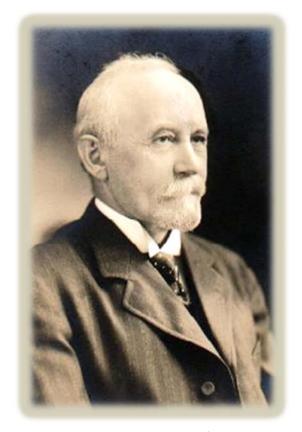
Davenport's First Neighborhood

2016 Gold Coast-Hamburg Historic District Davenport, Iowa

Home Tour



Awesome Clausen!

The Homes of Architect F. G. "Fritz" Clausen

September 17, 2016; 10 am – 4 pm September 18, 2016; 12 pm – 4 pm



The Gold Coast-Hamburg Historic District Association

Mission Statement:

We, as the Gold Coast-Hamburg Historic District Association, are dedicated to preserving the built heritage of Davenport's First Neighborhood.

Additionally, we collect its histories providing context and understanding of the great importance of this district.

Because all great neighborhoods are made up of people, families, and friends, we organize and sponsor events to bring people together, support the association, and become a more powerful voice within the community.

A sampling of completed association projects include many beautification projects such as tree and flower planting; maintaining a park and gazebo, historic lighting and railings; downzoning to a more residential area; designating the area as locally historic; fundraisers such as home tours; social events; meetings, etc.

For more information on the early German settlement and the historic district, contact:

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Or, visit our website at www.davenportgoldcoast.org

Committee

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Very special thanks to:

The committee wishes to thank the following for their role in presenting the 2014 Gold Coast Home Tour:

- Our advertisers, who purchased space in this brochure. Show your appreciation – become their customer.
- Our Tour Homeowners, for so graciously opening their homes today.
- ♦ Tour Volunteers and Docents, for their invaluable assistance.



Frederick G. Clausen, A.I.A. 1848-1940

Welcome to Clausen's neighborhood! F.G. "Fritz" Clausen was amongst the early architects of Davenport, Iowa, and he had the most notable impact in building up the young city. Architects Willett Carroll and John C. Cochrane had both arrived in 1855, but Cochrane left after two or three years, and Carroll left in 1874. Clausen was educated in architecture in his native Germany. He immigrated to the United States in 1869, coming directly to Davenport as the city's population boomed and the demand for new homes and shops increased. For two years he worked as a draftsman for contractor/builder Thomas W. McClelland until, in 1871, he opened his own practice and began getting significant work. Among his early projects were the Henry Lischer house at 624 W. 6th St and the Forrest Block at Brady and 4th St.

In 1873 Clausen married Johanna Lischer, daughter of his first client. Henry Lischer gave them land located adjacent to his home, and it was there, at 630 W 6th St., Clausen built a comfortable home for his wife and himself. Old records of Clausen's firm were researched around thirty years ago and yielded information showing that Clausen had designed several prominent houses in his own neighborhood. However, through the use of online searchable newspapers, recent research has uncovered evidence that he designed or enlarged twenty neighborhood homes. It is anticipated that further research will uncover even more. This represents the vast majority of the significant houses in the neighborhood and it was through these creations that Clausen has left a permanent imprint on the neighborhood he called home. A list of known Clausen buildings is included in today's tour brochure.

Clausen partnered with Park T. Burrows in 1895. Burrows left in 1904 when Clausen's son, Rudolph, a 1900 graduate of M.I.T., joined the firm. The firm has continued through the years and today is known as Studio 483. Spanning 145 years, it is the oldest architectural firm in the state of Iowa.

Clausen lived in the neighborhood for almost seventy years surrounded by his architectural designs, whether they were homes in adjacent blocks or commercial buildings in the downtown below the 6th Street bluff. Not all withstood the test of time. But some, like Hibernian Hall, the Andresen Flats, and the Redstone Building still stand as a testament to a young man's dreams and determination that evolved into a talented professional that gifted his adopted city with graceful structures that still endure.





The legacy of one of our founders, Fritz Clausen, lives on through STUDIO 483





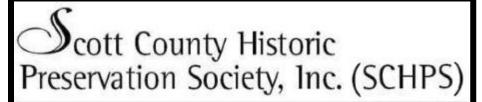
The Christian H. H. and Fanny (Voigt) Jipp House and Grocery. 732 Gaines Street & 1868/1878 & Greek Revival-Italianate Vernacular

The Jipp store was built in 1868 and was the home and business of Christian Jipp, his wife and three children. By 1878, Jipp was able to build the attached house and rear loading dock. The store continued as a grocery for 90 years until 1958 when it was converted to a laundromat. The laundromat closed in the early 1980s and was boarded up until Gateway Redevelopment Group (GRG) began its restoration in 2004.

