

# Hamburg Historic District



**PATTERN  
BOOK**



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City of Davenport Historic Preservation Commission

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## What is a pattern book?



## Why does Hamburg need a pattern book?



Pattern books have existed for hundreds of years - not always in the same form, but always for the same reason. A pattern book is essentially an instruction manual or rulebook of design, planning, and architecture values of a specific place. Geared more to the layperson rather than the expert, pattern books have helped create some of the most beautifully executed houses and neighborhoods throughout history.

Covenants and restrictions often come to mind with community regulations today. These were created in order to ensure that no individual action detracts from the community. However, pattern books are different. They ensure that each individual action adds to the community and provides the beauty, consistency, and poise that encourages a great area.

Pattern books also advocate that every structure in the area promotes a collective architectural personality by defining appropriate patterns and elements that can coexist with what is already characterizing the neighborhood. When used properly, pattern books can lead to a neighborhood that is full of character.

The Hamburg Historic District was one of the early extensions to the original city plat. Consequently, the area contains the largest concentration of historically significant houses in Davenport. This geographical location was home to the middle and high-income German settlement of the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> Century. Many prominent business and political leaders of Davenport lived in the Hamburg District. These German immigrants were responsible for building many permanent dwellings in the Hamburg District ranging from elegant mansions to simple, vernacular homes. Many architectural styles found in other parts of Davenport are also found in the Hamburg Historic District.

An outstanding architectural collection helps give the Hamburg Historic District the sense of place it has today. However, due to the hardship of time, buildings have been lost. This leaves many lots in the district available for new housing construction. The *Hamburg Historic District Pattern Book* hopes to guide this construction. The *Hamburg Historic District Pattern Book* provides outlines and guidance to owners, builders, developers, architects, and the community as the construction takes place. By highlighting architectural styles already found in the neighborhood, the homogeneity of the Hamburg Historic District will continue to exist for generations. Readers of the *Hamburg Historic District Pattern Book* will be able to find appropriate patterns to help guide design and building of a new Hamburg home, new accessory buildings, and rehabilitation of existing structures consistent with Davenport traditions.

The *Hamburg Historic District Pattern Book* does not give specifications for future construction or changes to existing structures, but instead aids in preserving the spirit of the Hamburg community.







# Hamburg Public Realm

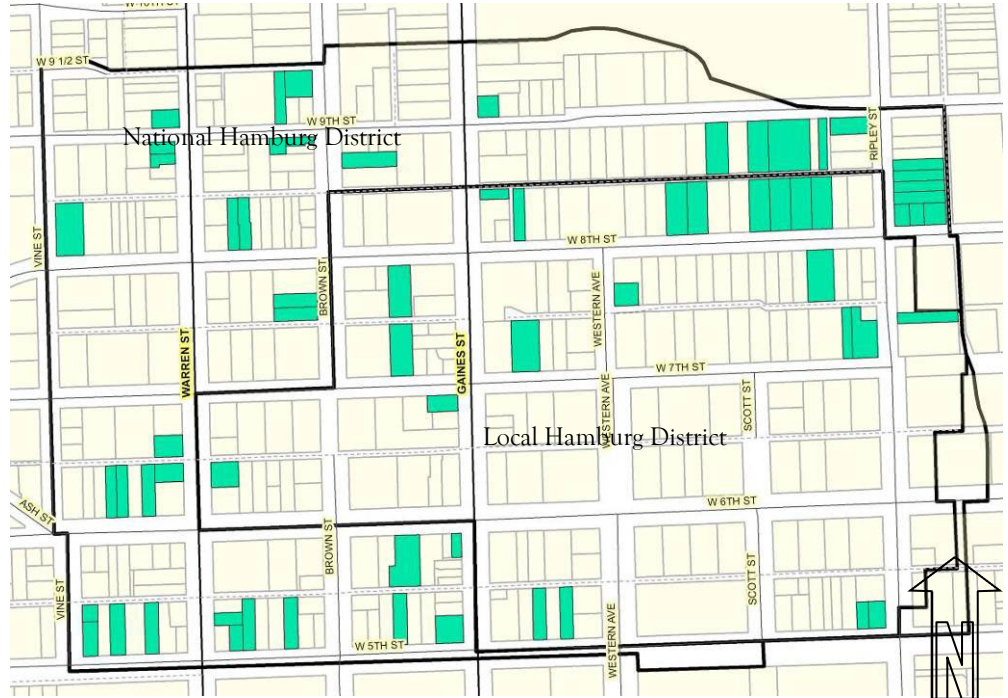


The public realm is very important in any neighborhood. In the public areas, people converse, stroll, drive, recreate. The public areas are visible to the passersby and are the areas that create a sense of community. The way the public realm is treated in the Hamburg District is important to the district's livelihood.





## Potential Infill Sites



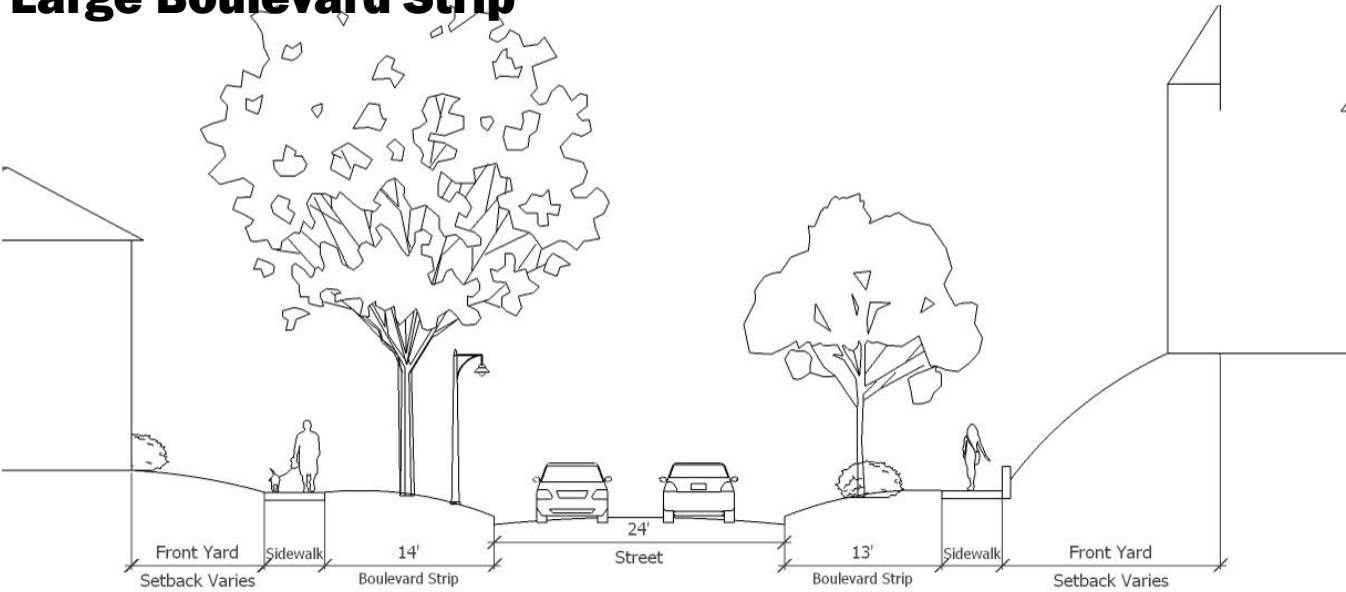
Currently there are many potential infill sites in the Hamburg District. When locating a new structure in one of these sites, builders need to take into consideration the fabric of the existing neighborhood. This includes respecting established architecture styles and building setbacks. The composition of the Hamburg District would be disrupted if sensitivity to current conditions is not had.

## Current Building Locations





# Large Boulevard Strip



A very important aspect of the character of the Hamburg District is the public domain. This is most easily seen in the boulevard strip, or the area between the sidewalk and the street. The boulevard strip is treated differently on each Hamburg street, but can be narrowed down to three categories.

The first is a large boulevard strip. A large boulevard strip is typically over 10 feet in width and can be as wide as the street itself. Often times there are numerous shrubs, flowers, and trees within a large boulevard strip, along with street lights and utility poles. The large boulevard strip provides a buffer from vehicular traffic and the plantings create interest and shade for the pedestrian. In many cases houses are also set back far from streets with large boulevard strips, providing area for landscaping of individual yards.

