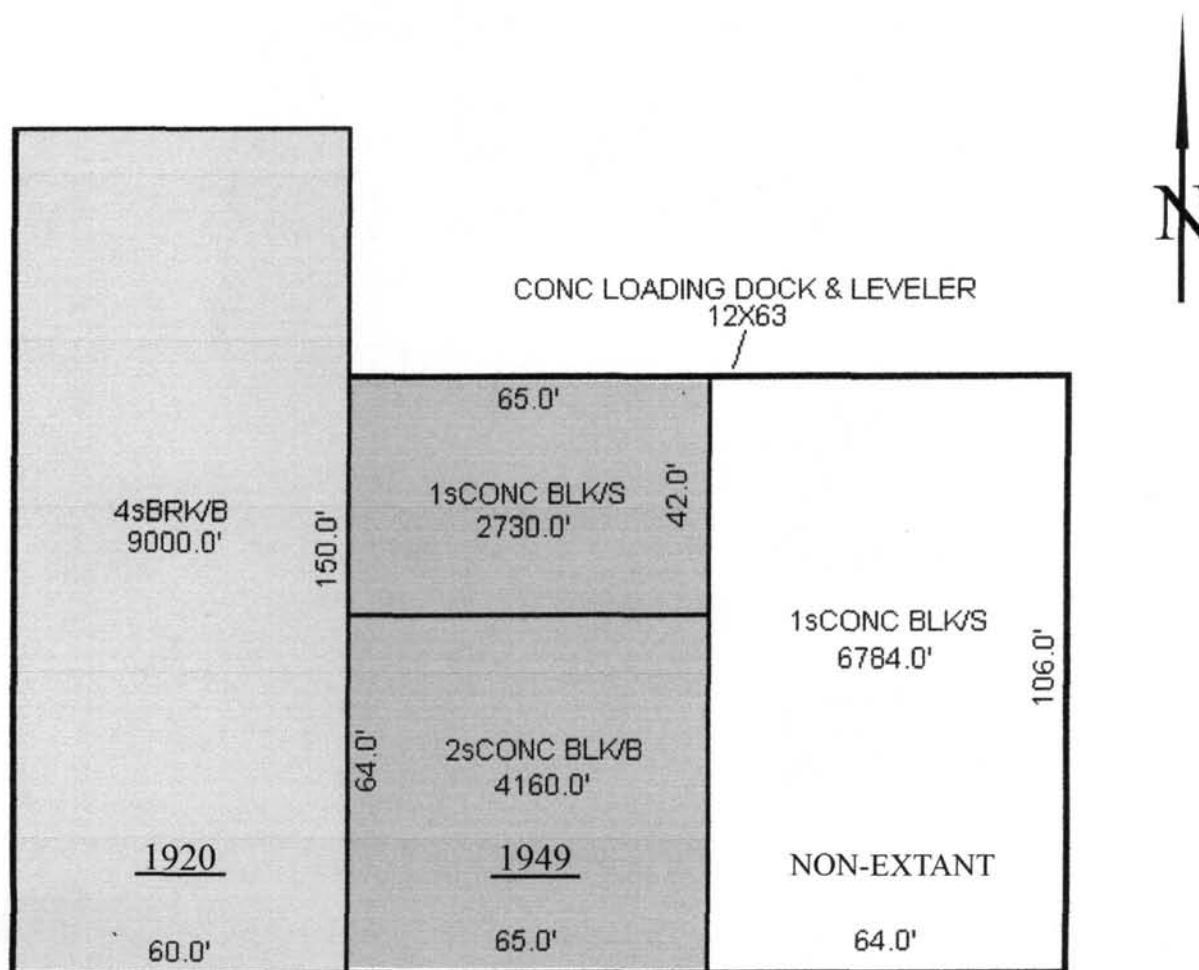
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SITE PLAN



(SOURCE: Scott County Assessor - 2008)

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This ca.1965 image illustrates the building's physical impact on its site and setting. Although the rail line is no longer active, the retention of railroad support buildings like the Milwaukee Road's freight depot continues the Linograph Building's historic association to the former transportation corridor.

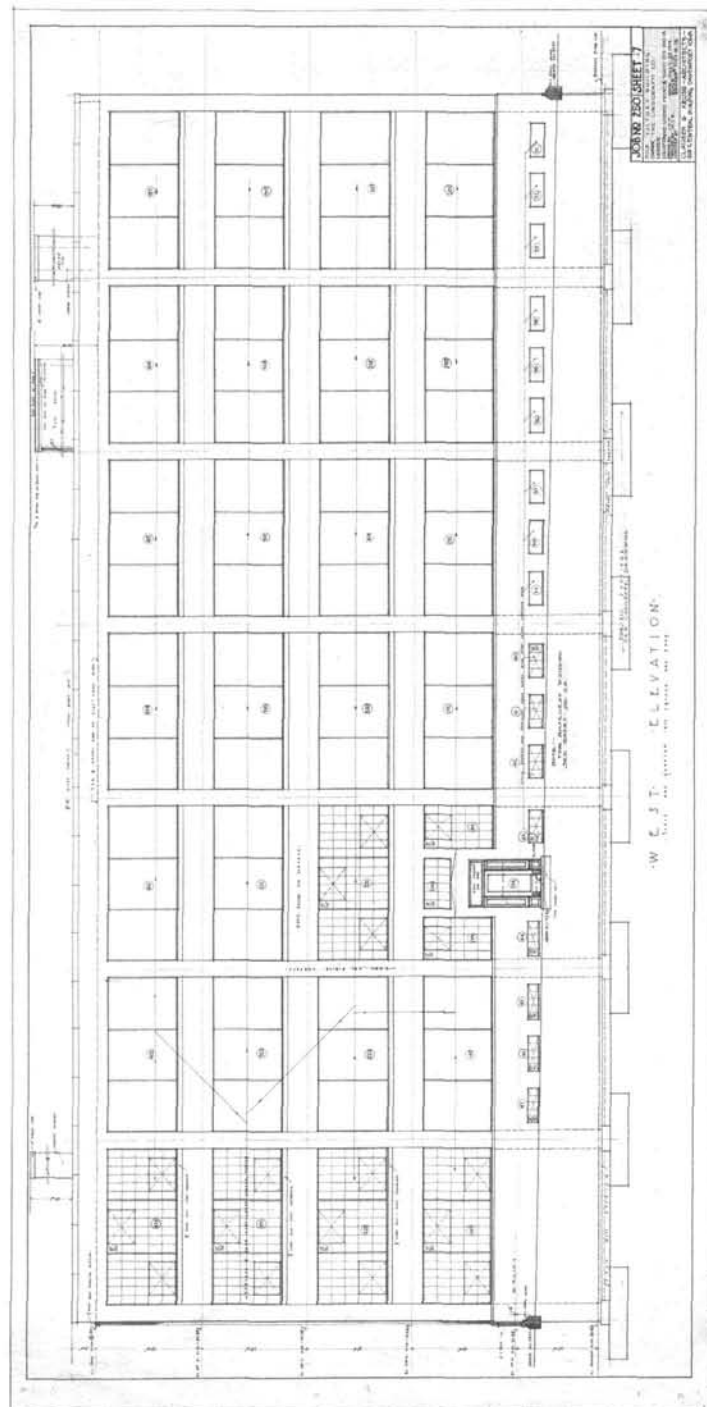
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HISTORIC PLANS – WEST ELEVATION – October 4, 1919



(All Historic Plans Courtesy of SGGM Architects & Interior Designers, Rock Island, IL.
Digital and print copies on file at the Iowa State Historic Preservation Office.)

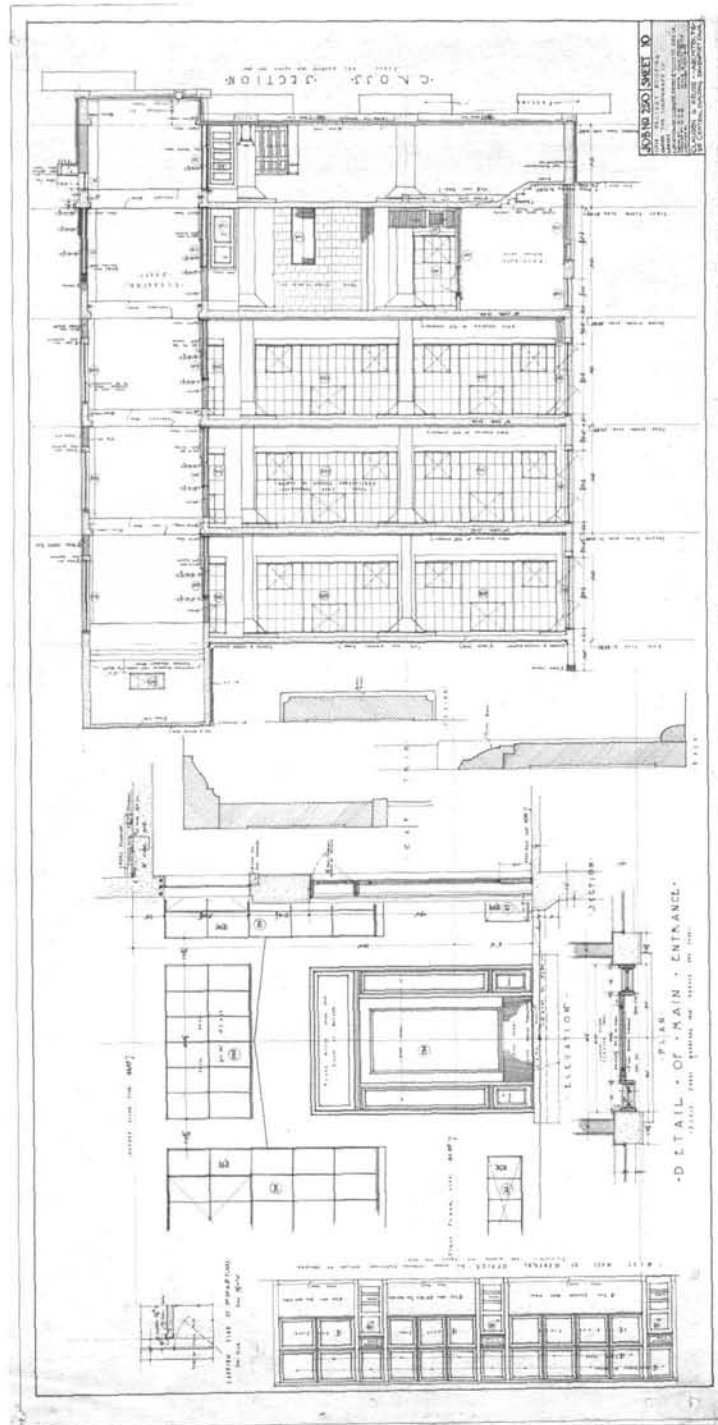
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HISTORIC PLAN - DETAIL, MAIN ENTRANCE - October 4, 1919