The building now houses the Architectural Rescue Shop (ARS), a caretaker apartment, and the GC-HHDA resource center. The center features Bassett and Vollum wallpaper based on an 1850s design and handmade by a Gold Coast resident.

The ARS sells architectural salvage to area home renovators. Sales from the shop help fund GRG's mission of saving abandoned buildings in the Gold Coast-Hamburg Historic District neighborhood. Currently GRG is restoring a small house at 517 Ripley, which was abandoned and in danger of demolition. The house, believed to be from the late 1850s or early 1860s, will be fully restored as a compact single-family residence.

The store and barn are open for touring today. A restroom is available for tourgoers.





Regular meetings on the 2nd Thursday of each month.



Come join us for tours of public and private homes, architectural history, guest speakers, and workshops on restoration activities.

Membership dues only \$15 annually per address, with newsletter delivery via email. For US Postal delivery of newsletter, dues are \$20 per year, per mailing address.

For more information, contact Judy at 563-324-7779.

The Frederick G. "Fritz" & Johanna (Lischer) Clausen House 630 W. 6th Street & c 1870 & Vernacular Italianate/Greek Revival McClelland-type



The Clausen House is a simple two-story brick building with little exterior ornamentation. It falls under the category of "vernacular" which simply means "architecture concerned with domestic and functional purposes rather than monumental buildings." So, in a sense, it is home-grown architecture that is characteristic of a particular region. In this case, the style relates to homes constructed by the T. W. McClelland Company. McClelland was a carpenter who began by manufacturing house parts and then

expanded to building homes in Davenport, where population was booming in the mid-to late 19th century.

The reasons why F. G. Clausen decided to leave his native Germany in 1869 and come to America and to Davenport are buried in the past. We know that he began working for the T. W. McClelland Company briefly before opening his own firm. He is credited with designing the house that would be built to the east at 624 W. 6th for newspaper publisher Henry Lischer, Construction on that building was complete by 1870. We can only speculate that his close association with the

Lischer family brought him in



The Clausen and Lischer families on the steps of 624 W. 6th St., c 1890 with Fritz Clausen in the front row. Courtesy James Lischer

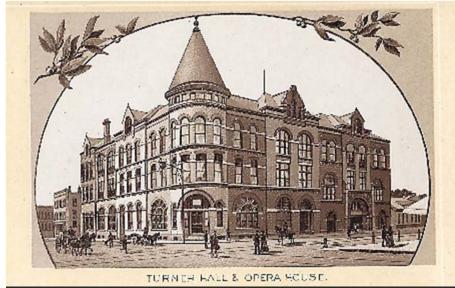
contact with Johanna Lischer and that romance followed. In 1873, Fritz and Johanna married. Henry Lischer bought the southern part of the parcel to the east. We believe that Fritz designed the house that was constructed at 630 W. 6th where he and Johanna and their family would live for the next twenty years. A pathway still connects the two family homes.

The house has changed since it was constructed. The front porch was added after 1892. Prior to that, a narrow roof covered the front entry. It is on the interior that the house goes from ordinary to extraordinary; original painted grain woodwork still exists in many areas, and parlor and dining room floors are of patterned wood. The most remarkable feature is

the winder staircase in the front hall. No two stairs are parallel; each angles slightly, allowing the assembly to rise to the second floor in a confined space without a landing. After the Clausens moved next door to live with Johanna's widowed father, the house was occupied by various tenants and owners for the next fifteen years. Beginning in 1917, Phillip and Elsie Wagner lived in the home for more than half a century. Subsequent owners continued its use as a single family home.

Recent History

The home was purchased by new owners in 2014. The home had been generally well cared for, but needed mechanical updates and repairs to plaster walls and ceilings and to original windows. That restoration is underway. Carpeting and vinyl tile were removed and wood floors refinished. Where possible, vintage wallpaper has been retained. A "new-old" kitchen is an added feature. The house is furnished with vintage furniture and light fixtures, a nod to the building's 19th century roots. Still to come are repairs to original windows and gentle cleaning of existing painted grain woodwork and exterior painting.



Central Turner Hall, corner of 3rd and Scott, designed by Clausen in 1890. Heubinger "Album of the Cities," 1891.

The Best Apartments

705-711 Gaines Street & 1906 & Craftsman style with Tudor influences.



