United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Bohemian Commercial Historic District [boundary increase]

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by 9th Avenue SE, 4th Street SE, 14th Avenue SE, crossing the Cedar River and bounded by 15th Avenue SW, C Street SW, 17th Avenue SW, and A Street SW.

N/A not for publication

N/A

city or town Cedar Rapids Vicinity N/A

state Iowa code IA county Linn code 113 zip code 52401

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this ___ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ **national** ___ **statewide** ___ **local**

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

x	private
x	public - Local
	public - State
	public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

	building(s)
X	district
	site
	structure
	object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
59	22	Buildings
		District
3	0	Site
1	2	Structure
0	0	Object
63	24	**Total**

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

Downtown & Industrial Corridors in Cedar Rapids, Iowa

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

48

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/TRADE/Business
COMMERCE/TRADE/Financial Institution
DOMESTIC/Single-family dwellings
COMMERCE/TRADE/Restaurant
COMMERCE/TRADE/Specialty Store
SOCIAL/Meeting hall
EDUCATION/School

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/Single-family dwellings
COMMERCE/TRADE/Business
COMMERCE/TRADE/Specialty Store
COMMERCE/TRADE/Restaurant
FUNERARY/Mortuary

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN/Romanesque
LATE VICTORIAN/Italianate
LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Classical Revival
LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Bungalow

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE/Limestone, BRICK, CONCRETE
walls: WOOD/Weatherboard
BRICK
SYNTHETICS/Vinyl
roof: ASPHALT
other: BRICK
STONE

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary

The Bohemian Commercial Historic District was listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criteria A and C in October 2002. The Bohemian Commercial Historic District is associated with nearly sixty years of commercial development in Cedar Rapids' Bohemian South Side from the 1880s to the 1930s. The development and redevelopment of the area, also known as "Little Bohemia," highlights the settlement patterns of multiple generations of Bohemian-American commercial and civic leaders. The district serves as a representative collection of the commercial architectural styles and vernacular building forms that appeared in Cedar Rapids from the 1880s to the 1930s. The period of significance for the district is 1880-1952. This period marks the date for the earliest known building in the district and the 50-year cut-off period for buildings to be considered historically significant in 2002. The original district contains 48 contributing resources and 27 noncontributing resources.[1]

The current Bohemian Commercial Historic District is an irregularly shaped neighborhood containing approximately 9 1/2 city blocks located on the east side of the Cedar River south of downtown. The district is situated in the midst of a mixed residential, commercial, and industrial area that is roughly bounded by three industrial and warehouse corridors. These corridors serve as general boundaries to the district on the northwest, northeast, and east sides, while the Cedar River extends along the west side. The district includes properties facing 3rd Street SE from 10th Avenue SE to 14th Avenue SE (1000 to 1300 blocks) including portions of intersecting streets in between (10th Avenue, 12th Avenue and 13th Avenue) and then turns southwest and continues along 14th Avenue SE and 12th Avenue SE until reaching the Cedar River. A half-block of structures along the northeast side of the 1300 block of 2nd Street SE is also included. Building stock in the Bohemian Commercial Historic District includes a mix of residential, commercial, and industrial buildings. During its initial development in the 1870s and 1880s, the area contained modest working class frame houses on narrow lots. Beginning in the 1890s, commercial buildings and factories began to replace residential structures.

The boundary increase to the Bohemian Commercial Historic District includes residential structures directly adjacent to the existing district, the Czech Village commercial district on the west side of the Cedar River, the Czech School, and two industrial warehouses. On the east side of the river, the proposed boundary increase includes two warehouses facing 9th Avenue SE, the Czech School at 925 2nd Street SE, properties on the north side of 2nd Street SE between 9th Avenue and 11th Avenue SE, a group of houses on both sides of 2nd Street SE between 12th Avenue and 13th Avenue SE, properties along 2nd Street SE between 14th Avenue SE and the Sinclair Plant, and resources on the southwest side of 4th Street SE

[1] Much of the information included in this nomination is derived from the previous National Register of Historic Places Nomination for the Bohemian Commercial Historic District prepared by Maryls A. Svendsen in 2002.

between 12th Avenue and 14th Avenue SE. Directly across the river from the current district, the proposed boundary increase includes a commercial node along 16th Avenue SW between A Street SW and C Street SW.

Narrative Description

The Bohemian Commercial Historic District [boundary increase] includes sixty-three new contributing elements and twenty-four noncontributing elements. The buildings included in the boundary increase contribute to the character of the district and improve the understanding of the Bohemian and Czech experience in Cedar Rapids. The suggested expansion areas are recommended eligible under NRHP criteria A and C because they further the understanding of Bohemian and Czech settlement within the city of Cedar Rapids and typify late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century historic residential and commercial architecture. The district continues to have a strong historical association with Czecho-Slovaks. The Bohemian Commercial Historic District [boundary increase] is significant as a representation of Cedar Rapids' Bohemian-American culture and history throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

Building stock in the Bohemian Commercial Historic District [boundary increase] includes a mix of residential, commercial, institutional, and industrial buildings. Originally laid out in the 1870s and 1880s, the east side of the district contains modest working class frame houses on narrow urban lots. Beginning in the 1890s, commercial buildings and large factories began to replace residential structures. Surviving dwellings range in scale from vernacular one-story front-gable and wing-and-gable houses constructed between the 1880s and the 1910s to two-story gabled-ells, American foursquares, and bungalows appearing in the first half of the twentieth century. Throughout time many of the district's dwellings have been modified through the addition of wings, the enclosure of porches, or the installation of vinyl siding and windows.[2]

An example of a surviving residence that typifies the modest building stock of the district and its boundary increase is the King House at 1446 2nd Street SE. Constructed circa 1910 the King House is a one-and-a-half-story front-gable structure with a rectangular core. This front-gable folk house form, along with the one-story front-wing and gable form, was favored in Cedar Rapids' earliest Bohemian residential areas. Originally sheathed in moderate-width clapboard siding, the house is now covered in vinyl siding. Like many dwellings in the neighborhood, changes were made to update appearances following contemporary architectural fashion and to secure more space for growing families. Examples of the one-and-a-half-story front-gable house type are found on both the east and west sides of the Cedar River. In the western Czech Village area, the front-gable folk house remains the predominate type. Other examples of similar house forms within the district's boundary increase include 1425 2nd Street SE, 1229 2nd Street SE, and 1222 2nd Street SE.

Beginning in the 1890s, some of the smaller houses on the east side of the district were gradually replaced by commercial buildings or larger residential structures. In some cases, the older house might be removed to the rear of the lot where it served as a rental unit, while a new two-story house was erected on the front half of the lot. In other instances, smaller houses were razed and larger houses constructed in their place. Many of these existing examples stand within the boundaries of the current Bohemian Commercial Historic District, including the Vaclav and Antonia Novotny House at 1301 3rd Street SE, the William and Agnes Hach House at 1314 2nd Street SE (ca. 1910), and the Frank and Anna Dostal House at 1000 3rd Street SE (ca. 1910).

Commercial buildings in the Bohemian Commercial Historic District range from corner commercial blocks to narrow-front retail buildings to corner fraternal halls. Industrial structures include a former carriage factory, a half-block three-story dairy equipment manufacturing plant, and several warehouses. The oldest commercial buildings in the district are located on the east side of the river and date from the 1880s. Many of these early commercial buildings are included within the boundaries of the current historic district, including the Italianate Lesigner Block at 1313-1317, constructed at the southwest corner of the intersection of 14th Avenue and 3rd Street. Its construction came in the wake of the first wagon bridge across the Cedar River at 14th Avenue SE in 1875. More than a dozen small-scale frame commercial buildings were erected along 14th Avenue SE by the mid-1880s, but only the masonry Lesinger Block survives from this era.[3]

The 1890s saw several important buildings erected in the Bohemian Commercial Historic District using the Romanesque Revival Style. The C.S.P.S. Hall at 1101-1105-1107 3rd Street SE stands within the current historic district and was the largest building to be constructed in the neighborhood when its first section was completed in 1891. Separate additions followed in 1900 and 1907. Designed by local architect, J.C. Fulkerson, the design for the C.S.P.S. Hall is a good example of the Romanesque Revival style in its semi-circular entrance arch, arched windows, decorative brick corbelling along the

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[2] National Register of Historic Places Nomination for Bohemian Commercial Historic District, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
[3] National Register of Historic Places Nomination for Bohemian Commercial Historic District, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

cornice, and pattern work on panels in the central bay. Construction of the C.S.P.S. Hall was the likely catalyst for the construction of another Romanesque Revival structure, the Matyk Block, across the street at 1031 3rd Street SE in 1893.

Included in the Bohemian Commercial Historic District [boundary increase], another Romanesque Revival structure, the Czech School, stands at 925 2nd Street SE. Constructed in 1900, the Czech School is a three-story masonry structure with a hipped roof and a brick foundation. The front façade of the Romanesque and Classical Revival style building consists of a projecting gabled bay with a triangular pediment and arched windows. The classical pediment is ornamented with two courses of dentils and a central fanlight window. Romanesque style arched windows allow light into the upper story of each façade and hipped dormers extend from the side elevations. Two brick belt courses intersect the third-story windows on all four façades. The ornamental stone window sills and courses of brick headers are characteristic of the Classical Revival style.

The Czech School was founded in 1870 to teach Czech language and cultural heritage. Built with funds raised by the Sbor Damska Matice Skolska, an organization of Czech women interested in the introduction of Czech language and history to local children, the Czech School was dedicated on January 1, 1901. In the school's first year, 225 pupils were enrolled. School rooms were located on the first and second floors, while the third floor was used by the Ctenarsky Spolek (Czech Reading Society) as a meeting space and library. The Society's library contained 6,000 volumes and was one of the largest Czech libraries in the United States. W.F. Severa, a national drug manufacturer based in Cedar Rapids, donated the furniture within the school. Czech School classes have been continuously taught in Cedar Rapids since 1870, making it the longest operating ethnic school in the United States.[4]

In 1951, Andrew Polehna, a member of a prominent Czech family, who owned and operated a successful meat processing operation, purchased the Czech School. Polehna and his partner, Bob Kapoun, acquired the school for use as a sausage factory, making it the home of the newly merged Kapoun and Polehna operations. Architect V.A. Novotny, also of Czech heritage, designed the remodeled Czech School structure, which included a new retail store and office facing 2nd Street and kitchen and garage additions at the rear of the building. The Polehna and Kapoun families continued to run the successful business into the late twentieth century. Three masonry additions extend from the historic core of the structure and were constructed during the Polehna family's ownership in the second half of the twentieth century.[5]

While builders of the Bohemian South Side experimented with the Romanesque Revival style through the end of the nineteenth century, the Italianate style remained a popular architectural style form for commercial structures along 14th Avenue. The Wencil Martinek & Sons Hardware Store Building, part of the original Bohemian Commercial Historic District, was constructed circa 1890 at 129-131 14th Avenue SE. Although its original clapboard exterior is covered with synthetic siding, much of the metal trim and wood millwork elements remain intact. Of special interest are the cornice, belt course, entrance architrave, and storefront, which may have been crafted by the building's original owner and occupant, Wencil Martinek Jr., a talented tinner.[6]

By 1910, two important landmarks in the east side of the district had been completed at the intersection of 3rd Street SE and 12th Avenue SE. The Classical Revival style Iowa State Savings Bank at 1127 3rd Street SE was constructed in 1906 and expanded in 1910. Dating to 1908, the three-story Z.C.B.J. Building at 1200 3rd Street SE also exemplifies the Classical Revival style. Both Classical Revival structures became symbols of the Bohemian east side neighborhood, while the organizations that they housed provided financial security for the many Bohemian and Czech immigrants in Cedar Rapids. The Iowa State Savings Bank and the Z.C.B.J. Building both contribute to the original Bohemian Commercial Historic District.

In 1917, the South Side Commercial Club constructed another Classical Revival style structure at 1213 2nd Street SE. From 1918 to 1935, the two-story brick structure housed the South Side Commercial Club, which supported the local Bohemian shopping and business districts and participated in area civic and community projects. From 1937 to 1955, the Lesigner-Polansky Funeral Home owned the building, before the location became home to the Moose Lodge in 1966. The South Side Commercial Club Building contributes to the Bohemian Commercial Historic District [boundary increase].

Within the first half of the twentieth century, two large warehouses were constructed in the Bohemian South Side that employed hundreds of local immigrants and became neighborhood landmarks. Constructed in 1925, the Churchill Drug Company stands along 2nd Street SE within the Bohemian Commercial Historic District [boundary increase]. The six-story brick warehouse has a flat roof, large metal replacement windows, and central entrances on each elevation. Located on

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[4] "Walking Tour of Czech Village" (Cedar Rapids: National Czech and Slovak Museum and Library, 2002), 3.
[5] "Old Czech School to Become Sausage Plant," *Cedar Rapids Gazette*, February 11, 1951.
[6] National Register of Historic Places Nomination for Bohemian Commercial Historic District, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

the southwestern façade, the main entrance to the building consists of double, glazed doors shaded by a flat awning. Recent renovations to the structure include metal balconies, a metal balustrade surrounding the top of the building, and replacement windows. These modifications are typical of surviving commercial structures and do not detract from the overall design and proportions of the original building. Some of the modifications, such as the metal balconies and the metal balustrade, can be reversed, and the structure remains in use as a condominium complex.

Originally established in Burlington, Iowa, the Churchill Drug Company moved to Cedar Rapids in 1902 after an appeal by the Manufacturers and Jobbers Association. Initially the company rented a five-story warehouse located on 1st Street SE, but moved to the present structure on 2nd Street SE in 1925. In 1928, the Churchill Drug Company merged with several other Eastern Iowa drug companies, before being acquired by the McKesson and Robbins Company. The McKesson Company continued to operate from the warehouse until 1980. Located near the heart of the Bohemian and Czech commercial and residential districts, the drug companies operating out of the 2nd Street warehouse employed local Bohemian and Czech residents living in the surrounding neighborhood.[7]

Next to the Churchill Drug Company, the Witwer Grocery Company Building stands along 3rd Street SE within the Bohemian Commercial Historic District [boundary increase]. Designed by local architects, Blahnik and Berger, the five-story brick warehouse has a flat roof, large metal windows, and a rear loading dock. The southeastern elevation includes two main entrances with double glazed doors and fabric awnings. A stone belt course wraps around the building on the first floor. Started by Frank Witwer and the Weaver Family in 1921, the Witwer Grocery Company started as a successful wholesale grocery business that eventually evolved into a food processing and retailing operation. In 1945, plans to construct a $500,000 factory building on 3rd Street SE were announced, but were briefly suspended until the conclusion of World War II. After the structure's completion in 1946, the building housed processing, packaging, and distribution operations. The company thrived throughout the second half of the twentieth century with the expansion of distribution centers into adjacent states. In the 1990s, the building became the Osada Apartments, which housed a number of local residents of Czech descent.[8]

In the decades leading up to World War I, new construction on the east side of the district continued at a steady pace. However, during the first decades of the twentieth century, development began to shift from the east side of the river to the west side. Several factors led to the shift of the Czech population from the east side's Bohemian neighborhood to the west side of the Cedar River. In 1900, the northern and oldest section of Czech settlement, located near the intersection of Fifth Avenue and First Street SE, was designated as a wholesale/warehouse/manufacturing district and entire blocks of the earliest Czech settlement were replaced by large warehouses, factories, and freight houses. This designation prompted Czech immigrants to move their businesses to "Little Bohemia" and then to the west side of the river. In 1903, the opening of Douglas Starch Works (now Penford Products) offered a new source of steady jobs and encouraged many Bohemian residents to consider moving across the river. The completion of a new concrete bridge connecting 14th Avenue SE with 16th Avenue SW in 1910 made the west bank of the river more accessible, while better access to automobiles allowed residents to live farther from the established business districts.[9]

All of these factors, combined with the improving public and social amenities on the west side of the river, made the 16th Avenue SW corridor and the surrounding blocks a very attractive place to build a formal retail and service district. Shops and businesses owned and operated by Czech-speaking families moved into brick storefronts along 16th Avenue. The original building occupants and shopkeepers offered the typical services and products expected of an early- and mid-twentieth-century commercial node. Stores included a meat market, a bank, grocery stores, a shoe store, a drug store with a soda fountain, and a bakery. Dentists, doctors, and other professionals practiced from second-floor offices, while apartments for both store owners and renters occupied the top-level of store buildings. Within a few years, 16th Avenue SW stood as an established business district and a major shopping destination for Cedar Rapids, second only to the downtown Cedar Rapids.[10]

The majority of the extant commercial buildings within the commercial node of 16th Avenue SW range from the late 1890s to the 1940s. One Quonset hut dates to circa 1940 and is set back from 16th Avenue. The buildings are typical of early-twentieth-century commercial structures. In many buildings, architectural detail is emphasized on the street façade and

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[7] Marlys A. Svendsen, "City of Cedar Rapids Architectural and Historical Survey of the Central Business District and Associated Industrial Corridors, c. 1865-c. 1945" (City of Cedar Rapids: 1998), 41.
[8] Svendsen, "City of Cedar Rapids Architectural and Historical Survey," 41.
[9] Mark Stoffer Hunter, "At Home on the River: A History of Bohemian Settlement in Cedar Rapids, Iowa," *Slovo* (Summer 2009): 8-9.
[10] Hunter, "At Home on the River," 9.

includes classical elements such as cornices, decorative molding, and brick belt courses as well as other decorative features like glazed tile and copper detail.

Two small green spaces contribute to the 16th Avenue commercial node. A small, rectangular green space along the southwestern side of 16th Avenue is bordered by trees and consists of a stone pathway and a central cross. The cross was erected in memory of Czech-born Vaclav and Marie Kuncl, who immigrated to the United States in 1905 with their seven children. Located on the northeastern side of 16th Avenue, the Kosek Bandstand and Park is a modern structure memorializing Frank and Rose Kosek. Frank was the son of C.K. Kosek, who opened the Kosek Bakery in 1904 at 73-75 16th Avenue SW. Local business paid to have the area around the bandstand paved. Across the street, another paved sidewalk showcases the names of local Czech businesses. Although the sidewalk mosaics date to the 1980s, the practice of sidewalk advertisements can be traced to earlier examples within the Bohemian South Side. Located in front of the Z.C.B.J. Building on 3rd Street SE, colorful sidewalk mosaics advertised local Bohemian- and Czech-owned businesses. Added circa 1912-1915, the tile advertisements helped cover the cost of the concrete sidewalks in front of the building. Approximately thirty-five of the forty-three original advertisements remain intact.[11]

One of the earliest structures on 16th Avenue SW is the Lžicar Building, located at 62 16th Avenue. Constructed circa 1880s, the original one-story structure was located on the east side of 16th Avenue before it was moved to the rear of the current parcel. Constructed during the early 1900s, the large two-story addition fronted the busy commercial street. The Lžicar Building is a frame commercial structure with a rectangular core. An asphalt roof covers the structure's core, while weatherboard siding sheathes the exterior walls. The structure's street façade includes two front entries, flushboard siding on the first floor, an Italianate cornice with decorative brackets and modillions, and double-hung windows. The original portion of the building now serves as a storage facility. Now known as the Lžicar Building, the original one-story portion of this structure housed John Viktor's shoe store for several years, before Viktor moved to a building across the street. The active Sixteenth Avenue Commercial Club, a civic organization founded in 1906 by local Czech businessmen, met in this building for many years.[12]

Buildings along 16th Avenue SW are a mix of popular late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century styles. One of the earliest commercial structures within the 16th Avenue commercial node, the Sykora Bakery is decorated in the Italianate style. The bakery is housed in a two-story Italianate building with an adjoining one-story structure. The rectangular core sits on a brick and stone foundation, while a metal roof with a tall parapet covers the two-story core. Elaborate Italianate architectural details, such as decorative brackets, nature-inspired plaster work, and classical pilasters ornament the front elevation. A unified street façade consists of large plate glass windows and two recessed entries. A large limestone stoop still remains in front of the main entrance. Replacement double-hung windows are located on the top floor of the structure, and a narrow one-story addition projects from the rear elevation.

