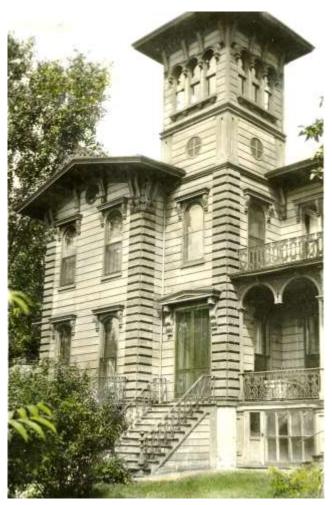
2018 Gold Coast-Hamburg Historic District Davenport, Iowa

Home Tour



No Home Left Behind

September 22, 2018; 12 pm – 4 pm September 23, 2018; 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:

• GC-HHDA

Box 4904

Davenport, IA 52808

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Or, visit our website at www.davenportgoldcoast.org

Committee

Marion Meginnis Glenn Peterson Tonia Rogers
David Cordes Terry Genz Odelia Rogers
Sara Bartholomew Jeremy Keninger

Very special thanks to:

The committee wishes to thank the following for their role in presenting this year's 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.



Welcome to Our "No Home Left Behind" Neighborhood Tour

The destruction by fire of the H. H. Andresen mansion in the spring of 2018 was a heavy blow to neighbors who had looked forward to its rehabilitation and return to being a family home.



A suspicious fire destroyed the H. H. Andresen Mansion on May 10, 2018. The home was constructed in 1886 and was among the largest and most elaborate homes in town.

Its loss was certainly not the first in Davenport's Hamburg Historic District. When the neighborhood, informally known as the Gold Coast, was surveyed for listing in the National Register in the 1980s, more than 250 properties were evaluated. Twenty-five years later, less than 180 still stand, lost to deterioration, fire, or neglect. The successful rehabilitation of many buildings as well as the loss of the Andresen inspires this year's tour theme "No Home Left Behind" and our commitment to preserving this diverse section of historic Davenport. As you will learn, many of the homes on today's tour have benefitted from that shared vision.

Although the Gold Coast is best known for elaborate mansions located along its bluff, it was never an exclusive neighborhood. Its streets are lined with a wide

range of house styles, from unadorned vernacular cottages to simple two-story Queen Anne homes and sturdy four square residences. Early residents included prominent founders of the city's mills, shops, and factories as well as carpenters, teachers, janitors, doctors, blacksmiths, stone masons, lawyers, and gardeners.

It is the diversity of both its houses and the people who lived in them that weaves the neighborhood narrative and that we believe needs preserving. That's the reason neighborhoodbased Gateway Redevelopment Group is restoring the small Nesbit house at 517 Ripley Street.

With primitive framing more suited to a barn than a residence and dating to about 1860, it stands in view of some of the grandest homes ever built in the Gold Coast. And it takes its place alongside them in contributing to the neighborhood's sense of time and place. Without the small cottages, the large mansions lack context.

The people of today's Gold Coast are as varied as they were a hundred years ago. Our families bring with them different life experiences, cultures, backgrounds, expectations and dreams. We celebrate our diversity and find strength in it.



The humble c 1860 Nesbit cottage sits in sight of Overview and The Castle, two of the Gold Coast's grandest homes.

This is our home. Together, we mourn when a building is lost but we'll continued doggedly to value all that remains and work toward preserving our intangible and built heritage.

Scott County Historic Preservation Society, Inc. (SCHPS)



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 John at 563-271-2476.

ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Supporting the programs of the Rock Island Arsenal Museum and the museum's mission to illustrate Arsenal Island history, its local and national contributions and impacts, and its activities in war and peace.



BLOCK HOUSE, 1816

Historic sites on Arsenal Island include:

- Rock Island Arsenal Museum
- Colonel Davenport House
- Mississippi River Visitor Center, Locks & Dam 15
- The Rock Island National Cemetery
- The Confederate Cemetery



Visitors must use the Moline, IL entrance.

For instructions to visit, see www.usagria.army.mil

*

Contact Rock Island Arsenal Historical Society

c/o Rock Island Arsenal Museum

1 Rock Island Arsenal 🗆 Building 60 🚳 Rock Island, IL 61299-5000

Phone: 563-355-2823 mail: contact@arsenalhistoricalsociety.org



The Lambrite-Iles-Petersen House

510 W. 6th Street • 1857 • Italian Villa style

About the House



This special home is historically significant for three reasons: Its early owners play significant roles in Davenport's development, its young architect contributed important private and public buildings in the Midwest, and its design is a rare early surviving example of the Italian Villa style in Iowa.