The Best Apartments were designed by F. G. Clausen and his son Rudy in 1905. The Craftsman Style plans were developed for F.G.'s good friend, Louis P. Best, a neighbor and entrepreneur for whom Clausen had worked in the past. Both men arrived in New York from Germany in June, 1869. We don't know if they were friends prior to their arrival, but they both found their way to Davenport separately. They enjoyed a

thirty-five year friendship that ended with Best's death in 1926.

The Best Apartments were built during a boom time in Davenport. The population of Iowa dropped between 1900 and 1905, but Davenport's jumped by 12.5 percent, pushing housing options to their limits. In a city where people lived in single-family homes or a few working-class tenement buildings, the years between 1900 and 1910 saw the construction of several new middle-class apartment buildings. The Clausen firm was responsible for some of these designs and the Best Apartments was one of this group. A 1905 article estimated the cost of construction at \$12,000.

FOVE DWELLINGS
FOR
MR. L. P. BEST.
N.E. CORNER SEVENTH & GAINES.
F.G. CLAVSEN. ARCHITECTS.
R.J. CLAVSEN. ARCHITECTS.
MARCH 23/905. DAVENPORT IOWA.

The building, with wood clapboard below and stucco and half-timbering above, was built as four townhouse dwellings. Each 1600-square-foot unit featured a first floor kitchen and pantry as well as living and dining rooms with fir floors and trimmed out in varnished fir woodwork. The parlor featured a cozy gas fireplace. A bathroom and four bedrooms completed the upstairs floor plan. Each unit also had access to large storage areas in the basement and attic.

Davenport was again facing a housing crunch in the 1930's. The Best apartment was divided in half, with a wall added along the staircase. The vestibule was redesigned with a second door to allow access to the second-floor apartment. Added rear exit stairs

obscured original building design. Existing doors were removed and replaced by walls, doorways or Tudor style arches that divided the rooms up for their new use.

Recent History

By the 1980s, the building was in distressed condition but it gained a second life through the renovation of the existing eight apartments. In 2008, foreclosure shuttered the building. The new owners are rehabilitating the building as four condominiums with floor plans that match its original four townhouse units. They have retained the archways, but have installed two bathrooms on the second floor and a half bath on the first as well as a new kitchen. The exterior has received a new color scheme. One unit is almost completed and is on display for the tour. It features newly stripped and varnish woodwork and hardwood floors. It is decorated with a combination of new and vintage pieces. State and federal historic tax credits are helping to fund its restoration.

Today's tour begins with a second unit that awaits renovation to give visitors a sense of the challenges faced. That apartment also includes a display on the life and work of F. G. Clausen. The tour continues in the renovated space.



The Richard and Laura (Maehr) Mittelbuscher House

702 Western Avenue 🛭 c 1903 🗗 Craftsman style with Tudor influences



About the House

The Richard and Laura Maehr
Mittelbuscher House has graced the
corner of 8th and Western for 113
years. The building was designed by
F. G. Clausen and his partner Parke
T. Burrows; Burrows worked with
Clausen from 1897 to 1904. It is a
wood clapboard clad example of the
American Foursquare style, which
began to appear along neighborhood

streets as the 20th century dawned. While many foursquare homes hinted at the coming Craftsman style, some also contained elements from other periods. The home's hooded Palladian attic dormer window and Queen Anne bay and side panels are nods to other popular designs of the day.

The house is fortunate to have had two owners who each called it home for more than forty years; the current owners have lived in it since 2001. Its retention of so many original elements is due, in part, to their solid care and conservatorship.

Both Richard and Laura Mittelbuscher were born in Davenport of German immigrant

parents. Richard worked as a cashier for The J H C Petersen's Sons Company, and as first teller for the lowa National Bank. He then became a partner in a mortgage company before branching out into the cooperage business (barrel making) with Woodruff-Kroy and Davenport Cooperage. Later, he was a partner in the real estate firm of Ruhl & Mittelbuscher during the period that McClellan Heights was being developed.

Richard and Laura married in 1900. Their first child was born



in 1901; they moved to the Mittelbuscher house on Western in 1904. Twin boys joined the family group in 1907. Unfortunately, about 1919, Richard developed anemia, a life-

threatening disease at the time. He died in 1922 at age 58. Laura continued living in the house until age 83; she sold it in 1953. During the war years, she subdivided it to add an apartment. The house passed rapidly through the hands of two new owners. By 1955, it had been purchased by the Kakert family who lived in it for forty-six years, raising seven

BERWALD FAIT ELBUSCHER & SCHUTTER.

BEREAU DISURANCE ABERCY

SOM R. MASSING TOPPLE CAVENDORT FOWA.