At the end of the 16th Avenue SW commercial node, the original Škvor and Tichý Druggist Building dates to 1898. Situated on the west side of 16th Avenue SW, the Italianate structure is a two-story commercial building with a rectangular core. An asphalt roof covers the structure, while weatherboard siding sheathes the front elevation. The main entrance of the building sits on the corner of 16th Avenue SW and C Street SW and is marked with a glazed door and a transom window. Plate glass windows allow light into the interior of the structure on both street elevations, while a wooden balustrade wraps around the building. A bracketed cornice ornaments the top of the structure, while decorative stone sheathing lines the bottom of both the front and side façades. Changes to the original façade of the building include replacement windows and a wooden balcony. The first store to operate out of the space was a pharmacy run by Charles Tichý and John Škvor, both of Czech descent. By 1917 Charles Tichý had a new partner, Charles Zastera, who later opened Zastera Pharmacy in the building in 1922. In 1947, Theodore Rejsa opened Ted's Pharmacy. Nine years later, the pharmacy was owned and operated by Stanley Travnicek. Throughout the twentieth century, the many pharmacies located on the site served the nearby residents of the Czech and Bohemian community.[13]

Classical Revival brick-front commercial structures are also found along 16th Avenue. The Citizens Savings Bank, dating to 1914, stands on the corner of 16th Avenue SW and C Street SW. The two-story brick bank is typical of early twentieth-century brick commercial structures and consists of large plate glass windows shaded by fabric awnings on the first floor and two pairs of double-hung windows surrounded by brick surrounds and stone sills on the second floor. The structure's main entrance sits on the corner of the lot and consists of recessed double doors with a transom window. Two concrete lions guard the doorway.

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[11] "Walking Tour of Czech Village," 4.
[12] "Walking Tour of Czech Village," 1.
[13] Notes of Robert F. Drahozal, available at the Karl and Mary Koehler History Center.

A more elaborate example of a Classical Revival brick-front structure is the Viktor and Prochaska Building located at 87 16th Avenue SW. The Viktor and Prochaska Building dates to 1913 and is a two-story brick commercial building with a rectangular core. The core sits on a brick foundation, while a flat, asphalt roof with a brick parapet covers the structure. The building's street-level façade consists of a corner door and large plate glass windows. The windows of the upper story have been enclosed with plywood. A decorative classical cornice with an egg and dart motif crowns the building, while three round window openings are centered at the top of the structure.

As the 16th Avenue commercial corridor continued to grow during the first half of the twentieth century, a number of businesses catered to the west side Czech and Bohemian population. After Louis Pochabradsky opened his grocery store in 1906, other businesses grew up along the two blocks of 16th Avenue extending away from the bridge.[14] In the early 1900s, both the Klinger Building (96-98 16th Avenue SW) and Krejci Clothing Company Building (92 16th Avenue SW) opened along the commercial street. In 1919 the Kadlec Brothers Building was constructed on the east side of 16th Avenue SW. The Czech-American Kadlec Brothers operated their Studebaker dealership and garage out of the one-story brick building. The brick storefront consists of large plate glass windows, two projecting gables, and decorative brick pilasters. Concrete block additions project from the northeastern and southeastern façades.

During the 1920s, the commercial district saw a large number of new buildings, including the Barta Building, 65 16th Avenue (1929); Novotny Tavern, 69 16th Avenue SW (1929); the Gatto Building, 72-74 16th Avenue SW (1927); Harold's Fine Food Store, 76 16th Avenue (1927); the Modern Bakery Building, 86 16th Avenue SW (1928); and the People's Grocery and Market Building, 88 16th Avenue (1929). These structures remain typical of the early- and mid-twentieth century brick-front commercial buildings. Common features of these buildings include plate glass windows, simple brick parapets, central recessed entries, and brick or copper cornices.

The 1930s and 1940s saw the construction of the Fritz Food Market, 59 16th Avenue SW (1939), the Podizimek Pharmacy, 64 16th Avenue SW (1936), and the Flickers of Fun Building, 84 16th Avenue SW (1949), all typical brick-front commercial buildings of the period.

In 1950, the Boženka's International Gift Shop building was constructed. The one-story brick-front commercial building has a rectangular core and a brick foundation. A flat asphalt roof with a simple brick parapet covers the structure. The brick façade consists of a central door flanked by two plate glass windows. The structure is typical of brick-front commercial buildings constructed during the first half of the twentieth century.

The second half of the twentieth century saw the construction of a number of new buildings that do not contribute to the historic core of the Bohemian Commercial Historic District [boundary increase] such as the Novak Heating and Air Building and the Bohemian Pub and Café.

Two residential structures, the Pochobradsky House at 1607 C Street SW and the Kucera House at 1505 B Street SW, stand adjacent to the businesses of 16th Avenue SW and contribute to the commercial district. The Pochobradsky House dates to 1900 and is a typical American folk house form. Situated on the north side of C Street SW, the structure is a one-and-a-half-story frame house with an L-shaped core. The core sits on a brick foundation, while a cross-gable roof made of composition shingle covers the structure. Replacement vinyl siding sheathes the exterior of the house. The front façade consists of a front-projecting gable, paired gable windows, and two replacement windows on the first floor. A front-wing projection includes a central entry porch with a shed roof, decorative brackets and a paneled door. Concrete steps with a wrought iron balustrade lead to the front door. Originally constructed for Louis Pochobradsky, the owner of a grocery store on the corner of 16th Avenue and C Street, the Pochobradsky House may have also served as rental accommodations for workers employed by nearby shops, factories, and processing plants during the twentieth century. A prominent Czech-business leader, Pochobradsky ran his successful grocery store at 99 16th Avenue SW before opening Citizens Bank on the corner of 16th Avenue and C Street next door to his residence. With Pochobradsky serving on the board of directors, the Citizens Bank catered to Czech-immigrants living on the west side of the Cedar River and provided banking services as well as small business and home loans. Dedicated during Kolach Days in 1914, the Citizens Savings Bank advertised a capital of $50,000 in its first year of operation.[15]

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[14] Svendsen, "City of Cedar Rapids Architectural and Historical Survey," 62.
[15] Advertisement from "News of the South Side," *Cedar Rapids Republican*, September 13, 1914.

Located behind the 16th Avenue commercial core, the Kucera House dates to 1918 and is also typical of American folk house forms. Situated on the north side of B Street SW, the structure is a one-and-a-half-story frame house with a rectangular core. The core sits on a stone foundation, and a side-gable roof made of composition shingle covers the structure. Synthetic vinyl siding sheathes the exterior walls. The front façade consists of a large shed dormer, a full-length gable porch with classical columns, a central door, and double-hung windows. A wooden balustrade encloses the porch, while four wooden stairs lead to the front door. According to the 1930 United States Census, John Kucera owned and occupied the house valued at the time at $4,000. Born in Iowa to Czech parents, Kucera lived with his wife Mary and daughter Alma, and operated a hardware store located at 56 16th Avenue SW, the current site of the Novak Heating and Air Building.[16]

The 16th Avenue commercial corridor continued to have a strong association with Bohemian-American culture throughout the twentieth century. In October 1975, in efforts to preserve the Bohemian and Czech traditions of Cedar Rapids, the 16th Avenue corridor was officially named "Czech Village." Czech Village still flourishes as a center of Czech business activity, while also appealing to tourists interested in the Bohemian history of the city.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

- [x] A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- [ ] B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- [x] C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- [ ] D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.
- [ ] F a commemorative property.
- [ ] G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- [ ] A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- [ ] B removed from its original location.
- [ ] C a birthplace or grave.
- [ ] D a cemetery.
- [ ] E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

[16] United States Census Records, 1930.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE

ARCHITECTURE

ETHNIC HERITAGE/EUROPEAN

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1880-1960

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

Period of Significance (justification)

The current Bohemian Commercial Historic District is associated with nearly sixty years of commercial development in Cedar Rapids' Bohemian South Side from the 1880s to the 1930s. The period of significance for the current district is 1880-1952.

The Bohemian Commercial Historic District [boundary increase] expands the current district's period of significance thirty years and covers the period for the earliest known building in the district and the 50-year cut-off period for buildings to be considered historically significant in 2010. The period of significance is 1880 to 1960, spanning a period of eighty years.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)
N/A

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Bohemian Commercial Historic District, located on the south side of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, was listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criteria A and C in October 2002. The district contains 48 contributing resources and 27 noncontributing resources, representing the development of the Bohemian and Czech neighborhood from 1880-1952. This period marks the date for the earliest known building in the district and the 50-year cut-off period for buildings to be considered historically significant in 2002.

A number of properties adjacent to the current historic district were not included in the 2002 listing of the Bohemian Commercial Historic District because they were in neglected condition, had alterations to their façades, or had not yet reached fifty years of age. The Bohemian Commercial Historic District [boundary increase] is significant as a concentration of historic properties associated with the Bohemian and Czech history of Cedar Rapids, dating from the 1880s to 1960. This addition to the district helps define the growth and development of the Bohemian South Side during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

The Bohemian Commercial Historic District [boundary increase] is significant under Criterion A and C.

Under Criterion A, the Bohemian Commercial Historic District derives significance under the categories "Commerce" and "Ethnic Heritage/European." The Bohemian Commercial Historic District is associated with nearly eighty years of commercial development in Cedar Rapids' Bohemian and Czech neighborhoods from the 1880s to 1960. The development of the commercial and residential areas along the route of 3rd Street SE and 14th Avenue SE during the 1880s through the 1910s, along with the growth of the 16th Avenue commercial node in the first half of the twentieth century, highlights the settlement patterns of multiple generations of the city's Bohemian-American population.

Under Criterion C, the Bohemian Commercial Historic District [boundary increase] is significant under the theme "Architecture" as a representative collection of commercial architectural styles and vernacular building forms that appeared within Cedar Rapids during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Late-nineteenth-century vernacular building forms, such as one-and-a-half story front-gable, one-story wing-and-gable houses, and twentieth-century brick-front commercial buildings, as well as Romanesque Revival, Italianate, and Classical Revival commercial and institutional buildings appear within the district.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

History of the Bohemian Commercial Historic District

The first Bohemian immigrants arrived in Cedar Rapids in the early 1850s in the wake of political upheaval in central Europe. Escaping revolutionary activities in their homeland, Bohemian immigrants sought refuge in the United States and gained access to inexpensive farm land and industrial job opportunities.[17] Many of the first Bohemians came to Cedar Rapids from Wisconsin, while others traveled from the east coast to the Mississippi River and then to Iowa. Many of these early pioneers did not move directly to Cedar Rapids, but instead purchased land south of town. After purchasing land at a nominal price, Bohemian farmers would erect a house and clear the land for crops.[18] When the Bohemians first came to Cedar Rapids in 1852, they found a small village of less than four hundred people with no railroad or even a bridge crossing the Cedar River.[19]

Although records indicate that Bohemian immigrants arrived in the Cedar Rapids area in 1852, it was not until the end of the Civil War in the United States that the Bohemian population of Cedar Rapids began to grow. Early pioneers of the 1850s wrote letters home to friends and relatives encouraging them to come to the United States and, more specifically, Cedar Rapids. Bohemian newspapers began to announce good locations for Bohemians to establish homes and buy inexpensive land. Even shipping companies and railroads began to bid for the patronage of Bohemian immigrants. Carpenter, Stibbs and Company, agents for the "Anchor Line" of weekly steamships, advertised tickets from eastern European ports to Cedar Rapids.[20]

When Bohemian families arrived in Cedar Rapids during the 1860s, the residential areas between Commercial Street and the 4th Street railroad tracks housed earlier immigrants from Western Europe, primarily Scots, Irish, English, and a few Germans. Since land at higher elevations in the city was already marked for future upscale developments, more affordable lots were selected south of what is now Third Avenue SE, along the Cedar River. According to the 1869 Cedar Rapids City Directory, most of the Bohemian residential and commercial development centered on the intersection of Fifth Avenue and First Street SE. Between 1866 and 1871, this early Bohemian neighborhood experienced rapid development, expanding east to Adams Street (now Third Street SE) and south to the current Seventh Avenue SE.[21]

In 1869, the first C.S.P.S. (*Česko-Slovanský Podporující Spolek*) social hall was constructed at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and First Street SE. The modest, one-story frame structure became a center for Bohemian cultural and social

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[17] Bohemian is a central European ethnic description that has changed as political boundaries have evolved over time. The first immigrants to Cedar Rapids from this area referred to themselves as "Bohemian" and named their social organizations in this manner. The term Bohemian fell out of favor following World War I and the creation of Czechoslovakia in 1918. In the United States, the negative associations with the counter-cultural lifestyle known as "bohemian" discouraged the term. Due to its historic usage, however, the term Bohemian appears throughout this nomination, along with the terms Czech and Czecho-Slovak.

[18] Martha E. Griffith, *The History of Czechs in Cedar Rapids, Volume I, 1852-1942* (Cedar Rapids: Czech Heritage Foundation, 1970) Reprinted from the *Iowa Journal of History and Politics*, 2-4.

[19] Hunter, "At Home on the River," 4-5.

[20] Griffith, *The History of Czechs in Cedar Rapids, Volume I, 1852-1942,* 8-9.

[21] Hunter, "At Home on the River," 4-5.

activities and served a variety of purposes, such as the home of the "Reading Society," an organization formed to preserve the Bohemian language and history and the center for Bohemian music and theatre performances.[22]

Prompted by the establishment of Bohemian cultural organizations and the plentiful employment opportunities, the 1870s saw another large wave of Bohemian residents arriving in Cedar Rapids. In 1871, T.M. Sinclair's meatpacking plant opened operations in Cedar Rapids near the C.S.P.S. Hall on First Street.[23] Founded by the Sinclair Family, the meatpacking firm was established during the 1830s in Ireland before expanding to New York City. After operating the New York plant for a few years, T. M. Sinclair began to look for a location closer to the Midwestern supply of hogs and secured a site in Cedar Rapids.[24] While city leaders welcomed the new industry, concerns arose over the "questionable odors" that the new plant would produce within the city's downtown. At the encouragement of several community leaders, T. M. Sinclair relocated his packinghouse along the Cedar River on the south end of Third Street SE. While much of the Sinclair Factory has changed over time and was heavily damaged in a 2009 fire, a unique stone warehouse associated with the factory remains.

The initial success of the Sinclair Plant provided employment to a large number of new workers within the first few years of opening. Soon word spread throughout the Bohemian community about the plentiful employment opportunities, and a new wave of Bohemian immigrants arrived in Cedar Rapids looking for industrial jobs. As an increasing number of immigrants arrived in the city, the underdeveloped areas between the central downtown and the Sinclair Plant grew as a center for immigrant housing. The area's development was also spurred by the construction of an iron bridge spanning the Cedar River at 14th Avenue SE, helping to facilitate traffic to the Sinclair Plant from the farmlands across the river.[25]

During the 1880s and 1890s, commercial businesses owned by Bohemian immigrants began to appear along the streets neighboring the Sinclair Plant. In 1882, the city installed a streetcar line along 3rd Street SE to help transport workers to the plant. The new streetcar line tied the central downtown to the South Side of the city, and encouraged the movement of people in and out of the Bohemian neighborhood.[26]

The first sewer in the neighborhood was installed along 2nd Street SE between 10th and 14th Avenue SE in 1887. Other lines were laid in 1894 along 3rd Street SE and in 1897 in the alleys between 2nd and 3rd Streets and between 3rd and 4th Streets. Water mains were not installed until the 1890s with taps made to existing residences and commercial buildings during that decade. Most buildings in the neighborhood had water service by 1900 with new lines installed with the replacement of old structures.[27]

The earliest buildings in the Bohemian "South End" neighborhood appeared near the intersection of 14th Avenue and Third Street SE. These included commercial blocks erected by prominent Bohemian families such as Lesigner and Petrovitsky. During the 1880s, the area saw an influx of other industries, including the Star Wagon Works, the J.G. Cherry Company, and Whiting's Foundry. Many factories relocated to the neighborhood due to the excellent railroad access and constructed new warehouses near the Fourth Street railroad corridor.[28]

By the last decade of the nineteenth century, most of the Cedar Rapids' Bohemian businesses stood in the South End neighborhood creating the city's "Little Bohemia."[29] In 1890, plans began on the construction of a new C.S.P.S. Hall on 11th Avenue and Third Street SE to replace the 1870 structure in the city's downtown. Constructed in 1891 at 1101-1105-1107 Third Street SE, the structure stands three blocks north of the earliest commercial center of the Bohemian South Side and marked the commercial success and expansion of the Bohemian commercial district. Founded in St. Louis in 1854, C.S.P.S. was a Bohemian fraternal benevolent society. Like many immigrant societies at the time, C.S.P.S. offered an insurance program to its members and supported a variety of social and cultural activities. In 1881, the Cedar Rapids' chapter of C.S.P.S., the Prolkop Velky Lodge, secured two lots at the corner of 11th Avenue and 3rd Street. Several years later, the lodge hired local architect J.C. Fulkerson to design a new structure on the corner property. The organization laid the cornerstone of the new C.S.P.S. Hall in October 1890 in front of a large gathering of Bohemian-Americans. Two

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[22] Hunter, "At Home on the River," 5.
[23] Hunter, "At Home on the River," 5.
[24] "T. M. Sinclair and Co., Ltd," *The Saturday Record* (Cedar Rapids), 10 June 1907.
[25] Hunter, "At Home on the River," 5-6.
[26] National Register of Historic Places Nomination for Bohemian Commercial Historic District, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
[27] National Register of Historic Places Nomination for Bohemian Commercial Historic District, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
[28] Hunter, "At Home on the River," 6.
[29] Hunter, "At Home on the River," 7.

additions would later become necessary to accommodate all those who would use its ballroom, auditorium, stage, and meeting facilities.[30]

Completion of the C.S.P.S. Hall in 1891 coincided with the hosting of the organization's national convention that same year. Through the years, various Bohemian-owned businesses including a furniture store, drug store, barbershop, and a mortuary occupied the building's first floor commercial spaces. By the mid 1920s, the Iowa Printing Company was located in the building under the ownership of Frank Hradecky. Hradecky published the Bohemian language newspaper known as the *Cedar Rapids Listy.* The newspaper continued publication from the site until World War II.[31]

Shortly after the construction of the C.S.P.S. Hall, Peter Matyk and his son Anton constructed the Matyk Block at the intersection of 11th Avenue and 3rd Street SE to house their dry goods business. The business operated under the name "P. Matyk and Son" and was founded in 1880 when Peter turned his attention from the manufacturing of hosiery and mittens to the merchandising of such products. Anton became partner of the company during this period and in 1893, the two decided to construct a new building in the heart of the Bohemian-American community. After Peter's retirement in 1895, Anton continued the company's operation as sole proprietor. By this time, Anton had gained recognition as a leader of the Bohemian community and served a two-year term as alderman from the Third Ward beginning in 1887. By 1900, P. Matyk and Son remained one of three dry goods businesses in the neighborhood and fourteen citywide.[32]

At the beginning of the twentieth century, the City of Cedar Rapids designated the area between 3rd Street SE and the river from 4th Avenue to 9th Avenue SE as a wholesale, manufacturing, and warehouse district. Soon after, most of the first Bohemian settlement was demolished and replaced by large warehouses and manufacturing buildings. While many of the Bohemian commercial enterprises had already relocated to the new Bohemian South Side, the remaining businesses were forced to find new locations.[33]

Prompted by the loss of the oldest Bohemian settlement, the Bohemian South Side, located south of 9th Avenue SE, thrived in the early years of the twentieth century. The development pattern that saw new retail buildings replacing dwellings and additions being added to the fronts of small houses continued during the early twentieth century. A number of new brick and frame two-story commercial buildings were constructed along 14th Avenue SE between the bridge and 3rd Street SE. Commercial businesses, like the Wencil Martinek & Sons Hardware Store at 129-131 14th Avenue, the Peter Hach Bottling Works at 1326 2nd Street, and Smid's Hardware Store at 219 14th Avenue SE prospered and served the growing community of Bohemian-Americans.[34]

During the same period, new commercial buildings also began to appear along 3rd Street SE. At the north end of 3rd Street, Frank Suchy constructed a two-story brick building at 1006 3rd Street SE in 1907. Suchy operated a jewelry store on the first floor and resided with his wife, Theresa, on the second floor. The business had previously been located in the shop space next door at 1010 3rd Street SE. Suchy advertised himself as a watchmaker and jeweler continuing at this location until the mid-1930s. In 1937, Catherine Rouse acquired the space and sold used clothing.