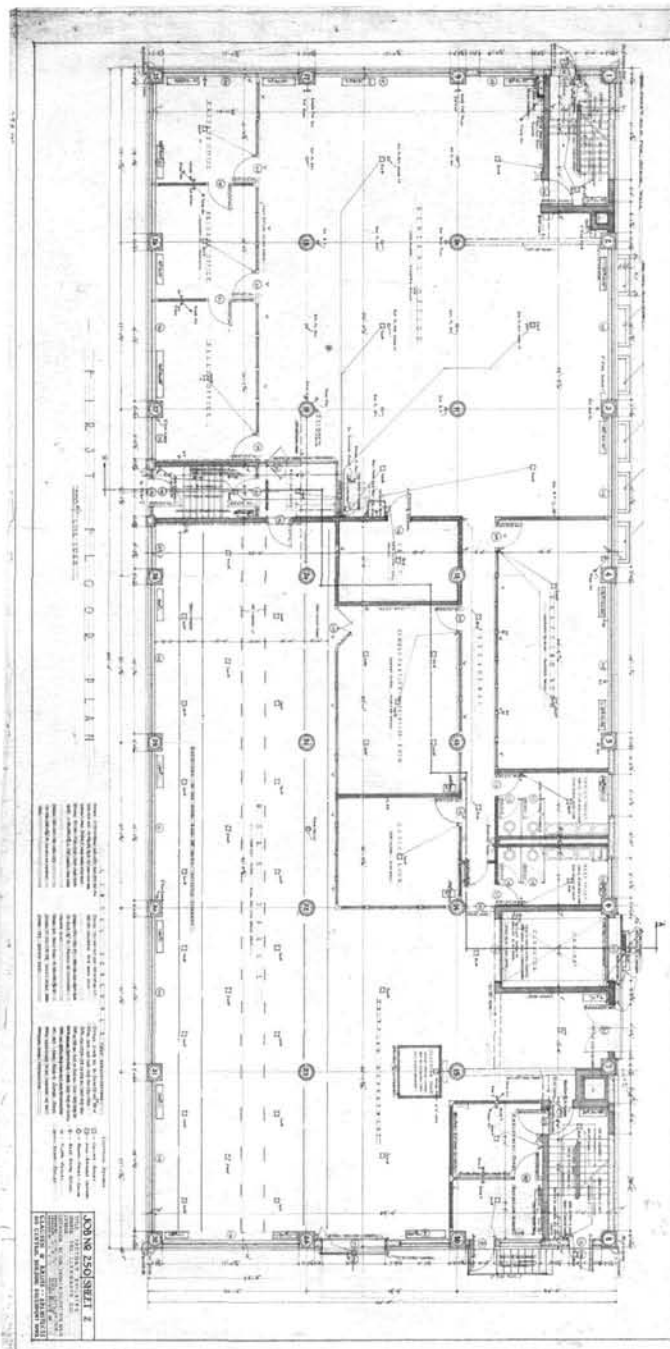
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HISTORIC PLANS – FIRST FLOOR – October 4, 1919



Original design plans placed offices, a demonstration printing room, a workspace, restrooms, and the shipping department on the first floor. Like the whole of the building, the concrete structural system defined the interior spaces.

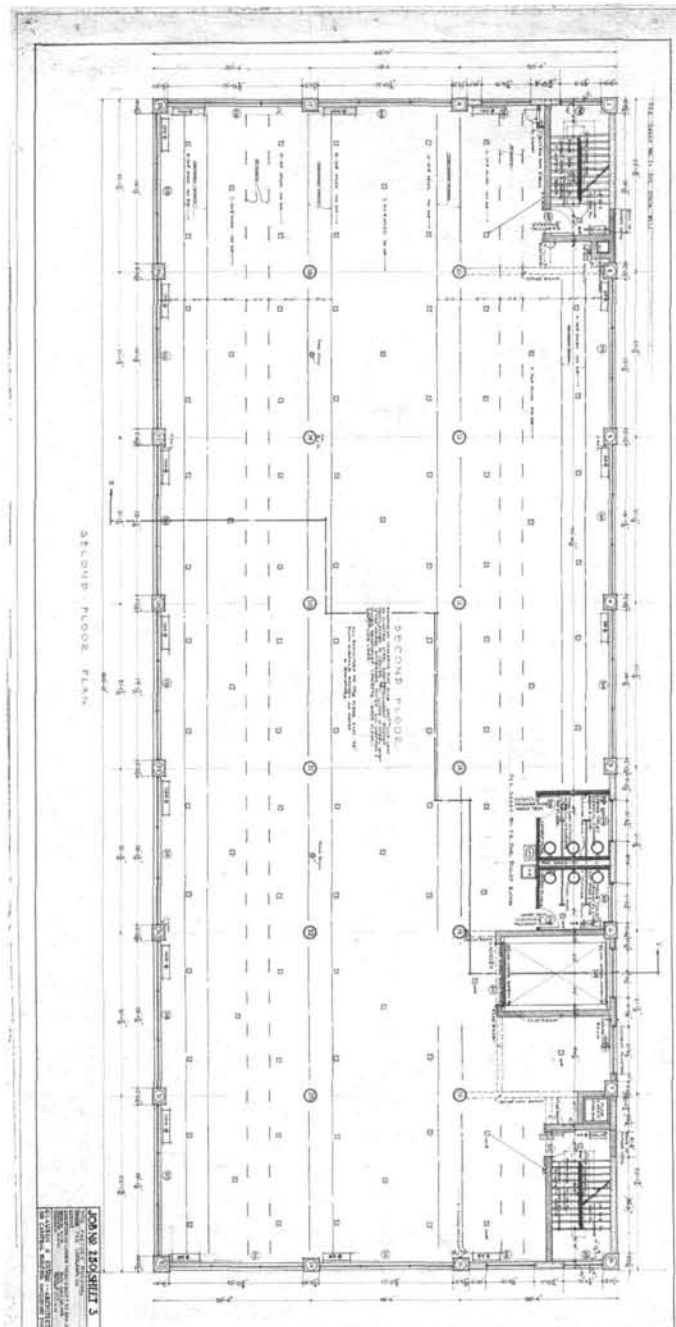
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HISTORIC PLANS – SECOND FLOOR – October 4, 1919



This plan for the second floor is typical of the upper floors, each of which were open spaces defined by the support structure and which included men's and women's restrooms, stair access in the southeast and northeast corners, and freight elevator access on the east wall.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Linograph Company Building, constructed in 1920 with an addition made in 1949, is locally eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A. The resource is considered significant in its association with the history of industry in Davenport, Iowa, most pointedly to the invention and manufacture of the Linograph, a type-casting machine that contributed significantly to the advancement of the typesetting process and which was distributed both nationally and internationally. The case for significance extends to the building's occupation by the Englehart Manufacturing Company, which continued the production of the linograph machine before transitioning to the manufacture of machine parts primarily for the Caterpillar Tractor Company.

Prior to the American Revolutionary War, the printing process had remained unchanged for centuries; the development of typesetting machines in the late 19th century was the first significant technological advancement in the printing arena and it created a means of producing printed materials, specifically newspapers, at a speed and volume being demanded by a growing readership. The Linograph machine was invented, refined, and manufactured by Hans Petersen and the Linograph Company (and its successor, the Englehart Manufacturing Co.) between 1912 and 1944. The Linograph provided an affordable and efficient alternative to the longer-lived Linotype and Intertype machines, making it often preferable to smaller newspapers and printing houses across the county and abroad. The Linograph Company Building was constructed as a direct result of the early success of the Linograph Company, which quickly grew under the financial support of the Greater Davenport Committee that recruited it to Davenport.

The Linograph Company occupied the building from 1920 through 1944. During that period, Richard Englehart, a member of the Greater Davenport Committee, served as the company president. Englehart bought the business in 1940 and continued manufacturing linograph machines. In 1944 the typesetting business was sold to long-time competitor the Intertype Corporation and Englehart Manufacturing Co., under the direction of Richard Englehart, began the manufacture of machine parts, with their principal contract held with the Caterpillar Tractor Co., the world leader in the manufacture of earth moving equipment. In its capacity as a manufacturer of machine parts for Caterpillar, Engelhart Manufacturing Co. occupied the building through 1952. Richard Englehart is responsible for construction of the 1949 addition.

The Period of Significance for the Linograph Company Building is 1920 to 1952, marking the building's occupation by the Linograph Company and its subsequent occupation by the Englehart Manufacturing Company. Significant dates include 1920, the year the original building was placed in service and 1949, the year the addition was placed in service. The property contains one resource, the Linograph Company Building itself, which is counted as contributing and classified as a building.

The Linograph Company Building was certified by the Iowa State Historic Preservation Office as eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places in November of 2006.

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HISTORIC BACKGROUND

THE LINOGRAPH AND THE LINOGRAPH COMPANY

The Linograph was born in the mind of a young Danish printer, who brought his invention to Davenport through the recruitment by a local development group that was actively pursuing manufacturing interests for their community. The Linograph was patented by its inventor, Hans Pedersen,⁵ and competed head-to-head with other typesetting machines of the era. The Linograph Company Building was constructed in 1920 to accommodate the rapidly expanding production of the Linograph. The company grew into a profitable business that marketed its product across the United States and in numerous other countries. It functioned in the building on West River Drive, as the Linograph Company from 1920-1944 and then as Englehart Manufacturing from 1944 to 1952.

Hans Petersen and the Invention of the Linograph

Hans Petersen was born in Denmark on March 4, 1872 and came to the United States at the age of ten years where he settled with his parents in Fergus Falls, Minnesota. As a young boy he worked in the office of a local Norwegian newspaper where he learned to set type by hand. By the age of twelve he had left school to become a full-time "compositor". After traveling the state, Petersen eventually settled in Minneapolis where he went to work for the *Penny Press*. The *Press* was one of the first newspapers in the northwest to have its own Linotype machine and Petersen immediately set to mastering its operation.

Prior to the American Revolutionary War, the printing process had remained unchanged for centuries. It was the increasing demand for newspaper coverage and a growing number in readership that drove the development of a printing process that was faster and allowed for greater volume in production. The greatest challenge to meet was the creation of a means of setting type that would be quicker than hand-setting, which, due to the laborious process, limited even large newspapers to under eight pages in length. The need for such technology grew through the early 19th century and by 1880 more than forty patents for "type composing and distributing machines" had been granted.⁶ However, it was the 1870 development of the Unitype machine, patented by the Wood Nathan Company of New York, that made the first significant strides toward a technology that solved the problem of distributing type. The Unitype could do the work of about four hand type-compositors.⁷

In 1886 the [Ottmar] Mergenthaler Corporation introduced the Linotype, the typesetting machine that became both the standard and the model for the future of all others. Mergenthaler built on the technology of the Unitype, with the significant development of an alternate method of composing type. Instead of the cylindrical type distributor employed in the Unitype, the "Mergenthaler of 1886" cast type in circulating brass matrices, which were assembled in a line by the machine operator to cast a slug from which the paper was printed. Matrices were then automatically returned to the magazine for reuse, significantly increasing the speed of typesetting. By 1888 sixty machines were in use at the *New York*

⁵ Hans changed the spelling of his surname, though his brothers retained the original use of the letter "d". After this initial use of the original spelling, the text will adopt the later variation adopted by Hans.

⁶ Albert A. Sutton, *Design and Makeup of the Newspaper* [New York: Prentice-Hall, 1948], 179.

⁷ *Ibid.*, 182.

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Tribune.⁸ Within a few short years, numerous refinements (evidenced by the dozens of patents granted to Mergenthaler) resulted in the widespread use of the Linotype, with 10,000 machines in use worldwide by 1904.⁹

In 1897 Hans Petersen organized a Scandinavian trade composition plant using two Linotype machines. In his years working with the Linotype, he sought out solutions to the machine's various shortcomings. He was particularly interested in developing a machine based on the basic principles of the Linotype, but that was simpler, more efficient, and easier to operate. After much study and numerous conceptual sketches, Petersen had developed the machine he called the Linograph.¹⁰ As described by the archivists at the International Printing Museum in Carson, California, the Linograph utilized the same printing principles as the Linotype and the Intertype; it was the construction that differed. Hans Petersen designed his machine with a vertical magazine and a single elevator, so that when a jam occurred its removal was more simply accomplished.¹¹ This ease of use was a hallmark of the Linograph, along with its affordability, smaller size, and overall higher efficiency.

