

HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION MEETING

CITY OF DAVENPORT, IOWA

Tuesday, September 8, 2026; 5:00 PM

City Hall | 226 West 4th Street | Council Chambers

- I. Call to Order
- II. Secretary's Report
 - 1. Consideration of the August 11, 2026 meeting minutes.
- III. Communications
- IV. Old Business
- V. New Business
- VI. Other Business
 - 1. Vander Veer Fountain Renovation - Design Update
- VII. Open Forum for Comment
- VIII. Adjourn
- IX. Next Meeting: October 13, 2026

City of Davenport

Department: Development & Neighborhood Services
Contact Info: Matt Werderitch | 563-888-2221

Action / Date
9/8/2026

Subject:
Consideration of the August 11, 2026 meeting minutes.

Recommendation:
Approve the minutes.

Background:
The August 11, 2026 meeting minutes are attached.

Attachments:
1. Meeting Minutes 8-11-26

MINUTES

HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION MEETING CITY

OF DAVENPORT, IOWA

Tuesday, August 11, 2026; 5:00 PM

City Hall | 226 West 4th Street | Council Chambers

I. Call to Order

Present: McGivern, Hustedde, Kretz, Eaton, Hoff, Adams

Excused: Gomez

Staff: Werderitch, Reu

II. Secretary's Report

1. Consideration of the July 14, 2026 meeting minutes.

A motion by Adams to approve the July 14, 2026 meeting minutes, seconded by Eaton, was approved by voice vote (6-0).

III. Communications

IV. Old Business

V. New Business

1. Case COA26-10: Request for rehabilitation of the auto house at 627 Ripley Street. The Louis P. and Clara L. (Krause) Best House is a contributing structure in the Hamburg Local Landmark Historic District. David Cordes and Bryan Pattschull, petitioner. [Ward 3]

Staff presented the item. A recommendation is made to approve the Certificate of Appropriateness for the rehabilitation of the auto house at 627 Ripley Street in accordance with the submitted material. The project was reviewed for conformance with the Standards for Review, Chapter 14.01.060 C of the Davenport Municipal Code. The project meets the following standards:

1. All designated property shall be recognized as a product and physical record of its time, place and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural architectural features shall be discouraged; and
2. New additions and related new construction shall not be discouraged when such improvements do not destroy historic material and such design is compatible with the size, massing, scale, color, materials and character of the property, neighborhood and district, if applicable.

The petitioner was not in attendance. A motion by McGivern, seconded by Hoff, to approve COA26-10 was approved by roll call vote (6-0).

VI. Other Business

VII. Open Forum for Comment

VIII. Adjourn

McGivern made a motion to adjourn, seconded by Eaton. The motion was approved by voice vote (6-0).

Meeting adjourned at 5:13 pm.

IX. Next Meeting: September 8, 2026

City of Davenport

Department: Development & Neighborhood Services
Contact Info: Matt Werderitch | 563-888-2221

Action / Date
9/8/2026

Subject:
Vander Veer Fountain Renovation - Design Update

Recommendation:
Hold discussion and provide feedback.

Background:
The City has selected Confluence, a landscape architecture, planning, and urban design firm, to assist with the restoration of the Vander Veer Park Fountain. The purpose of this presentation is to introduce the project to the Historic Preservation Commission and solicit preliminary feedback regarding the proposed approach to the restoration and improvements.

Following the Commission's feedback, the consultant will conduct additional due diligence and further develop the design. The project will be brought back to the Commission at a later date for formal discussion and consideration. No action or vote is requested at this meeting.