After the construction of the Suchy Building, the grocery and dry goods business in the Lesinger Block closed and changed hands. Around 1907, Louis Pazdernik opened a saloon in the building but state prohibition laws soon brought soft drink sales and a restaurant to the site. Little Bohemia, a tavern, was reintroduced to this intersection in 1936 and continued into the next century.

In 1907, the South End Business Club organized to boost business on the east side of the river. Modeled after the Commercial Club which encouraged commercial growth all over Cedar Rapids, the South End Business Club focused on the area extending along 3rd Street SE south of 9th Avenue to 14th Avenue. Along with supporting local businesses, the organization promoted the development of more convenient roads for the farmers that patronized the South End businesses. By 1912 the sixty-member club reorganized as the South Side Commercial Club and by 1917 erected a club house at 1213 2nd Street SE. Difficult economic times forced the club to sell the building in 1934. The organization continued until 1935, when members formed a different commercial group known as the South Side Civic Club. This group took over promotional responsibility for the businesses located in the Bohemian commercial district, holding its regular meetings and special events in C.S.P.S. Hall.[35]

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[30] National Register of Historic Places Nomination for Bohemian Commercial Historic District, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
[31] National Register of Historic Places Nomination for Bohemian Commercial Historic District, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
[32] National Register of Historic Places Nomination for Bohemian Commercial Historic District, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
[33] Hunter, "At Home on the River," 7.
[34] National Register of Historic Places Nomination for Bohemian Commercial Historic District, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
[35] National Register of Historic Places Nomination for Bohemian Commercial Historic District, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

By 1910 two buildings integral to the growth of the neighborhood were completed at the intersection of 3rd Street and 12th Avenue. Four years earlier, the Iowa State Savings Bank was founded by a group of Bohemian-American civic and business leaders. They included Frank Mitvalsky (a furrier and realtor), Joseph Simon, Edward Hach (a saloon/bottling works manager), Anton Tomec, V.O. Hasek (a dentist), J.W. Lesigner (cashier), L.L. Blahnik (a building contractor), F.J. Dvorak (assistant cashier), John C. Petrovitsky (a physician), and J.W. Pincher. Within a year of its founding, the bank advertised capital of $50,000. Tomec was the bank's first president and Hasek served as vice-president. In 1906, the bank selected a location at 1127 3rd Street SE midway between the C.S.P.S. Hall and the earliest center of commercial activity along 14th Avenue SE to construct its first building. The Iowa State Savings Bank likely organized as a savings bank structure in order to have the capacity to transact nearly all the banking services required in the growing Bohemian-American business community with the least amount of capital.[36]

Business at the Iowa State Savings Bank appears to have been brisk from the start. Frugal Bohemian families sought home mortgages and local South Side businesses benefitted from having a neighborhood banker for their commercial account needs. The corner location helped the bank generate street traffic and brought in potential customers. As a sign of success, the bank doubled in size by 1910, and by 1920, the bank began searching for a new, larger location. In 1917, under the direction of President V.O. Hasek, the bank acquired the lot at the southwest corner of 3rd Street and 14th Avenue SE and the home of Frank and Katherine Nemecek was demolished to make room for a new bank building. After the bank moved to its new location, the 1127 3rd Street SE property became the Globe Store, a grocery and meat market operated by Otto and Leo Lžicar.[37]

The New York City firm of Dennison and Hirons completed the Classical Revival bank design in 1917. Both Ethan A. Dennison (1881-1954) and Frederic C. Hirons (1883-1942) studied at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris before establishing their partnership in 1910. During the next two decades, their work included designs for banks and office buildings throughout the Northeast, including the 22-story Art Deco Home Savings Bank (1927) in Albany, New York; the Beaux-Arts style Delaware Trust Building (1921-1930) in Wilmington Delaware; and the Romanesque Erie Trust Company Building (1926) in Erie, Pennsylvania.

During the 1920s, Cedar Rapids' banks boomed and reflected the expanding economic development of the city. Financial institutions grew alongside the successful manufacturing districts. Along with the Iowa State Savings Bank, two other banks served the Bohemian-American community during this period, the Bohemian Savings and Loan Association, established in 1892, and the United States Bank, established in 1922, by Bohemian business owners along 16th Avenue SW on the west side of the river. Following the 1929 stock market crash and the continuing troubles of Iowa's agricultural economy, a banking crisis for state-chartered banks loomed on the horizon. On January 24, 1933, the State Bank Stabilization Act was passed allowing "troubled banks to place themselves under the protective supervision of the State Department of Banks." Iowa State Savings Bank sought relief through the new protections provided by law, and two months later reopened for business. The bank reorganized during the 1930s and solicited new investors, many of those South Side business owners. On November 5, 1934, the First Trust and Savings Bank opened in the former Iowa State Savings Bank building. The new bank retained many of the former directors and officers, and confidence was restored in the new institution when the bank made a partial payment of 45 cents on a dollar to former investors.[38]

As the financial institutions garnered great success in the South Side neighborhood, another important social organization appeared in the community. Located at the same intersection as the Iowa State Savings Bank, a new three-story Z.C.B.J Building was constructed by several local lodges affiliated with the Azpadni Cesko Bratrske Jednoty or Western Bohemian Fraternal Association. Founded in Omaha in 1897, this national fraternal benevolent society sought to reform the life insurance provisions of the older Bohemian fraternal organizations. When the C.S.P.S. refused to make changes requested by petitioning lodges, the breakaway group incorporated the new society in Iowa. When the Articles of Incorporation were filed on July 4, 1897, the new fraternal society included 39 lodges with 939 members from the states of Nebraska, Minnesota, North Dakota, Iowa, and Wisconsin. Among the changes in the Z.C.B.J. was the provision that women could become full-fledged members although the amount of life insurance available to them remained half that of men. By 1900, the Z.C.B.J. counted 3,450 members including 865 women. The organization continued to grow at a good pace and within a decade of its founding had in excess of 10,000 members.[39]

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[36] National Register of Historic Places Nomination for Bohemian Commercial Historic District, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
[37] National Register of Historic Places Nomination for Bohemian Commercial Historic District, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
[38] Harold Ewoldt, *Cedar Rapids: The Magnificent Century* (Northridge, California: Windsor Publications, 1988), 61-62 and National Register of Historic Places Nomination for Bohemian Commercial Historic District, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
[39] National Register of Historic Places Nomination for Bohemian Commercial Historic District, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

In October 1908, the Z.C.B.J. Building was completed in the heart of the expanding Bohemian commercial district, one block away from the older fraternal hall of C.S.P.S. The new building included several retail spaces on the first floor to offset the building costs for the local lodges. The prime corner space was leased to the Severa Clothing Company, a men's clothing store owned and managed by George A. Severa and his son Leo. This business continued into the 1930s.[40]

As the first decade of the twentieth century progressed, more buildings began to appear within the South Side district. Along 3rd Street SE, a one-story brick building first occupied by John Krejci's grocery store was erected next to the Iowa State Savings Bank at 1125 3rd Street SE in 1911. In later years, the Globe Grocery and Market and the Red Mill Ice Cream Company occupied the space. Next door at 1121 3rd Street SE, the Jacobs Building was constructed in 1914. Anna Jacobs and Anna Kurik, the district's only women merchants at the time, operated Jacobs & Kurik Drygoods on the first floor of the building. For a short period of time, Anna Lesinger worked as an undertaker from this address, and during the early 1920s, the south half of the building was leased to the Iowa Printing Company which published the *Cedar Rapidske Listy*, the Czech-language newspaper.[41]

Other businesses began to appear in existing commercial spaces along 3rd Street and 14th Avenue in the years leading up to World War I, including a pharmacy, two shoes stores, a furniture store, print shop, several restaurants. Three theatres opened during this period including the Ideal Theatre at 213 14th Avenue SE, the Praha Theatre at 227 14th Avenue SE, and the Standard Theatre at 1124 3rd Street SE. Frank J. Smid, the proprietor of Smid's Hardware Store, originally owned and operated the Ideal Theatre, which showed Bohemian language films of special interest to the residents of the South Side. An advertisement for the Cedar Rapids Gazette from January 1, 1915, announced "The greatest Bohemian motion play ever produced. PRODANA NEVESTA. Played 100 nights in the National Theatre Prague Bohemia. Shown for the first time west of New York." The ad also mentioned that a news reel would be shown relating to news "from the seat of war." Ticket prices were five and ten cents. By 1917 W.M. Griffen owned the Ideal Theatre, which was one of twelve theatres in Cedar Rapids and the only one located outside of the central downtown. By 1920 the building stood vacant and the theatre was converted to a box factory in the 1920s, before Smid eventually relocated his hardware store to the structure during the 1930s.[42]

Located at 1111 3rd Street SE, the Hose Station No. 4 was constructed in 1916 and was the only civic building to appear within the neighborhood in the years leading up to World War I. The tradition of the fire company within the neighborhood started four decades earlier, when the Bohemian-American Hose Company formed as a volunteer group in 1882. After the completion of the C.S.P.S. Hall building at the corner of 11th Avenue and 3rd Street SE, the hose company's fire apparatus moved into the rear of the structure. The company remained in the building until 1899 when a new frame station was constructed on the site of the current building. When the volunteer hose company became a professional unit, the current fire station was constructed, replacing the earlier frame structure. The station housed two fire crews, each with a captain and two firemen. Hose Station No. 4 remains one of four surviving fire stations in Cedar Rapids dating to the period between 1908 and 1925. These stations were part of a general upgrading of fire protection capacity following several major fires in the city. [43]

Among the industries to thrive in the decades immediately following the turn of the twentieth century was the J.G. Cherry Company. The company began operations in 1880, specializing in the manufacture of cream cans, dairy machinery, butter churns, and ice cream freezers. By the 1930s, the company had become the largest manufacturer of equipment for the handling of milk and milk products around the world. The company began with J.G. Cherry's invention of a jacketed cream can designed to withstand both heat and cold temperatures. The product proved exceptionally successful and the company soon developed a variety of machinery for processing ice cream and butter, including coil pasteurization machines and continuous ice cream freezers. In 1898 Cherry perfected the invention of an automatic egg case filler machine, and a year later the company was incorporated. The company grew during the next three decades to include manufacturing facilities in Peoria and Tama, Illinois, and branch distribution houses in Sioux Falls, South Dakota and St. Paul, Minnesota. Other equipment manufactured for the dairy industry included hydraulic butter cutters, butter wrappers, brine and direct expansion freezers, churns and butterworkers, and pressure cream filters.[44]

Constructed in 1919, the J.G. Cherry Company Building at 320 11th Avenue SE replaced seven single-family dwellings and a creamery in the half-block site located between 10th Avenue and 11th Avenue along the 4th Street railroad corridor.

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[40] National Register of Historic Places Nomination for Bohemian Commercial Historic District, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
[41] National Register of Historic Places Nomination for Bohemian Commercial Historic District, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
[42] National Register of Historic Places Nomination for Bohemian Commercial Historic District, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
[43] National Register of Historic Places Nomination for Bohemian Commercial Historic District, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
[44] National Register of Historic Places Nomination for Bohemian Commercial Historic District, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Through the years this facility employed hundreds of Bohemian residents living in the surrounding neighborhoods. In 1928 the Cherry-Burrell Corporation formed as a merger of the J.G. Cherry Company and seven other regional dairy equipment manufacturing and distribution companies. The 1000 block of the 4th Street railroad corridor was flanked on both sides by the Cedar Rapids plant. Continued growth of the company at the end of World War II saw the transfer in 1945 of its Cedar Rapids' operation to a new nine-acre site in southwest Cedar Rapids. Manufacture broadened at this time to include processing and packaging equipment of the food, beverage, brewing, pharmaceutical, cosmetic, candy, chemical, and paint industries. Administrative headquarters for the company moved to Chicago after the 1928 merger.[45]

Expansion of the Bohemian South Side slowed following World War I. Several factors contributed to the slow down, including the growth of the commercial corridor along 16th Avenue SW and the corresponding residential neighborhoods, the disastrous Cedar Rapids flood of 1929, and the economic hardships of the Great Depression. Despite these factors, businesses in the district continued to be successful due to the close proximity to important transportation routes. 14th Avenue had been established as a wagon route into the South End beginning in 1875 when the first iron bowstring bridge was constructed across the Cedar River at 14th Avenue SE. This bridge was replaced with a reinforced concrete structure in 1910. Five years later this crossing was selected to carry the route of the Red Ball Highway, a major north-south thoroughfare through Iowa extending 600 miles from Minneapolis, Minnesota to St. Louis, Missouri. In 1926 when numbered Federal routes replaced the system of named national highways, the Red Ball Highway became U.S. Highway 218.[46]

Location of U.S. Highway 218 through the South Side commercial district prompted the construction of service stations at three corner locations. The Friendly Service Station opened in 1936 in a fully modern facility including several auto repair bays at the corner of 14th Avenue and 3rd Street. The station eventually had Texaco and Phillips 66 franchises. A second station, the Park Fulton Filling Station, opened diagonally across the intersection at 310 14th Avenue SE in 1939. This two-bay service station was operated by Park J. Fulton. It later handled Skelly Oil products. A third station located at 203 14th Avenue SE was established in 1936, but was replaced in 1959 by the Montague Brothers Service Station, which operated as a Sinclair Company franchise.[47] Opened in 1959, the Montague Brothers Service Station is an excellent example of a mid-twentieth-century service station with a streamlined and curved façade. The corner service station represents a significant turning point in nineteenth- and twentieth-century transportation and business history of the city. The invention of the automobile opened a new frontier to the American public by providing the freedom of travel not possible by train or streetcar. As the car became more economical, it made market centers more accessible for those living outside of the city core. Improvements in the road system following World War I prompted many enterprising citizens to establish new business, including those serving the automotive industry, along modern streets. These new establishments often included gas and service stations that provided fuel and maintenance to passing drivers. Stations resembling other important structures in the nearby neighborhood, such as banks, stores, and libraries, were designed in colonial, craftsman, or mission styles to blend into the local environment.[48]

Prior to the beginning of the twentieth century, the core of the Czech business community existed almost entirely on the Cedar River's east side. Today's "Czech Village" neighborhood centered on 16th Avenue SW had not yet developed as a primary Czech and Bohemian commercial area. However, a small commercial district developed along 16th Avenue SW as early as the late 1880s. 16th Avenue functioned as a main thoroughfare for traffic traveling from rural areas to the western side of the city and onto the Sinclair packinghouse on the east side of the river. Early residents included Italian, Russian, and Syrian (Lebanese) immigrants, making the district a genuine "melting pot." Although Czech immigrants may have lived on the west side during this period, they did not outnumber other ethnic groups in the area.[49]

In the beginning of the twentieth century, however, several factors led to the shift of the Czech population from the east side's Bohemian neighborhood to the west side of the Cedar River. In 1900, the northern and oldest section of Czech settlement, located near the intersection of Fifth Avenue and First Street SE, was designated as a wholesale/warehouse/manufacturing district, and entire blocks of the earliest Czech settlement were replaced by large warehouses, factories, and freight houses. This designation prompted Czech immigrants to move their businesses to the Bohemian South Side neighborhood and then to the west side of the river. In 1903, the opening of Douglas Starch Works (now Penford Products) offered a new source of steady jobs and encouraged many Bohemian residents to consider moving across the river. The completion of a new concrete bridge connecting 14th Avenue SE with 16th Avenue SW in

[45] Svendsen, "City of Cedar Rapids Architectural and Historical Survey," 40-41.
[46] National Register of Historic Places Nomination for Bohemian Commercial Historic District, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
[47] National Register of Historic Places Nomination for Bohemian Commercial Historic District, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
[48] Marlin R. Ingalls, *Iowa's Historic Automobile Roads: A National Register Study of Pre-1948 Arterial Highways* (Prepared for Primary Roads Project NHS-61-4(55)-19-70, Muscatine County Iowa, 2009) 15-18.
[49] Hunter, "At Home on the River," 8.

1910 made the west bank of the river more accessible, while better access to automobiles allowed residents to live farther from established business districts.[50]

By the end of World War I, homebuilding by Bohemian- and Czech-Americans accelerated on the west side of the Cedar River. Backed by Bohemian banks, such as the Bohemian Savings and Loan Association, Iowa State Savings Bank, and the United States Bank (originally Citizens Savings Bank), Bohemian immigrants and their descendants followed the principle of "God, motherhood and homeownership."[51] During the 1940s, John V. Rompotl, the secretary of the Bohemian Savings and Loan Association, estimated that about 75 percent of Czech people in Cedar Rapids owned their own homes, with a majority of homebuyers paying their loans off within five years.[52] Bohemian banks partnered with Bohemian real estate companies like the Slavia Realty Company and Klepach Construction to offer homeownership opportunities to Bohemian buyers. Rows of vernacular houses began lining the streets of the west side between 17th Avenue SW and 22nd Avenue SW.

As the residential areas of the west side expanded, so did the public and social amenities serving Bohemian and Czech immigrants. New schools and churches, including St. Ludmila's Catholic Church, opened and built new structures by 1930.[53] These public amenities made the city's west side a desirable place to live and work.

As large numbers of the Czech community began to construct homes in the southwestern portions of the city during the beginning of the twentieth century, Czech businessmen began to open shops on the west side of the river. The change in settlement patterns for the Czech community caused a reduction in businesses located within the older "South End" business district. Businesses like John Kucera's hardware store and Frank Suchy's watchmaking business moved from the east side of the river to the 16th Avenue commercial node during the first half of the twentieth century.[54] While the old South End may have lost some businesses to the newer Czech neighborhood, the community's primary social centers, including C.S.P.S. and Z.C.B.J., continued to be important focal points of the east side into the middle of the twentieth century.

During the first half of the twentieth century, the 16th Avenue commercial area became the central business and shopping district for the city's Czech population. After Louis Pochobradsky opened a grocery store on 16th Avenue SW in 1906, businesses quickly grew up along 16th Avenue between A and C Streets. Frank J. John's harness shop opened in 1908, followed by a hardware store and a cigar shop.[55] Over the next thirty years, the commercial district offered nearby Bohemian residents a variety of business including bakeries, restaurants, butcher shops, grocery stores, doctors, and pharmacists.

A number of organizations encouraged the growth and development of the 16th Avenue commercial district. The Sixteenth Avenue Commercial Club, Inc. was founded in 1906 by a group of Czech business men. Dominating southwest side politics, the organization had 200 members during its most active period. The club met to stimulate business and assist in private and public improvements in and around 16th Avenue SW, while also preserving Bohemian culture and heritage. Incorporated in 1939, the club promoted educational, civic, social, and business causes within the local Bohemian and Czech community. Other Bohemian organizations such as the Southside Commercial Club and the Southside Civic Club were active in the nearby Bohemian communities, supporting the neighborhood shopping district which extended from the east side of the river to the west side's 16th Avenue SW.[56]

Bohemian cultural events also took place on the west side of the river during the early twentieth century. In 1906 festivities along the Cedar River honored Bohemian Day. Children from nearby neighborhoods frequented a bathing beach, while Bohemian national holidays and special events were also celebrated there in subsequent years.[57]

Today the 16th Avenue commercial area, along with the Bohemian South Side neighborhood, continues to have strong historical associations with the Bohemian history of Cedar Rapids. In 1975, the 16th Avenue commercial district officially

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[50] Hunter, "At Home on the River," 8-9.
[51] Quote from Ed Kuba in Marlys Svedsen's *City of Cedar Rapids Architectural and Historical Survey of the Central Business District and Associated Industrial Corridors*, 62.
[52] Griffith, *The History of Czechs in Cedar Rapids, Volume I, 1852-1942,* 16-17.
[53] Hunter, "At Home on the River," 9.
[54] Notes of Robert F. Drahozal, available at the Karl and Mary Koehler History Center.
[55] Griffith, *The History of Czechs in Cedar Rapids, Volume I, 1852-1942,* 17-18.
[56] Martha E. Griffith, *The History of Czechs in Cedar Rapids, Volume II, 1942-1982* (Cedar Rapids: Lilly Printing Co., 1982), 69-70.
[57] Svendsen, "City of Cedar Rapids Architectural and Historical Survey," 62.

became known as "Czech Village." On the east side of the river, the closure of the Sinclair packinghouse in 1990 devastated the surrounding neighborhood, but a recent focus on historic preservation and the area's historic past has energized local residents. While the Flood of 2008 ravaged the Czech Village and the Bohemian South Side, recovery efforts are moving forward to restore both neighborhoods and continue the preservation of the area's rich immigrant history and culture.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

N/A

9. Major Bibliographical References

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National Register of Historic Places Nomination for Lesinger Block, 1317 Third Street SE, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

National Register of Historic Places Nomination for C.S.P.S. Hall, 1003-1005 Third Street SE, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Památce Zakladatelu naší osady svatého Václava tento památník Zlatého Jubilea (Golden Jubilee of the Parish of St. Wenceslaus 1874-1924, Cedar Rapids, Iowa) Cedar Rapids: Tisk C.R. Listu, 1924.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

_x_ State Historic Preservation Office
____ Other State agency
____ Federal agency
____ Local government
____ University
____ Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property _____
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

40 acres

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	15	610889	4647239	2	15	610941	4647279
3	15	610909	4647319	4	15	610990	4647384
5	15	611060	4647297	6	15	611154	4647371
7	15	611229	4647280	8	15	611137	4647211
9	15	611201	4647130	10	15	611201	4647130
11	15	611282	4647193	12	15	611367	4647086
13	15	611345	4647051	14	15	611383	4647034
15	15	611366	4646975	16	15	611345	4646979
17	15	611333	4646924	18	15	611455	4646894
19	15	611438	4646805	20	15	611285	4646839
21	15	611268	4646767	22	15	611220	4646776

23	15	611186	4646806	24	15	611052	4646628
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
25	15	611082	4646608	26	15	611067	4646585
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
27	15	611088	4646569	28	15	611050	4646514
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
29	15	611024	4646530	30	15	610956	4646432
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
31	15	610920	4646456	32	15	610905	4646435
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
33	15	610872	4646458	34	15	610963	4646591
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
35	15	610941	4646606	36	15	610952	4646622
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
37	15	610974	4646608	38	15	611005	4646651
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
39	15	611028	4646634	40	15	611197	4646855
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
41	15	611087	4646994	42	15	611129	4647028
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
43	15	610972	4647238	44	15	610920	4647198
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundaries for this historic district form an irregular shape crossing the Cedar River and comprising of a collection of commercial, residential, and industrial properties related to the Cedar Rapids' Bohemian and Czech community.