## Street Treatment Inventory

<u>Streets with large boulevard strips</u>	<u>Streets with moderate boulevard strips</u>	<u>Streets with no boulevard strip</u>
8 <sup>th</sup> St—Gaines St to Brown St	8 <sup>th</sup> St—Ripley St to Gaines St	9 <sup>th</sup> St
7 <sup>th</sup> St	5 <sup>th</sup> St	8 <sup>th</sup> St—Brown St to Vine St
6 <sup>th</sup> St	Brown St	7 <sup>th</sup> St—Ripley St to Western St
Ripley St—6 <sup>th</sup> St to 5 <sup>th</sup> St	Vine St	Ripley—north of 6 <sup>th</sup> St
Scott St south of stairway		Scott St—north of stairway
Western St south of stairway		Western St—north of stairway
Gaines St		
Warren St		

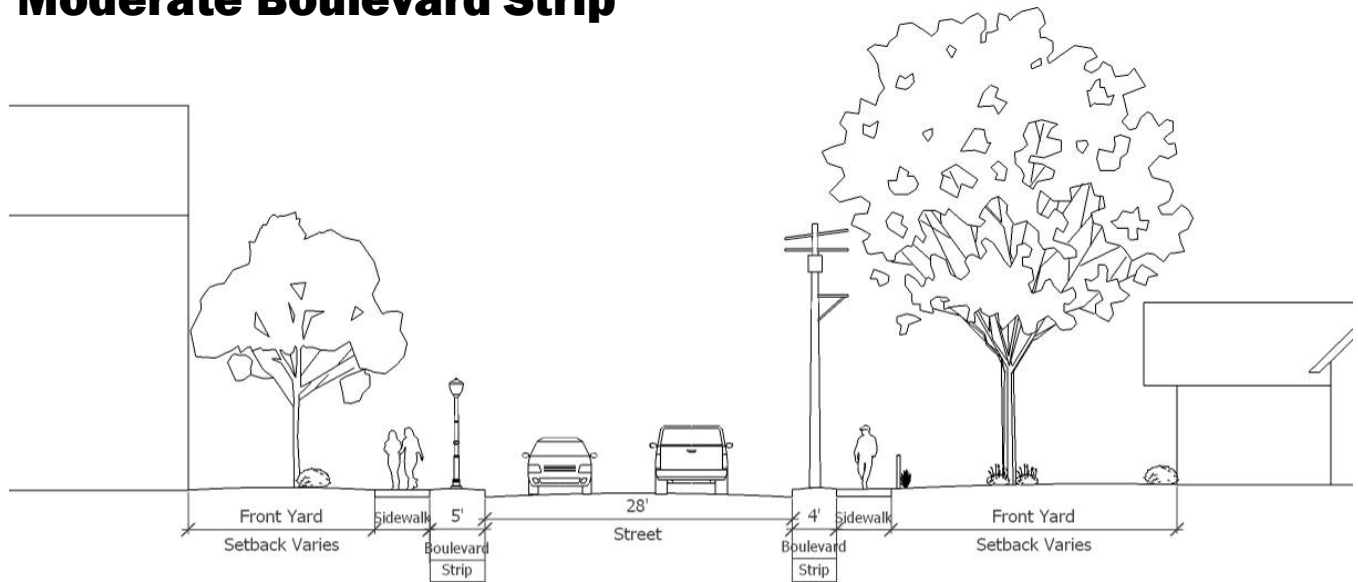
\*Some streets may not have the same sort of boulevard treatment on both sides of the street.





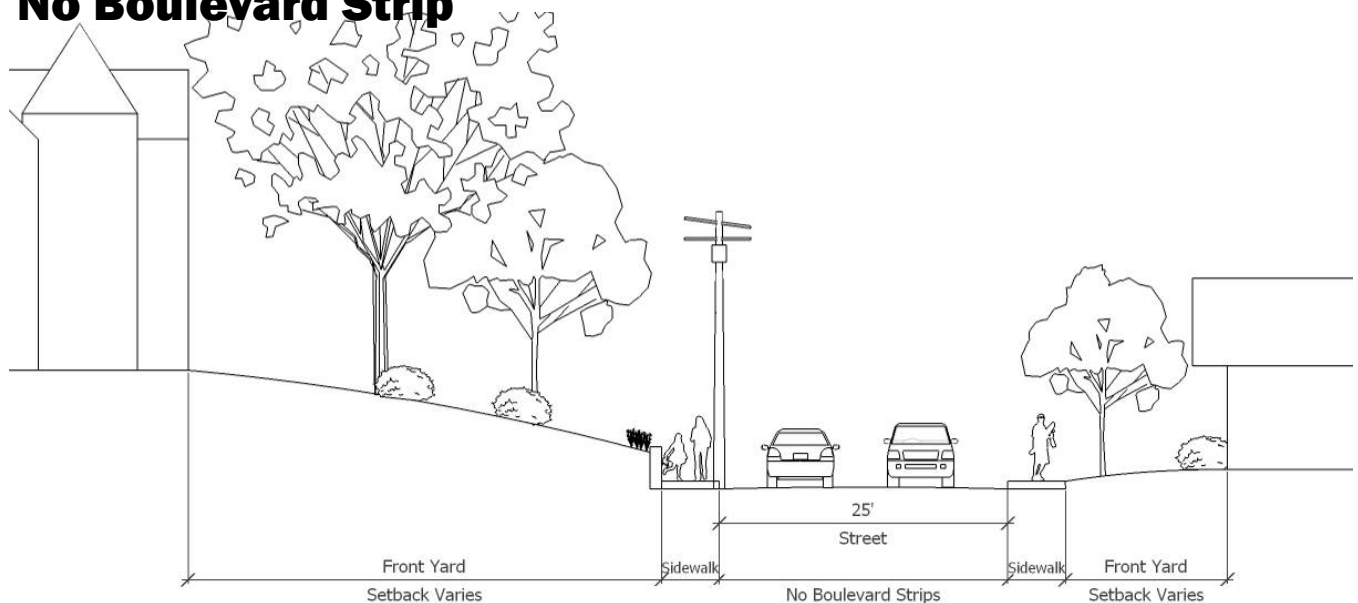


## Moderate Boulevard Strip



The second treatment is a moderate boulevard strip. The moderate strip is generally 2 feet to 7 feet in width. Some small plantings are found in the moderate strip, but primarily only streetlights and utility poles are located here. The moderate boulevard strip provides some buffer from vehicular traffic for pedestrians, but because of the lack of plantings, a pedestrian may not feel safe. Many lots along the moderate strip have large building setbacks and larger trees are often planted in the private lots.

## No Boulevard Strip



The final treatment is the abandonment of a boulevard strip all together. Here the sidewalk rests directly next to the street with only a small curb to protect the pedestrian. Often times utility poles and streetlights are placed within the sidewalk edge, creating obstacles for the pedestrian. Sometimes there are large building setbacks to provide for landscaping along the sidewalk, but not always.



## Managing “The Bluff” - Retaining Walls

### Satisfactory examples



### Unsatisfactory examples



Retaining walls have been used extensively throughout the Hamburg District. Some are used to even sloping yards and prevent erosion. Some are used to keep earth from covering sidewalks and roadways. And some are used for decoration. The most common, and most attractive, types are made of stone with a cap of stone. Sometimes plantings, such as ivy, are used to hide retaining walls. Railroad ties and “suburban”-type retaining walls do not fit in with the character of the Hamburg District. Concrete retaining walls are acceptable, but not favored. Walls of adequate height, consistent in materials, and adequate maintenance promote an interesting and charming public face.