The Linograph machine was introduced into the market in competition with the Linotype and the Intertype, which was developed by International Typesetting Machine Company and first placed on the market in 1912.

A Company is Born

In 1910 Hans Petersen, having filed his first patent for the Linograph in June of 1909, enlisted his brothers, Peder Ole Pedersen and Jens Christian Pedersen, in the organization of a company for the purpose of developing his ideas and manufacturing the Linograph; the enterprise took the name, The Linograph Manufacturing Company. That first patent was granted on May 23, 1911.¹²

For two years the brothers, by investing their family's personal financial capital, worked to create a functioning model. Two patents involving improvements to individual components of the Linograph (the matrix and the trimming mechanism) were filed during this period; both were granted in the summer of 1912.¹³ Once the Linograph model was completed, advertisements for demonstration were run resulting in a thousand responses from around the world. The need for additional capital led the brothers to a correspondence with the Greater Davenport Committee, which was in search of manufacturing interests to bring to their community.

The Greater Davenport Committee was established as an affiliate of the Davenport Commercial Club. Such organizations, created to bring business and industry to the city and to promote a variety of civic events to its citizens, had been in place in Davenport beginning with the Davenport Advance Club, which was formed in 1886. In 1888 the Advance Club was replaced by the Businessmen's Association, which became the Commercial Club in 1905. The Greater Davenport Committee was formed in 1911 in association with the Commercial Club. It appears that the Committee was created to focus on manufacturing recruitment specifically. In 1920 the Commercial Club and the Greater Davenport Committee merged to become the Davenport Chamber of Commerce. Through the course of this evolution, these groups were variously responsible for such important advancements as bringing railroad service to Davenport, securing

⁸ Sutton, 184.

⁹ Linotype website, Timeline, <http://www.linotype.com> [accesses June 14, 2009].

¹⁰ P.O. Pedersen, *The Story of the Linograph* [Davenport, IA: The Linograph Company, ca.1920], 3.

¹¹ The International Printing Museum, "The Linograph Company," <http://www.printnmuseum.org/pages/collection.html> [accessed November 2008].

¹² Google, Patent Search, www.google.com/patents?q=Linograph&btnG=Search+Patents [accessed November 2008].

¹³ Ibid.

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manufacturing interests, establishing a paid fire department, developing an electric street car service, supporting early street paving, promotion of a river carnival, and the development of the city park system.¹⁴ The tactics, specifically the subscription investment taken by the Greater Davenport Committee to recruit the Linograph Company, appears both aggressive and typical. Other known recruitments via stock subscription include the Innes Shocker Company, which was enticed to Davenport by the Committee in 1920.¹⁵

A meeting between the Petersen brothers and the Greater Davenport Committee was conducted in Davenport in February of 1912. The subsequent reorganization of the company resulted in the modification of the name to The Linograph Company (organized under the laws of the State of Maine in April of 1912), an undertaking supported by a \$100,000 subscription by Davenport investors. Several of those investors remained directly involved with the business operations for many years and were, without a doubt, integral to its longtime success. The members included: R[ichard] R. Englehart (who later served as company president and under whose direction the Linograph Company eventually became the Englehart Manufacturing Co.), J.W. Bettendorf, Chas. Shuler, J.W. Bollinger, Ray Nyemaster, H.C. Kahl and H[ans] Petersen.¹⁶ Under the arrangement, Hans Petersen and his brothers received 3,000 shares of the corporation for their previous work and existing patents. They then became essentially contractors to the new firm, which meant that all future inventions and patents became the property of The Linograph Company. Through the course of the company's existence, at least ten additional patents were granted for Hans Petersen's inventions related to improvements to the Linograph machine and its components.¹⁷

As the Petersen brothers were developing the linograph and entering into arrangements to move operations to Davenport, Iowa, other typeset operators were likewise working to improve Mergenthaler's linotype. One such man, newspaperman Hermann Riddler, organized the International Typesetting Machine Co. in New York in 1911. Like the linograph, the intertype (as it became known), strove to simplify the workings of the linotype, making it simpler to operate and less expensive to manufacture. The first intertype machine was purchased by the *New York Journal of Commerce* in 1912; the machine sold for \$2150.

The earliest production of the linograph under the auspices of the new arrangement was done in a space on the fourth floor of the Sickels and Preston Building in Davenport, beginning in July of 1912. Sickels and Preston, for which Richard Englehart served as company treasurer, was a hardware wholesale business. The building still stands at 503-513 Pershing in the warehouse district east of the city's downtown; Crescent Electric Supply Company currently occupies it. By the time the Linograph Company settled into its space in the building, the necessary equipment had been purchased and a workforce of six machinists and one foreman hired. Promotional materials readily acknowledge that the linograph typesetting machine was not a new invention, rather a vast improvement on existing machines, specifically the linotype. The linographs being produced in 1913, known as the Model 1, simplified the earlier linotype by reducing the number of parts by more than 1,000 pieces (see image page 31). The simplification of design also allowed for greater speed, "limited only by the ability of the operator."¹⁸ The Model 1 remained in production for the next eight years.

¹⁴ "Story of 60 Good Years Told at Annual Chamber Meeting," *The Davenport Democrat and Leader*, January 12, 1926.

¹⁵ *The Davenport Democrat and Leader*, April 16, 1926.

¹⁶ *Rock Island Arsenal: War's Greatest Workshop* [Rock Island, IL: Arsenal Publishing Co., 1922], 202.

¹⁷ Google Patent Search.

¹⁸ "A New Iowa Company," *Iowa Factories* 2 [1913]: 20.

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The first Model 1 linograph machine was manufactured and delivered to the *The Democrat* in Osceola, Iowa in 1913. Following that first sale, additional capital of \$72,000 was raised through stockholder subscription and production increased to five or six machines per month. In that year, with Intertype machines selling for \$2150 and a Linotype Model 8 selling for \$3500, the Linograph sold for \$1500.¹⁹ The low price tag made the new Linograph very popular among "country printers," resulting in a demand greater than could at first be met.²⁰ A 1916 promotional pamphlet relates that the company was striving to meet the demand for a "simple and efficient line-casting machine, which could be easily operated and cared for by almost anyone". The market of particular interest was small-scale printers and publishers – those with limited budgets.

A third stockholder subscription in 1917 pushed the fledgling company past its start-up challenges and the Linograph Company settled into a period of steady and consistent growth. The payout to stalwart investors came by 1919 with company assets reported at over \$500,000 and stockholder dividends of \$75,000. Based on this significant success, plans for the enlargement of manufacturing facilities were made and the site for a new factory was purchased through additional subscription.²¹

The Linograph Company Building was constructed in 1920 after a design by the firm of Clausen & Kruse.²² Frederick Clausen, a German immigrant who came to Davenport in 1869, founded the architectural firm, then known as F.G. Clausen, in 1871. Clausen's son, Rudolph joined him in the practice in 1904. Beginning with Frederick Clausen's retirement in 1914 and continuing through 1925, the firm was known as Clausen (Rudolph) and Kruse (Walter). During the firm's one hundred thirty-four year history, it has been responsible for some of Davenport's landmark buildings including the Democrat Building (NRHP), the Scott County Savings Bank, the Davenport Municipal Stadium (aka John O'Donnell Stadium), and the Petersen Memorial Music Pavilion. Today it is known as Scholtz-Gowey-Gere-Marolf (SGGM) Architects & Interior Designers, and is one of the oldest architectural firms in Iowa.²³

In 1920 the officers and management personnel at the Linograph Company included Richard Englehart, president; Hans Petersen, Vice-President and General Manager; Ray Nyemaster, Treasurer; J.C. Pedersen, Secretary and P.O. Pedersen, Sales Manager.²⁴ In the first six months of 1920, business totals at the plant in the Sickels and Preston building came to \$336,620 with 175 employees utilizing only 1100 square feet of space. The new plant quadrupled the manufacturing space with the production goal set at two linograph machines per day for an annual production projected at \$2,500,000.²⁵

At this time the Linograph Company's actual value stood at \$2-million, having manufactured 700 Linographs, which were delivered to customers in thirty-seven states and twenty-one countries, including Belgium, Switzerland, Denmark, Sweden, France, and England. Negotiations for the development of a manufacturing facility in Austria were underway in that year. The concerted effort to market to European countries is explained in the ca.1920 publication written by P.O. Pedersen where he relates that "in all European countries more than 75 per cent of the type composition has been done by hand up to the present time ... that the market for typesetting machines, especially in European countries, is limited only

¹⁹ Metal Type, British information source for collectors, <http://www.metatype.co.uk> [accessed November 2008 and June 15, 2009].

²⁰ Papers of the Linograph Corporation. Special Collections. University of Iowa Library, Iowa City, IA.

²¹ Pedersen, 4-7.

²² Historic Architects' Drawings. SGGM Architects & Designers.

²³ Alexa McDowell, "Architectural and Historical Survey, Davenport Central Business District" [Intensive Level Survey and Evaluation, City of Davenport, IA, 2005].

²⁴ *Rock Island Arsenal: War's Greatest Workshop*, 202.

²⁵ Pedersen, 7.

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by their ability to purchase and our ability to produce.” Pedersen further indicated that Russia was one of the most “fertile fields for education in the near future” pointing at the pending need for printed materials of all kinds and thus a potential, untapped market.²⁶

In 1921 the Model 3 was introduced (see image page 32). The new machine built on the simplicity of the original, while providing the added benefit of carrying three magazines simultaneously. That improvement resulted in greater efficiency, speed and ease of operation.

In 1922 a subscription campaign was undertaken by the Linograph Finance Co. to provide funding for production expansion. Richard Englehart served as the director of the finance company. Newly organized, the Linograph Finance Co. replaced the earlier Linograph Securities Company that had been established for a similar purpose. Subscriptions were taken by Richard Englehart and by Harry Englehart for \$50,000 each, by Ray Nyemaster for \$6,000 and by C.A. Englehart for \$5,000, among others.

Hans Petersen continued to develop more sophisticated equipment and in 1923 developed a Linograph of significantly greater capacity, function, and compatibility when compared with other typesetting equipment such as the Linotype.²⁷ Known as the Model 12 (see image page 33) the machine accommodated twelve magazines, each with ninety channels and a range of point sizes. It was the first typesetting machine of any kind designed to accept magazines of all sizes, most pointedly those used by Linograph Company’s greatest competition, Linotype and Intertype machines.²⁸

Evidence of the company’s growing success can be measured by its expansion to the west coast. The January 1923 issue of the in-house magazine *The Slug* announced the opening of the Linograph Company’s “western coast agency.” The new offices, under the management of William H. Bell, were located on Sacramento Street in San Francisco, California. The expansion was possible due to the increased production coming out of the new, larger plant in Davenport, which in 1923 was manufacturing the recently released Model 12.²⁹ Local news accounts indicate that the Model 12 (so named because of its magazine capacity) was “going like wild fire in the east” with four machines sold to the *Fairchild Press* in New York City and three machines sold to the *Jersey City Journal*. Interestingly, the cover of that issue of *The Slug* featured a delivery truck in front of the Davenport plant, loaded with linograph machines destined for West Virginia. A sign on the side of the truck boasts, “Railroad Embargo does not prevent The Linograph Company, Davenport, Iowa from delivering to West Virginia 3 Linograph Typesetting Machines” (see image page 30).

The Pedersen brothers continued in business after Hans Petersen’s death in 1924. Richard Englehart, a member of the Greater Davenport Committee that recruited the Linograph Company and who acted as the company president from 1915-ca.1944, remained a key figure. Although the death of Hans Petersen may have blunted the technology’s trajectory, the Linograph Company continued to refine its machinery to compete in the market; four patents were granted to the company between 1938 and 1940 for inventions by Clay Murray, General Manager.