The current Bohemian Commercial Historic District contains approximately 9 1/2 city blocks located on the east side of the Cedar River south of downtown. The neighborhood follows the six-block route of 3rd Street SE and 14th Avenue SE along the east side of the Cedar River. This route also formed a section of Red Ball Highway/U.S. Highway 218 through Cedar Rapids. Sections of intersecting streets along 3rd Street SE and 14th Avenue SE were included where historical properties with sufficient integrity to merit inclusion survive. The district includes facing blocks except for two instances where all buildings had been razed or substantially altered.

The boundary increase to the Bohemian Commercial Historic District includes numerous residential structures directly adjacent to the existing district, the Czech Village commercial district on the west side of the Cedar River, the Czech School, and two industrial warehouses. On the east side of the river, the proposed boundary increase includes two warehouses facing 9th Avenue SE, the Czech School at 925 2nd Street SE, properties on the north side of 2nd Street SE between 9th Avenue and 11th Avenue SE, a group of houses on both sides of 2nd Street SE between 12th Avenue and 13th Avenue SE, properties along 2nd Street SE between 15th Avenue SE, and resources on the southwest side of 4th Street SE between 12th Avenue and 14th Avenue SE. Directly across the river from the current district, the proposed boundary increase includes a commercial node along 16th Avenue between A Street SW and C Street SW.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)
The boundary increase encompasses the historic Bohemian and Czech commercial areas within Cedar Rapids. Since the historical significance of this neighborhood includes the story of change from a residential neighborhood to a mixed commercial, industrial, and residential neighborhood, the historic district's pattern of mixed land use is to be expected.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Paige M. Wagoner-Claassen

organization Brockington and Associates, Inc. date April 2010

street & number 498 Wando Park Boulevard, Suite 700 telephone (843) 881-3128

city or town Mount Pleasant state SC zip code 29464

e-mail paigewagoner@brockington.org

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

  A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: 2nd Street SE

City or Vicinity: Cedar Rapids

County: Linn State: Iowa

Photographer: Paige Wagoner-Claassen

Date Photographed: August 2009

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of 2nd Street SE, between 12th and 13th Avenue SE looking northwest.

1 of 31.

Name of Property: 2nd Street SE

City or Vicinity: Cedar Rapids

County: Linn State: Iowa

Photographer: Paige Wagoner-Claassen

Date Photographed: August 2009

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of 2nd Street SE, between 15th Avenue and the Sinclair Processing Plant, looking east.

2 of 31.

Name of Property: 2nd Street SE

City or Vicinity: Cedar Rapids

County: Linn State: Iowa

Photographer: Paige Wagoner-Claassen

Date Photographed: August 2009

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of 2nd Street SE, between 15th Avenue and Osborn Avenue SE looking east.

3 of 31.

Name of Property: 16th Avenue SW

City or Vicinity: Cedar Rapids

County: Linn State: Iowa

Photographer: Paige Wagoner-Claassen

Date Photographed: August 2009

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of16th Avenue SW, between A and C Street SW, looking southwest.

4 of 31.

Name of Property: 16th Avenue SW

City or Vicinity: Cedar Rapids

County: Linn State: Iowa

Photographer: Paige Wagoner-Claassen

Date Photographed: August 2009

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of 16th Avenue SW, between A and C Street SW, looking northeast.

5 of 31.

Name of Property: 16th Avenue SW

City or Vicinity: Cedar Rapids

County: Linn State: Iowa

Photographer: Paige Wagoner-Claassen

Date Photographed: August 2009

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of 16th Avenue SW, between A and C Street SW, looking south.

6 of 31.

Name of Property: Czech School

City or Vicinity: Cedar Rapids

County: Linn State: Iowa

Photographer: Paige Wagoner-Claassen

Date Photographed: August 2009

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of the Czech School, looking southeast.

7 of 31.

Name of Property: Churchill Drug Company Building

City or Vicinity: Cedar Rapids

County: Linn State: Iowa

Photographer: Paige Wagoner-Claassen

Date Photographed: August 2009

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of the Churchill Drug Company Building, looking north.

8 of 31.

Name of Property: Witwer Grocery Company Building

City or Vicinity: Cedar Rapids

County: Linn State: Iowa

Photographer: Paige Wagoner-Claassen

Date Photographed: August 2009

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of the Witwer Grocery Company Building, looking northwest.

9 of 31.

Name of Property: Southside Commercial Club Building (1213 2nd Street SE)

City or Vicinity: Cedar Rapids

County: Linn State: Iowa

Photographer: Paige Wagoner-Claassen

Date Photographed: August 2009

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of Southside Commercial Club Building, looking southwest.

10 of 31.

Name of Property: 1215 2nd Street SE

City or Vicinity: Cedar Rapids

County: Linn State: Iowa

Photographer: Paige Wagoner-Claassen

Date Photographed: August 2009

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of 1215 2nd Street SE, looking west.

11 of 31.

Name of Property: 1216 2nd Street SE

City or Vicinity: Cedar Rapids

County: Linn State: Iowa

Photographer: Paige Wagoner-Claassen

Date Photographed: August 2009

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of 1216 2nd Street SE, looking northwest.

12 of 31.

Name of Property: Papich-Kuba Funeral Home (1228 2nd Street SE)

City or Vicinity: Cedar Rapids

County: Linn State: Iowa

Photographer: Paige Wagoner-Claassen

Date Photographed: August 2009

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of Papich-Kuba Funeral Home, looking north.

13 of 31.

Name of Property: 1421 2nd Street SE

City or Vicinity: Cedar Rapids

County: Linn State: Iowa

Photographer: Paige Wagoner-Claassen

Date Photographed: August 2009

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of 1421 2nd Street SE, looking south.

14 of 31.

Name of Property: 1452 2nd Street SE

City or Vicinity: Cedar Rapids

County: Linn State: Iowa

Photographer: Paige Wagoner-Claassen

Date Photographed: August 2009

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of 1452 2nd Street SE, looking north.

15 of 31.

Name of Property: 1450 2nd Street SE

City or Vicinity: Cedar Rapids

County: Linn State: Iowa

Photographer: Paige Wagoner-Claassen

Date Photographed: August 2009

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of 1450 2nd Street SE, looking northeast.

16 of 31.

Name of Property: 1446 2nd Street SE

City or Vicinity: Cedar Rapids

County: Linn State: Iowa

Photographer: Paige Wagoner-Claassen

Date Photographed: August 2009

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of 1446 2nd Street SE, looking north.

17 of 31.

Name of Property: Hurych Plumbing and Heating (203 14th Avenue SE)

City or Vicinity: Cedar Rapids

County: Linn State: Iowa

Photographer: Paige Wagoner-Claassen

Date Photographed: August 2009

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of Hurych Plumbing and Heating, looking northeast.

18 of 31.

Name of Property: Kosek Bandstands and Park (16th Avenue SW)

City or Vicinity: Cedar Rapids

County: Linn State: Iowa

Photographer: Paige Wagoner-Claassen

Date Photographed: August 2009

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of Kosek Bandstand, looking northwest.

19 of 31.

Name of Property: 16th Avenue SW

City or Vicinity: Cedar Rapids

County: Linn State: Iowa

Photographer: Paige Wagoner-Claassen

Date Photographed: August 2009

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of 16th Avenue SW, looking southwest.

20 of 31.

Name of Property: The Red Frog (88 16th Avenue SW)

City or Vicinity: Cedar Rapids

County: Linn State: Iowa

Photographer: Paige Wagoner-Claassen

Date Photographed: August 2009

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of the Red Frog, looking northwest.

21 of 31.

Name of Property: The Klinger Building (98 16th Avenue SW)

City or Vicinity: Cedar Rapids

County: Linn State: Iowa

Photographer: Paige Wagoner-Claassen

Date Photographed: August 2009

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of the Klinger Building, looking northwest.

22 of 31.

Name of Property: Czech Cottage (100 16th Avenue SW)

City or Vicinity: Cedar Rapids

County: Linn State: Iowa

Photographer: Paige Wagoner-Claassen

Date Photographed: August 2009

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of Czech Cottage, looking west.

23 of 31.

Name of Property: Pochobradsky House (1607 C Street SW)

City or Vicinity: Cedar Rapids

County: Linn State: Iowa

Photographer: Paige Wagoner-Claassen

Date Photographed: August 2009

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of Pochobradsky House, looking east.

24 of 31.

Name of Property: Citizen's Savings Bank (99 16th Avenue SW)

City or Vicinity: Cedar Rapids

County: Linn State: Iowa

Photographer: Paige Wagoner-Claassen

Date Photographed: August 2009

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of Citizen's Savings Bank, looking northeast.

25 of 31.

Name of Property: 16th Avenue SW

City or Vicinity: Cedar Rapids

County: Linn State: Iowa

Photographer: Paige Wagoner-Claassen

Date Photographed: August 2009

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of 16th Avenue SW, looking northeast.

26 of 31.

Name of Property: Babi Buresh Center (77 16th Avenue SW)

City or Vicinity: Cedar Rapids

County: Linn State: Iowa

Photographer: Paige Wagoner-Claassen

Date Photographed: August 2009

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of Babi Buresh Center, looking southeast.

27 of 31.

Name of Property: Sykora Bakery (75 16th Avenue SW)

City or Vicinity: Cedar Rapids

County: Linn State: Iowa

Photographer: Paige Wagoner-Claassen

Date Photographed: August 2009

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of Sykora Bakery, looking northeast.

28 of 31.

Name of Property: Sykora Bakery (75 16th Avenue SW)

City or Vicinity: Cedar Rapids

County: Linn State: Iowa

Photographer: Paige Wagoner-Claassen

Date Photographed: August 2009

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of Sykora Bakery (75 16th Avenue SW), looking southeast.

29 of 31.

Name of Property: Barta Building (65 16th Avenue SW)

City or Vicinity: Cedar Rapids

County: Linn State: Iowa

Photographer: Paige Wagoner-Claassen

Date Photographed: August 2009

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of the Barta Building, looking southeast.

30 of 31.

Name of Property: Quonset Hut (44 16th Avenue SW)

City or Vicinity: Cedar Rapids

County: Linn State: Iowa

Photographer: Paige Wagoner-Claassen

Date Photographed: August 2009

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of Quonset Hut, looking northwest.

31 of 31.

Property Owner:

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

Property Address	Property Owner Name	Property Owner Mailing Address	City	State	Zip Code
1607 C Street SW	Stark Real Estate Holdings LLC	52 East Cemetery Road	Fairfax	IA	52228
99 16th Avenue SW	David B. & Robin L. Fuller	399 16th Avenue SW	Cedar Rapids	IA	52404
97 16th Avenue SW	Stark Real Estate Holdings LLC	52 East Cemetery Road	Fairfax	IA	52228
95 16th Avenue SW	Stark Real Estate Holdings LLC	52 East Cemetery Road	Fairfax	IA	52228
87 16th Avenue SW	NCSML Properties LLC	87 16th Avenue	Cedar Rapids	IA	52404
83 16th Avenue SW	Gamma Group of Cedar Rapids	83 16th Avenue	Cedar Rapids	IA	52404
81 16th Avenue SW	Bessie M. Dugena & Marianne Ronquillo	7140 Bronte Place	Rancho Cucamonga	CA	91701
77 16th Avenue SW	NCSML Properties LLC	30 16th Avenue SW	Cedar Rapids	IA	52404
73-75 16th Avenue SW	John V. & Susan E. Rocarek	73 16th AvenueSW	Cedar Rapids	IA	52404
69 16th Avenue SW	Linda J. O'Hara	2329 Jomar Court SW	Cedar Rapids	IA	52404
65 16th Avenue SW	Janyce Lint	900 2nd Street SE #201	Cedar Rapids	IA	52401
59 16th Avenue SW	George A. & Carol A. Joens	59 16th Avenue SW	Cedar Rapids	IA	52404
41-45 Avenue SW	Brett McCormick	1919 Southridge Drive	Coralville	IA	52241
48 16th Avenue SW	Kristine M. Jones Etal.	48 16th Avenue SW	Cedar Rapids	IA	52404
56 16th Avenue SW	Paul A. Novak	1396 James Avenue SE	Swisher	IA	52338

16th Avenue SW (Sokol Park)	City of Cedar Rapids	50 Second Avenue Bridge	Cedar Rapids	IA	52401
62/62 1/2 Avenue SW	Stark Real Estate Holdings LLC	52 East Cemetery Road	Fairfax	IA	52228
64 16th Avenue SW	Stark Real Estate Holdings LLC	52 East Cemetery Road	Fairfax	IA	52228
72 16th Avenue SW	Stark Real Estate Holdings LLC	52 East Cemetery Road	Fairfax	IA	52228
74 16th Avenue SW	Stark Real Estate Holdings LLC	52 East Cemetery Road	Fairfax	IA	52228
76 16th Avenue SW	Allen A. Zindrick	86 16th Avenue SW	Cedar Rapids	IA	52404
84 16th Avenue SW	Allen A. Zindrick	86 16th Avenue SW	Cedar Rapids	IA	52404
86 16th Avenue SW	Cynthia Beranek	1100 Feather Ridge Road	Toddville	IA	52341
88 16th Avenue SW	Deborah Anson Properties LLC	106 Sand Lane Road NW	Cedar Rapids	IA	52405
92 16th Avneue SW	Art 2 M Broidery LLC	2631 Worthington Drive SW	Cedar Rapids	IA	52404
98 16th Avenue SW	Stark Real Estate Holdings LLC	52 East Cemetery Road	Fairfax	IA	52228
100 16th Avenue SW	Virgil F. Schaeffer Etal.	100 16th Avenue SW	Cedar Rapids	IA	52404
1505 B Street SW	Paul A. Novak	1396 James Avenue SE	Swisher	IA	52338
1413 2nd Street SE	Sherri R. Bleakley	1413 2nd Street SE	Cedar Rapids	IA	52403
1417 2nd Street SE	Genevieve M. Montague	1417 2nd Street SE	Cedar Rapids	IA	52403
1421/1423 2nd Street SE	You Win LLC	2326 Blake Boulevard SE	Cedar Rapids	IA	52403
1425 2nd Street SE	You Win LLC	2326 Blake Boulevard SE	Cedar Rapids	IA	52403
1429 2nd Street SE	Robert D. & Joyce E. Turnbull	1429 2nd Street SE	Cedar Rapids	IA	52403
1433 2nd Street SE	Commodore P. & Alma P. Johnson	1433 2nd Street SE	Cedar Rapids	IA	52403
1437 2nd Street SE	Ronald L. Tietge	2758 Iowa Avenue SE	Cedar Rapids	IA	52403
1445 2nd Street SE	Stephen P. Power	1445 2nd Street SE	Cedar Rapids	IA	52403
1449 2nd Street SE	Lavina M. Sullivan	2922 Schaeffer Drive SW	Cedar Rapids	IA	52404
1459 2nd Street SE	Adonis Alexander & Bob Bernenek	1951 51st Street NE	Cedar Rapids	IA	52402
1456 2nd Street SE	Gerald E. Turner & David E. Karr	1945 B Avenue NE	Cedar Rapids	IA	52402
1452 2nd Street SE	Colbert Beets	1021 9th Street SE	Cedar Rapids	IA	52403
1450 2nd Street SE	Hubert A. & Daisy Wiseman	1450 2nd Street SE	Cedar Rapids	IA	52403
1446 2nd Street SE	Edgar L. King Etal.	1446 2nd Street SE	Cedar Rapids	IA	52403
1442 2nd Street SE	Claudia Tudor	225 34th Street SE	Cedar Rapids	IA	52403
1424 2nd Street SE	Ean M. Caskey	150 Light Road	Lisbon	IA	52253
123 14th Avenue SE	Diane M. Larimore	1815 D Avenue NE	Cedar Rapids	IA	52402
129-131 14th Avenue SE	David and Diane Thomas, Trustees	3496 Forsythe Terrace	The Villages	FL	32162
14 Avenue SE/16th Avenue SW	City of Cedar Rapids	50 Second Avenue Bridge	Cedar Rapids	IA	52401
116 14th Avenue SE	Local P-3 Retirees Inc.	116 14th Avenue SE	Cedar Rapids	IA	52401
1235 2nd Street SE	Michelle McNamara	1235 2nd Street SE	Cedar Rapids	IA	52401
1231 2nd Street SE	Harry J. Wilford	103 18th Street SW	Cedar Rapids	IA	52404
1229 2nd Street SE	Susan Holder	1229 2nd Street SE	Cedar Rapids	IA	52403
1225 2nd Street SE	Rick Johnson	2379 54th Street	Vinton	IA	52349
1219 2nd Street SE	Rhinard M. & Hope M. Hugh	1219 2nd Street SE	Cedar Rapids	IA	52401
1215 2nd Street SE	Matthew C. Lehmkuhl	1215 2nd Street SE	Cedar Rapids	IA	52401
1207 2nd Street SE	Richard D. & Joyce E. Aldershof	1213 2nd Street SE	Cedar Rapids	IA	52401
120 10th Avenue	Ronald J. Godwin Trust	PO Box 2805	Cedar Rapids	IA	52406
917 2nd Street SE	Ronald J. Godwin Trust	PO Box 2805	Cedar Rapids	IA	52406
900 2nd Street SE	Judith A. & Robert R. Whetstine	900 2nd Street SE Unit 605	Cedar Rapids	IA	52401
900 2nd Street SE	Jody and Liza Shaden	900 2nd Street SE Unit 607	Cedar Rapids	IA	52401
900 2nd Street SE	Tanner C. Cutler	900 2nd Street SE Unit 608	Cedar Rapids	IA	52401
900 2nd Street SE	BOH Properties LLC	2224 16th Avenue SW	Cedar Rapids	IA	52404
900 2nd Street SE	Four B's LLC c/o Bob Brecke	4140 F Avenue NW	Cedar Rapids	IA	52405
900 2nd Street SE	Duck Investments LLC c/o Steve Knierim	200 5th Avenue SE Ste 201	Cedar Rapids	IA	52401
900 2nd Street SE	JARB Inc	900 2nd Street SE Unit 105	Cedar Rapids	IA	52401
900 2nd Street SE	JEL Properties LLC c/o Janyce Lint	900 2nd Street SE #201	Cedar Rapids	IA	52401
900 2nd Street SE	Water Tower Place Owner's Association	PO Box 74050	Cedar Rapids	IA	52404
900 2nd Street SE	Robert G. Caskey Jr.	900 2nd Street Unit 203	Cedar Rapids	IA	52401
900 2nd Street SE	Virginia Greene	900 2nd Street Unit 204	Cedar Rapids	IA	52401
900 2nd Street SE	Bill Lane Construction	6410 7th Street Ct.	Cedar Rapids	IA	52241
900 2nd Street SE	Mary L. Hlavin	900 2nd Street SE Unit 206	Cedar Rapids	IA	52401
900 2nd Street SE	Daniel A. & Linda S. Bunn	900 2nd Street SE Unit 207	Cedar Rapids	IA	52401
900 2nd Street SE	Andrew Bokenkamp	900 2nd Street SE Unit 208	Cedar Rapids	IA	52401
900 2nd Street SE	John F. Schnipkoweit	900 2nd Street SE Unit 209	Cedar Rapids	IA	52401
900 2nd Street SE	Brian J. Hanna	900 2nd Street SE Unit 210	Cedar Rapids	IA	52401
900 2nd Street SE	C & M Jepson Trustees	900 2nd Street SE Unit 301	Cedar Rapids	IA	52401
900 2nd Street SE	Veronica S. Sham	900 2nd Street SE Unit 302	Cedar Rapids	IA	52401
900 2nd Street SE	Erik J. Louis	900 2nd Street SE Unit 303	Cedar Rapids	IA	52401
900 2nd Street SE	Ronald W. & Lora J. Mayland	900 2nd Street SE Unit 304	Cedar Rapids	IA	52401
900 2nd Street SE	Bruce Eichacker Family Trust	PO Box 133	Amana	IA	52203
900 2nd Street SE	John G. & Carol E. Lankin Vecellio	523 20th Street NE	Cedar Rapids	IA	52402
900 2nd Street SE	Michael E. & Kristyn A. Mahler	900 2nd Street SE Unit 307	Cedar Rapids	IA	52401
900 2nd Street SE	Daniel J. & Barbara J. Olmstead	900 2nd Street SE Unit 308	Cedar Rapids	IA	52401