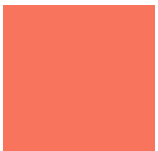
Attachments:
1. Vander Veer Fountain Renovation - Consultant Presentation
2. Vander Veer Park Historic District National Register Listing

VANDER VEER FOUNTAIN RENOVATION

Design Update

Historic Preservation Commission
September 08, 2026

Davenport, Iowa



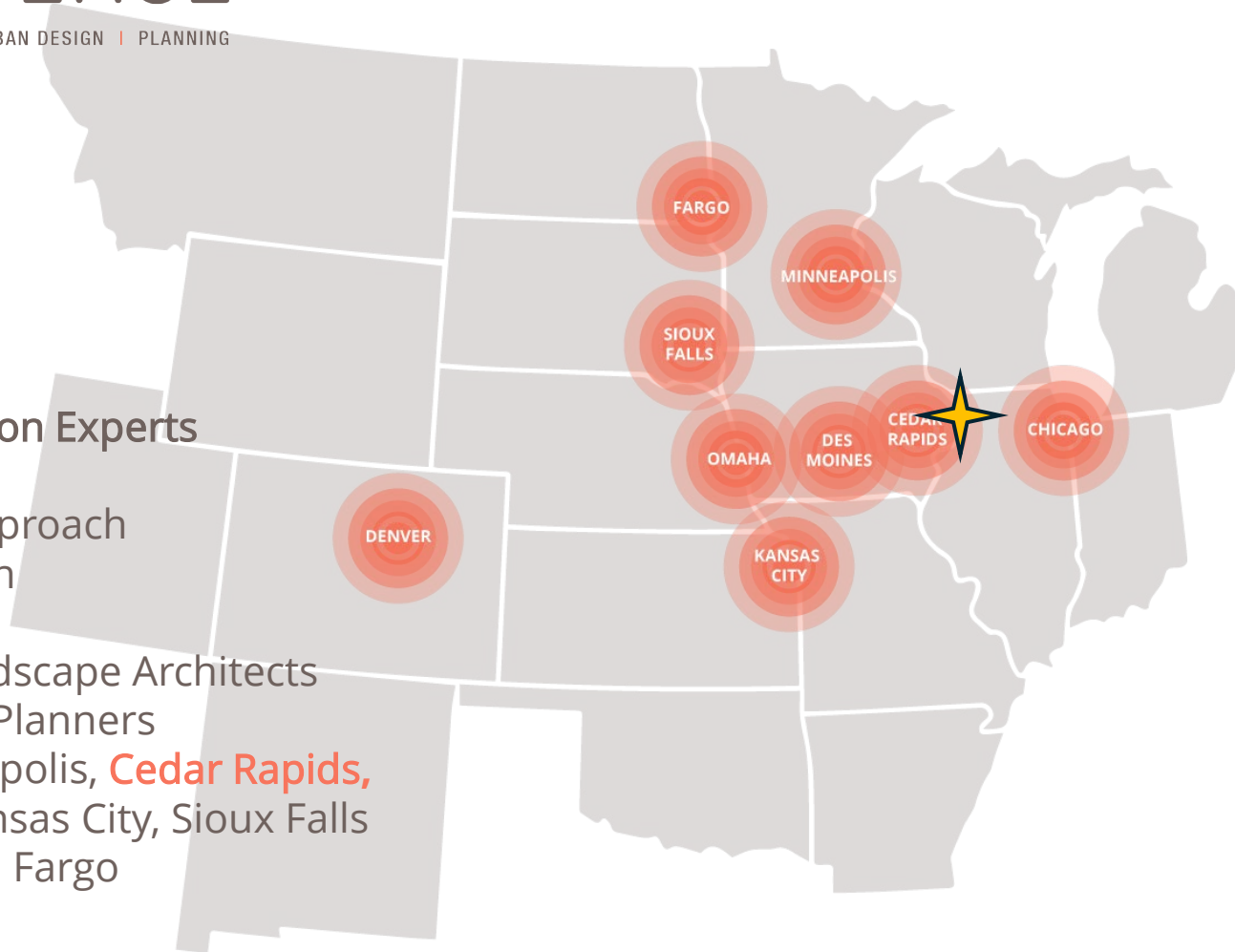
CONFLUENCE



CONFLUENCE

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE | URBAN DESIGN | PLANNING

- Parks & Recreation Experts
- Collaborative Approach
- Public Facilitation
- Staff of 80+
- 36 Licensed Landscape Architects
- 4 AICP Certified Planners
- Chicago, Minneapolis, **Cedar Rapids**,
Des Moines, Kansas City, Sioux Falls
Denver, Omaha, Fargo



INTRODUCTION



Patrick Alvord
PRINCIPAL + ARCHITECT/
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT



Ben Sandell
PROJECT MANAGER +
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT

Project Partners:



Project Goals & Objectives



- **Preserve historic fabric of fountain while modernizing operation**
- **Improve operational efficiency**
- **Eliminate water loss**
- **Reduce overall maintenance**

Vander Veer Fountain



Timeline

- **1907** **Cast-iron spray fountain (Victorian era) funded by A.W. Vander Veer**
- **1929** **Cast-iron fountain deteriorated – replacement discussed but delayed by the Great Depression**
- **1934** **Federal financial support received to remove cast-iron fountain.**

Fountain, Vanderveer Park, Davenport, Iowa.



1907 Cast-iron spray fountain



Historic Photos/Postcards

Vander Veer Fountain



- **1935** Construction of concrete/stone fountain completed.
- **1976** Restoration of fountain (Bicentennial), lighting subsequently failed
- **1990s** Rumors of Renovation... unsubstantiated.
- **2003** Project for Public Spaces indicated the fountain was "currently under renovation."
- **2026** Comprehensive restoration planning underway.



1934-35 concrete & stone fountain

Key Features

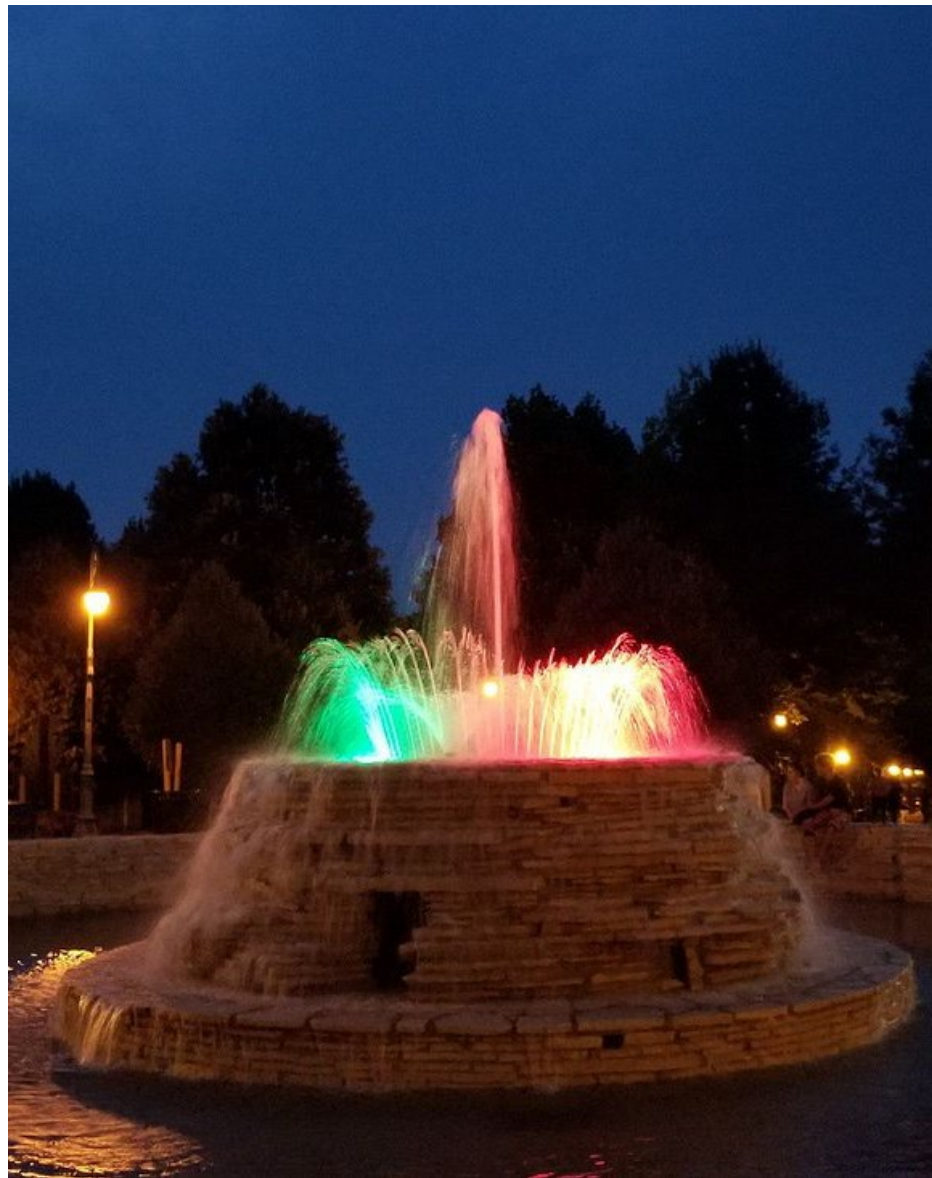


LIGHTING

- **Lighting/Illumination central to experience (electrically controlled water-and-light spectacle) – “riot of color” – made it a popular summer destination.**
 - Lighting regarded as an important feature of the stone fountain

DESIGN APPROACH

- **RECREATE LIGHTING EFFECTS *with respect to the “riot of color” history.***
 - *Low-voltage LED wet-listed fixtures for greater resilience and longevity*
 - *Color-changing RGBw*
 - *Simple controls – “Set it and forget it.”*



Lighting Effects

Key Features

SPRAY FEATURES/PATTERNS

- **Four unique spray features:**
 - Vertical jet
 - Trumpet/Tulips
 - Crown / Ring Nozzles (laminar flow jets)
 - Cascade



Key Features



SPRAY FEATURES/PATTERNS

- **Fountain sprays haven't been fully functional in several years.**
 - Vertical jet inoperable

DESIGN APPROACH

- **RECONSTRUCT WITH ALL FOUR SPRAY FEATURES/PATTERNS.**
 - Ensure consistent flow and performance of central jet.
 - Install anemometer(s) to automatically adjust vertical jet height based on wind speeds.
 - Develop control scheme that changes spray patterns, frequency, etc.
 - Coordinated with lighting controls for night-time operation.

Key Features

STONework / AESTHETICS

- **LIMESTONE**

- Assume regional quarries based on appearance.