Joseph Lambrite arrived in Davenport in 1851 and

purchased an interest in the Burnell & Gillet sawmill. A year earlier, Lambrite had been working as a clerk in Madison, Indiana. In the 1850 census he reported real estate owned at \$1,100 and no personal property. He did not appear to be a wealthy man. Even though his wife was a cousin of Cornelius "Commodore" Vanderbilt, this is not believed to be a source of Lambrite's money. Whatever his source of funds, he managed to buy into the biggest sawmill in Davenport. Burnell, Gillet & Company operated the Pioneer Mills which employed 90 men and which consisted of a sawmill capable of an output of 42,000 feet per day and a sash, doors, blinds and millwork factory. It was expanded in 1854 and in boomtown Davenport, it seemed like the sky was the limit. A year later, Lambrite turned his thoughts to constructing a fine mansion reflective of his success. He purchased two lots at the northwest corner of Scott and 6th Streets, a property that had a fine view of the river valley as well as his sawmill located six blocks away at the opposite end of Scott Street.

Early in 1856, architect John C. Cochrane arrived in Davenport and opened for business. He had trained in his home of New Hampshire and then came west, first to Chicago where he worked as a draftsman in the office of Edward J. Burling for nine months, and then on to Davenport. He was only 21 years old, but possessed exceptional skill and talent. Lambrite hired Cochrane to design his new mansion; it was Cochrane's first independent commission. Early in 1856 Lambrite purchased an additional lot to the west and grading, excavation, and construction were quickly underway. Juliette and Joseph Lambrite would have one of the finest pieces of architecture in the city, an Italian Villa! It was one of the first to be built in the state, also unusual because it was constructed of wood, while most were built of brick or stone. Sawmill owner Lambrite could furnish the wood at wholesale cost, as well as





Thomas J Iles Residence, c 1866

J. H. C. Peretsen Residence, c 1888

manufacturing all of intricate millwork, doors, and windows. When the house was completed in early 1857, Joseph and Juliet Lambrite moved into a house that was not only beautiful, but it had rare modern conveniences as well; underground cisterns to save soft rain water, a hot air furnace to heat the house, and an indoor bathroom and water closet. Also, there were high ceilings, ornate plaster work, carved marble fireplaces, and a breathtaking view. The superb design of the Lambrite house attested to Cochrane's ability and as a result he got much additional work. He designed many of early Davenport's important buildings such as the Burtis House Hotel, St. Luke's Church, Metropolitan Hall, and others. Of Cochrane's 1850s work in Davenport, the Lambrite house is all that remains.



Burtis House Hotel, c 1857 – J. C. Cochrane, Architect

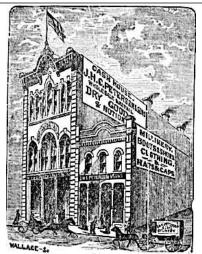
By the time the house was finished, a financial disaster was brewing. One of the worst depressions in U.S. history, the panic of 1857, which began in the east in October, had already begun to effect Davenport business months earlier. It hit Davenport especially hard, breaking banks and bankrupting businesses of all sorts. As the demand for lumber dropped, the mill and its owners were unable to keep up with

payments on debt and as a result, on August 8, the Pioneer Mills and Lambrite's fine new mansion were advertised for sale. But the sales didn't come and the properties were eventually taken through a series of law suits and foreclosures. Like many others, Lambrite lost his fortune and his prize home too. After 1860 the Lambrites went to Chicago for a few years and ultimately to Philadelphia where Lambrite worked in real estate. Joseph died in 1892 and Juliette lived on past her 102nd birthday in Rochester, New York.

With the effects of the Panic of 1857, all building construction ceased in Davenport and as a result Cochrane moved to St. Louis in search of work. He was successful, but when the Civil War broke out, he went back home to New Hampshire. After the war he went to Chicago

with the intent of establishing a major architectural practice. At the age of 31, he won the commission to build the Illinois State Capitol and a few years later, the Iowa Capitol. His project list includes the 1886 Scott County Court House, the Renwick Mansion and St. Katharine's Hall in Davenport, court houses across Iowa and other midwestern states, significant residences in Chicago, the Cook County Hospital, and many more.