## Managing “The Bluff” - Stairs

### Front yard stairs



### Road side stairs



### Road extension stairs



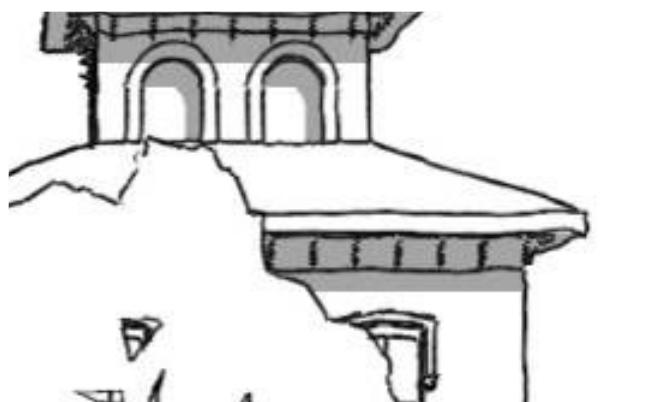
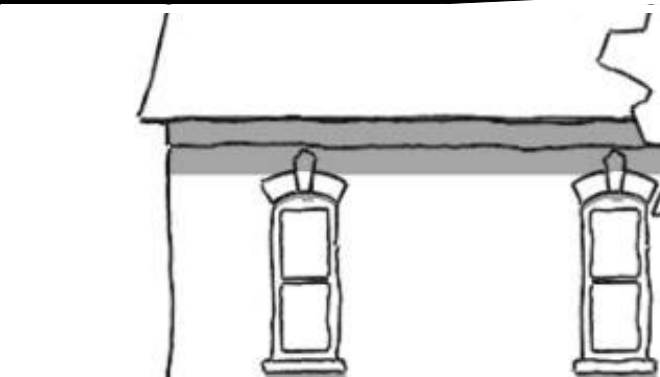
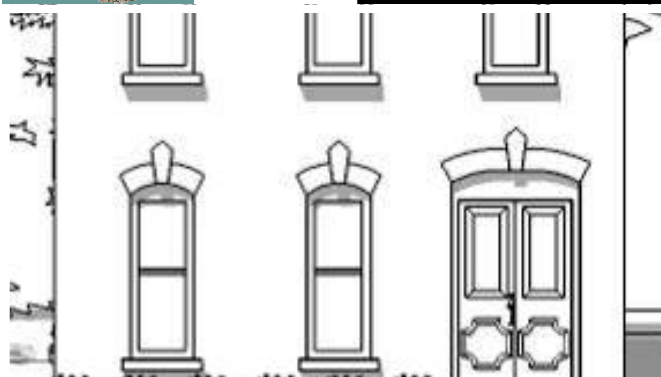
The large elevation changes in the Hamburg District create the need for stairs. These stairs have been constructed in front yards, along roads, and as road extensions. Most stairs are composed of concrete with railings along one or both sides. Stairs in front yards tend to blend in with the landscaping of the house. Stairs along roads are detailed in similar fashion to the road and are subject to sidewalk—like standards. However, stairs that are used as road extensions are treated like stairs through a park and are more ornamental. Where this type of stair is used is when the bluff became too steep to economically build a road, but a connection was still wanted. Many types of material are acceptable as long as there is adequate maintenance of the stair.







# Hamburg Architecture



The architecture of the Hamburg District was primarily built from 1850–1920. Many of the houses were built in styles that were popular during the time. Architecture is one of the longest lasting elements of a neighborhood contributing to character. New houses should be sensitive to these older styles, in order to keep the character of the historic Hamburg District alive.



# Hamburg Greek Revival



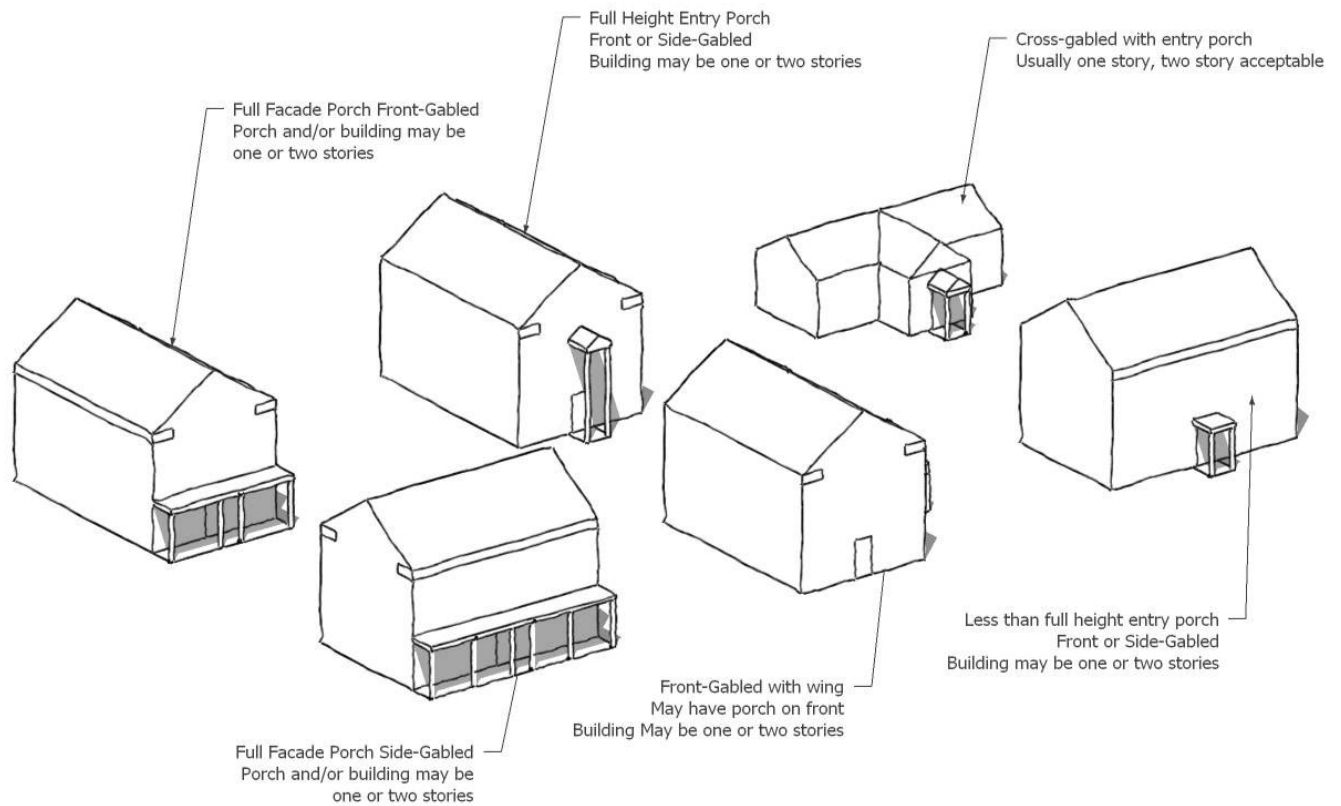
## Identifying features

The Greek Revival style is the most common type of architecture in the Hamburg District and the first style to have significant impact on Davenport. The most common sub-type of Greek Revival found is a front facing gable representing an ancient Greek temple, such as the Parthenon. Greek Revival structures are usually symmetrical in design. Many are two and one half stories with a small circle attic window. Sometimes porches are added, with the roof of the porch also reflecting the Greek temple influence.

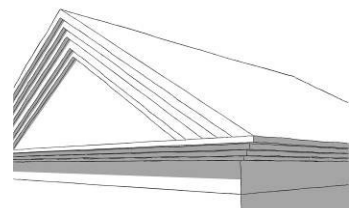
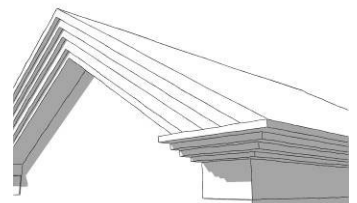
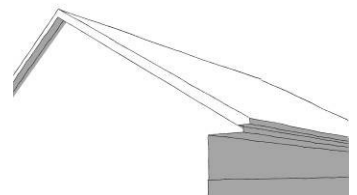




## Massing and Cornice Lines



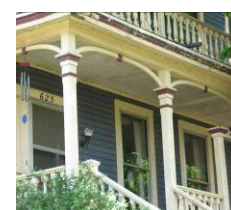
The Greek Revival style may be front- or side-gabled, with front gables being the most popular in the Hamburg District. Two and one half story structures are most common, but as long as the proportions remain the same one, one-and-one-half, and even three stories are acceptable. In order to more accurately portray the Greek temples, wide bands of trim are placed along the roofline reflecting the grand entablatures. Often the cornice band is made up of undecorated boards, but decoration is not uncommon.