 - Perimeter wall – Anamosa (Iowa)
 - Central column – Wisconsin (assumed)





STONEWORK/AESTHETICS

DESIGN APPROACH

- **FAITHFUL RECONSTRUCTION OF CENTRAL FOUNTAIN/COLUMN USING PRESERVED EXISTING MATERIALS**
 - Ensure existing dimensions (base diameter, height, taper, etc.) are maintained regardless of degree of deconstruction required to remedy operation issues.
- **PRESERVE & REPAIR PERIMETER WALL**
 - Selective demolition as required to facilitate other repairs.
 - “Zero damage” goal – sourcing appropriately weathered replacement material assumed near-impossible.



Primary Operational Issues

- **Untraceable water loss/leakage**
- **Inoperable/unreliable lighting**
- **Flow/spray inconsistency**



Secondary Issues

- Overspray/recapture
- **Access control** – keeping people out of the basin and off the central column
 - Surfacing/slip resistance
- **Perimeter wall stonework**
 - Capstone vulnerabilities
 - Staining/cleaning

Access Control



How do we keep people out of the fountain?

- **Modifications to make it physically inconvenient or unappealing to enter the fountain.**
 - Textured basin bed – replace smooth concrete floor with sharp, uneven river rock, cobbles, or other material to make walking in the basin highly uncomfortable.
 - Assume there are some liability issues to be addressed with this approach.
- **Technology and Sensory Deterrents**
 - Wind and motion sensors change spray pattern or activate “deterrent” jets.
 - Water cannon approach ruins the fun factor.
- **Direct Physical Barriers**
 - Perimeter fencing or railings
 - Material selection impacts resilience/longevity
 - Height and placement will impact aesthetics



Vander Veer Fountain - Existing



Vander Veer Fountain – Glass Barrier, medium height



**Vander Veer Fountain – Glass Barrier, medium height w/
precast concrete wall cap**



**Vander Veer Fountain – Cable-rail Barrier, medium height
top of wall**



**Vander Veer Fountain – Cable-rail Barrier, full height,
front of wall**



**Vander Veer Fountain – Wrought-iron Barrier, low height
top of wall**

Constructability Challenges



- **Stonework vulnerabilities**
 - High potential for breakage during disassembly, storage, & reconstruction
 - If a stone breaks or crumbles and needs replacement, matching water worn edges and color will be difficult.
 - Material availability
 - Process/procedure for cataloguing stonework during disassembly & reconstruction