The Lambrite house quickly passed through several hands and in 1861 it was purchased by Dr. Thomas J. Iles from Midway Kentucky. Once a slaveholder, he became an abolitionist, freed his slaves, sold his farms and property and brought his family north to Davenport. He practiced as a physician for a while, then was appointed Chief Surgeon at the prison camp for





J. H. C. Petersen & Sons Store, c 1881

confederate soldiers on Government Island. The doctor's wife, Maria, died in 1866. Dr. Iles remained in the house and as he retired, he took in roomers, perhaps for the company, or for funds to staff and operate the household. Later in life he reflected on his early days in Kentucky and commented that Mary Todd Lincoln had been one of his "special" lady

friends.

In 1885, Iles sold the house to John H. C. Petersen and wife, Johanna. John was nearing retirement age and wished for a fine residence in which to enjoy his golden years. Petersen, who with



In December 1892, J. H. C. Petersen Sons advertised kid gloves in a variety of colors in the Burtis House Opera program.

sons William, Max, and Henry, built a mercantile and dry goods business that became the largest in Davenport. After 1892, it operated at 2nd and Main Streets in what is now known

as the Redstone Building. Eventually, the Petersen store was sold to Harned-Von Maur, and continues on to this day as Von Maur Department Stores. The store was very successful for the Petersens and they ventured off into other profitable endeavors as well, becoming one of the wealthiest Davenport families.

Petersen and Johanna made several improvements to the house before moving in. These included enlarging the



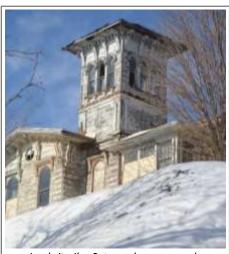
J. H. C. Petersen's Sons, Redstone Building, c 1892

kitchen, updating plumbing, adding steam heat, and adding a second-floor room above the one-story section at the northeast corner of the house to provide a second bathroom. The house became a center for the larger Petersen family, so much so that even after Johanna Petersen died in 1892 and John died in 1910, the family kept the house in the estate for ten years, finally selling to Joseph and Alvina Schick in 1920.

The Schicks added craftsman style porches across the front and a bungalow for their son in the west lawn. Over time the house was divided into three apartments. In 1980, the house again became a single-family home.

Recent History

By 2015, the now vacant house was in a severe state of decay. It was purchased by Dick and Linda Stone. While this is not the first old house that they have rehabbed, this is certainly a larger project than anything they had taken on. They have a true understanding and appreciation of the incredible historic and architectural significance of this house and have



Lambrite-Iles-Petersen home, severely deteriorated in 2013.

been working painstakingly to bring it back to its former glory. They have a great attention to detail and the fortitude to stick to it. They have removed porch additions that concealed the architect's original design and have made so many repairs that it is impossible to list them all. As a work in progress it is possible to better see and understand the work that has been accomplished. The restoration will be completed over the course of the coming year and the Stones will be able to enjoy the fruits of their labor. At the same time, the community as well as the state of Iowa will have received an enormous gift through the preservation of this important piece of Davenport's early history.



The Ferriday-Rothschild-Techentin House

714 W. 6th Street © c 1856 © Side gable Greek Revival style, symmetrical façade.

About the House

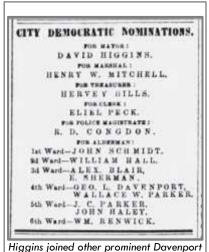


The Ferriday-Rothschild-Techentin House is among the oldest documented buildings in the neighborhood, dating to before the Civil War.

Its design takes advantage of the site's topography. Rather than placing the house on top of the bluff at the back of the property, the builder chose to set it into the bluff so that the back of the first floor nestles into the hillside

while the front provides the home's main entry.

Helen Smith Ferriday is the home's earliest documented owner. She was a woman of means, the daughter of a wealthy Mississippi planter. Her husband, William Ferriday, was a native of England. The father of the bride gifted her a Louisiana plantation of 3,700 acres upon her marriage to him. Helen Ferriday died in 1857, and William put the house up for sale the following year. The advertisement described it "recently papered and painted inside and out, and in every respect comfortable and complete for a Gentleman's residence, having a commanding view of the river."



men on the Democratic ticket in 1861.



During its first twenty years, the house continued to pass through the hands of a number of businessmen, including David Higgins, president of a railway company and an unsuccessful candidate for mayor during the time he lived at the house. Other businessmen included Pennsylvania-born Daniel Raff, a machine manufacturer of farm equipment, and Isaac Rothschild, a men's clothier who lived there with his father and brothers.