900 2nd Street SE	Terrance E. Meade	2191 3040 Street SW	Oxford	IA	52322
900 2nd Street SE	Kenneth D. & Doralyn A. Benson	900 2nd Street SE Unit 310	Cedar Rapids	IA	52401
900 2nd Street SE	Michael S. & Arlinda K. Barrigar	900 2nd Street SE Unit 401	Cedar Rapids	IA	52401
900 2nd Street SE	Judith K. Burnett	900 2nd Street SE Unit 402	Cedar Rapids	IA	52401
900 2nd Street SE	Diana R. Edaburn-Kelly	900 2nd Street SE Unit 403	Cedar Rapids	IA	52401
900 2nd Street SE	James E. Kropa	900 2nd Street SE Unit 404	Cedar Rapids	IA	52401
900 2nd Street SE	ACME Electric Company c/o Don Barrigar	3353 Southgate Ct. SW	Cedar Rapids	IA	52404
900 2nd Street SE	Stephanie S. Kemmerer	900 2nd Street SE Unit 406	Cedar Rapids	IA	52401
900 2nd Street SE	Robert H. & Ruth L. Fox	900 2nd Street SE Unit 407	Cedar Rapids	IA	52401
900 2nd Street SE	Robert L. Kollsmith	900 2nd Street SE Unit 408	Cedar Rapids	IA	52401
900 2nd Street SE	James M. & Kathleen H. West	900 2nd Street SE Unit 409	Cedar Rapids	IA	52401
900 2nd Street SE	Mark E. Hanrahan	280 Blairs Ferry Road NE	Cedar Rapids	IA	52402
900 2nd Street SE	Cam F. & Kathleen A. Campbell	900 2nd Street SE Unit 500	Cedar Rapids	IA	52401
900 2nd Street SE	Timothy J. & Jillien F. Hankewich	900 2nd Street SE Unit 503	Cedar Rapids	IA	52401
900 2nd Street SE	Donald D. & Diann Barrigar	900 2nd Street SE Unit 505	Cedar Rapids	IA	52401
900 2nd Street SE	Four B's LLC c/o Bob Brecke	4140 F Avenue NW	Cedar Rapids	IA	52405
900 2nd Street SE	Staco Corporation	615 5th Street SE	Cedar Rapids	IA	52401
900 2nd Street SE	Phyllis A. Barber Trustee	900 2nd Street SE Unit 508	Cedar Rapids	IA	52401
900 2nd Street SE	Candace F. & Richard S. Jensen	900 2nd Street SE Unit 601	Cedar Rapids	IA	52401
900 2nd Street SE	Thomas R. Brokl etal.	900 2nd Street SE Unit 602	Cedar Rapids	IA	52401
900 2nd Street SE	Timmy L. & Dianne M. Lyons	900 2nd Street SE Unit 603	Cedar Rapids	IA	52401
900 2nd Street SE	Steven K. & Ann E. Knierm	2241 Linden Drive SE	Cedar Rapids	IA	52403
900 2nd Street SE	Steven K. & Ann E. Knierm	2241 Linden Drive SE	Cedar Rapids	IA	52403
900 2nd Street SE	Scott E. & Michelle Jones McLeod	526 2nd Ave. SE Box 2457	Cedar Rapids	IA	52406
905 3rd Street SE	PBI-GRR	270 50th Avenue SW	Cedar Rapids	IA	52404
905 3rd Street SE	PBI-GRR	270 50th Avenue SW	Cedar Rapids	IA	52404
905 3rd Street SE	PBI-GRR	270 50th Avenue SW	Cedar Rapids	IA	52404
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905 3rd Street SE	PBI-GRR	270 50th Avenue SW	Cedar Rapids	IA	52404
905 3rd Street SE	PBI-GRR	270 50th Avenue SW	Cedar Rapids	IA	52404
905 3rd Street SE	Danny R. Yuska	905 3rd Street SE #203	Cedar Rapids	IA	52401
905 3rd Street SE	Johnine S. Howe	905 3rd Street SE #204	Cedar Rapids	IA	52401
905 3rd Street SE	PBI-GRR	270 50th Avenue SW	Cedar Rapids	IA	52404
905 3rd Street SE	PBI-GRR	270 50th Avenue SW	Cedar Rapids	IA	52404
905 3rd Street SE	Kathleen A. Bemus & Karey H. Rienlets	905 3rd Street SE #208	Cedar Rapids	IA	52401
905 3rd Street SE	PBI-GRR	270 50th Avenue SW	Cedar Rapids	IA	52404
905 3rd Street SE	PBI-GRR	270 50th Avenue SW	Cedar Rapids	IA	52404
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905 3rd Street SE	PBI-GRR	270 50th Avenue SW	Cedar Rapids	IA	52404
905 3rd Street SE	PBI-GRR	270 50th Avenue SW	Cedar Rapids	IA	52404
905 3rd Street SE	Keith M. Rippy	905 3rd Street SE #301	Cedar Rapids	IA	52401
905 3rd Street SE	PBI-GRR	270 50th Avenue SW	Cedar Rapids	IA	52404
905 3rd Street SE	Mary F. Kapler	905 3rd Street SE #303	Cedar Rapids	IA	52401
905 3rd Street SE	PBI-GRR	270 50th Avenue SW	Cedar Rapids	IA	52404
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905 3rd Street SE	PBI-GRR	270 50th Avenue SW	Cedar Rapids	IA	52404
905 3rd Street SE	Raymond W. Johnson	905 3rd Street SE #308	Cedar Rapids	IA	52404
905 3rd Street SE	Amy E. Eckland	905 3rd Street SE #309	Cedar Rapids	IA	52401
905 3rd Street SE	Gail L. Handley	270 50th Avenue SW	Cedar Rapids	IA	52404
905 3rd Street SE	PBI-GRR	270 50th Avenue SW	Cedar Rapids	IA	52404
905 3rd Street SE	PBI-GRR	270 50th Avenue SW	Cedar Rapids	IA	52404
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905 3rd Street SE	PBI-GRR	270 50th Avenue SW	Cedar Rapids	IA	52404
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905 3rd Street SE	PBI-GRR	270 50th Avenue SW	Cedar Rapids	IA	52404
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905 3rd Street SE	PBI-GRR	270 50th Avenue SW	Cedar Rapids	IA	52404

905 3rd Street SE	PBI-GRR	270 50th Avenue SW	Cedar Rapids	IA	52404
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905 3rd Street SE	PBI-GRR	270 50th Avenue SW	Cedar Rapids	IA	52404
905 3rd Street SE	Ronald E. Lower	905 3rd Street SE #508	Cedar Rapids	IA	52401
905 3rd Street SE	PBI-GRR	270 50th Avenue SW	Cedar Rapids	IA	52404
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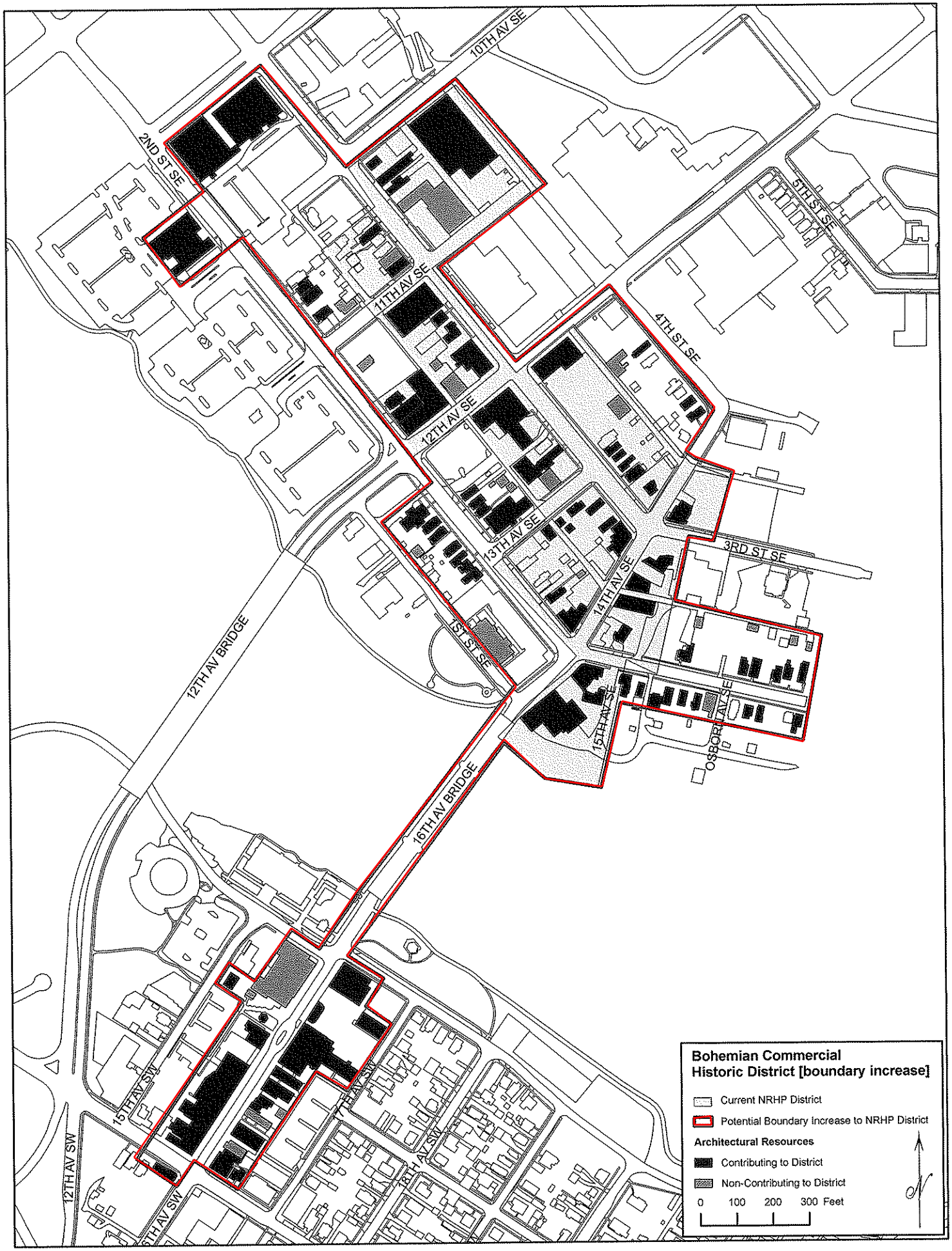
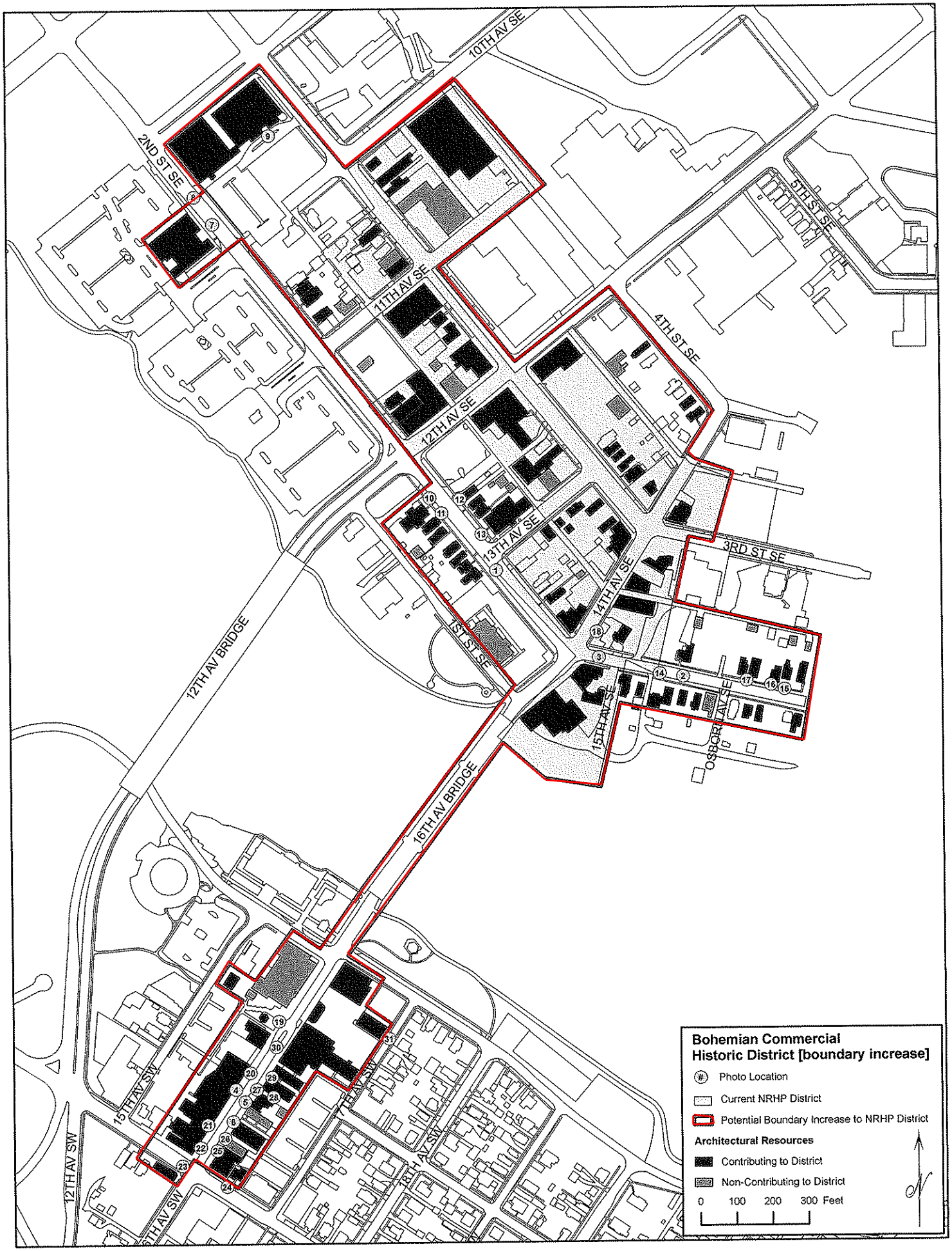
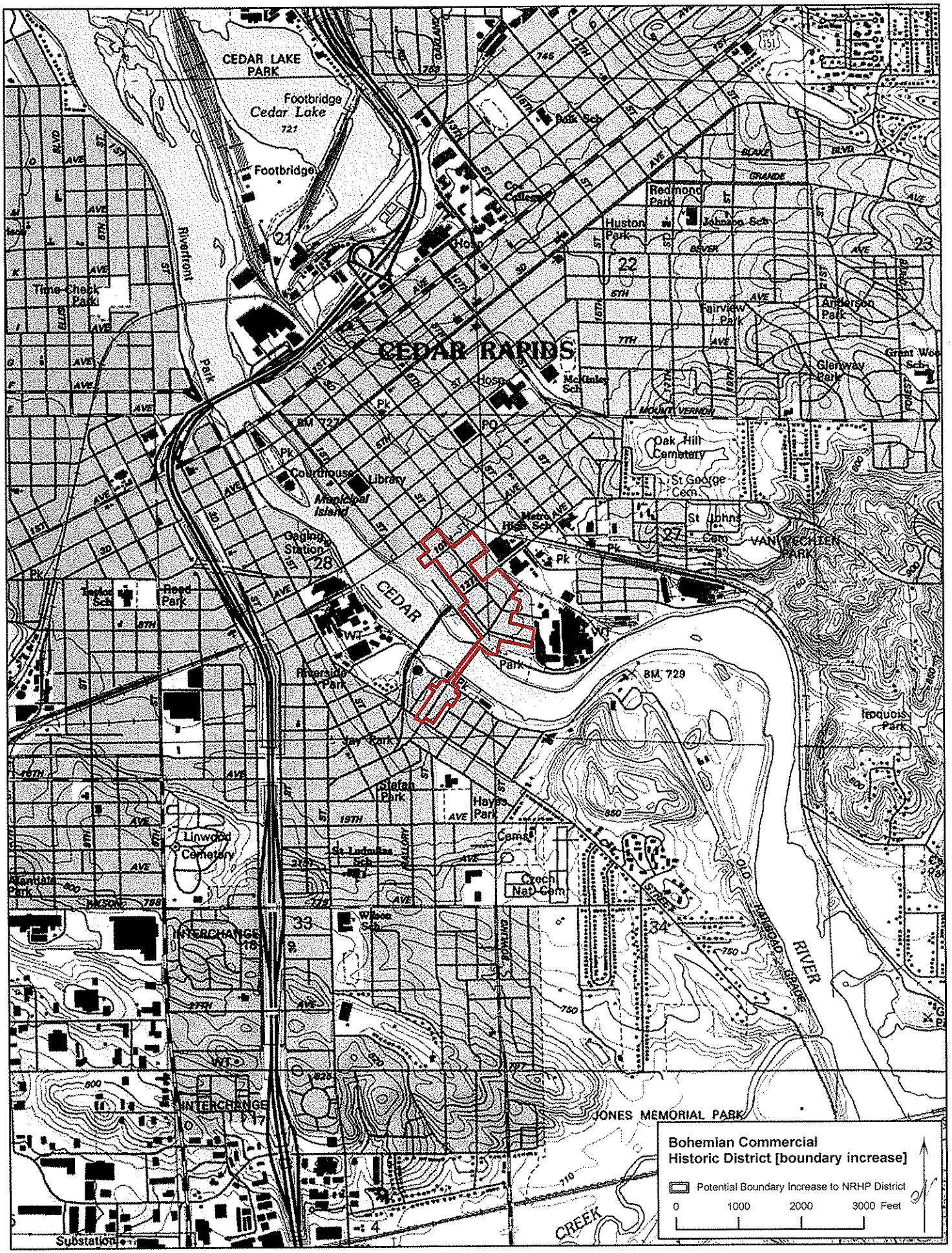
905 3rd Street SE	PBI-GRR	270 50th Avenue SW	Cedar Rapids	IA	52404
905 3rd Street SE	Diana L. Chamberlain	1905 3rd Street SW	Cedar Rapids	IA	52404
1012 2nd Street SE	Harold R. & Dixie L. Schminkey	85 Aossey Lane SW #4	Cedar Rapids	IA	52404
1018 2nd Street SE	Jerome W. McGrane & Judy Gunn	1018 2nd Street SE	Cedar Rapids	IA	52403
1024 3nd Street SE	Peggy S. Harnish	801 Camburn Court SE	Cedar Rapids	IA	52403
208 11th Avenue SE	City of Cedar Rapids	50 Second Avenue Bridge	Cedar Rapids	IA	52401
1031 3rd Street SE	Lily Pockrandt	3916 Cody Circle	West Des Moines	IA	50265
1029 3rd Street SE	Lily Pockrandt	3916 Cody Circle	West Des Moines	IA	50265
1015 3rd Street SE	William B. Harnish	1513 1st Avenue SE	Cedar Rapids	IA	52403
1101/1105/1107 3rd Street SE	Robert G. Prucha Jr.	1105 3rd Street SE	Cedar Rapids	IA	52401
1111 3rd Street SE	Robert G. Prucha Jr.	1105 3rd Street SE	Cedar Rapids	IA	52401
1113 3rd Street SE	Gary L. Mrazek	1117 3rd Street SE	Cedar Rapids	IA	52401
1117 3rd Street SE	Gary L. Mrazek	1117 3rd Street SE	Cedar Rapids	IA	52401
1121 3rd Street SE	Jon Jelinek	1121 3rd Stret SE	Cedar Rapids	IA	52401
1123/1125 3rd Street SE	Jelinek Companies LLC, Richard L. & Joyce E. McGowan	975 Birch Court SE	Cedar Rapids	IA	52403
1127/1129/1131 3rd Street SE	Jelinek Companies LLC, Richard L. & Joyce E. McGowan	975 Birch Court SE	Cedar Rapids	IA	52403
216 12th'Avenue SE	B-Bone & E.J.'s LLC	6000 Linn-Aire	Marion	IA	52303
212-214 12th Avenue SE	C R Merchandising Inc.	204 12th Avenue SE	Cedar Rapids	IA	52401
204 12th Avenue SE	C R Merchandising Inc.	204 12th Avenue SE	Cedar Rapids	IA	52401
1120 2nd Street SE	C R Merchandising Inc.	204 12th Avenue SE	Cedar Rapids	IA	52401
1118 2nd Street SE	James M. & Barbara A. Leonard	1118 2nd Street SE	Cedar Rapids	IA	52403
1106 2nd Street SE	Alexander & Rosalya Ratkewicz	1106 2nd Street SE	Cedar Rapids	IA	52401
1201 3rd Street SE	Neighbohorhood Development Corporation	222 3rd Avenue Suite 240A	Cedar Rapids	IA	52401
1223 3rd Street SE	Vondracek Properties, Jean Vondracek, Operating Manager	1228 3rd Street SE	Cedar Rapids	IA	52401
1228 2nd Street SE	E & J Homes Ltd.	1228 2nd Street SE	Cedar Rapids	IA	52401
1222 2nd Street SE	Delores Ann Hach	2304 Catskill Street SW	Cedar Rapids	IA	52404
1218 2nd Street SE	Michael D. & Karen S. Papich	1228 2nd Street SE	Cedar Rapids	IA	52401
1216 2nd Street SE	Vondracek Properties, Jean Vondracek, Operating Manager	1228 3rd Street SE	Cedar Rapids	IA	52401
1314 2nd Street SE	Marc & Nicole M. Casteel	1314 2nd Street SE	Cedar Rapids	IA	52403
1324 2nd Street SE	Leon G. & Diane L. Melsha	PO Box 1747	Cedar Rapids	IA	52406
1326 2nd Street SE	Leon G. & Diane L. Melsha	PO Box 1747	Cedar Rapids	IA	52406
1313-1317 3rd Street SE	Leon G. & Diane L. Melsha	1317 3rd Street SE	Cedar Rapids	IA	52401
1311 3rd Street SE	Leon G. & Diane L. Melsha	509 4th Avenue SE	Cedar Rapids	IA	52403
1305 3rd Street SE	Vondracek Properties, Jean Vondracek, Operating Manager	1228 3rd Street SE	Cedar Rapids	IA	52401
1301 3rd Street SE	Jean Vondracek	1228 3rd Street SE	Cedar Rapids	IA	52401
213 13th Avenue SE	Vondracek Properties, Jean Vondracek, Operating Manager	1228 3rd Street SE	Cedar Rapids	IA	52401
203 14th Avenue SE	Mark Lob	640 63rd Avenue SW	Cedar Rapids	IA	52404
213 14th Avenue SE	Betty A. Borgenson	2096 Shortgrass Place	Marion	IA	52303
219 14th Avenue SE	B-Bone & E.J.'s LLC	6000 Linn-Aire	Marion	IA	52302
227 14th Avenue SE/1401 3rd Street SE	Janyce E. Lint	900 2nd Street SE #201	Cedar Rapids	IA	52401
315 14th Avenue SE	Jelly-Olm Holdings LLC	1846 16th Avenue SW	Cedar Rapids	IA	52404
1318 3rd Street SE/310 14th Avenue SE	Lumir J. & Jayne F. Price	1727 Chambers Avenue	Amana	IA	52203
1310 3rd Street SE	Janice K. Vondracek	1310 3rd Street SE	Cedar Rapids	IA	52401
1306 3rd Street SE	Vondracek Properties, Jean Vondracek, Operating Manager	1228 3rd Street SE	Cedar Rapids	IA	52401
1302 3rd Street SE	Mary A. & John H. Osborn	P.O. Box 511	Greene	IA	50636
1228 3rd Street SE	Jean Vondracek	1228 3rd Street SE	Cedar Rapids	IA	52401