In 1937 the Model 5 came on the market (see image page 34). Company marketing materials describe the new machine as one developed to counter the prevailing market tendency toward larger, more complex typesetting equipment, which had resulted in oversized machines and rising costs. As a result, the Model 5 was compact and simple with

²⁶ Pedersen, 7,

²⁷ Metal Type website.

²⁸ Ibid.

²⁹ “Announcing the Opening of the Linograph Western Coast Agency,” *The Slug*, January, 1923, Papers of the Linograph Company.

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improved performance. This refined simplicity meant a significant reduction in the number of parts and related maintenance. To more broadly market the new model, the company started a personal demonstration program, bringing the Model 5 directly to perspective clients using a "magnificent trailer demonstration unit" (see image page 35).

In 1938, the "Model 50" was introduced to much acclaim at the meeting of the American Newspaper Association (see page 36). The company's marketing brochures held the Model 50 up for comparison to its competitors, touting it as "the only machine built to carry five main magazines" which could be purchased incrementally, as needs warranted; each magazine sold for \$125 compared to the competition's at \$400 or more. Further, the Model 50 was the only 90-channel machine that could carry the standard 24-point typeface and many 30-point and 36-point typefaces. True to its 26-year history of business, the Linograph Company of 1938 marketed its new model as machinery built for efficiency, durability, ease of use, and economy of price. The Model 50 remained in demand through the early 1940s. In 1941 the trade publication "Printing Equipment Engineer" touted the linograph as "the best buy today."³⁰

Richard R. and R.D. Englehart purchased the Linograph Company in 1940. As noted, Richard Englehart had maintained a central role in the company beginning with its recruitment to Davenport. In addition to a financial investment in the Linograph Company, Englehart served as the company president for many years.

The final linograph model, the Model 52, was introduced in the early years of the 1940s, shortly after the Engleharts assumed ownership. The Model 52 was identical to the earlier Model 50 except that it held only two magazines, rather than five, although quick conversion to a five magazine capacity could be easily accomplished. The new model sold for less than its predecessor and was marketed to daily newspapers that required "straight-matter work."³¹

Following the United States entrance into World War II, manufacturing at the plant shifted to production of wartime materials, including the manufacture of machine guns.³² In 1944 the Linograph Company was sold to longtime competitor, the Intertype Corporation (originally the International Typesetting Machine Co.)³³ The motivation for the sale is undetermined, but by this period the Linotype Co. was dominating the field with 100,000 machines in use worldwide by 1954; it is reasonable to assume that the market for the linograph was simply no longer economically viable, with a merger being the best option available.³⁴

At the time of the sale of the Linograph Company to the Intertype Corporation, Englehart Manufacturing began business in the Linograph Company Building. Englehart Manufacturing advertised itself as a "Complete Manufacturing Facility Serving Other Manufacturers."³⁵ The company manufactured machine parts with its principal contract held with the Caterpillar Tractor Company in Peoria, Illinois.

The history of the Caterpillar Tractor Company dates to 1925 with the merger of two companies owned by Benjamin Holt (Stockton Wheel Company, which became Holt Manufacturing in 1892) and Daniel Best (inventor of the Link Belt Combined Harvester.) One of the most significant of their inventions, developed by Holt Manufacturing, was the "caterpillar"-style tractor. The use of tracks instead of wheels allowed heavy equipment to traverse difficult terrain,

³⁰ "Printing Equipment Engineer." p. 14.

³¹ Marketing piece for the Model 52, no date.

³² Ebeling interview.

³³ Print Museum website.

³⁴ Linotype website.

³⁵ *Davenport City Directory*, [Davenport, IA: S.L. Polk & Co., 1945].

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particularly areas subject to becoming boggy when wet. The tracks allowed the utilization of agricultural land previously considered useless.

Holt Manufacturing bought out Daniel Best's company in 1908. Two years later, Daniel Best's son, C.W. Best formed his own company and went on to develop numerous of his own innovations to tractor technology. In 1909 Holt Manufacturing, which was based in California, purchased the plant of a former tractor company in Peoria, Illinois. That move marks a new era of experimentation and invention. Heavy bodied tractors with adjustable blades came out of that era and were soon in use to grade roads. The company's track technology was adopted by British troops in World War I and is credited with winning major field battles. Holt tractors served the military in other significant capacities as well. The international exposure during the war years benefited the company and its track vehicle.

In 1925 Holt Manufacturing and C.W. Best's companies merged, forming the Caterpillar Tractor Company, which relocated its headquarters from California to Peoria in 1928. The company's contributions to the Second World War were also significant, including the conversion of gasoline powered airplane engines into diesel and the use of the company's new radial diesel engine in the M-4 tank. In addition, the company produced other engines and artillery shells for the war effort. Caterpillar tractors, with their heavy construction and tracks, were utilized in battle zones to build and repair roads. The company experienced tremendous growth in the post-war reconstruction period in Europe and Japan. Through the remaining years of that decade Caterpillar grew to become the "world's largest manufacturer of earthmoving machinery."³⁶

The success of the Caterpillar Tractor Company clearly impacted that of Englehart Manufacturing and by the end of the 1940s the Englehart's were making preparations for an addition to the 1920 Linograph Company Building. Plans for the two-plus story addition were designed by Davenport architect Arthur Ebeling. The addition was to be constructed of brick, reinforced concrete, and steel, with the intention of maintaining uniformity with the original structure. Local news accounts indicate that the first floor of the addition would serve as an extension of machine shop space, with the second floor given over to offices. Construction cost was projected at \$125,000, though later permit records indicate it came in at closer to \$100,000.³⁷

The building architect, Arthur Ebeling, is best known for his design of the Kahl Building (NRHP); a seven-story Art Deco office building that also houses the Capitol Theatre. The Kahl Building still stands just one block northeast of the Linograph Building. The addition project's contractor was Soller Construction Co.

Building plans of the original, 1920 Linograph Company Building indicate that the structure was designed with support "ledges" on the east elevation - a clear indication that Hans Petersen and his brothers anticipated expansion.³⁸ Although the addition would not serve the Linograph Company as intended, Ebeling's design plans called for the 1949 addition to utilize existing openings in the 1920 structure to serve as connecting points between the two sections.³⁹

The Englehart Manufacturing Company continued in business at this location until 1952. Through this time and following their move to the former Independent Baking Company building, Englehart was re-fabricating parts for the Caterpillar Tractor.⁴⁰ The Caterpillar Tractor Company acquired Englehart Manufacturing in 1956 and the company

³⁶ Encyclopedia of American Economics

³⁷ "Englehart Co. Awards Contract For \$125,000 Plant Addition to Soller Construction Co.," *Democrat and Leader*, February 25, 1949.

³⁸ Historic Architects' Drawings.

³⁹ Ibid.

⁴⁰ Ibid.

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became a permanent part of the Caterpillar legacy. After the departure of the Englehart Company, the Linograph Company Building briefly housed the Tri-City Appliance Company, Thrift Food Cub Food Freezers, and the Thrift Sew Mart before becoming vacant. In 1954 the Salvation Army began its longtime occupation of the building. In 2007 the Linograph Company Building was purchased for rehabilitation to low-income housing.

Richard Englehart

Richard R. Englehart was born in Grand View, Iowa on January 1, 1871. He and his wife (Katherine Roberts) came to Davenport in about 1892. He worked for local lumber companies for five years before beginning his long tenure at the Sieg Co. where he spent 36 years, moving up the ranks to vice-president, general manager and a principal stockholder.⁴¹

Englehart was a member of the Greater Davenport Committee in 1911 when the group began negotiations with Hans Petersen to bring the Linograph Company to Davenport. He continued his association with the Committee and its successor, the Davenport Chamber of Commerce for some twenty years. The Linograph Company began production in the Sickels and Preston Building on Pershing Street; Englehart was the company's treasurer. From 1915 to ca.1944 Englehart served as the president of the Linograph Company. Richard Englehart was the president and, with his brother Harry, the owner of Englehart Manufacturing Company, the firm that absorbed the Linograph Company while continuing to carry on the business of the former company.⁴²

DAVENPORT & ITS INDUSTRY

The rise of Davenport, Iowa came on the back of commercial and industrial growth, represented by various interests, but dominated over the long run by agricultural related manufacturing, wholesale distribution, and commercial retail interests. Its location on the Mississippi River, the arrival of the railroad, and the early construction of the bridge linking Davenport with Rock Island all set Davenport in a position for success. The later development of an extensive road system ensured that success.

The town's first industries, including a mill and a brickyard, opened in 1837. These fledgling enterprises soon gave way to the growth of the mid-1800s, brought about by the influx of population, the arrival of the railroad, and the construction of the river bridge. These factors combined to create a workforce, access to needed materials, and a market for manufactured goods. The result was a major shift – Davenport became a regional center for commerce and industry.

In the last years of the nineteenth century the lumber industry played a significant role in Davenport's economic growth. Numerous enterprises, from mills to lumber yards, had grown up along the river front, their material needs supplied by the forested areas of the states to the north. The industry grew to be at the forefront of the city's commercial sector. The industry's significant contributions would end with the depletion of Minnesota's timber; the final log rafts were sent down river in November of 1905.

The last years of the nineteenth century were truly "a coming of age" for the city of Davenport. Much of the uncertainty of its early settlement was behind it; industry was established, the railroad was providing a new outlet for goods, commerce had grown to be competitive with Rock Island and other area markets, and the population had increased by

⁴¹ *Who's Who in Davenport 1929*, [Louisville, KY: Robert M. Baldwin Corp., 1929], 35.

⁴² William J. Petersen, *The Story of Iowa: The Progress of an American State* [New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Co., 1952], 240.

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Continuation Sheet

**The Linograph Company Building
Scott County, Iowa**

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nearly ninety-five hundred in a single decade. So, as Davenport headed toward turn of the new century, it was prepared to mature in leaps and bounds.

Davenport's manufacturing base was a strong presence throughout the city's history, changing and adapting as economics, technology, and consumer demands required. Along with the lumber industry, cigar manufacturing, flour mills (cracker manufacturing), breweries, and numerous other enterprises contributed to the growing economy. However, the commercial sector, including retail and wholesale businesses continued to dominate as business leaders focused on promoting the city as a commercial center.

The years following the turn of the century and through the onset of the Depression, were defined by a continued shift away from an autonomous identity and toward one more dictated by national trends. The development of a paved system of roadways and the 1939 construction of the four-lane Rock Island Centennial Bridge opened the city to a greater influence from the surrounding areas and signaled a significant increase in heavy truck traffic; an indication of the health of city's manufacturing base. By 1929 Davenport emerged as Iowa's third largest city, ranking fifth in the production of manufactured goods.⁴³

Like communities all across the country, the Depression and subsequent war years strained the Davenport economy. At the center of financial concerns was the city's banking system, which experienced failures, mergers, and reorganizations. By the eve of the Bank Holiday, only five remained, and then, in 1933, only two. The military presence at Arsenal Island did much to diminish the adverse effect of the war years, as its demand for goods and services bolstered the Davenport economy, much as it had during the Civil War years.

The Post-War years in Davenport and the Quad-Cities were characterized by an increase in large-scale manufacturing interests including John Deere, International Harvester, and the Rock Island Arsenal. According the 1940 Federal Census, Iowa manufacturing had an output valued at \$709,458,428 for the year 1939. With its growing manufacturing base and a workforce drawn from its population of 66,039, the city of Davenport contributed significantly to that production, accounting for a significant rise in both employment and impact on a regional market. The city's other concerns, particularly educational, recreational, and cultural, all stayed on par with the growth attributed to the rise in manufacturing.