The Rothschild family owned this store in Davenport at 102-04 W. 2nd.

They went on to establish business operations in Chicago.

The family longest in residence were the Techentins, who lived here from 1875 to 1897. They first moved to the Gold Coast about 1867 into a house they built a block away at 619 W. 6th but moved into 714 in 1875.

Henry was a harness maker and saddler, a German immigrant who arrived in Davenport in 1856 after a short stint living in St. Louis. In the early days, he lived and worked at his shop at 72 W. 2nd Street. By 1884, Henry had join West 6th Street neighbors Jens Lorenzen, H. H. Andresen, Otto Albrecht, and Henry Lischer as one of the directors of the prominent German Savings Bank.

After Henry's death in 1897, and for much of the 20th century, the house was used as a rental. At times, adjacent neighbors such as H. H. Andresen to the west and Emma D. Witt to the east, were landlords to the home's tenants.

Recent History

In the 1990s, the house has been restored to its original single family use. Its years as a rental meant that some of the original floor plan had been altered. The current owner has installed a kitchen and dining room on the first floor in a sunny south side location with large windows that permit natural light to flood the space. The rear section of the first floor is used as a workshop and storage. The second floor includes bedrooms and a large family room with a spacious laundry room at the rear. Former attic space provides more living space.

The house's siting at the front of the lot provides it with an ample back yard. The owners have constructed a patio on its east side...a great place to watch downtown fireworks displays and to enjoy outdoor views of the Mississippi River!

SADDLE, HARNESS AND COLLAR MANUFACTURER,

No. 72 West Second Street, between Harrison and Ripley, DAVENPORT, IOWA.

CASH PAID FOR HIDES.

When this advertisement was printed in 1866, Henry Techentin was living above his saddlery shop.

Headquarters for Genuine Burlington Stable Blankets. Cheaper than the Imitation Stable Blankets.



A targe and complete line of fine Wool Street, and Storm Blankets. Also a full line of "Fur", "Plush" and Wool Lap Robes.

Manufacturers of fine Concis. Coupe double and single driving Hurness, also Toim and Express Harness. Saidle Whips etc., Wholesale and Retail.

Henry Techentin & Co. 308 W. 2nd St.

By 1895, Henry's firm was producing items to keep both horses and people cozy during cold weather.



The Henry and Ottelie Koehler House

817 W. 7th Street

1895

Queen Anne Free Classic style

About the House



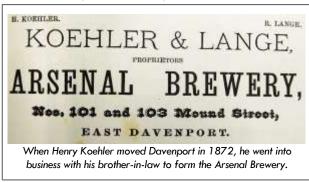
This handsome Queen Anne Free Classic Style home, designed by the firm of Clausen, Hubbell, and Burrows, is part of a Gold Coast tradition in which parents and their grown children lived side-by-side. Other examples include the construction of "Overview" at 412 W. 6th, a home built by August E. Steffen next to that of his mother, and the Lischer and Clausen families at 624 and 630 W. 6th Street. In

several cases, steps or walkways between the homes tell the tale of connectedness.

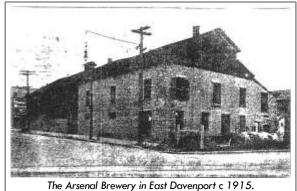
Building on the parcel at 817 W. 7th allowed the Koehlers to live next to their daughter, Ida Priester. The family staircase sits on the east side of the Koehler property. The Priester property was one of the homes included in the 2016 "Awesome Clausen" Gold Coast tour.

Earlier this year, the German American Heritage Center hosted a popular exhibit called "Butchers, Bankers and Brewers" that celebrated early German emigrants and their contributions to the city by means of three different business endeavors. Henry Koehler falls into the "brewer" category. In fact, Henry, his sons, and extended family members establish a brewing dynasty that stretched from St. Louis to Davenport and whose products were distributed across the nation. The family's business success gained them prestige in both Davenport and St. Louis. For decades, their comings and goings were frequently noted in the city newspaper social and business columns.

Born in Germany in 1828, Henry apprenticed in the Zum Wolf brewery, then emigrated to



America in 1849. He worked his way across the country, working in breweries in places like New York City, Cincinnati, and St. Louis. In 1857, he married German immigrant, Ottelie Schlapp; they moved to St. Louis in 1861, where he operated the successful Excelsior brewery. His sons would later found



other breweries in the city. In 1872, leaving son Henry in charge, the Koehlers moved to Davenport, and Henry became partners with his brother-in-law in the Arsenal Brewery located in the Village of East Davenport. During the 1880s, after an amendment prohibiting the sale of beer was passed by the state legislature, the firm won a case at the Iowa Supreme Court invalidating the amendment.