1220 3rd Street SE	Richard C. Bartunek	2709 Primrose Lane SW	Cedar Rapids	IA	52404
1200-1202 3rd Street SE	Bad Boy's Holdings LLC	6000 Linn-Aire	Marion	IA	52302
1221 4th Street SE	Vondracek Properties, Jean Vondracek, Operating Manager	1228 3rd Street SE	Cedar Rapids	IA	52401
1235 4th Street SE	Bad Boy's Holdings LLC	6000 Linn-Aire	Marion	IA	52302
1239 4th Street SE	Vondracek Properties, Jean Vondracek, Operating Manager	1228 3rd Street SE	Cedar Rapids	IA	52401
1028 3rd Street SE	Brosh Chapel Inc.	1028 3rd Street SE	Cedar Rapids	IA	52401
1012 3rd Street SE	Thorland Co.	320 11th Avenue SE	Cedar Rapids	IA	52401
1010 3rd Street SE	Thorland Co.	329 10th Avenue SE	Cedar Rapids	IA	52401
1006/1006 1/2 3rd Street SE	Thorland Co.	329 10th Avenue SE	Cedar Rapids	IA	52401
1000 3rd Street SE	Thorland Co.	329 10th Avenue SE	Cedar Rapids	IA	52401
320 11th Avenue	Kacena Company Inc.	329 10th Avenue SE	Cedar Rapids	IA	52401

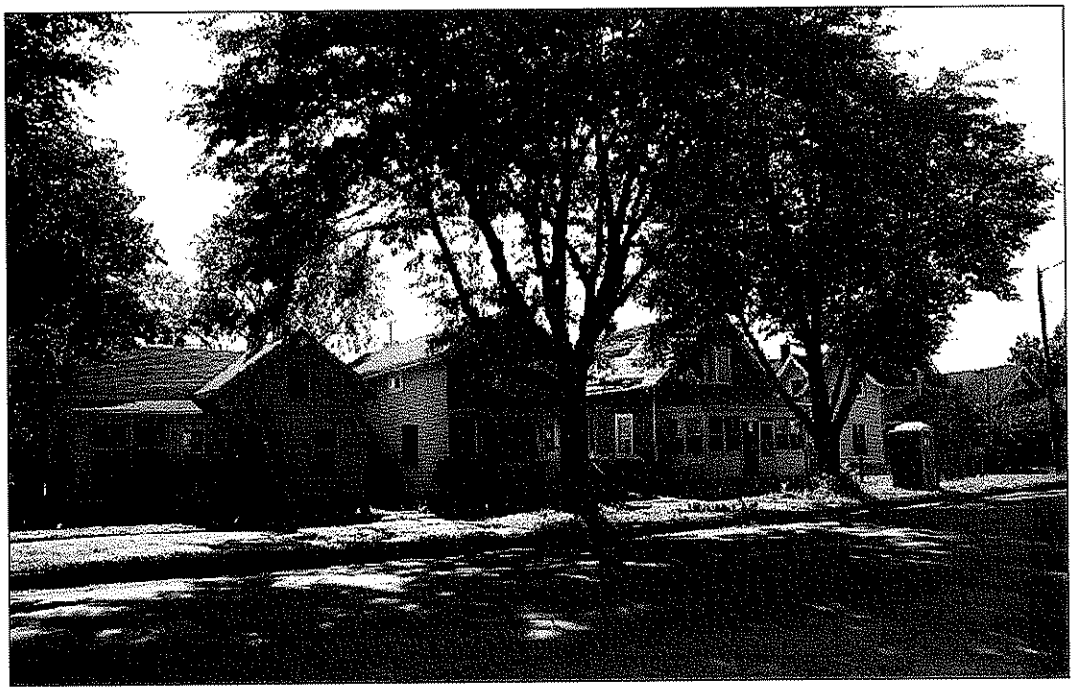
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.


10TH AV SE
2ND ST SE
5TH ST SE
11TH AV SE
4TH ST SE
12TH AV SE
13TH AV SE
3RD ST SE
14TH AV SE
1ST ST SE
12TH AV BRIDGE
15TH AV SE
OSBORN AV SE
16TH AV BRIDGE
15TH AV SW
7TH AV SW
13TH AV SW
12TH AV SW
Bohemian Commercial
Historic District [boundary increase]
Current NRHP District
Potential Boundary Increase to NRHP District
Architectural Resources
Contributing to District
Non-Contributing to District
0 100 200 300 Feet
N


Bohemian Commercial
Historic District [boundary increase]
Photo Location
Current NRHP District
Potential Boundary Increase to NRHP District
Architectural Resources
Contributing to District
Non-Contributing to District
0 100 200 300 Feet
N
10TH AV SE
2ND ST SE
11TH AV SE
12TH AV SE
13TH AV SE
14TH AV SE
15TH AV SE
4TH ST SE
5TH ST SE
3RD ST SE
1ST ST SE
OSBORN AV SE
12TH AV BRIDGE
16TH AV BRIDGE
15TH AV SW
17TH AV SW
18TH AV SW
12TH AV SW

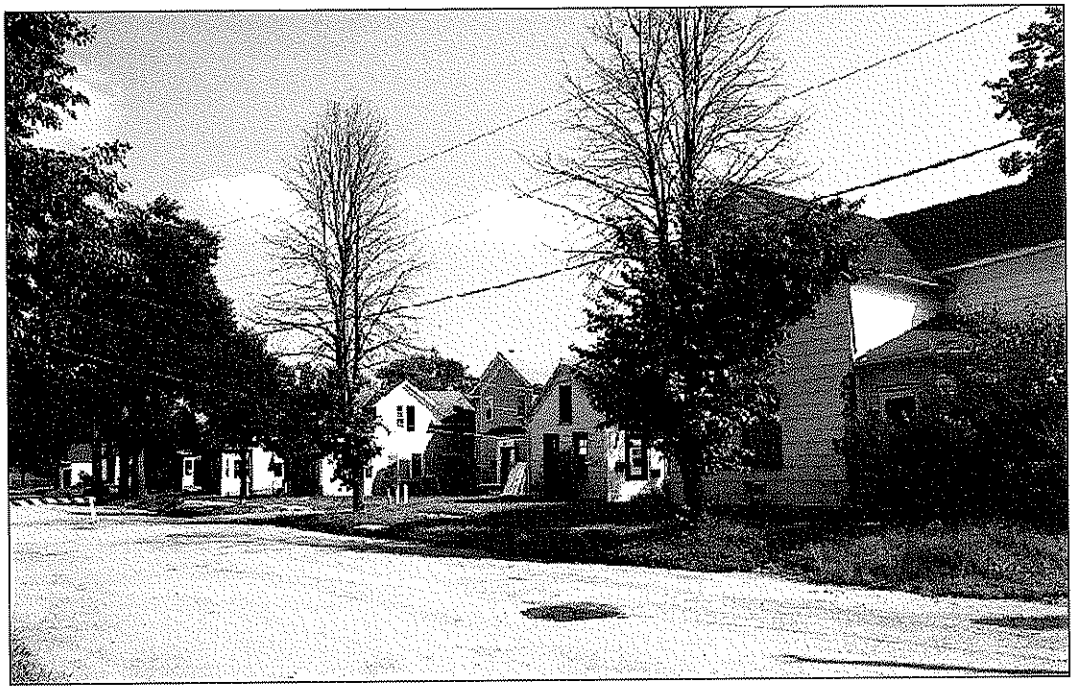


CEDAR LAKE PARK
Footbridge
Cedar Lake
Footbridge
Riverfront Park
Time-Check Park
CEDAR RAPIDS
Redmond Park
Huston Park
Johnson Sch
Fairview Park
Anderson Park
Glenway Park
McKinley Sch
Oak Hill Cemetery
St George Cem
St Johns Cem
VAN VECHTEN PARK
Courthouse
Library
Municipal Island
Gaging Station
Reed Park
CEDAR
Riverside Park
Jay Park
Stefan Park
Hayes Park
Linwood Cemetery
St Ludmilas Sch
Czech Nat Cem
Wilson Sch
INTERCHANGE 18
INTERCHANGE 17
Iroquois Park
RIVER
JONES MEMORIAL PARK
CREEK
Substation
Bohemian Commercial Historic District [boundary increase]
Potential Boundary Increase to NRHP District
0 1000 2000 3000 Feet



Picture 1 of 31.

Picture 2 of 31.



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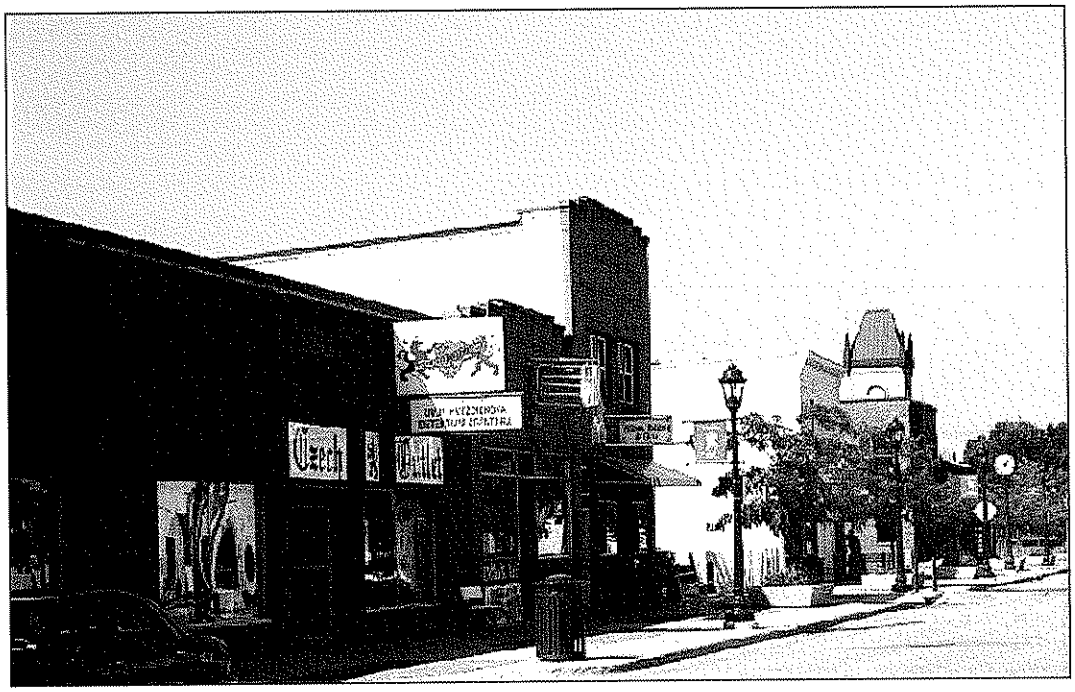

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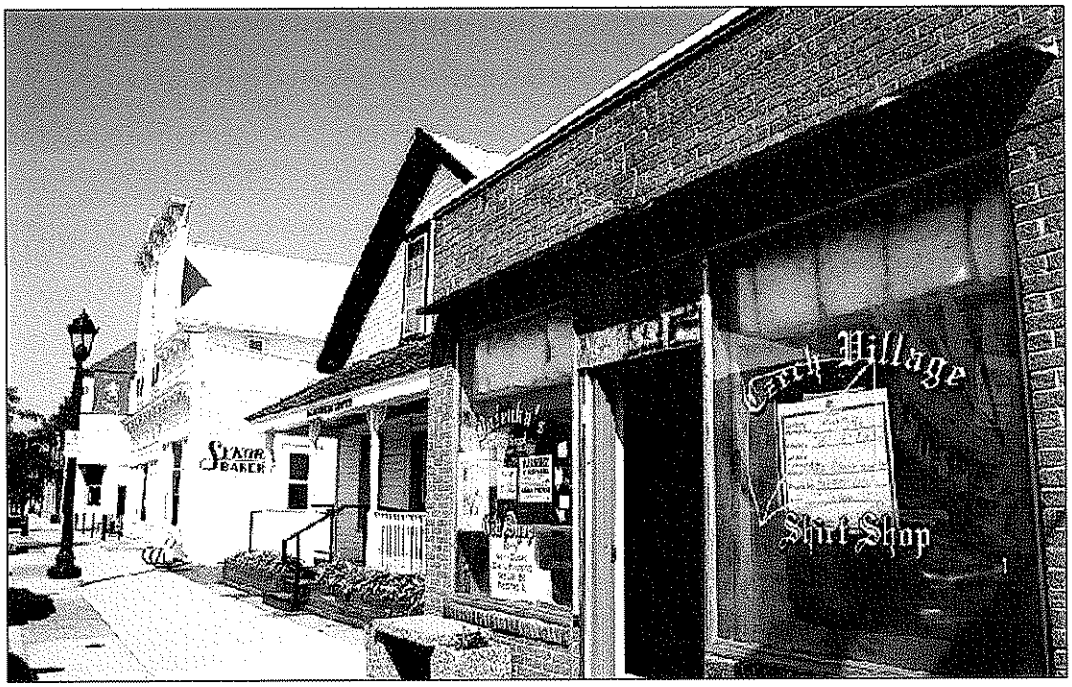

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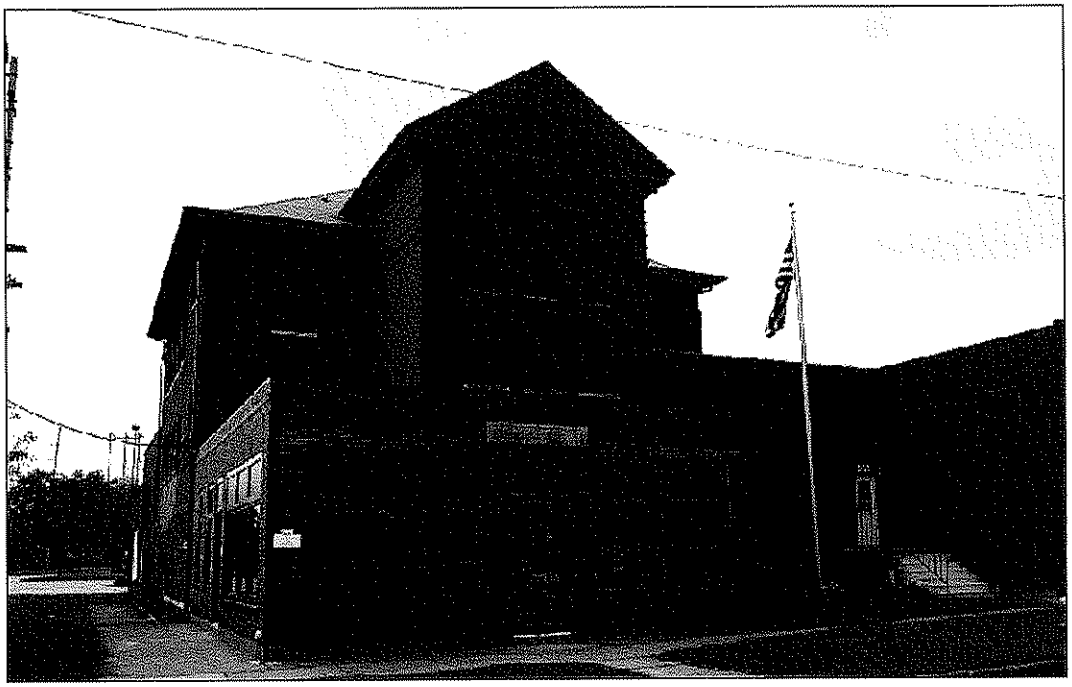
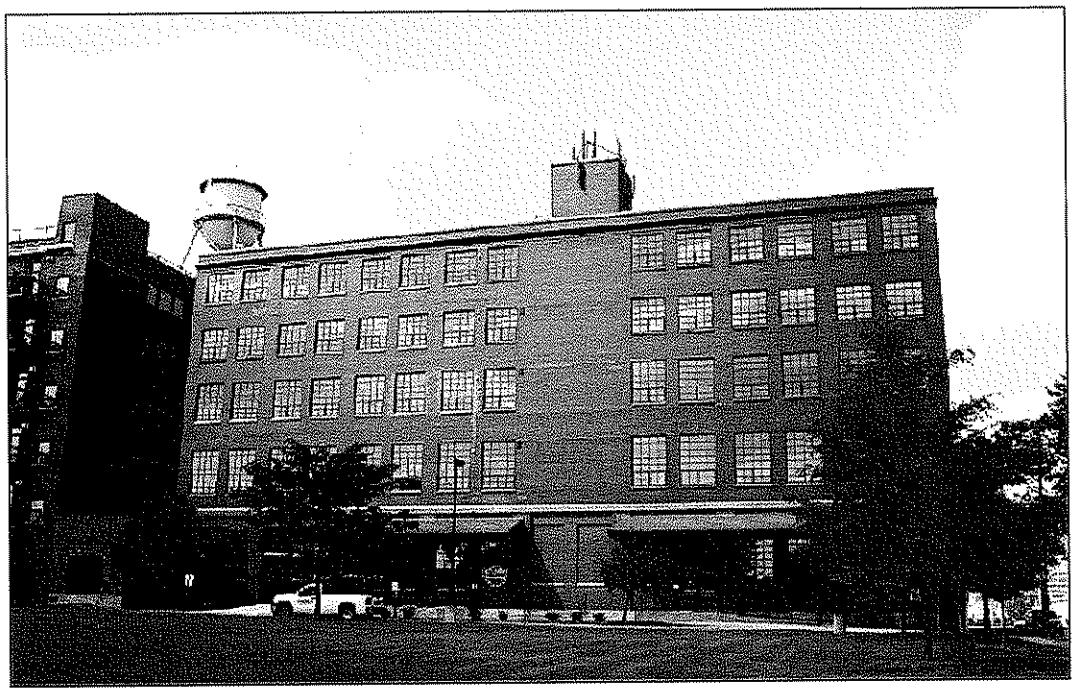
Picture 6 of 31.