⁴³ McDowell.

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LINOGRAPH BUILDING HISTORIC RENDERING – ca. 1920



This historic sketch, depicting The Linograph Company Building, appeared in the "Price List: Linograph Parts and Supplies Models 1 and 3". The sketch likely dates to shortly after the building's construction and opening in 1920.

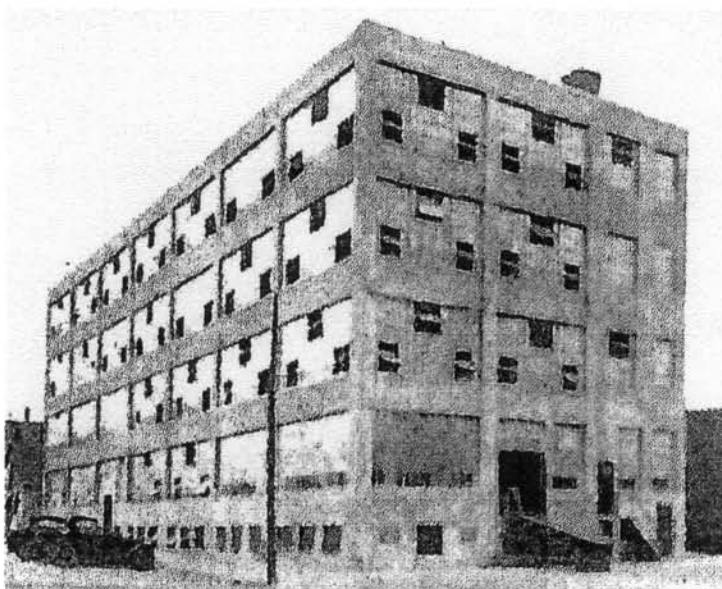
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The Linograph Company Building
Scott County, Iowa

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LINOGRAPH BUILDING HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPH - 1922



This early photograph appeared in a local (1922) publication. Note the pedestrian entrance on the west elevation (left). This door led into the company's office space. The dock on the south provided easy transfer of product to the nearby rail line. As the image documents, a pedestrian entrance (accessed by staircase) was also found on the south elevation. The image offers an excellent understanding of the architect's introduction of awning windows to provide interior ventilation and large spans of glass to enhance ambient lighting. These design elements were coming into widespread use in industrial and manufacturing plants throughout the country during the era of construction (1920).

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The Linograph Company Building
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LINOGRAPH COMPANY BUILDING HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPH – ca.1933



Judging from the cars in front of the building, this image of The Linograph Company Building dates to ca. 1933, which is several years prior to the 1949 construction of the addition. From this perspective, the large overhead door that provided access to the freight elevator is apparent. The image also documents the railroad line that ran along West River Drive (historically known as Front Street.)

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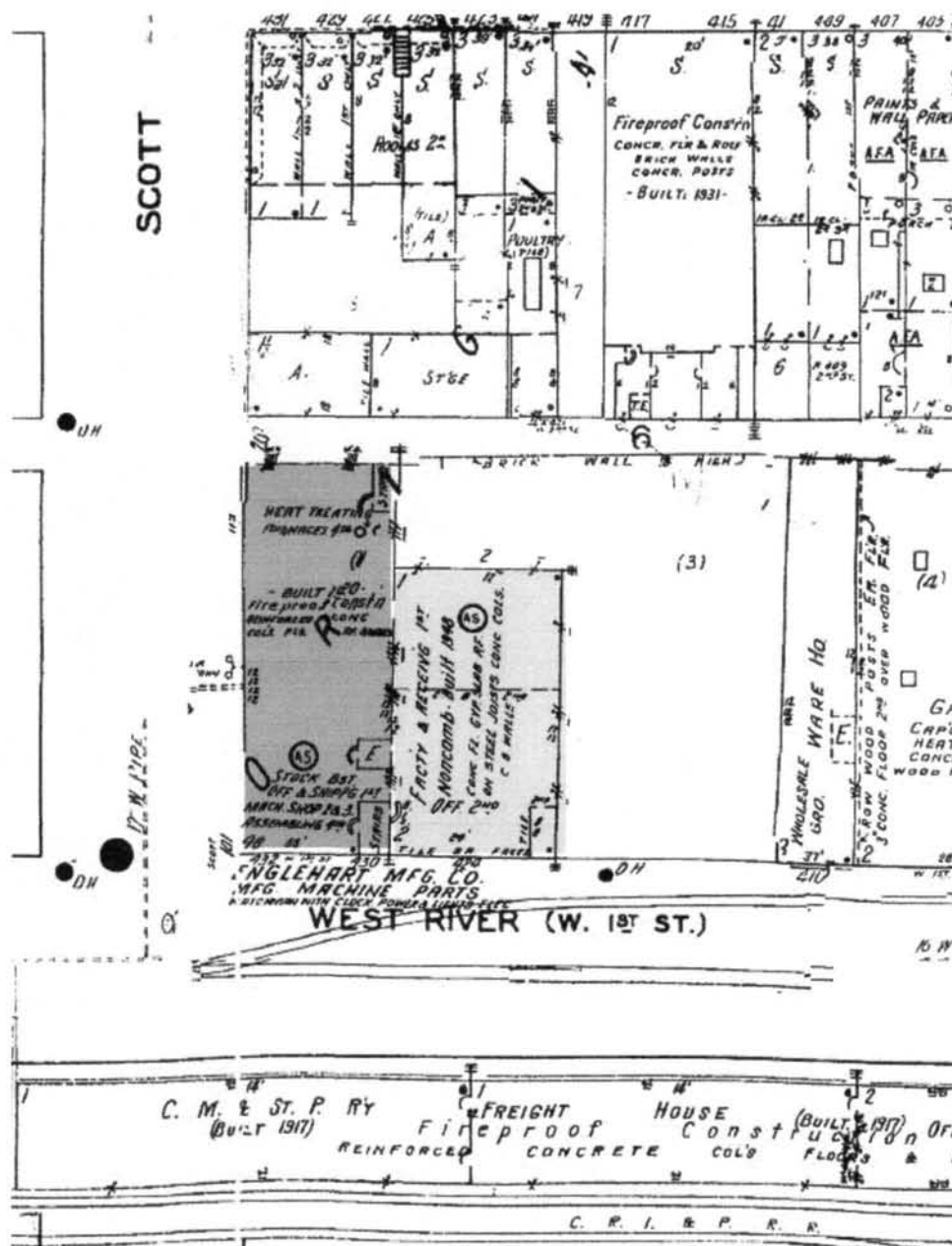
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The Linograph Company Building
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SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAP - 1950 REVISION OF THE 1910 MAP

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The 1950 revision of the 1910 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map documents the 1949 addition (light gray highlighting.)

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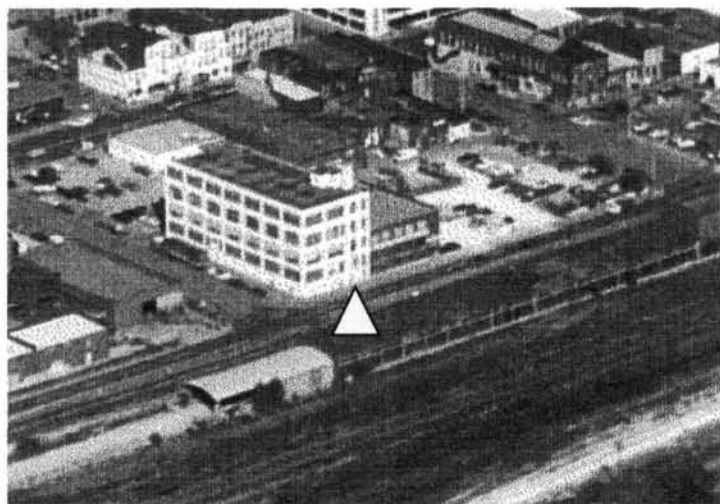
The Linograph Company Building
Scott County, Iowa

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DAVENPORT HISTORIC AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH – ca.1970-1980



This undated, post-1968 aerial photograph of Davenport provides a view of the Linograph Building (located directly above, or northeast, of the stadium). The enlargement below (cut from the image above) gives a good idea of the appearance of both sections of the building during this period. Note that the historic entrances on the original building were absent by this time.



(Images courtesy of the Davenport Public Library, Richardson-Sloane Special Collections.)

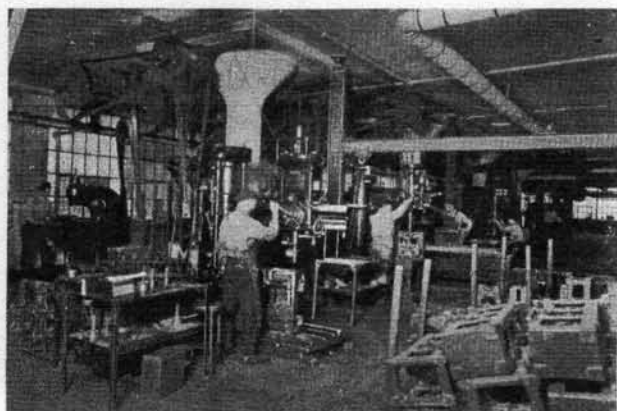
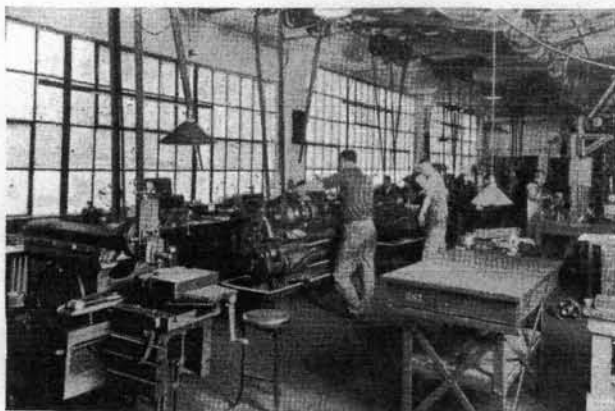
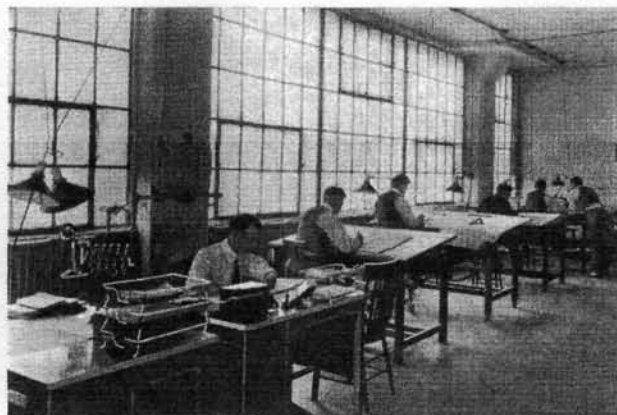
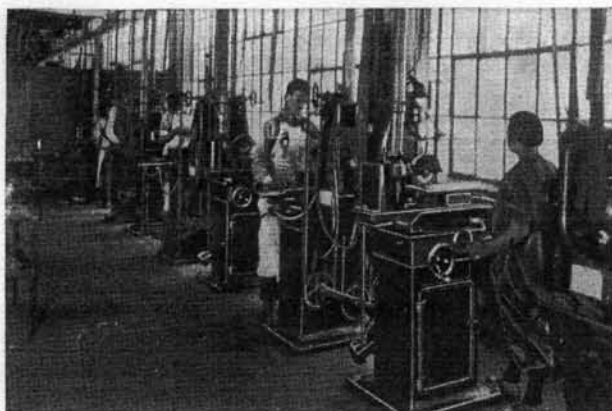
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The Linograph Company Building
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LINOGRAPH COMPANY BUILDING INTERIOR PHOTOGRAPH – ca.1940



A ca.1940 pamphlet promoting The Linograph "52" includes these wonderful images of the building's interior. In them we gain a good understanding of not only the generally open nature of all spaces, but of the structural system, the impact of the oversized expanses of glass, the work and lighting fixtures, and the spatial configuration.