Later in the decade, they added to their product line a non-alcoholic product called "Mumm" that gave drinkers the taste of beer without the alcohol. Other brewers would not follow suit for decades.

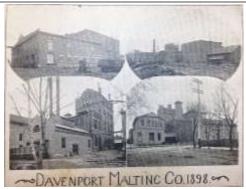


The Arsenal Brewery stored its kegs in caves on Mound Street that were likely filled in in the 1950s.

In 1894, Henry retired from business. His son Oscar orchestrated a merger of Davenport breweries under the name Davenport Malting Company which became one of the largest brewing companies in the state. Though retired, Henry stayed active with traveling, family interests and memberships in the Turner and Mason societies.

Ottelie died in 1908, a year after their golden wedding anniversary. Henry followed her in 1909. After a busy morning, he returned home to a hearty lunch then to his easy chair overlooking the Mississippi and his afternoon cigar. A few minutes after making arrangements to attend an evening event at Turner Hall, he quietly passed away.

Henry and Ottelie's home was the site of many festive dinners and wine tastings for friends and family. The north, street-side façade is a large flat plane of wood lap siding punctuated by a large, dramatic, arched entryway with flanking pilasters and a single front door with two sidelights. Taken as a whole, the elements



Oscar Koehler succeeded in consolidating independent brewers in Davenport when he created the Davenport Malting Company, one of the largest breweries in the state.

are the architectural equivalent of a big welcome sign, beckoning visitors to enter. The rear elevation features a tower and porch that, before the hillside was covered in trees, looked out to the Mississippi and would have been visible from streets below.

The front door opens onto a generously-sized entry hall. To the left is the formal staircase to the second floor featuring delicately turned spindles. One can imagine entering on a frosty December night and being greeted by a roaring fire set in the fireplace along the west wall which retains the original mantel and tiles.

The sitting room and dining room are located beyond the entry hall. Both the hall and dining room feature Venetian glass chandeliers that were removed from the home but bought back and rehung by the current owners. The living room contains another fireplace with original mantel and tiles. The kitchen, pantry and a sun room occupy the east side of the house. The roomy back porch encircles the rear of the house.

The upstairs includes two rooms with elaborate, restored tin ceilings and generously sized bedrooms and baths. Another staircase leads to the attic where more living space is located.

After the Koehlers died, the home was occupied for a time by other members of the family. Eventually, it was converted to a multi-family residence. In the 1990s, it became a single family home once again and several attempts at restoration ensued. The current owners purchased it in 2007. After completing restoration of two other Gold Coast properties, they turned their attention to the Koehler house in a renovation that was completed earlier this year.



The Charles and Minnie Meier House

519 W. 8th Street • 1905 • American Foursquare/Craftsman style

About the House



This home is an extremely well preserved and classic example of architecture from the Prairie School. It is an example of Craftsman/ Georgian Revival architecture, also known as American Four Square, built in 1905 for Charles Meier and his wife Minnie Haak. The home was designed by Davenport architect Deidrich J. Harfst whose neighborhood home still stands at 427 W. 7th Street. A May 1905 newspaper article notes that a

tradesman is installing "fine old mission and colonial fixtures"; by June, the newspaper reports that Minnie and Charles celebrated their fifteenth wedding anniversary with "dinner, cards and dancing" in their "beautiful new home."

The house was listed in Minnie's name. Her father was Ferdinand Haak, a prominent local cigar manufacturer whose factory still stands at the southeast corner of Western and West

4th Streets. Charles was co-owner of the real estate and insurance company, Weir and Meier, and vice president of his father-in-law's firm.

Charles died in 1933, and Minnie continued living in the home until she died in 1942. While it remained owneroccupied throughout its history, the Roseberry family added a second floor apartment in the 1940s.

In 1963, the home was sold to Elmer and Ruthaline Smith who raised their Minnie and Charles Meier home c 1920.

family here during a time of dramatic changes in the area.

The fortunes of the neighborhood were in decline; many homes were turned into apartments, and the neighborhood suffered from the effects of absentee landlords and high rates of vacancy. Preserving the home, the Smith family was a stabilizing force on 8th Street for almost thirty years.

In the intervening years, the wooden clapboard and German shingle exterior of the home was covered in metal siding and fiberglass shingle and the decorative second floor railings were removed.