One of Richard Mittelbuscher's early business ventures, c 1890s

children in the home. It was purchased by the current owners in 2001.

The lives of the Mittelbuscher family are a great example of the tight relationships within the German neighborhood. Neighbor L. P. Best, the same businessman who was such good friends with Fritz Clausen was President of Woodruff-Kroy for a time. After Richard Mittelbuscher died, his son worked for a time as a draftsman for Rudy Clausen's architecture firm.

Recent History

The house was purchased by its current owners in 2001. They have refreshed the home with new electrical, mechanicals and updated original finishes throughout. Dropped ceilings were removed and bathrooms were updated. A new kitchen was installed; the staircase, which had been altered when the apartment was added, was restored to its original location. A non-functional hillside garage was replaced with a new retaining wall. The house is currently for sale, awaiting new owners.

The Charles and Louise (Piper) Beiderbecke, Sr. House 532 W. 7th Street § 1881 Queen Anne, Stick Style mode



About the House

Constructed in 1881, the Charles & Louise (Piper) Beiderbecke, Sr. residence is situated at the intersection of 7th Street and Western Avenue on one of the highest points of the immediate surrounding neighborhood. The house is built of wood frame construction and is a very well preserved and exceptional example of the Stick Style mode of the Queen Anne

style of architecture in the city of Davenport.

F. G. Clausen is credited with introducing this variant of the Queen Anne Style to Davenport in 1880 when he designed the J. C. Bills house, which was constructed at 1009 Perry St. The new design caught on quickly in Davenport as it had in the east and on January 20, 1881. The Davenport Daily Gazette announced that architect Clausen had completed plans for a new residence for Charles Beiderbecke. Clausen described the house as being in the "Swiss" style, which over time has become generally known as the Stick Style.

The large 2-1/2-story structure rests on a stone foundation that is surfaced with large smooth limestone blocks. The upper edge of the foundation is capped by a slanted water table. The house structure over all is very irregular, capped by a centrally located flat-topped hipped roof. From this central section projects various gables, dormers, turrets and towers. Five massive brick chimneys with corbelled tops appear at various locations and

ESTABLISHED 1856.

Beiderbecke & Miller, WHOLESALE GROCERS

V MULESALE GRUCERS Davenport, - - - - Iowa.

CHS. BEIDERBECKE.

F. H. MILLER.

Beiderbecke Miller Ad, 1975, Davenport Gazette

rise to the same height as the tower roof. The walls are covered with clapboards trimmed with corner boards and other flat trim boards placed at the floor levels of the first, second, and attic floors and create a half-timbered effect. "Half-timber" is a construction technique

where the structure consists of heavy timber framing which is exposed through the exterior surface of the walls.

Beiderbecke, a German immigrant, arrived in Davenport in 1856. He went into the retail grocery business with Frank H. Miller and in 1865 they reorganized as Beiderbecke & Miller Wholesale Grocers, an enterprise through which both made a comfortable fortune. Famed jazz musician "Bix" Beiderbecke was a grandson of Charles and Louise and he could often be found at his grandparent's grand piano, playing by ear music that he had heard in downtown establishments.

Charles died in 1901 and Louise died in 1922. At the time of Louise's death, the house was valued at \$14,500.



The Charles Beiderbecke House in the 1980s, boarded and derelict

Recent Events

By 1930 the fine old home was divided into four apartments and by 1960 it had been further divided to eight apartments. In the 1980s, the house was in a state of serious disrepair and was abandoned. Saved from the wrecking ball, restoration efforts began in the late 1980s. The current owners purchased the property in 1998 and have continued the painstaking restoration and preservation of this remarkable home. Part of the restoration is being funded through lowa historic tax credits.



The August and Fredrika (Wittenberg) Warnebold House

712 W. 8th Street § 1881 § Italianate with Stick Style elements



About the House

Constructed in 1881, the house is located at 712 W. 8th Street, on the large spacious property at the NW corner of Eighth and Gaines Streets. The Warnebolds had lived at this location since around 1863. Over time, with the accumulation of wealth, they were able to construct a new and larger home. The new palatial residence was designed by F. G. Clausen and was announced in the Davenport

Daily Gazette, January 29, 1881, in the same article that described the design for the new Beiderbecke house.

Architect Clausen described the proposed residence as being constructed of brick and in a style that was a "kind of outgrowth of the English gothic." The old English architecture is exhibited in the detailing on the attic dormers, the iron railing on the bay window roofs, and perhaps the original front porch. However, the large block-like massing, the bracketed roof cornice, bay windows, and tall narrow windows with carved hood molds are hallmarks of the Italianate style, a prominent style of the previous twenty years.