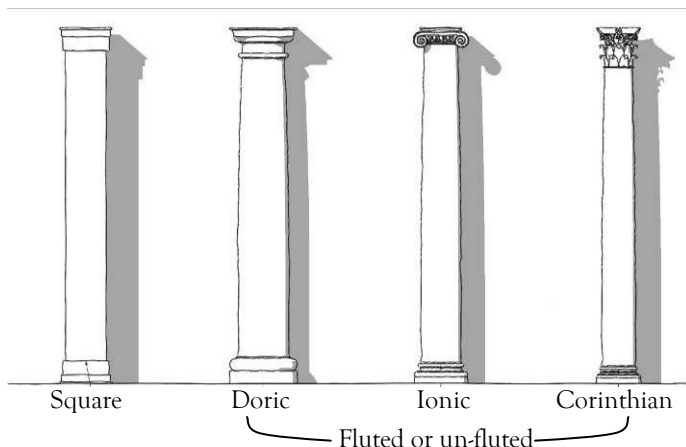


## Doors



Doors in the Greek Revival style tend to have significant elaboration making the door a prominent feature of the house. Doors may be either single or paired and are often divided into one, two, or four panels. Most doors have some sort of glazing surrounds, such as transoms, sidelights, or both. There generally is decorative framing of wood or masonry. As time has passed in the Hamburg District, many doors have been simplified. Sidelights and transoms have been filled in, columns and porches have been destroyed, and molding has been removed. This does detract from the purity of the Greek Revival form, but does not tend to impair the beauty of the house

## Columns



Classical Greek architecture strongly influenced the Greek revival style. Thus, Classical columns are a prominent feature. However, just the presence of Classical columns does not make a house a Greek Revival. Although Classical columns were always round, many square examples are found in the Hamburg District.



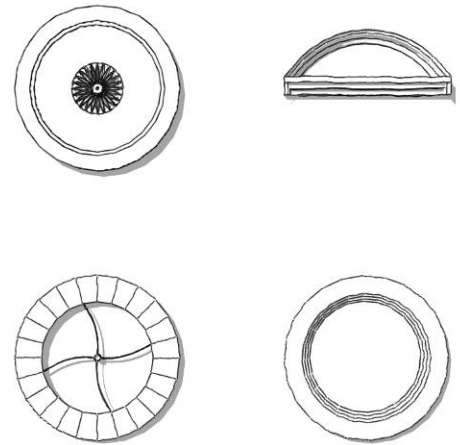


## Windows

Standard Windows



Attic Windows

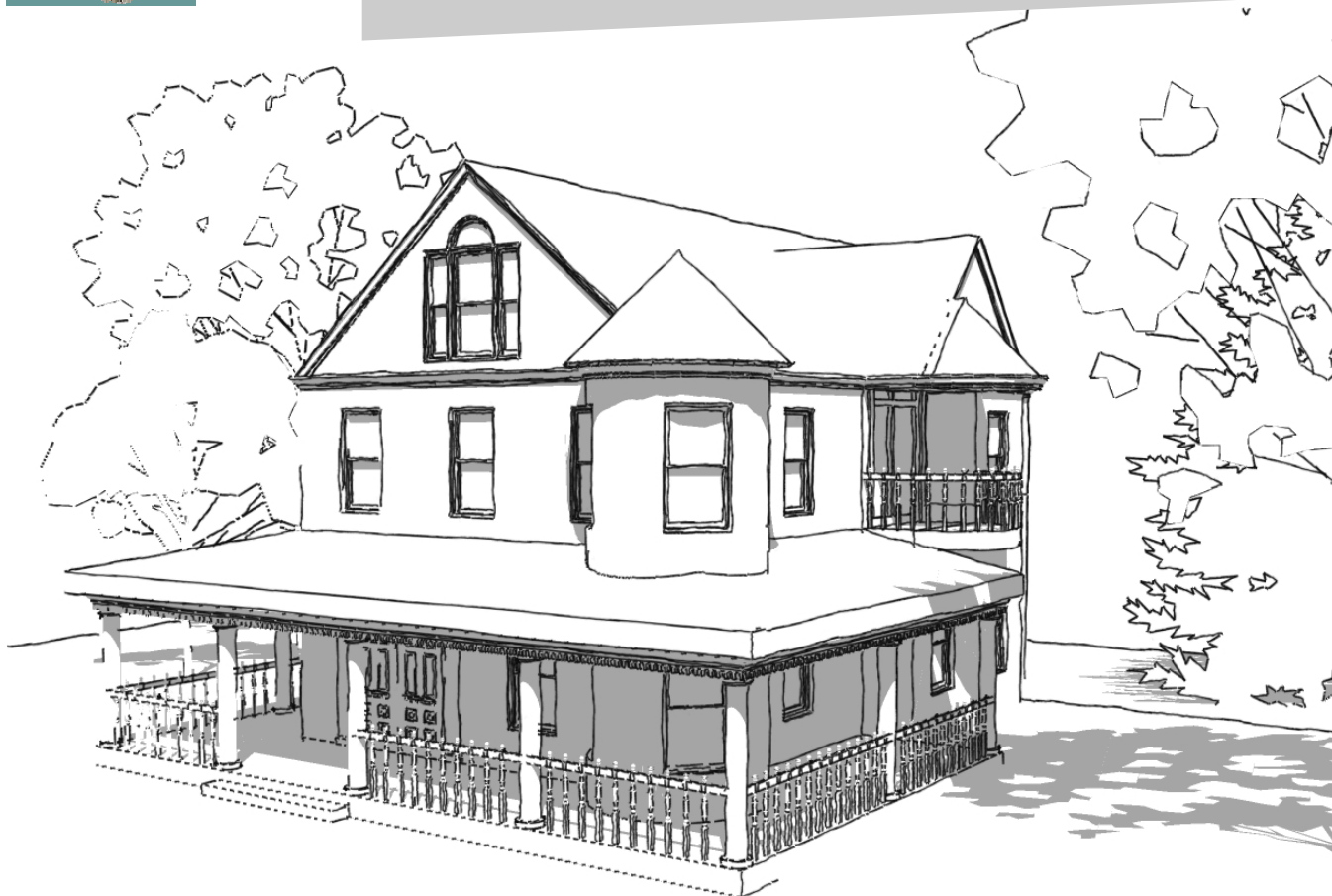


The windows in Greek Revival houses tend to be tall and narrow. Detailing reflects that of Greek Revival doors, but tends to be more simple. Most windows have six divided panes of glass, but single panes and eight divisions are not uncommon. Almost all front-gabled Greek Revival houses have a small circular attic window. These windows may be very plain with simple moldings, or may also become ornate as wood detailing is added.





# Hamburg Queen Anne



## Identifying features

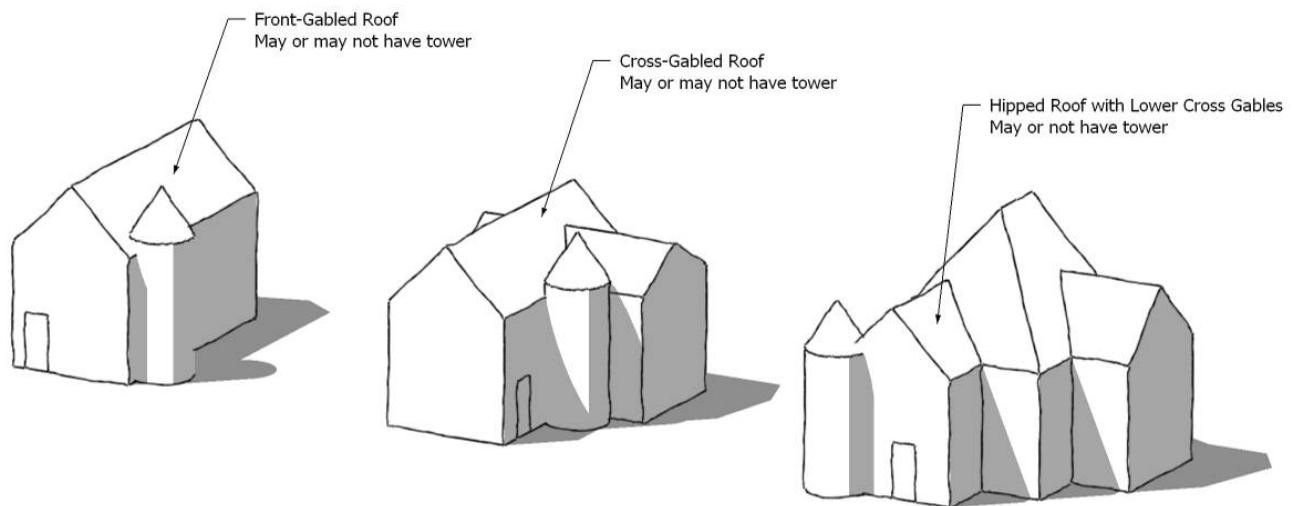
The Queen Anne style is identified by its steep pitched roof, asymmetrical facade, patterned shingles, and avoidance of a smooth wall appearance. The Queen Anne uses different wall surfaces as primary decorative elements. Wrap around porches are very common, as are bay windows. Many Queen Anne houses have round or polygonal towers that vary in height.