The family of Elmer and Ruthaline Smith, posing in front of the home in the 1960s, when it still retained most of its original exterior features.



Charles Meier and his father owned an insurance company. Charles would also be named a vice-president for his father-in-law's cigar manufacturing firm.



Minnie's father, Ferdinand Haak built this handsome factory at 527 W. 4th Street, which currently houses Tri-City Equipment Co., at about the same time as his daughter built her home on W. 8th. While very different on the exterior, both buildings retain a number of similar interior details.

Recent History

In 1997, new owners began the process of restoration, removing some of the later siding to expose original materials and reconstructing the second floor railings. Inside the home, they removed the apartment and reinstalled original features like wooden columns that had been removed from the entry hall during the 1940's conversion and carefully packed away in the attic.

A paper label on one of the capitals identified Chicago Decorators Supply Company in Chicago, Illinois as the provider of many of the interior decorative elements. The firm is still doing business today; ornaments found in the 1905 Meier house can be purchased from their catalogue. The capitals and brackets are a wood core covered with wood composite decoration.

The oak, ash and maple woodwork has never required refurbishment, and many original elements remain. Some worth noting include the fireplace andirons and implements, beveled glass windows and the original newel post lamp depicting the biblical character Salome during her "Dance of the Seven Veils."



The Maud and William Goettsch-Bernice Jones House

537 W. 9th Street • 1915 • American Foursquare

About the House

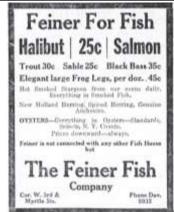


During the early part of the 20th Century, as homes began appearing on what had mostly been empty parcels in this part of West 9th Street, addresses in this block began to shift. 537 W. 9th Street, as it is called today, has been occupied by only seven families since it was built over a hundred years ago. Two of these families lived in the house for decades.

The 1915 city directory lists a house

at 535 W. 9th with Frank and Minnie Birhahn in residence. Frank was a machinist at the

Rock Island Arsenal during a decade in the city's history when the Arsenal's work force and Davenport's population grew substantially. By 1919, William Goettsch and his wife Maude resided at the new address, 537 W. 9th, and would do so for more than forty years.



Feiner Fish Company advertised "elegant" frog legs, smoked fish and more mundane fare in the Davenport Times in 1920.



The Feiner Fish Company, later the Davenport Fish Company, where William Goettsch worked for more than 40 years. With its brick painted, the building still stands at 1037 W. 3rd Street.

William Goettsch spent his entire life in Davenport, from his birth in 1886 to his death in 1951. He was a veteran of World War I who married Maude in 1919, the year they moved to 537 W. 9th. Maude had children from another relationship; the couple had no children of their own.

Goettsch was foreman of the Davenport Fish Company for more than forty years. The firm began life as the Feiner Fish Company. The company was dissolved in 1939 and reopened as the Davenport Fish Company.

Recent History

Beginning in 1976, Bernice Jones owned the property; she would continue in residence for almost forty years. Born in Joliet, Illinois, Jones came to Davenport as a young woman and became a pioneer in Davenport's civil rights efforts. With limited educational achievement, she was employed as a janitor at the Rock Island Arsenal where she later took advantage of testing opportunities; the results qualified her for other positions. "From the mop to the top" was the way Jones described her career; she became manager of the Arsenal's Equal Employment Opportunity office, work that took her to other arsenals across the country. Always engaged in her community, she was mom to her own children as well as foster children whom she later adopted. She was the first female president of the Davenport



Bernice Jones was a pioneer in Davenport's civil rights movement.

NAACP and she made sure family members were active participants as well.

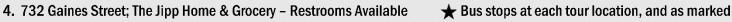
The longevity of residents like Jones and Goettsch as well as the size of the home contributed to its continued status as a single-family dwelling with many original elements intact. The current owners had already rehabbed a residence on W. 9th Street when they decided to purchase this home in 2016. Sitting empty for about three years, a leak in its roof caused interior damage and required mold remediation and other repairs.

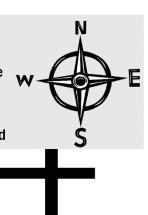
The owners have focused on retaining and rehabilitating historic features and addressing outdated mechanical systems. A new roof, plumbing, and HVAC are issues that have been addressed. Under the original wood shake roof and four later layers of asphalt shingles, lay a workman's hammer. Removal of 1960's era kitchen cabinets revealed the original ice delivery door, covered on the exterior by vinyl siding.