Both the Warnebold and Beiderbecke houses feature spacious rooms and wide hallways. The massive trim, possibly butternut, is less fussy than what might have been found in earlier Victorian homes and features wide flat planes ornamented with simple angled cuts. This is in keeping with the Stick Style focus that allowed the building material—in this case, wood—to be an honest expression of itself.

The house has retained three large decorative fireplaces and many of its windows still have their original shutters which tuck neatly into the window frames when not in use.

Warnebold arrived in Davenport from Germany in 1850s and went into the grocery business, operating a store on Second Street. In 1861 he married Fredrika Wittenberg. In 1878 Warnebold went into business with Herman Wittenberg (believed to have been Fredrika's brother), operating a flour mill that was located at the corner of Harrison Street and 8th Street. The mill was quite profitable for a number of years, but there were financial reversals in 1887. Warnebold was despondent over the financial damage that would happen to others and committed suicide. Many attended his funeral, including members of the Turner society. Among the pallbearers were neighbors Charles Beiderbecke, Henry Lischer and Charles Hill.

His state and life insurance was sufficient enough that Fredrika was able to remain in their fine home the remainder of her life, her death occurring in 1912.



Recent Events

By 1920 the house was divided into three apartments and over time was even further divided. The house eventually fell into disrepair. In the 1980s and 1990s, new owners began the painstaking process of removing apartments and restoring the house. The current owners purchased the home in 2015 and have increased the pace of the restoration efforts.

The Petersen - Priester House

811 W. 7th Street 🛮 1881 🗗 Queen Anne, Stick Style mode



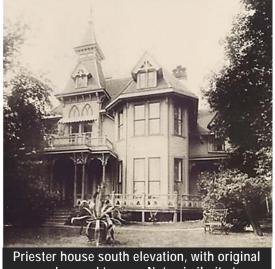
About the House

On May 17, 1880, Clara (Klug) and Henry F. Petersen purchased an undeveloped lot located at 811 W. 7th Street from Bleik Peters. With no direct account of the construction, the Davenport Directory, published August 1881, reports the Petersens living at this newly-listed address. An 1889 photograph of the house shows many features and trim details that are identical to the J. C. Bills house

and the Charles Beiderbecke house, both designed by F. G. Clausen in 1880 and 1881 respectively. The unique patterns in the millwork and similar aesthetic appearance support the conclusion that the Petersen house was also designed by Clausen.

The house was designed in the Stick Style mode of the Queen Anne style. An interesting aspect of the house is that what appears to be the primary elevation is facing the back, taking advantage of the splendid view of the river valley below. This also made the most

decorated side visible from the town below. The street side originally had a small open onestory porch to provide shelter for the entrance. The back side had a prominent entrance tower, with a two-level mansard roof that rose high above the rest of the house. Surrounding the entrance was an elaborate porch. While much of the exterior ornamental detailing has been removed, it originally featured many of the same designs and details used on the Beiderbecke house. Other features such as the elaborate iron roof cresting, the highly decorative dormers and gables, various brackets, and other trim work still remain.



Priester house south elevation, with original porches and towers. Note similarity to Beiderbecke porches (Huebinger's "Davenport. Picturesque and Descriptive," 1889).

Petersen was part owner of the very successful, J. H. C. Petersen & Sons dry-goods store and their economic position was advancing at this time, so much so, that financial ability allowed them to move on to an even greater house in only seven years. In 1888, the

\$12,000

will buy the beautiful home of Adolph Priester, No. 811 West 7th St., Davenport, Iowa. Terms to meet your own convenience. Lot 82-ft., running parallel with 7th street. Exceptional fine river view. Splendid shade trees and lawn: arborscreened and electric lighted, adds to comfort during the hot summer months.

The convenient location makes it an attractive home for everyone. We furnish all particulars.

KLINDT & RAPHAEL

Phone Dav. 5347 Office 111 West 4th St.

Davenport, Iowa

Petersens were living at 1012 Marquette, the grand mansion of the late Lorenzo Schricker, who was Clara's deceased uncle.

The 7th Street house was acquired by Adolph Priester on July 23, 1888. On December 1, Priester, then forty years of age, married Ida Koehler, ten years his junior. Adolph and Ida raised their family in this house and, according to the Iowa census in 1905, the three boys, Walter, Henry, and Oscar, were still living at home. In 1895, Ida's parents, Ottelie and Henry Koehler, commissioned Clausen to build a Queen Anne home at 817 W. 7th on the lot west of the Priester house. As with the

Clausen and Lischer homes on West 6th Street, a pathway still connects the two homes. Priester immigrated to the United States from Germany and was employed in banking, serving as Cashier of the Citizens Bank for a number of years and then in the insurance business as state manager for a life insurance company.