Picture 7 of 31.

Picture 8 of 31.



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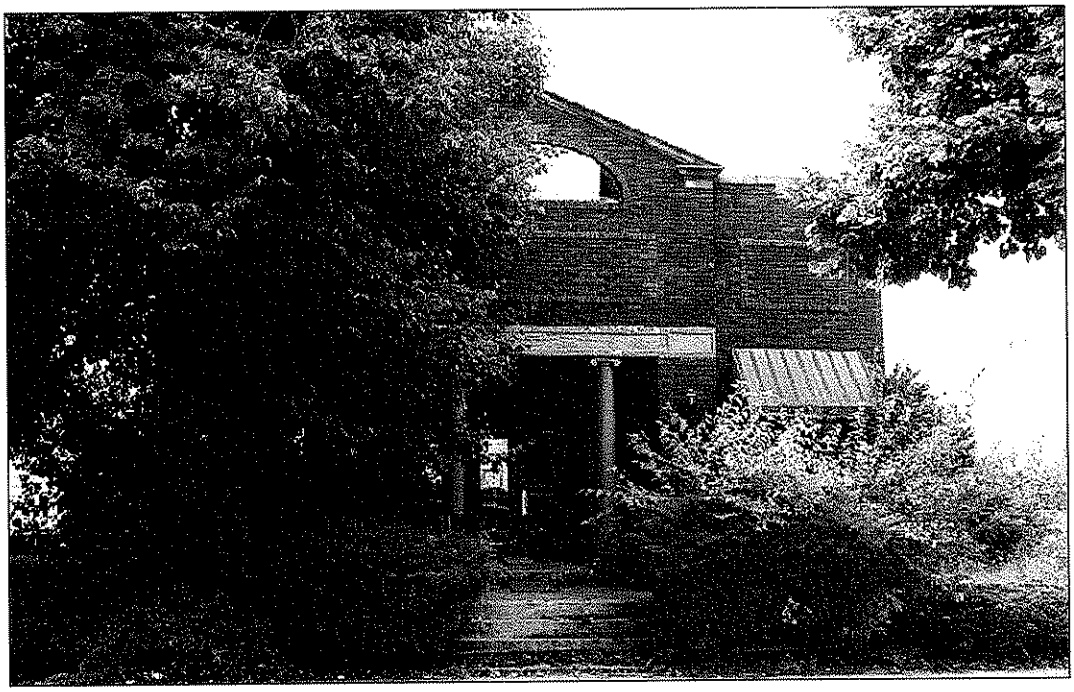

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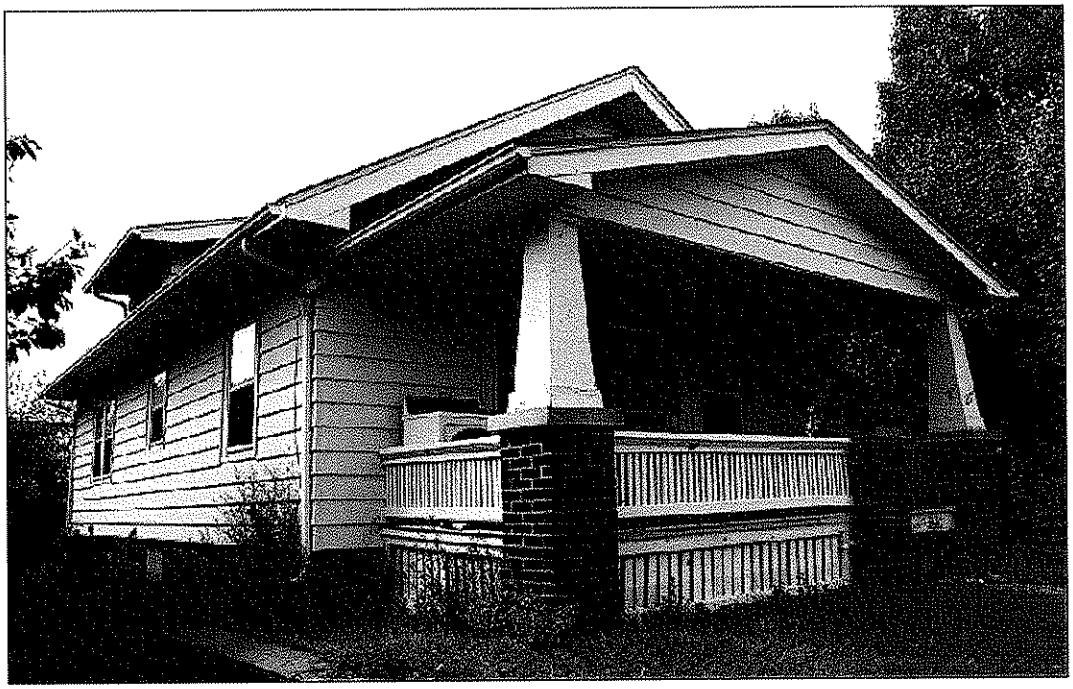
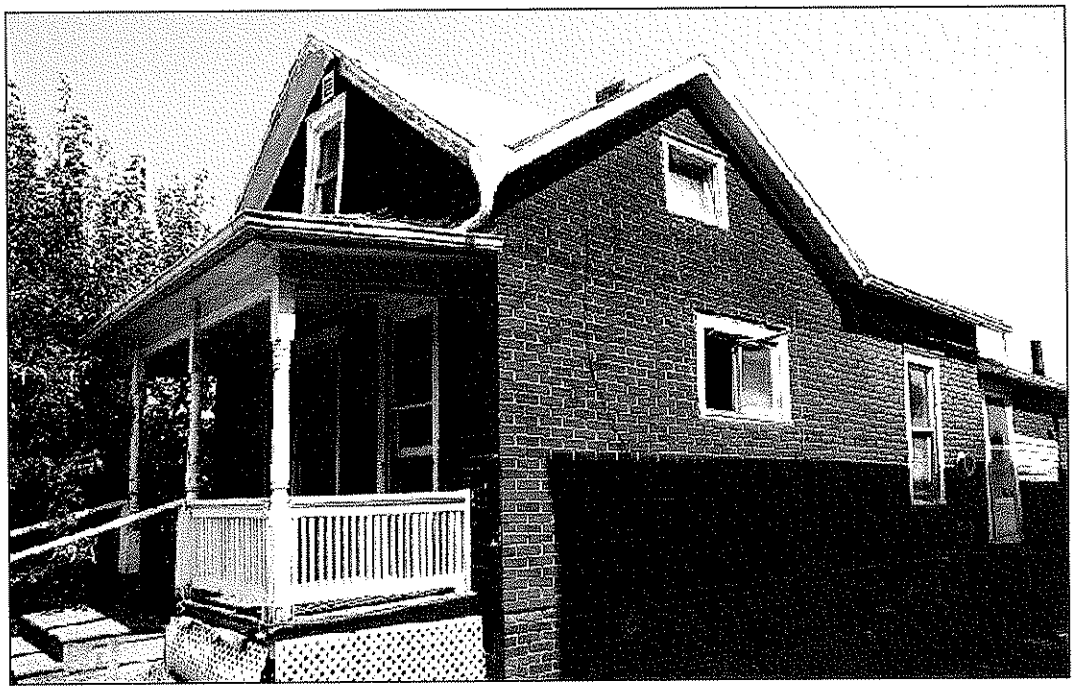


Picture 11 of 31.



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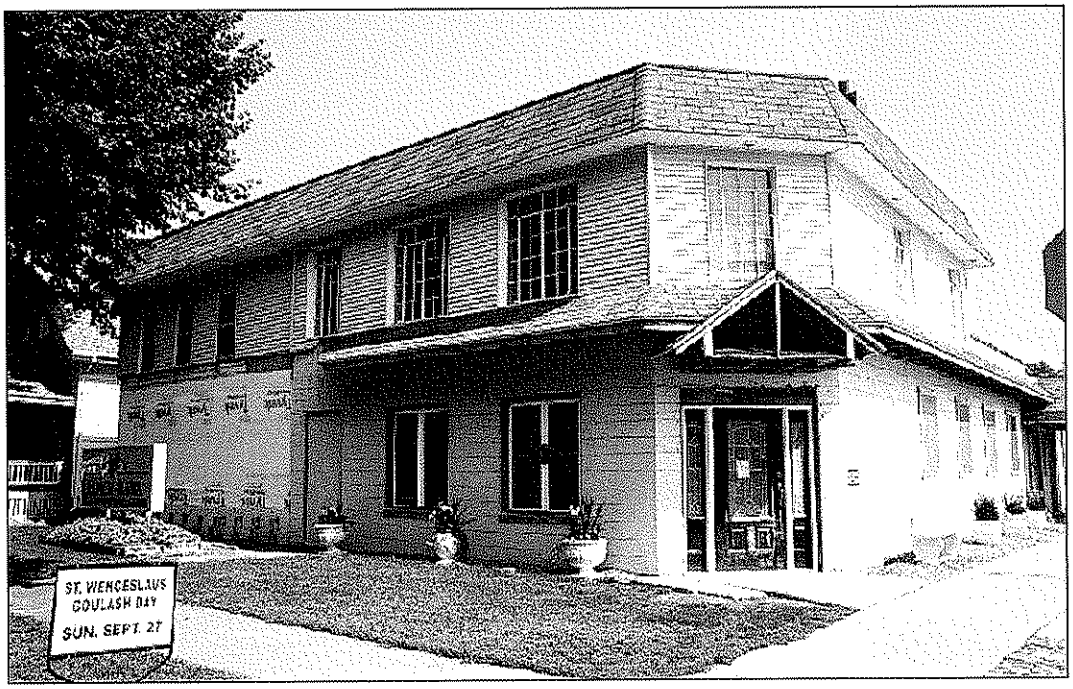

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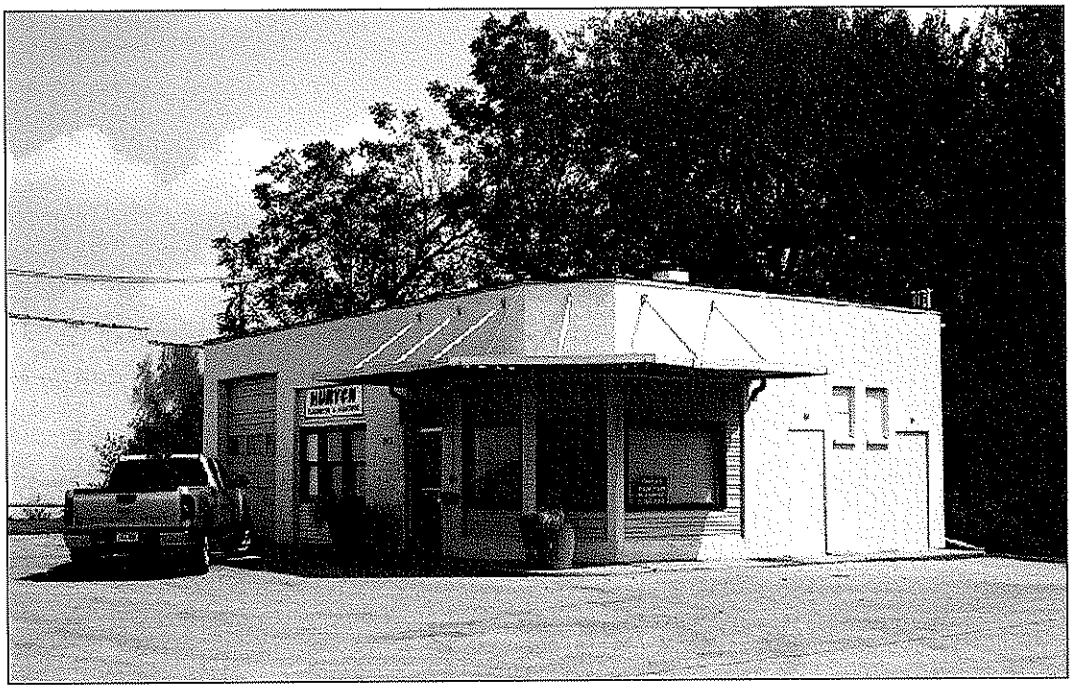

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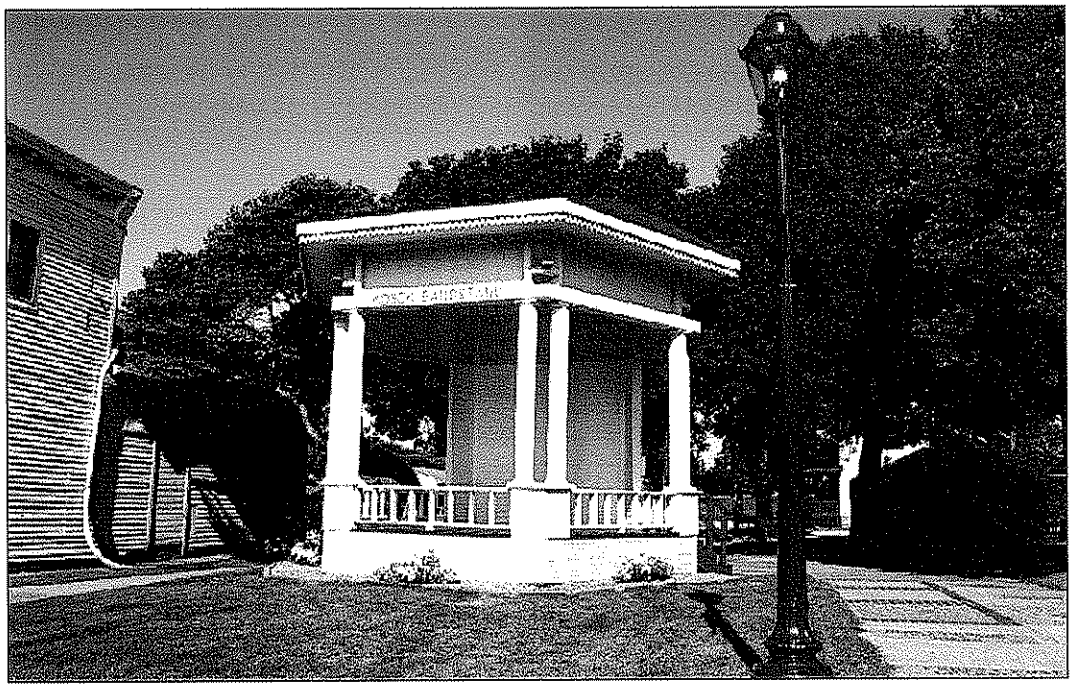

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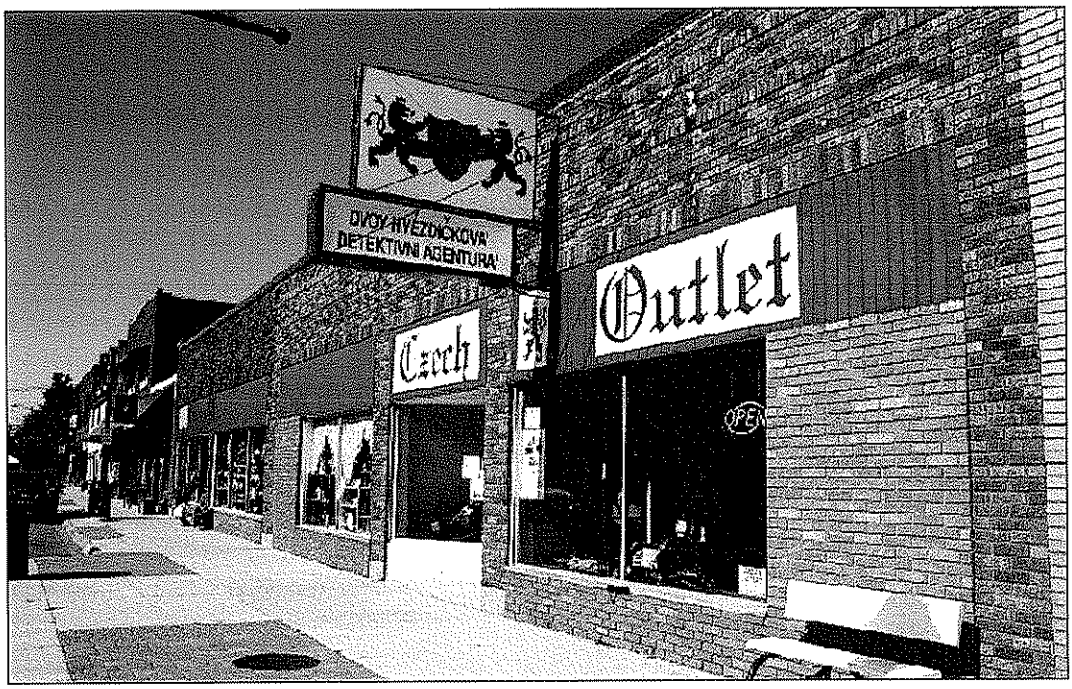