Constructability Challenges



- **Mechanical systems access**
 - Limited available documentation
 - Selective removal of stonework
- **Can concrete basin surface be replaced w/o disturbing stone?**
 - Central column and/or perimeter wall

NEXT STEPS

- **CIVIL COORDINATION (SURVEY DETAIL)**
- **HYDRO DRAMATICS SITE VISIT (WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 28TH)**
- **MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT DOCUMENTATION & ANALYSIS**
- **BEGIN HIGH-LEVEL COST FRAMEWORK AND DECISION MATRIX**

QUESTIONS?

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Continuation sheet Description

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

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

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Vander Veer Park Historic District

Description:

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

Facing the park on all four sides are middle- and upper- middle-class houses dating almost exclusively from the 1895-1915 period. Although varying in style from the late Queen Anne to Tudor Revival, they exhibit remarkable consistency of size, spacing and setback, and thus create an attractive frame for the park itself. The architectural theme thus established is carried south along two blocks of Main Street, which intersects Lombard at the south end of the park. Southeast of the park, the theme is extended along the short block of Temple Lane, which is not oriented toward the Park, but rather toward the park-like grounds of the Davenport Outing Club.

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

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

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

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

Significance:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Item number 8D

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Vander Veer Park Historic District

Verbal Boundary Description

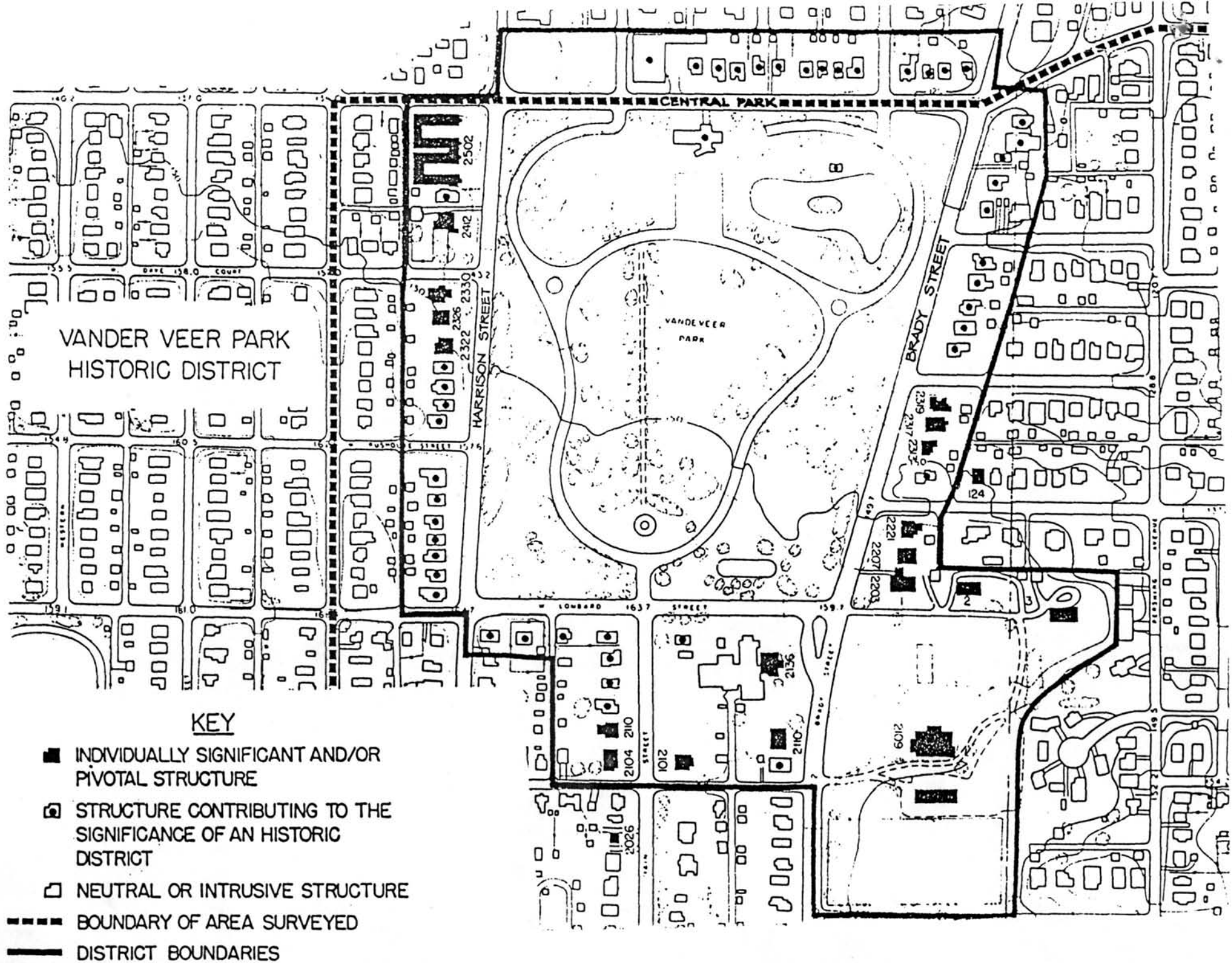
Beginning at northeast corner of property at 2525 Brady St.; thence southwest along rear property lines of properties fronting on Brady Street, crossing E. Dover Court, E. Denison, and E. Rusholme to alley behind 2207 and 2221 Brady St.; south along this alley to left turn of alley; then east along alley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