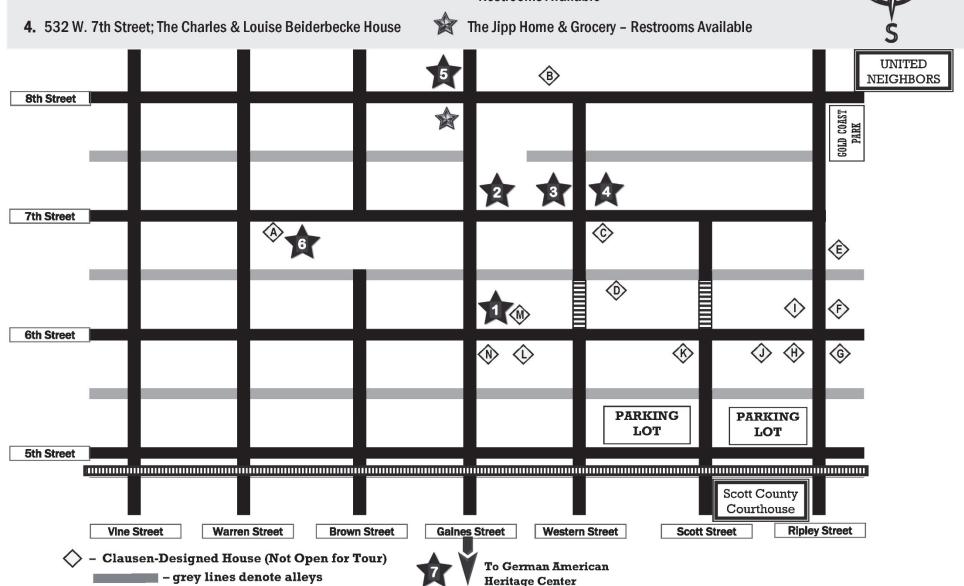
The city directories of 1917 and 1918 list sons Oscar and Walter as civil engineers residing at the home address. In 1919 they created the Priester Construction Co. with offices at 304 Putnam Building. The young men were both single and were still residing at home. It is likely that the enterprising young brothers hatched the plan here that became one of the leading construction companies in eastern lowa. Priester Construction has made a huge impact constructing the buildings of Davenport; its history provides an interesting parallel to F. G. Clausen and the successor firms, which designed so many of the great buildings of the city.

Clausen and Kruse was hired to design a new residence for the Priesters. The new \$30,000 home, located at 118 Ridgewood Avenue, was built from plans dated July 17, 1923. By 1924 the Priesters were living at the new home and their old home was advertised for sale. By 1925 the house was occupied as a duplex.

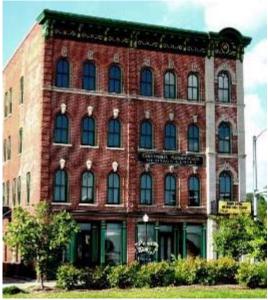
Recent Events

In 1942, a building permit was issued for converting the structure to a four-unit apartment house. This is the way it remained until recently, when the present owners purchased it and converted it back to single-family occupancy. Their restoration efforts have restored the opulent interiors in a manner in keeping with the 1880s era.

- 1. 630 W. 6th Street; The F. G. & Joanna Clausen House
- 2. 705-711 Gaines Street; The Best Apartments
- 3. 702 Western Avenue; The Richard & Laura Mittelbuscher House
- 5. 712 W. 8th Street; The August & Fredrika Warnebold House
- 6. 811 W. 7th Street; The Petersen-Priester House
- 7. 712 W. 2nd Street, German American Heritage Center Restrooms Available



German American Heritage Center, 712 W. 2nd Street c 1861/77 ♦ High Victorian Commercial Architecture



The German American Heritage Center began life in 1861 as the William Tell House, a "Gasthaus" or guest house, built to accommodate thousands of immigrants who arrived in the area during the great migration after the Civil War.

In the mid-to-late 1800s millions of German citizens left their homeland and settled as immigrants in the United States. The 1900 U.S. Census documented that over half the citizens in Iowa, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota were German immigrants or their descendants. Scott County, where the first passenger railroad crossed the

Mississippi River, was the entry point for many immigrants to the upper Midwest region and points west. In 1900, Joseph Eiboeck, a veteran German newspaperman, described Davenport as, "the most German city, not only in the State, but in all the Middle West, the center of all German activities in the State".