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HISTORIC IMAGE - 1923



The cover of the January of 1923 issue of *The Slug*, the company's house organ, not only documents the company's special delivery truck (called in because of a railroad embargo) and its cargo, but provides a glimpse of the building's exterior.

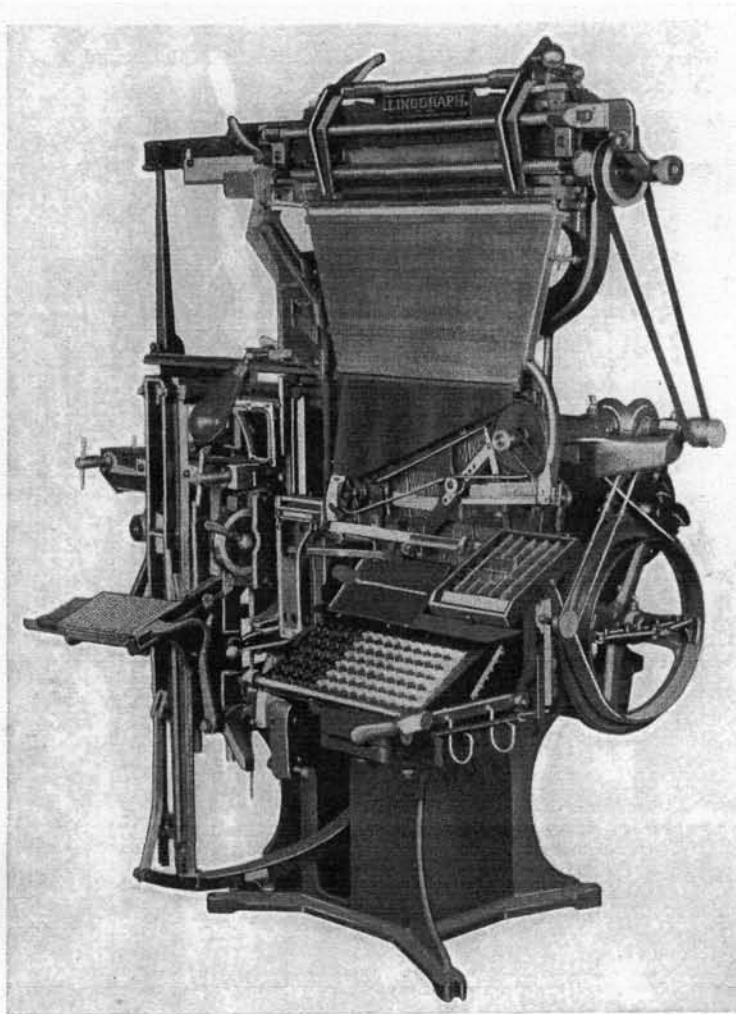
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Section number 8 Page 31

IMAGE OF MODEL 1 - 1912



MODEL 1 LINOGRAPH

Carrying one magazine at a time, the Model 1 LINOGRAPH is notable for its extreme simplicity and relative freedom from adjustment. Extra magazines may be stored on a convenient wall rack which we furnish. The changing of magazines is a very simple, promptly executed procedure.

(University of Iowa Special Collections. The Papers of the Linograph Corporation.)

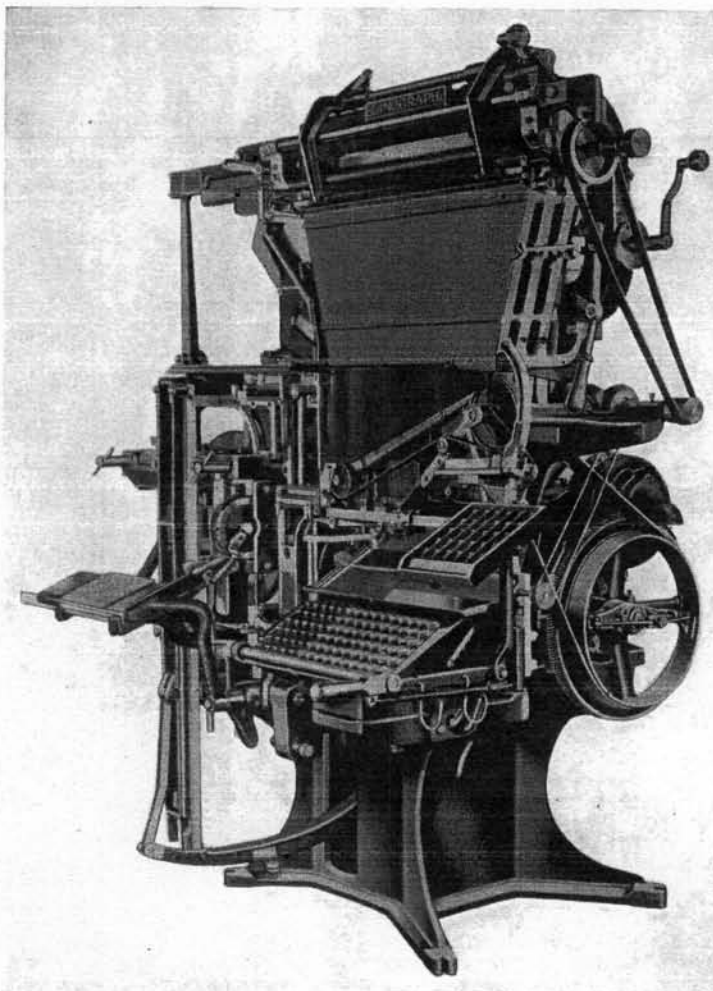
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The Linograph Company Building
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Section number 8 Page 32

IMAGE OF MODEL 3 – 1921



MODEL 3 LINOGRAPH

The Model 3 LINOGRAPH carries three magazines, each of which is capable of being quickly shifted into operating position. Additional magazines may be stored conveniently on wall racks for ready replacement of the magazines on the machine. A general favorite where quick changes are essential.

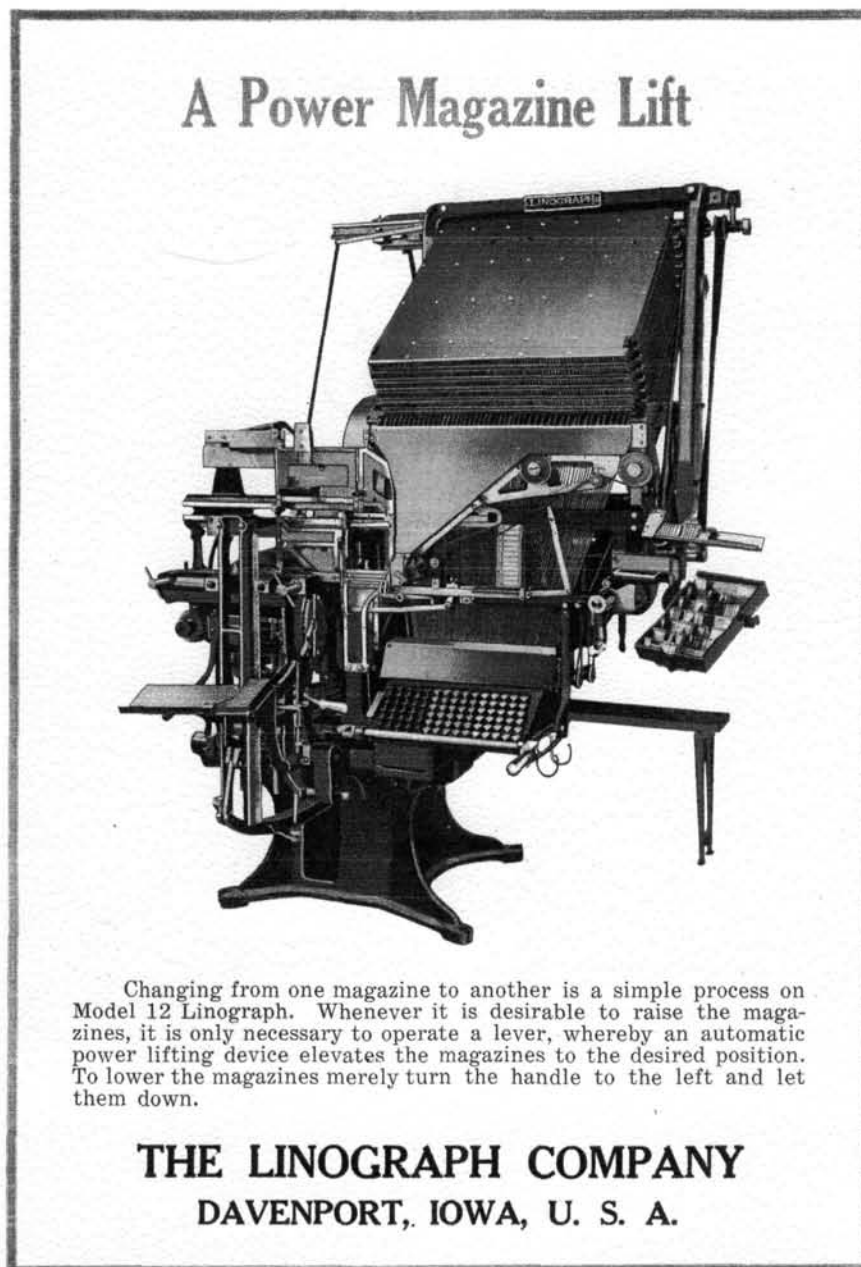
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IMAGE OF MODEL 12 - 1923



The Model 12 Linograph was a vast improvement on the previous Model 1 and Model 3. The new machine not only carried twelve magazines, which increased production efficiency, but the machine accepted the magazines of its main competition, namely those of Intertype and Linotype.