## Massing and Cornice Lines

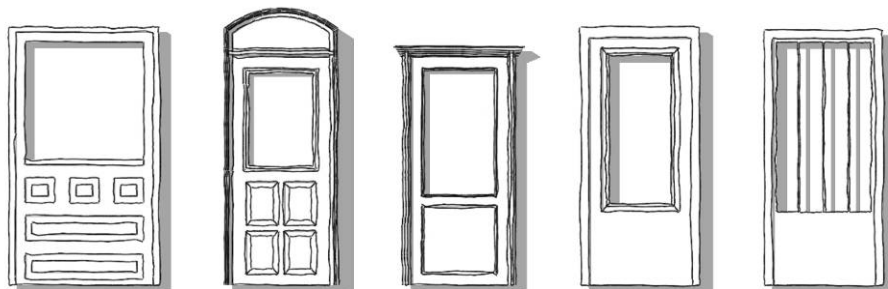


Possibly the most interesting features of a Queen Anne house are the massing and roofline. Most Queen Anne houses have a front gable and many have a lower cross gable. The intersection of forms creates diverse and interesting shapes. Towers are often present and may be placed at intersections or at outer corners. Although the cornice line is generally a fairly simple molding, there is often lots of applied ornamentation. Many of the front gables have a forward extended triangular section that is often heavily decorated. Delicate lace-like brackets, solid brackets, dentils, and beading are used to accentuate real and false overhangs.

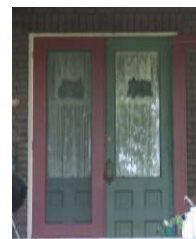




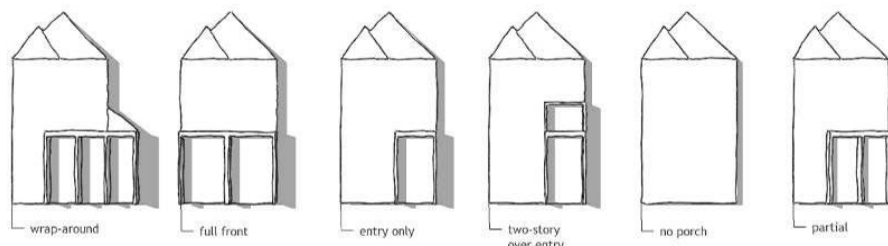
## Doors



Queen Anne doors tend to be fairly simple. Detailing is primarily reserved for wall surfaces. Some have delicate decorative detailing and a single large pane of glass set into the upper portion. Many Greek Revival and Italianate style doors are also found on Queen Anne style houses.



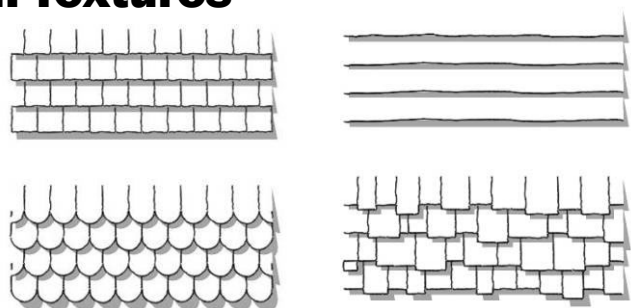
## Porch Locations



Queen Anne houses use porches extensively. In the Hamburg District, very few Queen Anne houses are without porches. Porches always cover the entryway and may extend to cover part or all of the front and sides of a house. Second story porches are found, but are not common among Queen Anne houses in the Hamburg District.



## Wall Textures



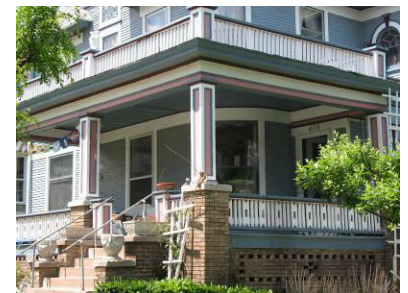
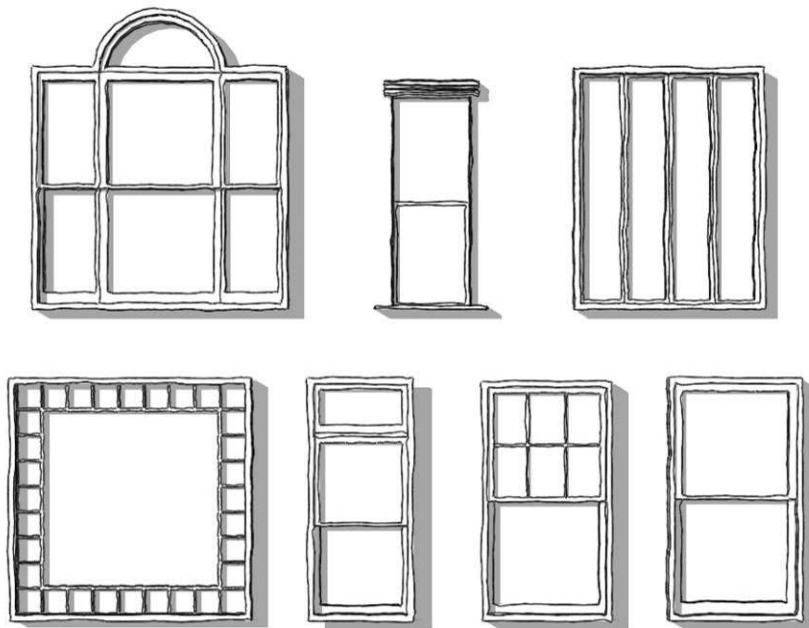
One trademark of a Queen Anne house is differing wall textures. This is achieved primarily by using wood shingles with varying shapes and designs. In masonry houses, texture is achieved by using different colors and textures of bricks. Many of these textures have been covered over time, but without the texture, the home loses some of its distinctive character.







## Windows





# Hamburg Italianate



## Identifying features

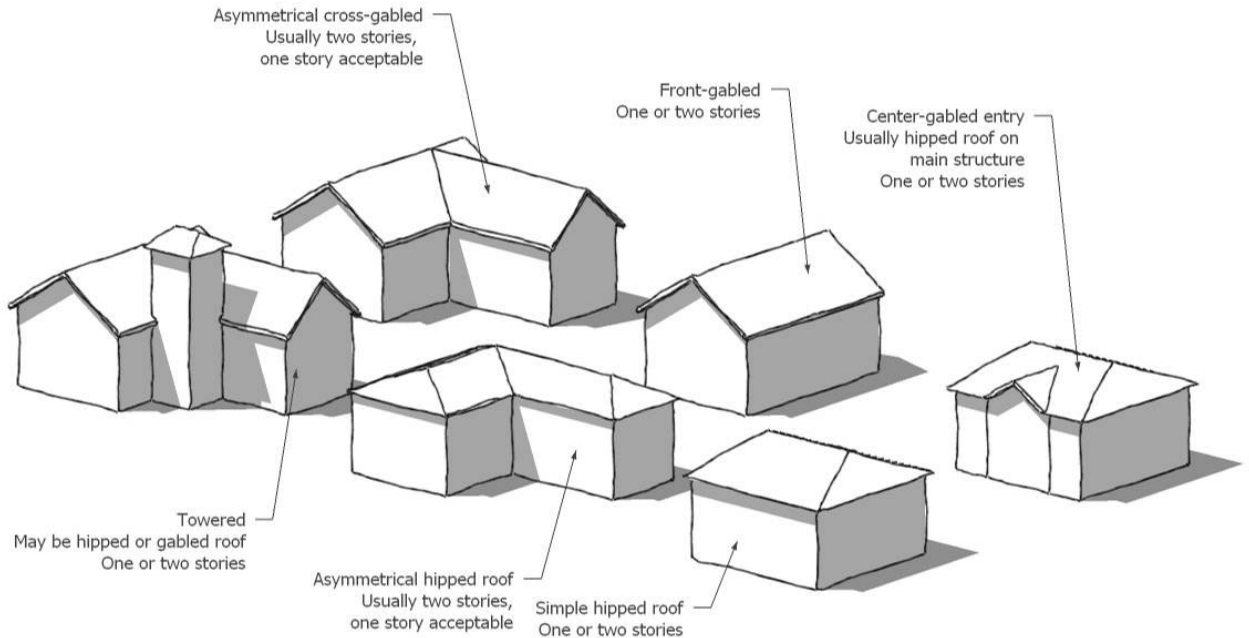
The Italianate style became popular in Davenport after city founder, Antoine LeClaire, built his new home in this style in the mid-1850's. Typical characteristics of the Italianate style are a box-like, nearly square form; shallow, hipped roof with wide, bracketed eaves; and a tower or cupola rising above. Not every Italianate house has all features, and many have borrowed detailing from the Greek Revival style that was already popular. Almost all Italianate houses are two stories, and porches are present on approximately half of the Italianate houses found in the Hamburg District.