The German immigrant experience is an integral part of the history and fabric of life in Iowa, in the region and in the nation. The German American Heritage Center (GAHC) was formed in 1994 to document and celebrate this heritage. Founded on August 1, 1994 as a private, not-for-profit organization, the German American Heritage Center (GAHC) seeks to preserve the heritage of our German speaking ancestors for present and future generations and to enrich our knowledge of the German immigrant experience.

In 1868/69, German immigrant and Davenport manufacturer John Frederich Miller, purchased the hotel and operated it first as the Germania House and in 1873 as the Miller Hotel with an accompanying restaurant, billiard parlor and saloon. In 1906, it was renamed the Arcade Hotel and in 1917, the Henry Blessing Boarding House.

In 1924, it was renamed the Standard Hotel, the name in use for the longest period of time. The Standard closed in 1990.

Recent Events

In 1983 the building was listed on the National Register of Historic Places. In 1994, the German American Heritage Center was incorporated with representatives from various local German-American, historical and genealogical organizations.

The group purchased the old hotel in 1995. From 1996-1999, the building underwent restoration, including a new roof, historically accurate windows, repaired exterior walls, and restoration of the first-floor interior.

The first-floor exhibition space was opened to the public during the 2000 Maifest celebration. Rehab continued in 2001 with the restoration of the storefronts. 2002 saw the opening of an exhibit focusing on the Turners, an early German American cultural organization.

In 2004, work began on a new stairwell and elevator, allowing the opening of second floor exhibition space in 2005.

In October 2009, GAHC debuted a newly-expanded space that includes two traveling exhibit spaces; large program facilities; and a new interactive permanent exhibit called the "German Immigrant Experience," which takes visitors on an exploration of what it was like to be an immigrant to this area in the 1800s. The exhibit progresses through several interactive and intergenerational experiences from an immigrant's journey by sea, train and foot to their final destination in the Davenport area, and goes on to highlight their contributions to the region. It is a great attraction for members and visitors and there are also traveling exhibits to tour in the first-floor space.

The newest exhibit "100 Years of Hollywood" celebrates the 100th anniversary of Universal Studios in Hollywood started by German American Carl Laemmle. The purpose of the exhibit is to enrich public understanding of the role of Germany and German-Americans in the development and influence of Hollywood and the film industry now and then! Open through October 30th.



Here are all the neighborhood Clausen Homes identified to date. While only six are open for today's tour, enjoy a walk past others.

HAMBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT CLAUSEN HOMES (TO DATE)



TOUR HOME 630 W. 6th St., c 1865 The Johanna (Lischer) & Frederick G. Clausen House. Vernacular Italianate/Greek Revival. McClelland-type house. Johanna's parents lived next door, and the lot was purchased for her by her father as a wedding present.



2 TOUR HOME 705-711 Gaines St., c 1906-1909 The Louis P. Best Apartments. Early 20th century multiple dwelling, Craftsman style with Tudor influences. Frame construction, three porches aligned with three front gables. Best and Clausen were long-time friends and neighbors.



3 TOUR HOME 702 Western Ave., c 1903 The Laura (Maehr) & Richard Mittelbuscher House. Predominantly American Foursquare style with Colonial Revival details. Chamfered bay and side gables reminiscent of Queen Anne Free Classic style. Designed by Clausen and Burrows.



4 TOUR HOME 532 W. 7th St., "The Beiderbecke Inn," c 1881 The Louise (Piper) & Charles Beiderbecke Sr. House. Stick style, with Gothic Revival style influences.



TOUR HOME <u>712 W. 8th St., c 1881</u> The Fredrika (Wittenberg) & August Warnebold House. A very large example of the Italianate style featuring bay windows and bracketed cornice. Stick style influence in the dormer windows and front porch (removed).



**TOUR HOME <u>811 W. 7th St., c 1888</u> The Clara (Klug) & Henry F. Petersen/Ida (Koehler) & Adolf H. Priester House. Stick style. 2-story entrance area was originally a 1-story porch. Tower on the back side was surrounded by a porch, giving a river orientation to the house. Iron cresting decorates the roof.

HAMBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT CLAUSEN HOMES (TO DATE)



A 817 W. 7th St., c 1895 The Ottelie (Schlapp) & Henry E. Koehler House. Queen Anne Free Classic style, features applied decoration, many classical motifs, and a turret.