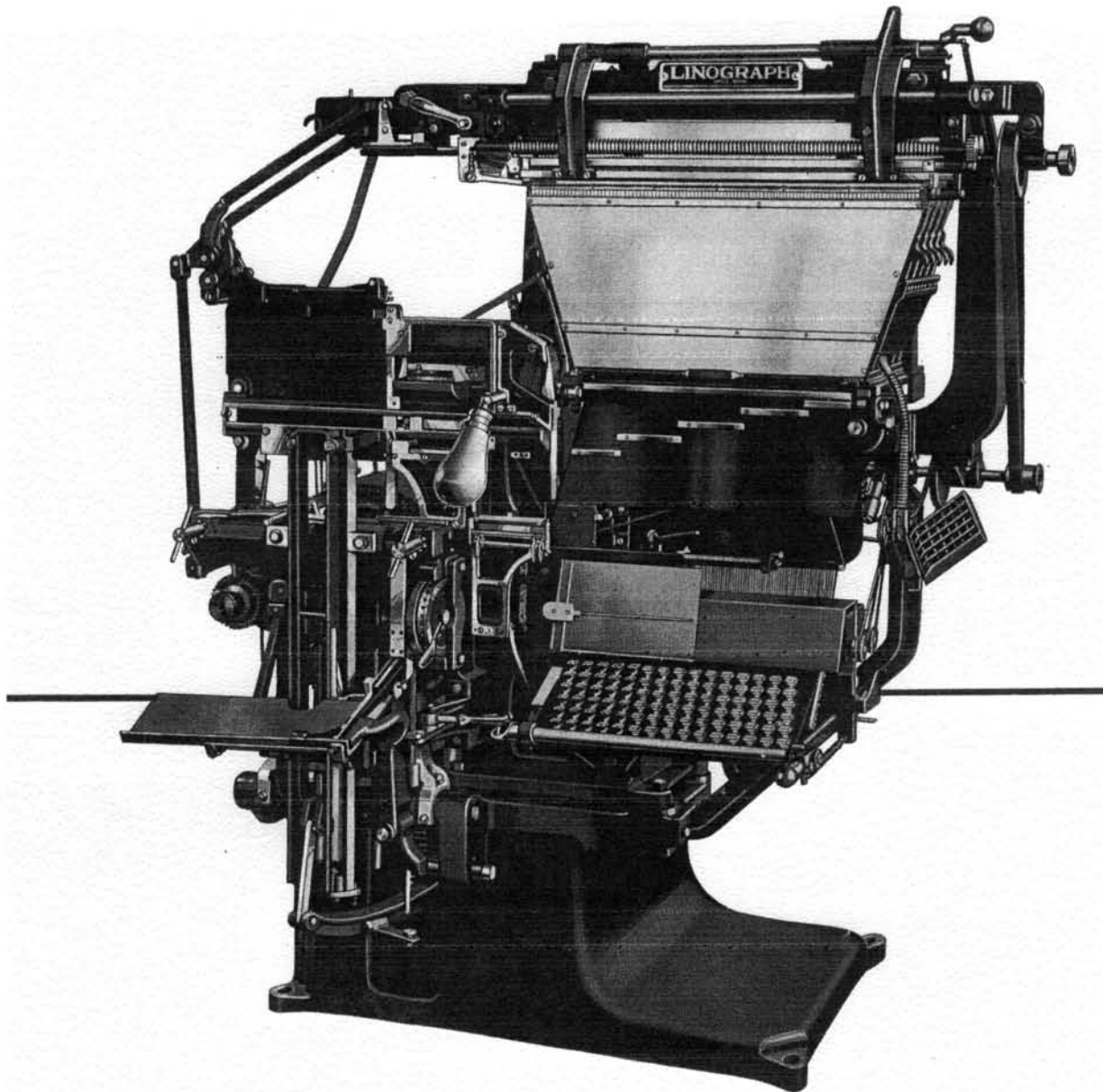
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IMAGE OF THE MODEL 5 – 1937



The Model 5 was introduced in 1937. The new machine, which carried five magazines, was promoted for its compact size, simplified design and affordability.

(The Papers of the Linograph Corporation. University of Iowa Special Collections.)

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HISTORIC IMAGE - 1937

A FREE Demonstration Right at Your Door



The Linograph Company took its Model 5 on the road in 1937, providing demonstrations to potential customers.

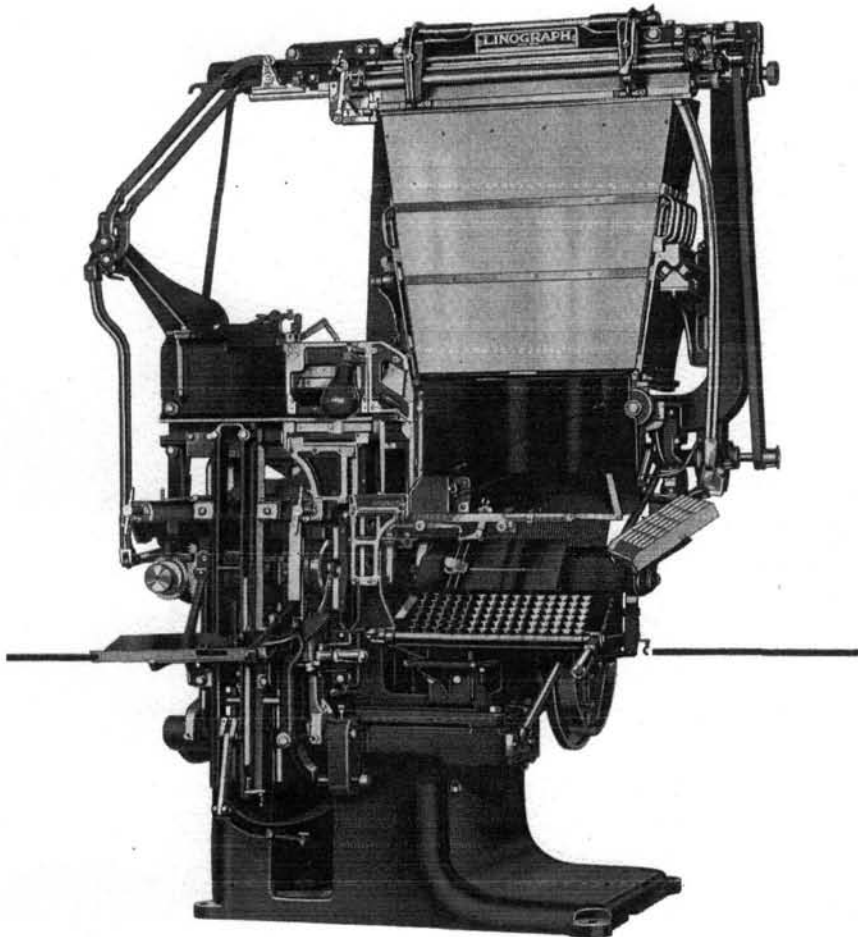
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National Park Service

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IMAGE OF THE MODEL 50 - 1938



THE LINOGRAPH "50"

STANDARD MATRICES • WIDER RANGE OF FACES WITH STANDARD
KEYBOARD LAYOUT • SHORTER AND FASTER MATRIX TRAVEL • HIGH
SPEED • SIMPLE ADJUSTMENTS • STRICTLY MODERN • TOP RANK QUALITY
• TWO-LETTER DISPLAY MATS

The Linograph "50" was introduced in 1938. The new machine was touted as "the only machine built to carry five main magazines" which could be purchased incrementally, as needs warranted. Each magazine sold for \$125 compared to the competition's at \$400 or more – an apparent appeal to the small newspapers that formed the core of its market.

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HISTORIC IMAGE – Hans Petersen - Not Dated



Hans Petersen (1872-1924) was the inventor of the Linograph. He and his brothers founded the company that, with the financial support of Davenport investors, became The Linograph Company.

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HISTORIC IMAGE – Richard Englehart - 1952



R. R. Englehart

Richard Englehart was one of the early stockholders of The Linograph Company and served as company president. He orchestrated the organization of the Englehart Manufacturing Company in 1944.

(Petersen. *The Story of Iowa*, 240.)

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RELEVANT CULTURAL RESOURCE DOCUMENTS

The 2004-2005 "Architectural and Historical Survey, Davenport Central Business District" conducted by AKAY Consulting provides the most relevant, recent broadstroke cultural resource document. The survey evaluated the resources of the Central Business District for the purpose of identifying individual and/or district historic resources that bear the potential for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The Linograph Company Building was identified during that project as potentially eligible for Register listing.

The historic rehabilitation of the Linograph Company Building is underway utilizing the Federal Historic Tax Credit program. The Part I of the application for credits was completed in 2006 with a "Certification of Eligibility" issued by the State Historic Preservation Office on November 13, 2006.

POTENTIAL FOR HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY

The potential for historical archaeology was not assessed as part of the present National Register nomination. However, given the high level of ground disturbance resulting from the construction of both buildings and the adjacent roadways, the possibility of the retention of such archaeological resources is unlikely.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This National Register nomination utilizes a wide array of reference resources in an attempt to create a full picture of the historic significance of the resource. Of particular importance were the "Papers of the Linograph Corporation" located at the University of Iowa Special Collections. This collection includes numerous promotional pamphlets that illustrate the individual models of the Linograph and their individual capabilities. The work completed in 2004-2005 as part of that survey and evaluation provided a basis for understanding the history of Davenport and its commercial sector.

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International Printing Museum. Website: www.printmuseum.org.

Metal Type (a website of printers and typesetters). www.metaltype.co.uk

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

Democrat and Leader. Davenport, Iowa. February 25, 1949 “Englehart Co. Awards Contract For \$125,000 Plant Addition to Soller Construction Co.”

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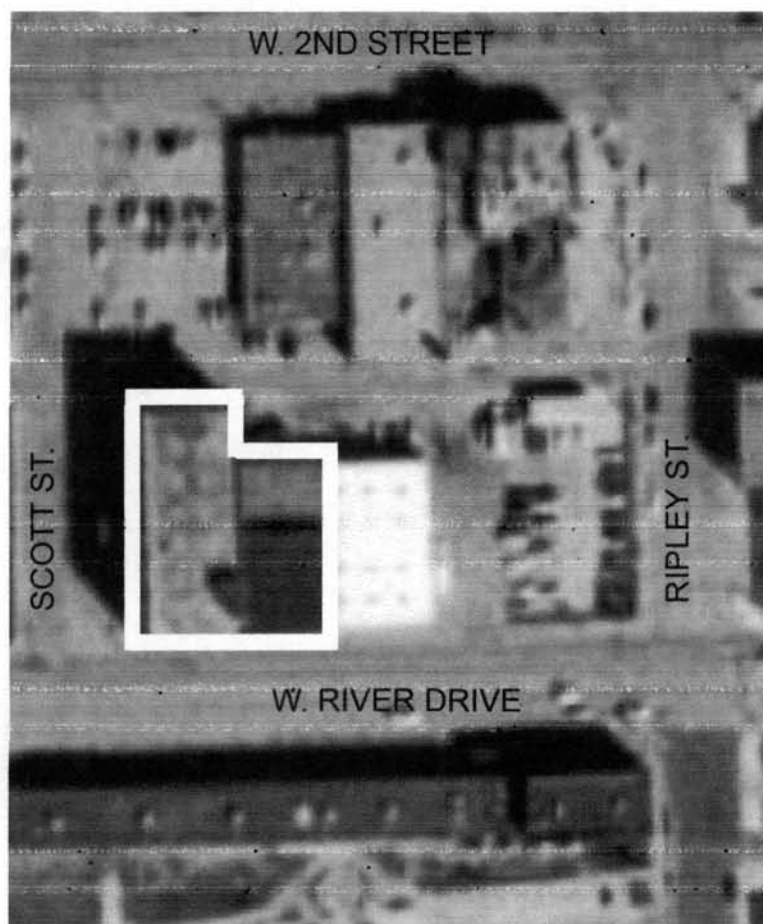
**The Linograph Company Building
Scott County, Iowa**

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

The Linograph Company Building, located at 420 West River Drive, is situated on Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, Block 6 of the Original Town of Davenport. The boundary encompasses the 1920, five-story building and the 1949 addition to its east.



Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the 1920 Linograph Building and the 1949 addition to the east, both of which fall within the Period of Significance and represent the historic association for which the resource is considered eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. A post-1970s addition on the east (seen here in white) has been demolished.

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**The Linograph Company Building
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Section number ____ "Photographs" ____ Page ____ 43 ____

1. The Linograph Company Building
Scott County, Iowa
Photographer: Alexa McDowell, AKAY Consulting, Boone, IA
November 24, 2008
CD-ROM on file with MetroPlains, Inc. and the Iowa State Historic Preservation Office.

Exterior: view of primary and east elevations, looking northwest across West River Drive
IA_ScottCounty_LinographCompanyBuilding_0001.tif
Epson Picture Mate Ink & Paper
2. The Linograph Company Building
Scott County, Iowa
Photographer: Alexa McDowell, AKAY Consulting, Boone, IA
November 24, 2008
CD-ROM on file with MetroPlains, Inc. and the Iowa State Historic Preservation Office.