The owners also repaired and rebuilt the beveled glass doors in the foyer cabinets. They addressed issues with a very constrained kitchen layout by removing a connecting door to the pantry, retaining the historic cabinets there and creating a more efficient and flexible work space. Historic windows were retained and protected by new, painted aluminum storms. The varnished woodwork found throughout the property was left in place.

- 1. 510 W. 6th Street; The Lambrite-Iles-Petersen House (Access from rear at 6th Street alley; Bus stops on 7th Street)

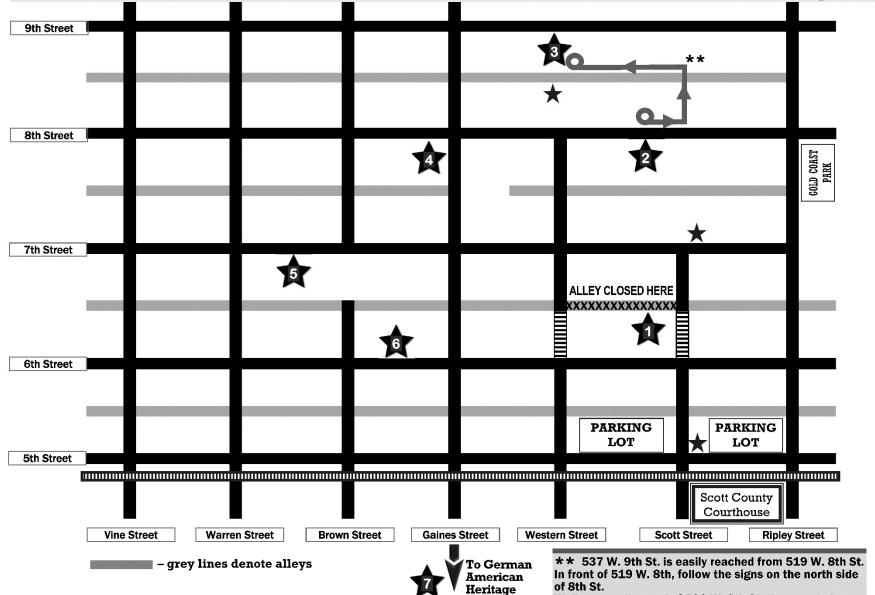
 5. 817 W. 7th Street; The Henry and Ottelie Koehler House (Access from rear at 6th Street alley; Bus stops on 7th Street)
- 2. 519 W. 8th Street; The Charles and Minnie Meier House
- 3. 537 W. 9th Street; The Goettsch-Jones House (Bus stops in alley)
- 6. 714 W. 6th Street; The Ferriday/Rothschild/Techentin House
- 7. 712 W. 2nd Street; German American Heritage Center Restrooms Available





Walk across the yard of 506 W. 8th St, then west along

the alley to 537 W. 9th St.



Center



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



About the House

Tour goers are invited to stop by the Jipp House and Grocery ("The Jipp") for a bite of birthday cake (while it lasts) as the store building celebrates its I50th anniversary in 2018. The Greek Revival-Italianate-Vernacular style of this complex and its combined commercial/residential nature would have been a familiar sight along the city's 19th century neighborhoods. Prior to 20th century, zoning laws that favored separation of land uses, corner stores and shops serving nearby residents were commonplace in Davenport. Most often, the owner would also be a neighbor. Such is the case with the Christian Jipp's shop and attached family home.

The shop was built in 1868 and was both the business and the home for Christian Jipp, his wife and three children for ten years. It is possible that the family slept in the attic during this period, accessed by ladder and a ceiling hatch. By 1878, Jipp built the attached family home and rear loading dock. The house would continue as the residence for his daughters until the last one passed away in 1945. The store, sold to a different owner in the early 20th century, was a grocery for ninety years until 1955 when it briefly housed an antique shop and an upholstery shop. In 1958, it was converted to a Laundromat.

The Laundromat closed in the early 1980s and the entire building was boarded.

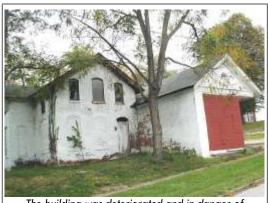


The Jipp family strolls in the garden c 1880s while Papa Christian stands at the front of his shop. Gaines Street is a dirt road and the sidewalk wooden planks. Courtesy Putnam Museum and Science Center.