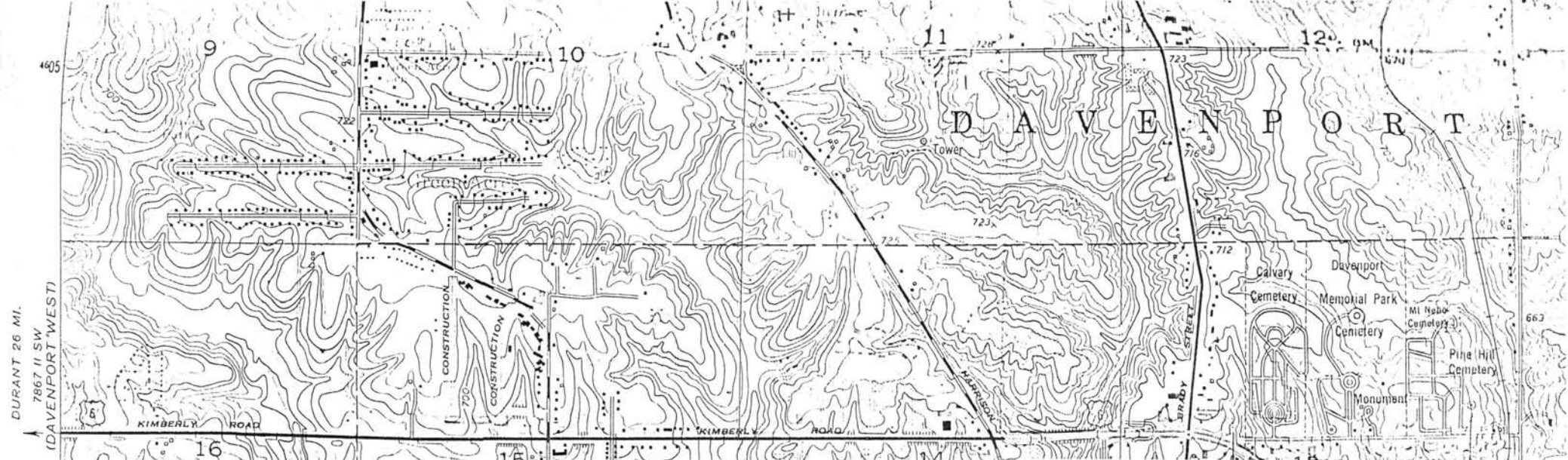
UTM References:

- A 15/702520 4602000
- B 15/702620 4601560
- C 15/702520 4601320
- D 15/702380 4601310
- E 15/702060 4601460
- F 15/702060 4601980