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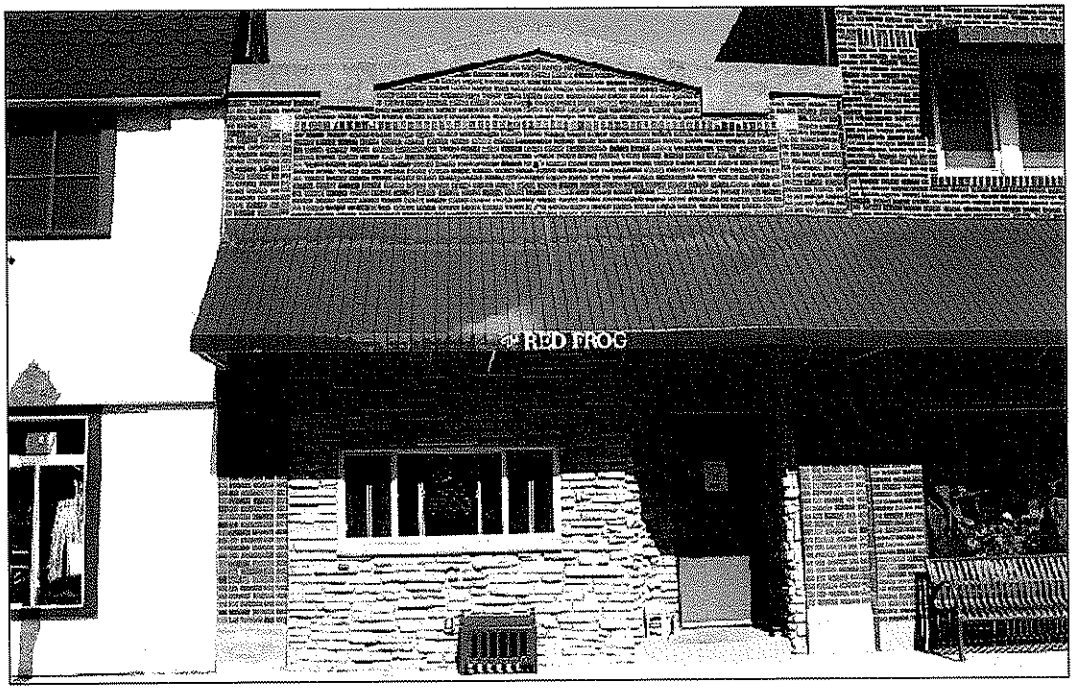

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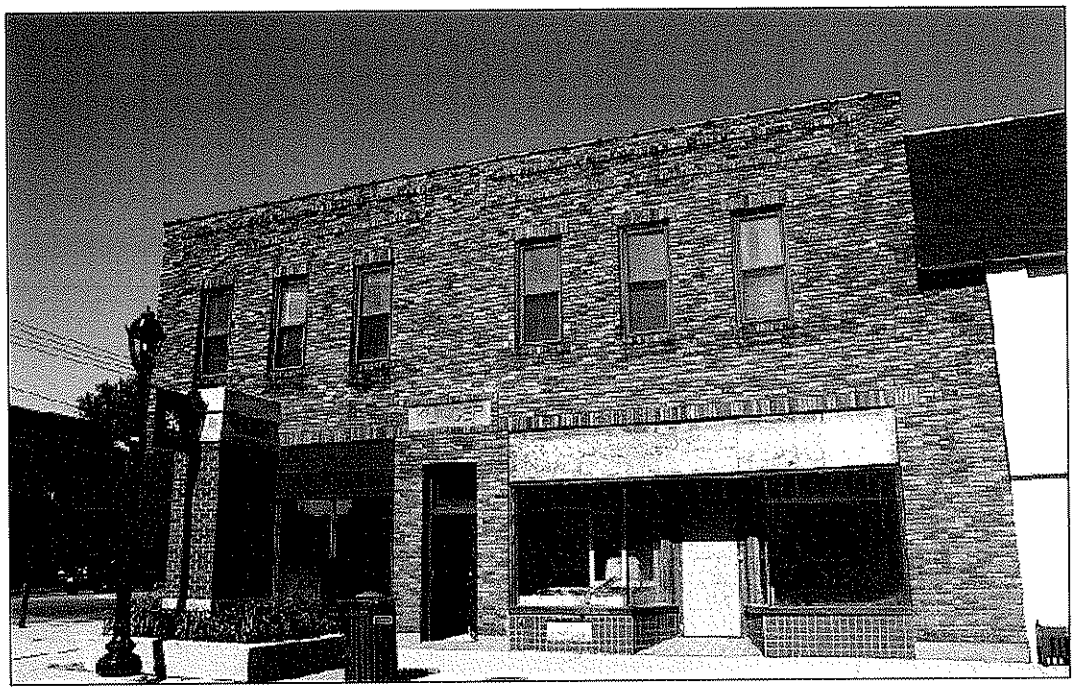

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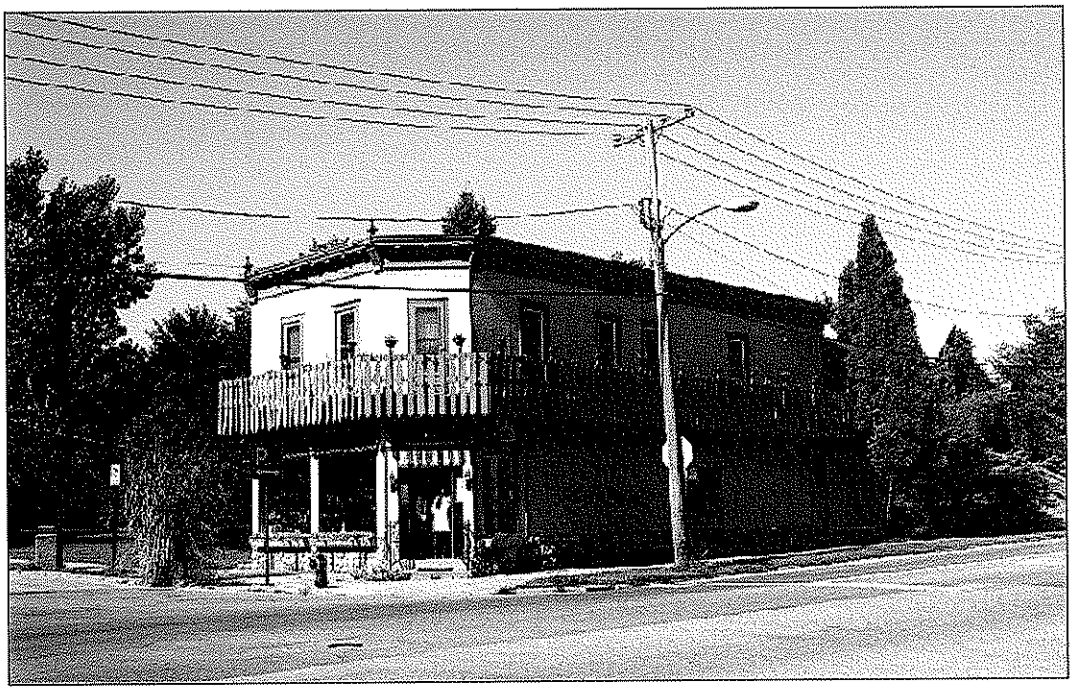

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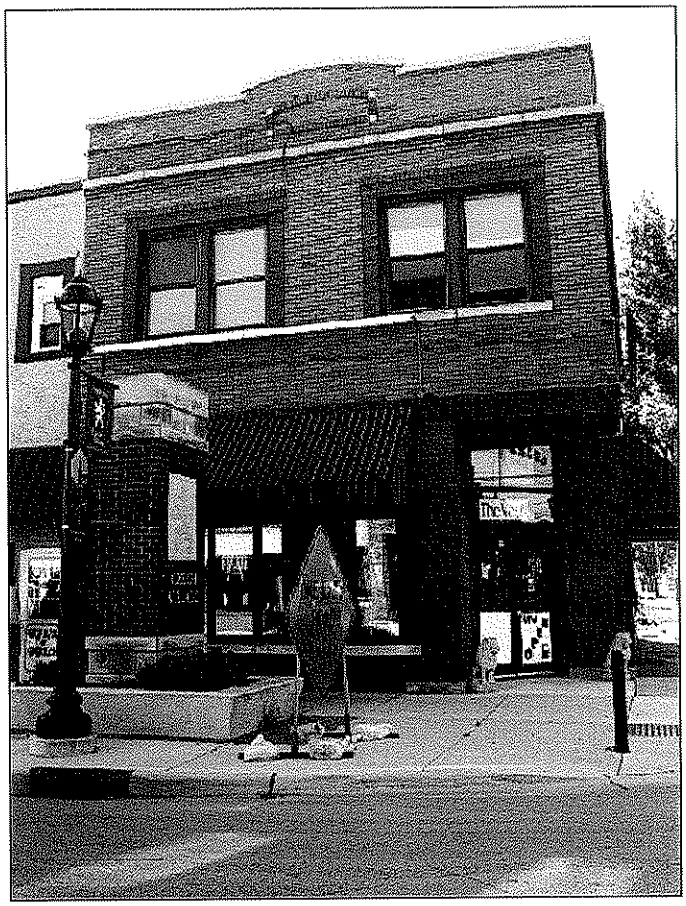

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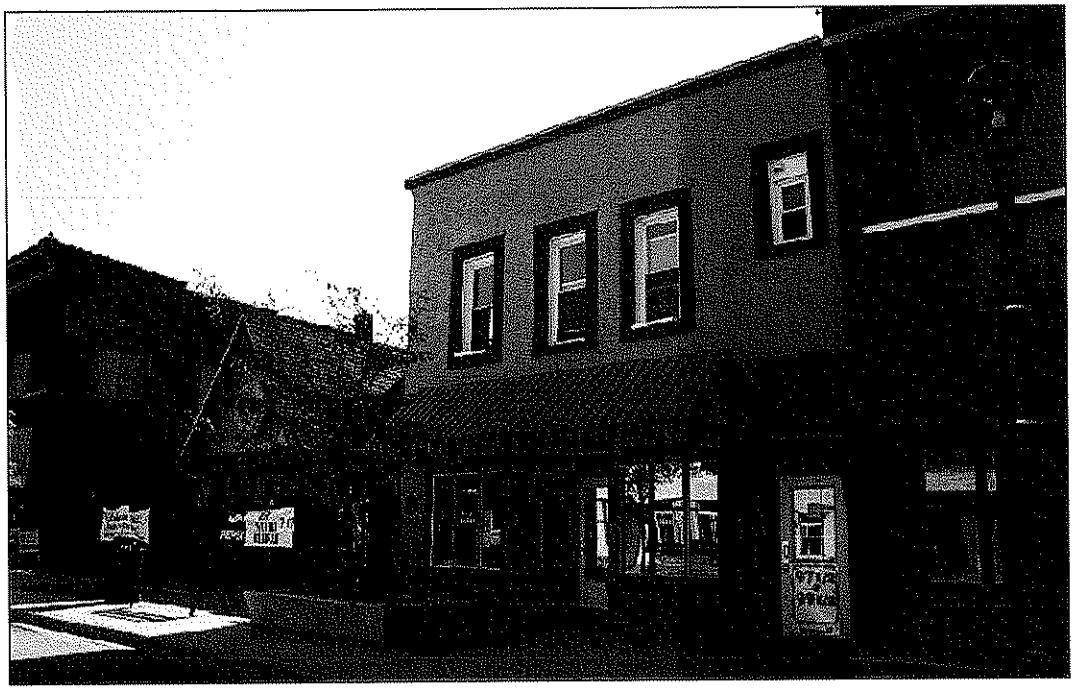

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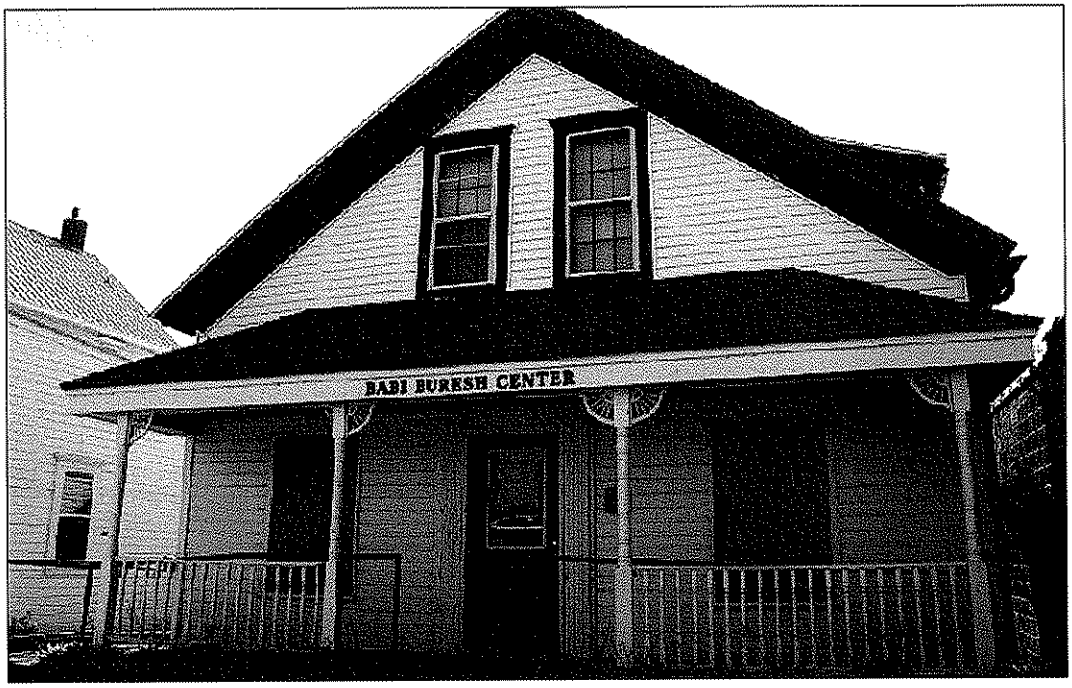

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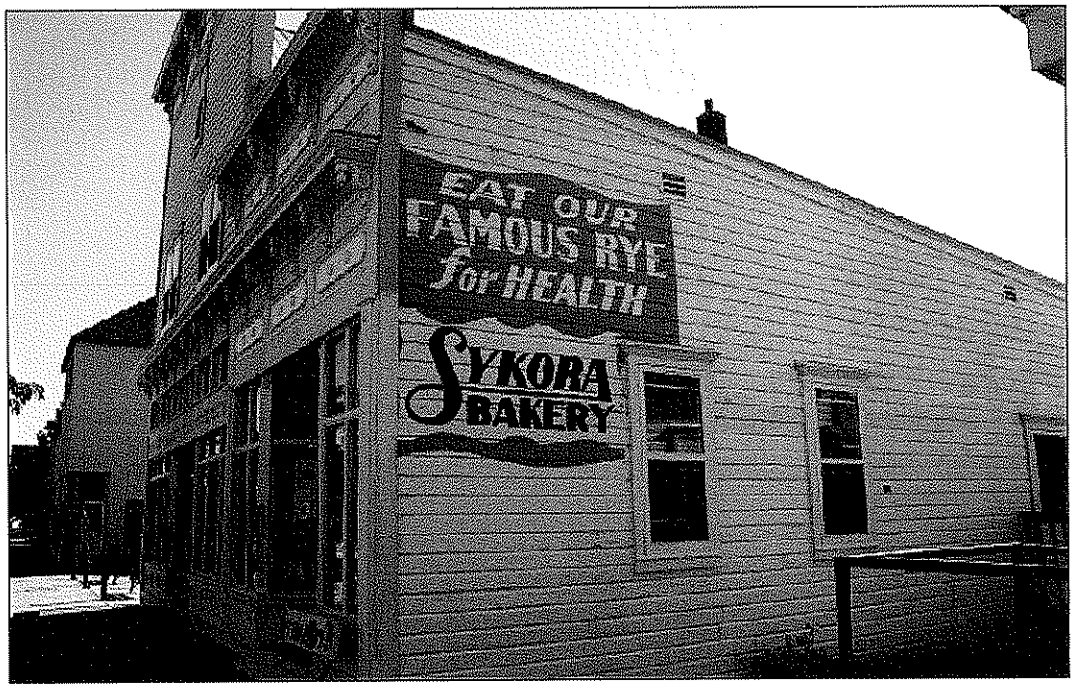

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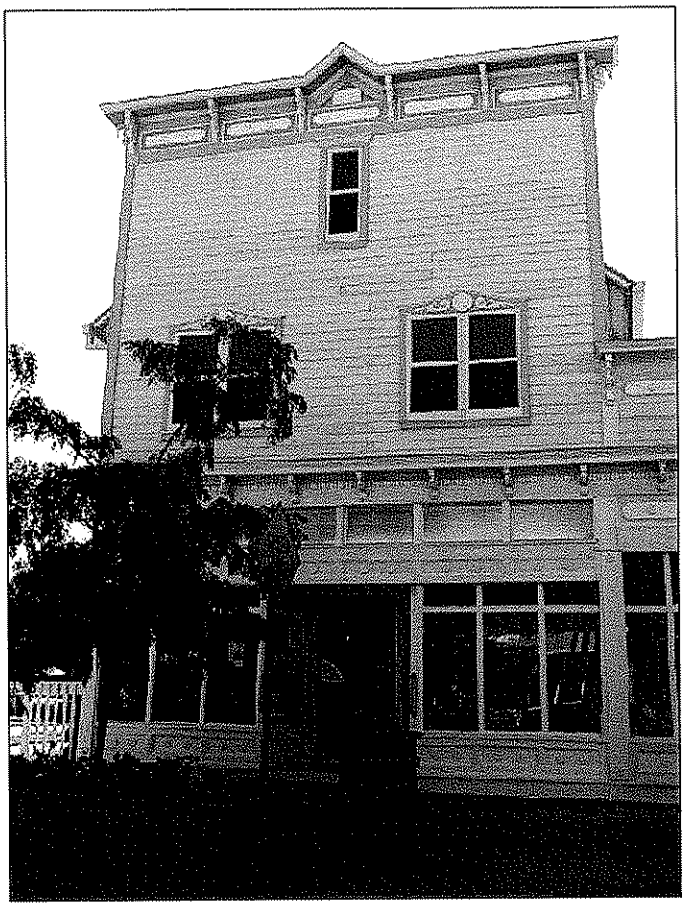

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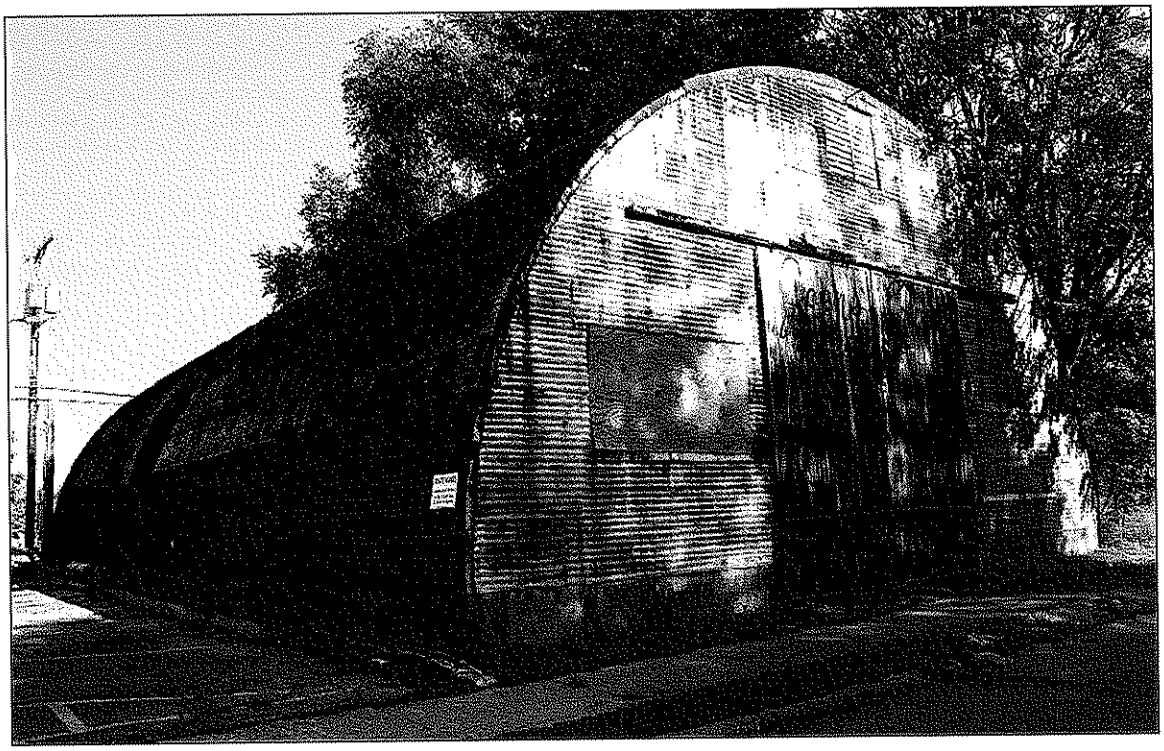

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