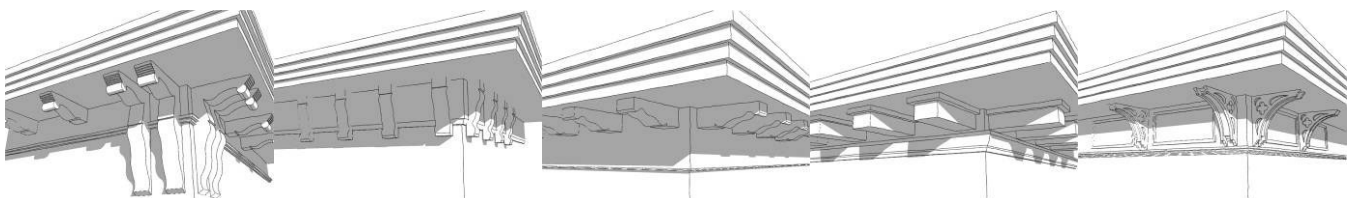




## Massing and Cornice Lines

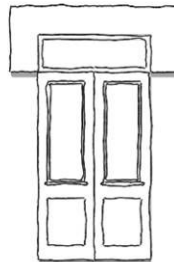
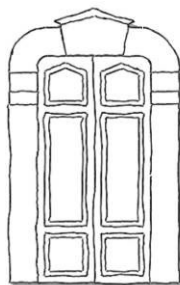
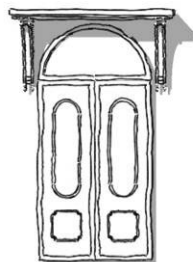
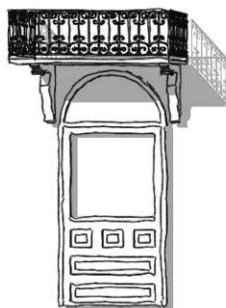


The Italianate style roof may be gabled or hipped, with hipped being the most common. Two story homes are most common, but one or three story may be acceptable with proper proportions and detailing. Later examples move away from the box-like earlier form and start to embrace some of the asymmetry common in the Queen Anne style. The most important feature of the Italianate style is a wide, bracketed eave. Brackets may take many different forms, but are always present. Sometimes a decorative entablature is added along with the brackets. This detail is borrowed from the Greek Revival style.



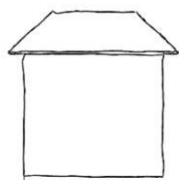


## Doors



Paired and single doors are typical in the Italianate style, with windows, if present, set into the door. Transom and sidelight windows are very uncommon. Arched and curved door tops are common, along with traditional rectangular tops. There are many variations in doorframes, such as, U-shaped crowns, pediments, and simple hoods. Brackets and above door balconies are often found.

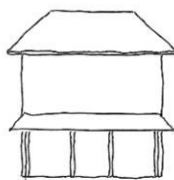
## Porch Locations and Supports



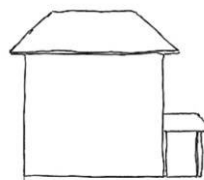
none



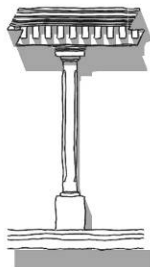
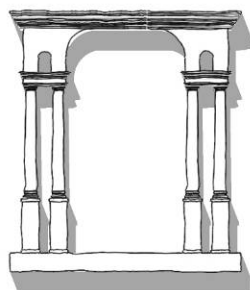
front entry



full width



side



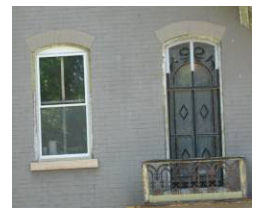
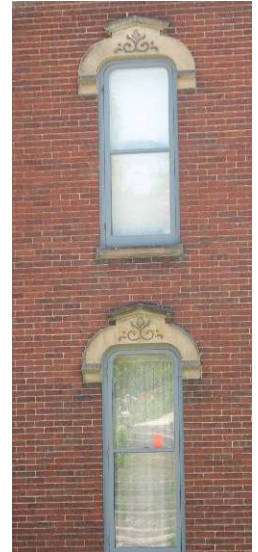
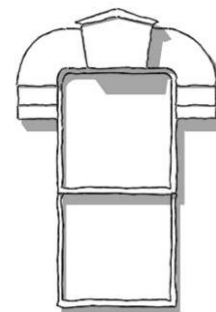
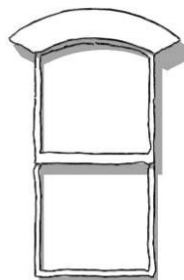
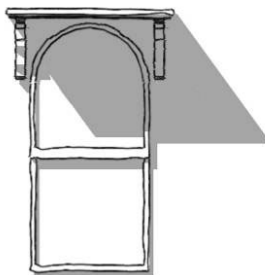
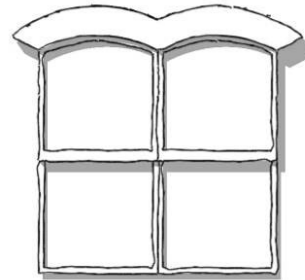
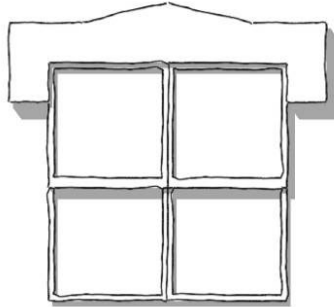
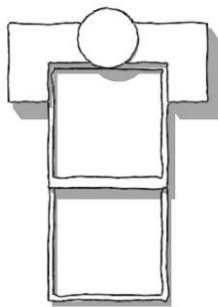
Porches are often only one story in height. When present, most are simple entry porches, with full width and side porches also found. Fairly simple posts are used in the Hamburg District. Most common are square posts with beveled corners, but simple round Doric-like columns are also found. Many porches seen today may be later expansions and additions. Some Italianate houses without porches today may have had porches when built.