70-81 acres

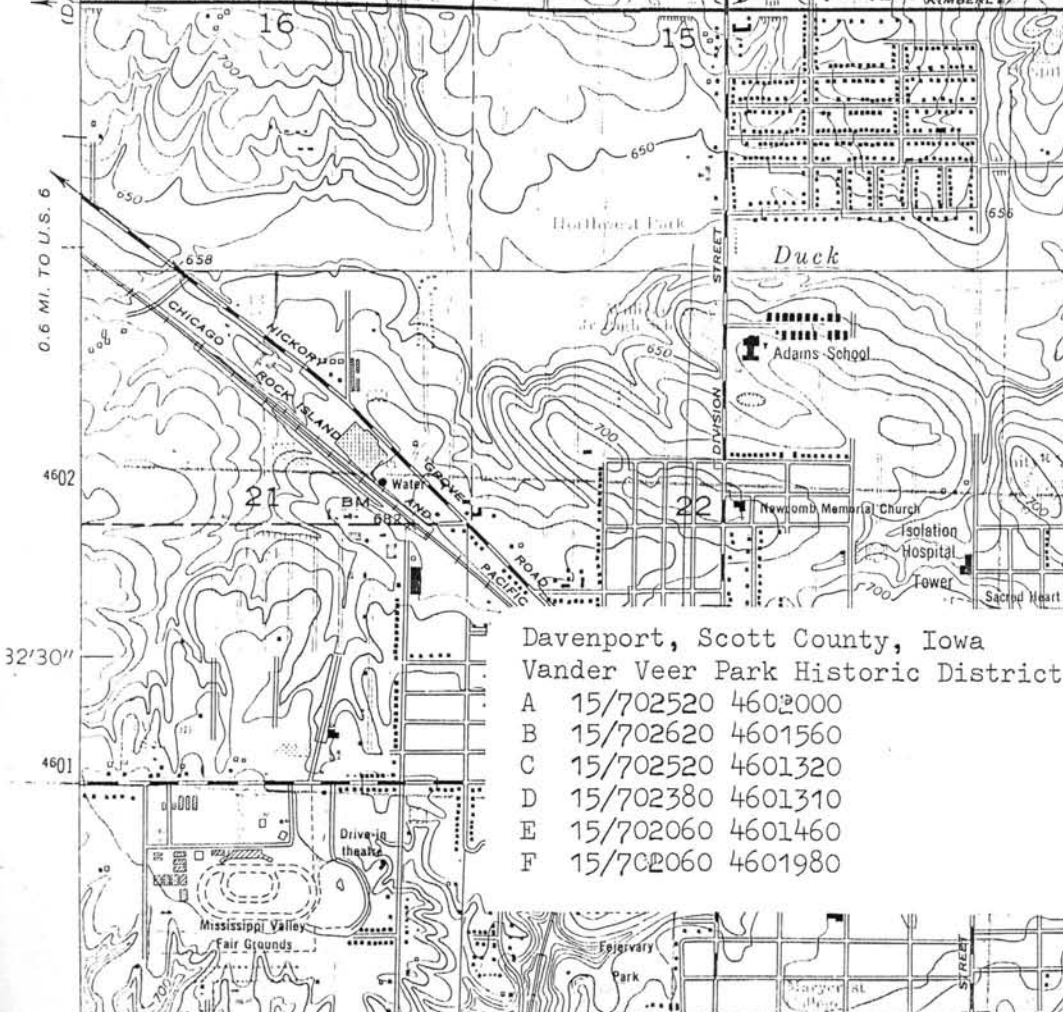
FLORIDA, Duval County, Jacksonville, House at 7246 San Carlos (San Jose Estates TR), 7246 San Carlos (04/10/85)
FLORIDA, Duval County, Jacksonville, House at 7246 St. Augustine Road (Truman House) (San Jose Estates TR), 7246 St. Augustine Rd. (04/10/85)
FLORIDA, Duval County, Jacksonville, House at 7249 San Pedro (San Jose Estates TR), 7227 San Pedro Rd. (04/10/85)
FLORIDA, Duval County, Jacksonville, House at 7288 San Jose Boulevard (San Jose Estates TR), 7288 San Jose Blvd. (04/10/85)
FLORIDA, Duval County, Jacksonville, House at 7306 St. Augustine Road (San Jose Estates TR), 7306 St. Augustine Rd. (04/10/85)
FLORIDA, Duval County, Jacksonville, House at 7317 San Jose Boulevard (San Jose Estates TR), 7317 San Jose Blvd. (04/10/85)
FLORIDA, Duval County, Jacksonville, House at 7330 Ventura Avenue (San Jose Estates TR), 7330 Ventura Ave. (04/10/85)
FLORIDA, Duval County, Jacksonville, House at 7356 San Jose Boulevard (San Jose Estates TR), 7356 San Jose Blvd. (04/10/85)
FLORIDA, Duval County, Jacksonville, House at 7400 San Jose Boulevard (San Jose Estates TR), 7400 San Jose Blvd. (04/10/85)
FLORIDA, Duval County, Jacksonville, San Jose Administration Building (San Jose Estates TR), 7423 San Jose Blvd. (04/10/85)
FLORIDA, Duval County, Jacksonville, San Jose County Club (San Jose Estates TR), 7529 San Jose Blvd. (04/10/85)
FLORIDA, Duval County, Jacksonville, San Jose Hotel (San Jose Estates TR), 7400 San Jose Boulevard (04/10/85)
FLORIDA, Okeechobee County, Okeechobee, Freedman-Raulerson House, 600 S. Parrott Ave. (04/11/85)
FLORIDA, Palm Beach County, West Palm Beach, Mickens House, 801 4th St. (04/11/85)
FLORIDA, St. Lucie County, Ft. Pierce, Cresthaven, 239 S. Indian River Dr. (04/11/85)