Recent History

By 2004, it was severely deteriorated and in danger of demolition. In that year, Gateway Redevelopment Group (GRG) was created as a not-for-profit whose goal was saving The Jipp and other neighborhood buildings; restoration of the building began.

The home and grocery complex now include the Architectural Rescue Shop (ARS), a caretaker apartment (not open for view today), and the GC-HHDA resource center. The center features Bassett and Vollum wallpaper based on a 1850s design and handmade by a Gold Coast resident.



The building was deteriorated and in danger of demolition in 2005.

The ARS sells architectural salvage to area home renovators. Sales from the shop help fund GRG's mission of saving more abandoned buildings in the neighborhood. The group intervenes by direct restoration of buildings or by property transfer to responsible owners who will complete the work. Currently, GRG is restoring the Rebecca Nesbit Cottage at 517 Ripley and the Housman-Krabbenhoeft House at 716 W. 5th, both abandoned and in danger of demolition prior to stabilization and

rehabilitation, now underway. The cottage, believed to be from the late 1850s or early 1860s, will be fully restored as a compact single family residence and the house, with parts dating to the 1860s, will be used to store ARS overflow.

The Jipp restroom is available for tour goers.



The German American Heritage Center

712 W. 2nd Street 💿 1861 💿 High Victorian Commercial Architecture

About the Building



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.

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. In 1983 the building was listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

The Standard closed in 1990.

Recent History

In 1994, the German American Heritage Center was incorporated as a private, not-for-profit museum. The Center seeks to "preserve and enrich for present and future generations knowledge of the German immigrant experience and its impact on the American Culture." The Center's focus is cultural programs and immigrant contributions.

The Center seeks to reach out to other cultural groups and demonstrate the contributions immigrants from many countries and from varied backgrounds have made to the ethnic palette which is the United States.



The GAHC when it was the Millers Hotel, c 1880s.

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.

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.

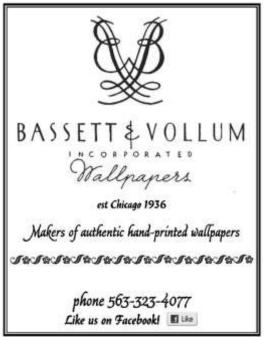
In 2004, work began on a new stairwell and elevator, allowing the opening of second floor exhibition space in 2005.

In October 2009, GAHC debuted a newlyexpanded 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. There are new exhibits often, with two rotating galleries that tell the story of German culture and German-American contributions on a variety of topics. Visit www.gahc.org to plan your visit today!

The newest exhibit "Steam Circus: The Colorful World of Carousels", explores the German immigrant contributions to the carousel and amusement park industry. Mixing old world craftsmanship with new world steam engines, German immigrants pioneered the way on creating beautiful works of art for the sake of entertainment. The carousel has brought countless smiles and laughs from people all over the world and the German American Heritage Center has the opportunity to showcase a handful of authentic historic carousel pieces including three life-size horses each complete with magnificent attention to detail. This exhibit will be up until October 21st of 2018.





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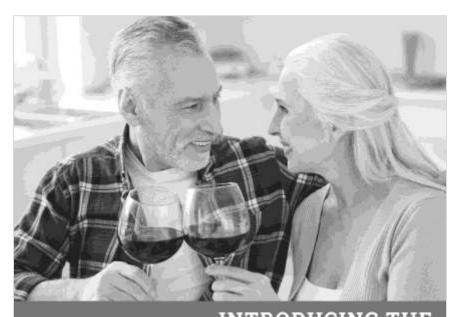


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NOTES





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 site, as well as between the parking lots on 5th Street.

Refer to the map in the middle pages of this brochure. Bus stops are located in front of tour locations, with the following exceptions:



510 W. 6th (Bus stop at 7th and Scott)



537 W. 9th (Bus stop in alley behind home)

This is a small bus and seating is limited.

Restrooms

Restrooms facilities are available at the following tour locations:



The Jipp Home and Grocery 730-732 Gaines Street



The 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 150 homes, are available at all stops on today's tour.



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510 W. 6th Street; The Lambrite-Iles-Petersen Home
519 W. 8th Street; The Charles & Minnie Meier Home
537 W. 9th Street; The Goettsch-Jones Home
817 W. 7th Street; The Henry & Ottelie Koehler Home
714 W. 6th Street; The Ferriday-Rothschild-Techentin Home
732 Gaines Street; The Christian & Fanny Jipp Home & Grocery
712 W. 2nd Street; The German American Heritage Center