## Windows

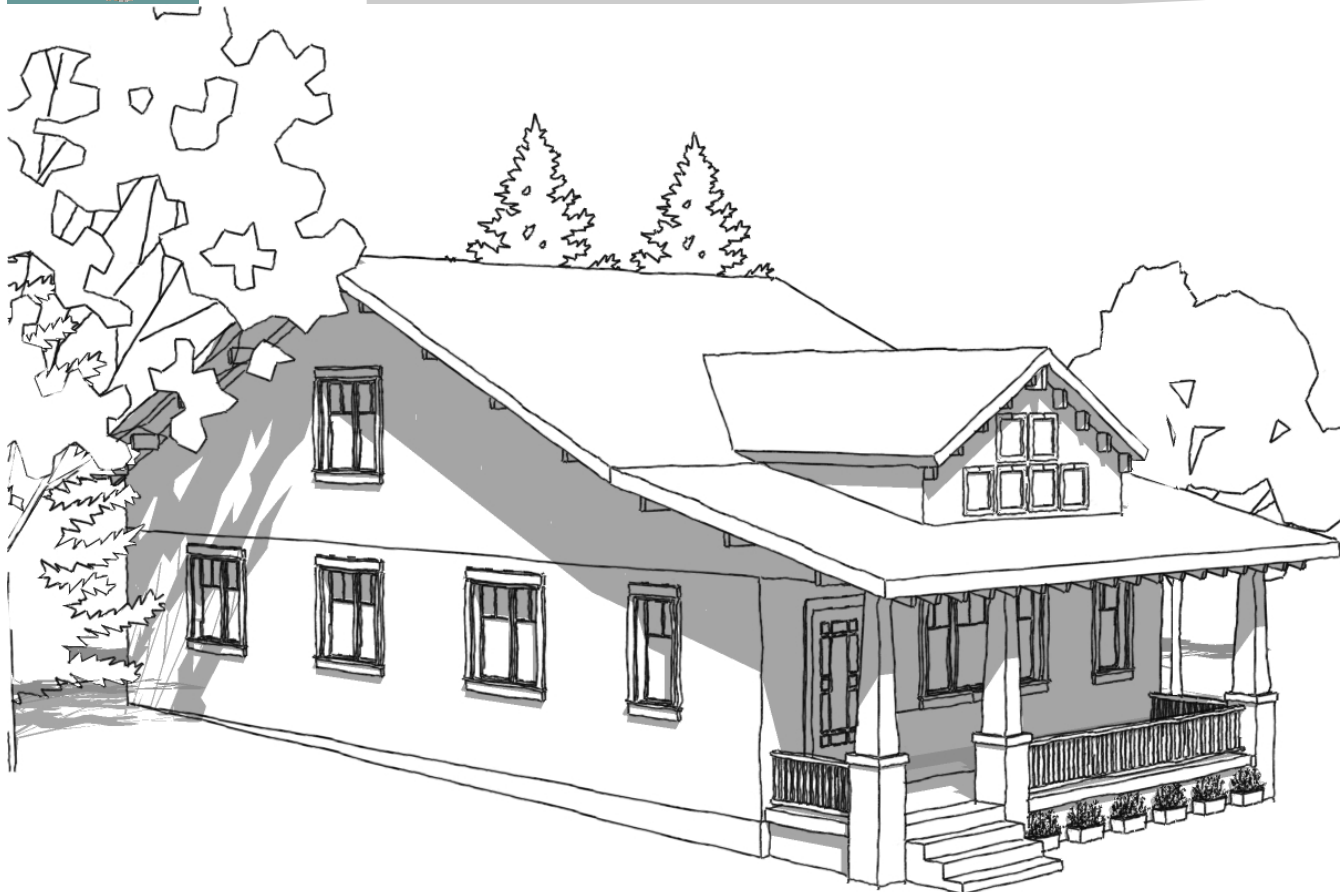


The windows in the Italianate style are similar in detailing to the doors. Stone hoods are quite common. Rectangular, flattened arches, segmental arches, and full arches are found in the Hamburg Italianates. Many of the stone hoods have false decorated “keystones.” Brackets may also be found around windows. Paired and triple windows are often used, as are bay windows. Some windows have been converted into doorways for second story balconies. Many of these balconies may not be original to the design, but have become associated with it throughout time.





# Hamburg Craftsman



## Identifying features

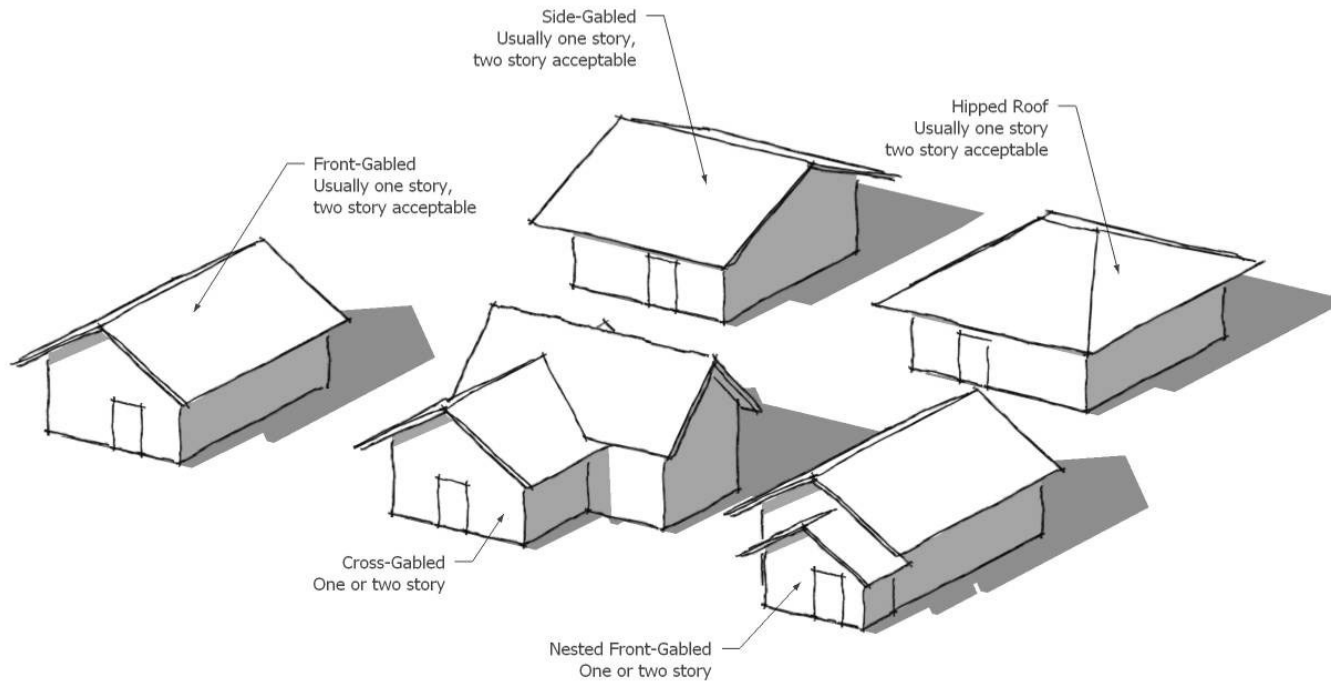
The Craftsman style is generally characterized as having a low-pitched gabled roof with wide, unenclosed eave overhangs. Roof rafters are often exposed with decorative beams added under the gables. Porches are common and may be either full- or partial-width with square, tapered columns. Across the nation, most Craftsman houses are one or one-and-one-half story, but in the Hamburg District many are two-story examples. Also in the Hamburg District, Victorian details are sometimes found on Craftsman style houses. Craftsman style derives many details from the Prairie style and is very similar to, and sometimes confused with, the American Foursquare type.



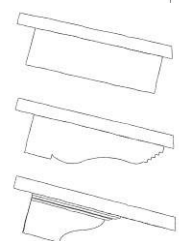
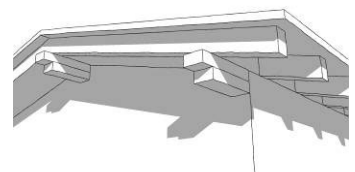
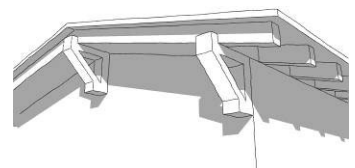




## Massing and Cornice Lines



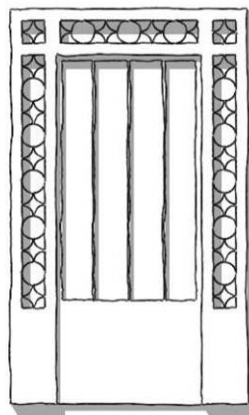
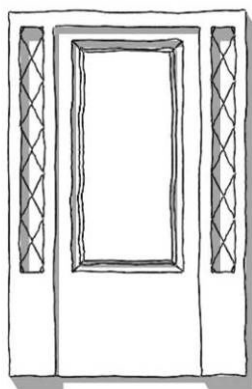
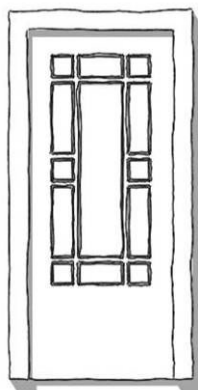
Craftsman style houses generally have a gabled roof that may be side or front facing. They may be one, one-and-one-half, or two stories in height. The most distinctive feature of a Craftsman style house is the large eave overhang. Usually the rafter and beam ends are exposed, either real or false, and are sometimes cut into decorative shapes. Often times when new roofs have been placed on old Craftsman style houses, these exposed rafters have been eliminated. This is harmful to the overall Craftsman appearance and should be avoided. The Craftsman style became popular across the county due to widespread exposure in pattern books and magazines.