ILLINOIS, Carroll County, Milledgeville vicinity, Steffens, Joseph, House, Off of Elkhorn Rd. (04/10/85)
ILLINOIS, Cook County, Kenilworth, Wild Flower and Bird Sanctuary in Mahoney Park, Sheridan Rd. (04/10/85)
INDIANA, Huntington County, Huntington, German Reformed Church, 202 Etna Ave. (04/11/85)
IOWA, Cherokee County, Cherokee, Cherokee Public Library (Public Library Buildings in Iowa TR), 215 S. 2nd St. (04/09/85)
IOWA, Dubuque County, Dubuque, Andrew-Ryan House, 1375 Locust (04/11/85)
IOWA, Henry County, Mt. Pleasant, Allen, G. W. S., House, 207 E. Henry St. (04/11/85)
IOWA, Jones County, Scotch Grove vicinity, Corbett's/Eby's Mill Bridge, Spans Maquoketa River, Scotch Grove Township (04/11/85)
IOWA, Mahaska County, Oskaloosa, McMullin, Major James W., House, 403 First Ave. East (04/11/85)
IOWA, Pottawattamie County, Council Bluffs, Haymarket Commercial Historic District, S. Main St. (04/11/85)
IOWA, Scott County, Davenport, McHarg, Joseph S., House (Davenport MRA), 5905 Chapel Hill Rd. (04/09/85)
IOWA, Scott County, Davenport, Schricker, John, House (Davenport MRA), 5418 Chapel Hill Rd. (04/09/85)
IOWA, Scott County, Davenport, Vander Veer Park Historic District (Davenport MRA), Roughly bounded by Temple Lane, W. Central Park Ave., Brady, High, and Harrison Sts. (04/09/85)





Davenport, Scott County, Iowa
Columbia Avenue Historic District

- A 15/702120 4602130
- B 15/702115 4602020
- C 15/701980 4602000
- D 15/701940 4602000
- E 15/701940 4602180
- F 15/702060 4602180



Davenport, Scott County, Iowa
Vander Veer Park Historic District

- A 15/702520 4602000
- B 15/702620 4601560
- C 15/702520 4601320
- D 15/702380 4601310
- E 15/702060 4601460
- F 15/702060 4601980



Davenport,
Oak Lane Historic District

- A 15/70334
- B 15/70334
- C 15/70322
- D 15/70322
- E 15/70322