B <u>618 W. 8th St., c 1905</u> The Hulda & Charles H. Korn House. *American Foursquare style with Prairie influence. Designed by Clausen & Clausen.*



C <u>625 Western Ave., 1868</u> The Emily (Lerchen) & Gustav A. Schlegel House. *Italianate style house with brackets under the eaves, Italianate porch with open arch-work facing river. Clausen designed later additions.*



D <u>528 W. 6th St., c 1876</u> The Sara Jane (Hopkins) & William Dulon Petersen House. *Originally built in Stick Style or Gothic Revival. Built as a small clapboard home, it was enlarged in the 1880s by Clausen. The Tudor exterior is a modern alteration.*



E <u>627 Ripley St., "Grandview", c 1909</u> The Clara L. (Krause) & Louis P. Best House. Spanish Mission Revival style house, designed by Clausen & Clausen. One of the first examples in the Tri-Cities. Masonry and concrete construction except for roof. 20 rooms, 8 bedrooms plus chauffeur's apartment over garage.



F 615 Ripley St., "The Castle," c 1909 The Johanna (Wessel) & Henry C. Struck House. Early 20th century Exotic Revival movement, commissioned by Johanna Struck, designed by Clausen & Clausen; reminiscent of German castle architecture. Also present are Craftsman and colonial detailing, popular at the time. Hand-painted glass windows depicting scenes along Germany's Rhine River.



G 321 W. 6th St., c 1880 The Julia (Tritchler) & Henry Frahm House. Second Empire style with mansard roof and decorative brick detail. The original house consisted of the lower two floors of the west portion. Clausen added east side of the house and the mansard roofed third floor and the wing to the back ca. 1885.

HAMBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT CLAUSEN HOMES (TO DATE)



H 530 Ripley St., c 1877 and 1901 The Elfrieda (Claussen) & Christian Mueller and Alfred Mueller House. Probable Italianate style house in its original form, designed by Frederick G. Clausen.



412 W. 6th St., "Overview," c 1901 The Julia (Tritchler) & August E. Steffen Jr. House. A very large and finely detailed Georgian Colonial Revival style house designed by Clausen & Burrows.



413 W. 6th St., c 1893 The Bernadine "Bernie" (Leemhuis) & William L. Mueller House. Queen Anne style with much textural variety. Half- timber detailing and stucco on the second floor. A rare early example of this style.



K 505 W. 6th St., c 1900 The Hilda (Mueller) & Dr. Henry E. Matthey House. Queen Anne style in the Free Classic mode.



L 619 W. 6th St., c 1870 & 1881 The Louise (Piper) & Charles Beiderbecke Sr. House. Eclectic style. Built as a McClelland-type house. Clausen designed major additions to the right which necessitated changes to the roof, including the addition of neoclassical details, for his good friend Louis P. Best.



M 624 W. 6th St., c 1870 The Anna D. (Vollmer) & Henry Lischer House. An outstanding example of Italianate style, believed to be the first house designed by Clausen, who married a Lischer daughter. Local landmark.



N 629 W. 6th St., c 1870 & 1881 The Agnes (Kaack) & Jens Lorenzen House. Vernacular Italianate/Greek Revival brick house with Queen Anne style addition at back. Clausen designed the 1881 addition that includes two 3-story bay towers and a large semi-circular solarium.





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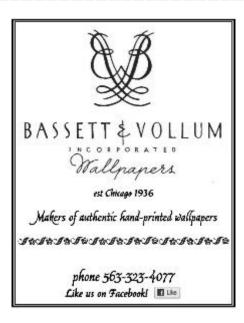
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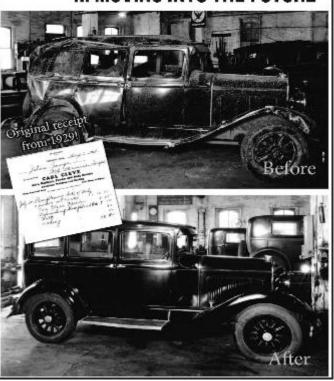
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Tips on Touring

Driving north, the most direct access to the tour area is via Gaines or Ripley. Driving south, find the tour area via Gaines or Harrison.

Parking

Parking is available in the parking lots just north of 5th Street between Ripley and Western, and along the streets of the neighborhood.

Shuttle Bus

A bus will be traveling the tour route within the neighborhood, free of charge. The bus will stop at each tour home, as well as the Jipp Home & Grocery and between the parking lots on 5th Street.

This is a small bus and seating is limited.

Restrooms

Restrooms facilities are available at the following locations:

- The Jipp Home & Grocery 730/732 Gaines Street
- German American Heritage Center 712 W. 2nd Street

A Walk through the Gold Coast

We welcome visitors to our neighborhood every season of the year. Free Neighborhood Architectural Guides, featuring over 100 homes, are available at all stops on today's tour.