## Doors



Craftsman doors are quite uncomplicated. Usually there are one or more large undecorated panes of glass. The door is often surrounded by sidelights. Many times the glass in the sidelights is decorated with a leaded, geometric pattern.

## Porch



Craftsman porches are also a very distinctive, yet variable, feature. Columns are generally short and square. The shorter upper column usually rests on a massive pier or solid porch balustrade. Columns, piers, and balustrades typically begin at ground level and extend upward well above the porch floor. Columns and piers generally have battered sides, and are made from stone, clapboard, brick, concrete, or stucco. Sometime earlier styles do creep into the Craftsman style porch, causing porches with floor to ceiling round columns.





## Windows



Craftsman windows are generally quite simple. There may be decorative, geometric shapes made with leading or with wood mullions, but this is not common in the Hamburg District. Due to time, many original windows have been replaced by more efficient double-hung simple windows with little detailing. This change has not disturbed the overall Craftsman feel of the house.







# Other Hamburg Styles

## Second Empire Victorian



### Identifying features

The Second Empire house is quite similar to the Italianate, with one major feature—the Mansard roof. Shingles are often multicolored and there is typically more ornamentation than Italianate houses. There is only one good example of a Second Empire house in the Hamburg District at 321 West Sixth Street.

## Colonial Revival



### Identifying features

The Colonial Revival style is one of the later styles used in the Hamburg District. There is heavy emphasis on the front door of these usually symmetrically designed buildings. Porches with columns are also quite common. The Colonial Revival was a deliberate turn away from the free-formed Queen Anne style.





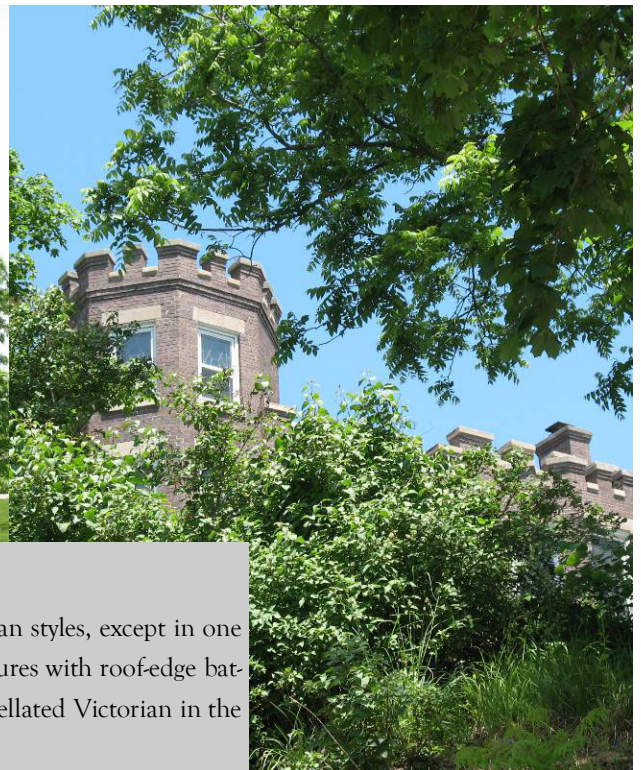
## Mission



### Identifying features

The Mission style is inspired by architecture of California and the Southwest. Red tiled roofs atop stucco walls are the primary features. Large square piers and mission-shaped dormers and parapets are also present. There is only one good example of Mission style in the Hamburg District at 627 Ripley Street.

## Crenellated Victorian



### Identifying features

The Crenellated Victorian style is very similar to the other Victorian styles, except in one detail. The Crenellated Victorian takes cues from medieval structures with roof-edge battlements and polygonal tower. There is only one example of Crenellated Victorian in the Hamburg District at 615 Ripley Street.





## American Foursquare



### Identifying features

The American Foursquare has a simple square or rectangular plan, with a low-pitched hipped roof and symmetrical façade. One story full façade porches and dormers are common. Detailing is very similar to the Craftsman style house found near by. Several examples are found throughout the Hamburg District and Davenport.

## Commercial Structures



### Identifying features

Currently the areas that are zoned for commercial are not typical commercial buildings. Generally, these houses have been adapted for commercial uses. However, there have been several commercial structures in the Hamburg District through history. These are detailed in accordance to the other architectural styles found in this book.



# Appendix

## Glossary of Terms

**Architrave:** The lowest part of an entablature.

**Asymmetrical:** Not identical on both sides of a centerline.

**balustrade:** A entire railing system along a porch or balcony

**Battered:** A slope that recedes from bottom to top.

**Battlement:** a notched parapet built on top of a wall.

**Bay window:** A large window or series of windows projecting from the outer wall of a building and forming a recess within.

**Beading:** A decoration consisting of a usually continuous series of small spherical shapes, as on a convex molding.

**Beveled:** When the corners are carved in order to eliminate a 90° angle on a post.

**Boulevard strip:** The area of planting, or lawn between the sidewalk and the street

**Bracket:** a support of wood projecting from a wall or the like to hold or bear the weight of a cornice.

**Corinthian:** One of the three main styles of Greek architecture (the others are Doric and Ionic). The Corinthian column is slender and the capital incorporates sculpted leaves.

**Cornice:** An ornamental molding at the meeting for the roof and walls.

**Crenellated:** A roofline that is notched similar to the top of a castle with regular gaps.

**Crown:** The highest portion of an arch, including the keystone.

**Cupola:** A small ornamental structure rising from a roof.

**Dentil:** any of a series of closely spaced, small, rectangular blocks, used esp. in classical architecture beneath the cornice.

**Doric order:** One of the three main styles of Greek architecture (the others are Corinthian and Ionic). The Doric column is heavy and its capital is plain.

**Dormer:** a vertical window or gable in a projection built out from a sloping roof.

**Double-hung window:** A window having two sashes that slide up and down.

**Eaves:** The overhanging lower edge of a roof.

**Entablature:** The upper section of a classical building, usually resting on the columns, and constituting the architrave, frieze, and cornice.

**façade:** The front of a building.

**Flattened arch:**



**Frieze:** The middle horizontal member of a classical entablature, above the architrave and below the cornice

**Front-gable:** A roof where the gable faces the street face of a property.

**Full arch:**



**Gable:** The vertical triangular portion of the end of a building having a double sloping roof.

**Gable roof:** A roof having a gable at one or both ends.

**Glazing:** panes or sheets of glass set or made to be set in frames, as in window and doors.

**Hipped roof:** A roof, which slopes upward from all four sides of a building.

**Hood:** A cover placed above an opening or an object to shelter it.

**Infill:** The use of vacant land and property within a built-up area for further construction or development.

**Ionic:** One of the three main styles of Greek architecture (the others are Corinthian and Doric). The Ionic column is slender and its capital is in the shape of a scroll.

**Keystone:** The wedge shaped piece at the summit of an arch, appearing to hold the other pieces in place.

**Mansard roof:** A four-sided roof having a double slope on all sides, with the lower slope much steeper than the upper.

**Mullion:** The vertical and horizontal members separating windows, doors, or panels set in series.

**Palladian window:** A three-part window with a rectangular window on each side and an arched window in the center.

**Parapet:** A wall extended above the roofline.

**Pediment:** The triangular gable end of the roof above the horizontal cornice.

**Prairie style:** Style started by Frank Lloyd Wright, emphasizing horizontal lines.

**Rectangular arch:**



**Segmented arch:**



**Setback:** The distance a building is from the street. Often times dictated by zoning codes.

**Side-gable:** A roof where the gable faces away from the street face of a property.

**Sidelight:** A window at the side of a door or another window

**Transom:** A horizontal bar of wood or stone across a window. Also the window or opening above such bar.





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## Picture Numbering System

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## Resources

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