Exterior: view of primary and west elevations, looking northeast across the intersection of Scott and West River
IA_ScottCounty_LinographCompanyBuilding_0002.tif
Epson Picture Mate Ink & Paper
3. The Linograph Company Building
Scott County, Iowa
Photographer: Alexa McDowell, AKAY Consulting, Boone, IA
November 24, 2008
CD-ROM on file with MetroPlains, Inc. and the Iowa State Historic Preservation Office.

Exterior: view of rear (north) and west elevations, looking southeast across Scott Street
IA_ScottCounty_LinographCompanyBuilding_0003.tif
Epson Picture Mate Ink & Paper
4. The Linograph Company Building
Scott County, Iowa
Photographer: MetroPlains, Inc., St. Paul, MN
November 24, 2008
CD-ROM on file with MetroPlains, Inc. and the Iowa State Historic Preservation Office.

Exterior: view of east elevation, looking west
IA_ScottCounty_LinographCompanyBuilding_0004.tif
Epson Picture Mate Ink & Paper

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5. The Linograph Company Building

Scott County, Iowa

Photographer: MetroPlains, Inc., St. Paul, MN

November 24, 2008

CD-ROM on file with MetroPlains, Inc. and the Iowa State Historic Preservation Office.

Exterior: view of the 1949 addition – primary (south) elevation, looking northwest across West River Drive

IA_ScottCounty_LinographCompanyBuilding_0005.tif

Epson Picture Mate Ink & Paper

6. The Linograph Company Building

Scott County, Iowa

Photographer: Alexa McDowell, AKAY Consulting, Boone, IA

November 24, 2008

CD-ROM on file with MetroPlains, Inc. and the Iowa State Historic Preservation Office.

Exterior: view of the 1920 building – primary and west elevations, looking northeast across West River Drive

IA_ScottCounty_LinographCompanyBuilding_0006.tif

Epson Picture Mate Ink & Paper

7. The Linograph Company Building

Scott County, Iowa

Photographer: Alexa McDowell, AKAY Consulting, Boone, IA

November 24, 2008

CD-ROM on file with MetroPlains, Inc. and the Iowa State Historic Preservation Office.

Interior: view of the 1920 building – typical hallway

IA_ScottCounty_LinographCompanyBuilding_0007.tif

Epson Picture Mate Ink & Paper

8. The Linograph Company Building

Scott County, Iowa

Photographer: Alexa McDowell, AKAY Consulting, Boone, IA

November 24, 2008

CD-ROM on file with MetroPlains, Inc. and the Iowa State Historic Preservation Office.

Interior: view of the 1920 building – bedroom showing integration of structural system into new floor plan

IA_ScottCounty_LinographCompanyBuilding_0008.tif

Epson Picture Mate Ink & Paper

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Section number _____ "Photographs" _____ Page _____ 45 _____

9. The Linograph Company Building
Scott County, Iowa
Photographer: Alexa McDowell, AKAY Consulting, Boone, IA
November 24, 2008
CD-ROM on file with MetroPlains, Inc. and the Iowa State Historic Preservation Office.

Interior: view of the 1920 building – typical apartment main living area (living room-kitchen)
IA_ScottCounty_LinographCompanyBuilding_0009.tif
Epson Picture Mate Ink & Paper

10. The Linograph Company Building
Scott County, Iowa
Photographer: Alexa McDowell, AKAY Consulting, Boone, IA
November 24, 2008
CD-ROM on file with MetroPlains, Inc. and the Iowa State Historic Preservation Office.

Interior: view of the 1920 building – 5th floor looking to the southwest, prior to completion of interior walls
IA_ScottCounty_LinographCompanyBuilding_0010.tif
Epson Picture Mate Ink & Paper

11. The Linograph Company Building
Scott County, Iowa
Photographer: Alexa McDowell, AKAY Consulting, Boone, IA
November 24, 2008
CD-ROM on file with MetroPlains, Inc. and the Iowa State Historic Preservation Office.

Interior: view of the 1949 addition – typical apartment
IA_ScottCounty_LinographCompanyBuilding_0011.tif
Epson Picture Mate Ink & Paper

12. The Linograph Company Building
Scott County, Iowa
Photographer: Alexa McDowell, AKAY Consulting, Boone, IA
November 24, 2008
CD-ROM on file with MetroPlains, Inc. and the Iowa State Historic Preservation Office.

Interior: view of the 1949 addition – typical apartment
IA_ScottCounty_LinographCompanyBuilding_0012.tif
Epson Picture Mate Ink & Paper

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Section number _____ "Photographs" _____ Page 46 _____

13. The Linograph Company Building
Scott County, Iowa
Photographer: Alexa McDowell, AKAY Consulting, Boone, IA
November 24, 2008
CD-ROM on file with MetroPlains, Inc. and the Iowa State Historic Preservation Office.

Interior: view of the 1920 building – basement level
IA_ScottCounty_LinographCompanyBuilding_0013.tif
Epson Picture Mate Ink & Paper

14. The Linograph Company Building
Scott County, Iowa
Photographer: Alexa McDowell, AKAY Consulting, Boone, IA
November 24, 2008
CD-ROM on file with MetroPlains, Inc. and the Iowa State Historic Preservation Office.

Interior: view of the 1949 addition – basement level
IA_ScottCounty_LinographCompanyBuilding_0014.tif
Epson Picture Mate Ink & Paper

15. The Linograph Company Building
Scott County, Iowa
Photographer: Alexa McDowell, AKAY Consulting, Boone, IA
November 24, 2008
CD-ROM on file with MetroPlains, Inc. and the Iowa State Historic Preservation Office.

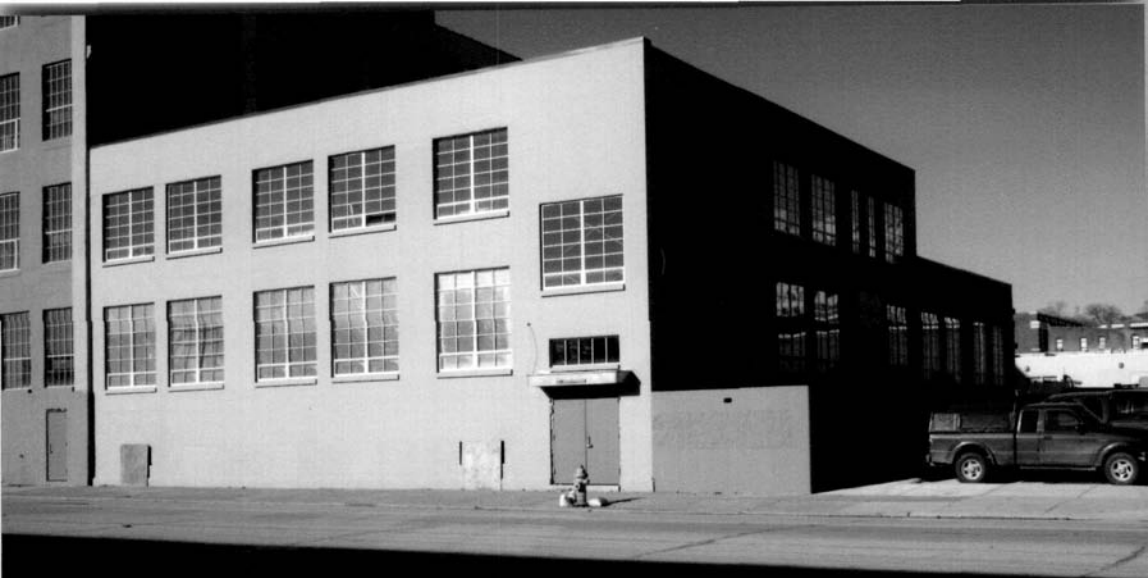
Exterior: view of new entrance on east elevation of 1949 addition
IA_ScottCounty_LinographCompanyBuilding_0015.tif
Epson Picture Mate Ink & Paper

















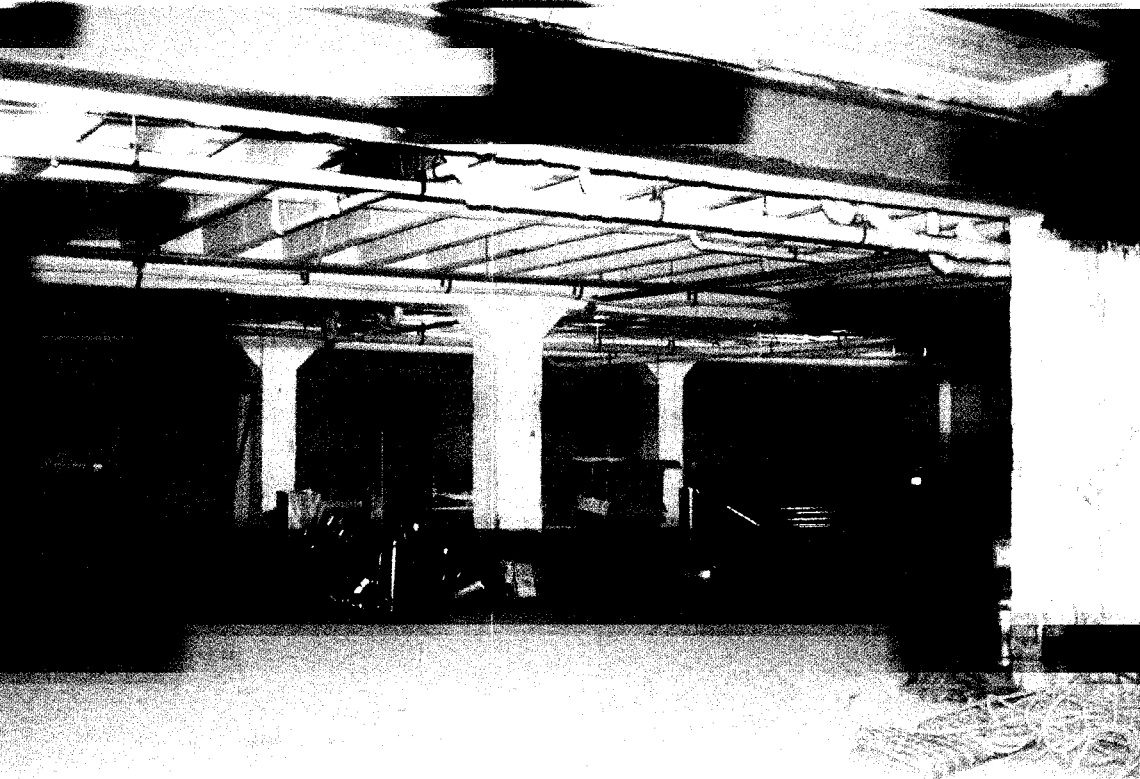


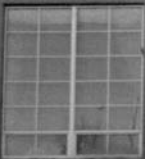
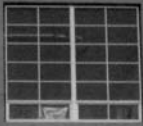












City of Davenport
Historic Preservation Commission

Department: Community Planning and Economic Development
Department
Contact Info: Ryan Rusnak (563) 888-2022
rrusnak@ci.davenport.ia.us

Date
6/13/2017

Subject:

Case No: COA17-10: Certificate of Appropriateness to tear off old roof and install new one at 407 West 8th Street. William and Margaret (Gannon) Redmond House is located within the Local Historic Hamburg District. January Winters, petitioner.

Background:

No application has been received. Staff has spoken to the homeowner and a stop work order for the re-roof has been issued. Staff anticipates that an application will be forthcoming.

REVIEWERS:

Department	Reviewer	Action	Date
City Clerk	Flynn, Matt	Approved	6/9/2017 - 3:25 PM