

YOUNG'S HILL/KINGSTON NEIGHBORHOOD

Historical and Architectural Survey Report

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Prepared for: The City of Cedar Rapids and
Department of Community Development, Housing Services

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Cover photo: Gabled wall dormer, southeast elevation, 319 7th Street SW, viewed from 4th Avenue SW

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Svendsen Tyler, Inc. was retained by the Cedar Rapids Department of Community Development – Housing Services to conduct a new intensive level historical and architectural survey of the Young’s Hill/Kingston Neighborhood. The survey is a continuation of efforts begun in 1995 and updated in 2006 and 2007 as a part of the City’s obligation as a recipient of entitlement grants from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development through the Community Development Block Grant and HOME Investment Partnership programs. When federal funding is used to complete housing rehabilitation through programs administered by Housing Services, federal regulations under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended requires that the subject properties be screened and evaluated based on criteria of the National Register of Historic Places. Such reviews are conducted by specially qualified individuals and are coordinated with the State Historic Preservation Office within the State Historical Society of Iowa. The Young’s Hill/Kingston Neighborhood Survey was carried out under the March 16, 2005 Memorandum of Agreement between the City of Cedar Rapids and the State Historical Society.

The Young’s Hill/Kingston Neighborhood contains approximately 1,640 single and multi-family dwellings. Beginning in November 2007 and ending in June 2008 a comprehensive effort was made to photograph, document, map, and evaluate the significance of buildings constructed in 1960 or earlier (1,542 buildings). Each building was evaluated to determine whether or not they met the criteria of the National Register of Historic Places for either individual listing or inclusion in a potential historic district. For the buildings erected in this time period, assessments were made of their physical integrity, architectural form, and design. For buildings meeting the required criteria, historical research was completed to further establish historical and/or architectural significance.

The findings of the survey identified important historic themes in the development of the neighborhood beginning with J.C. Young’s efforts in the 1880s, continuing through waves of industrial development in the late 19th and early 20th century, and the post-World War II housing boom. Approximately 2,700 digital images were produced of buildings in the neighborhood in late 2007 and early 2008. A total of 71 primary buildings were identified as potentially meeting Criteria A or C for individual listing in the National Register. Two small historic districts containing 25 primary buildings were also identified as meeting National Register Criteria A and C along with additional requirements for district designation.

The *8th Street SW Historic District* extends along the 300 block of 8th Street SW and short sections of 3rd Avenue SW and 5th Avenue SW at each end of the block. This district draws attention to vernacular housing from ca. 1895 through 1934, most of which were built, owned and leased by Frank Jiruska, a Bohemian immigrant and carpenter, and his wife Fannie. The *8th Street SW Historic District* contains 10 primary buildings and 4 secondary buildings including Jiruska’s two-story barn and workshop.

The second district identified is the *Veterans Prospect Terrace Historic District* located between 8th Street SW, 9th Street SW, 15th Avenue SW, and 16th Avenues SW. The square block originally known as “Prospect Terrace” held the residence of James C. Young, namesake of Young’s Hill. It was redeveloped between 1946 and 1952 with modest starter homes for returning veterans at the end of World War II. Real estate developer and contractor for the project was J.H. Bjornsen. The *Veterans Prospect Terrace*

Historic District contains 15 primary buildings and 9 secondary buildings. Plans for 14 of the houses are based on the same 768 square foot-design.

The Young's Hill/Kingston Neighborhood Survey is a continuation of studies undertaken by the City of Cedar Rapids beginning in the mid-1990s. Svendsen Tyler, Inc. completed city-wide reconnaissance and intensive level surveys in 1994 and 1995 followed residential National Register nominations for the Second and Third Avenue Historic District in 2000 and the Redmond Park-Grande Avenue Historic District in 2001. In 2006 and 2007, the 106 Group of St. Paul updated the earlier surveys, put the previously produced site forms in a new database for the City of Cedar Rapids, and completed new intensive level survey work in the Oak Hill Neighborhood.

Flood of 2008 and Recommendations for Future Work

As the final data entries and survey report editing were being completed for the Young's Hill/Kingston Neighborhood Survey in early June 2008, dozens of blocks of the neighborhood were inundated by flood waters from the Cedar River. Flooding was a regular occurrence in the blocks closest to the river in Cedar Rapids prior to 1900. The flood of 1929 extended destruction further from the river with the level blocks along the eastern and northern edges of the Young's Hill/Kingston Neighborhood most affected within the neighborhood. Following construction of levees early in the 20th century, low lying pockets continued to experience isolated floods but the hilly terrain kept the bulk of the neighborhood above high water levels. The Flood of 2008, however, has provided new definitions for "disaster" and "flooding" in the Young's Hill/Kingston Neighborhood. For some of the homes affected, the survey photography may prove to be the last photographic documentation of intact buildings. The material contained on site forms may also provide an unintended benefit – an information baseline for assessing damage, planning rehabilitations, and speeding the review of federally funded demolitions when rehabilitation is determined infeasible. In the days and weeks that follow the flood, the City may wish to consider updating the 2008 Young's Hill/Kingston Neighborhood Survey by attaching an additional set of post-flood photos to the historic inventory database for all flooded properties.

Other recommendations though less immediate and less dramatic relate to future survey work and updates. The City should consider adding blocks along the western edge of the Young's Hill/Kingston Neighborhood in the Dean's Hill area for surveying. These blocks likely contain potential National Register eligible historic districts along and north of First Avenue W to the west of the railroad tracks. In addition, plans previously being considered for intensive level survey work in the Time Check/St. Patrick's Neighborhood north of the Young's Hill/Kingston Neighborhood remain an important priority. When this survey work is undertaken, a close evaluation should be made to determine if a potential historic district may be present in the blocks along both sides of 2nd Avenue SW including several facing blocks in the Young's Hill/Kingston Neighborhood. Other future survey updates in the Young's Hill/Kingston Neighborhood should focus on two separate groups of dwellings in the 400 block of 8th Avenue SW and the 1900 block of 9th Street SW. These blocks remain largely intact and periodic survey updates may determine that they meet the required standards for historic districts.

INTRODUCTION

In November 2007 Svendsen Tyler, Inc. was retained by the City of Cedar Rapids Department of Community Development – Housing Services to complete an historical and architectural survey for the Young’s Hill/Kingston Neighborhood. The project represented an update of survey work completed by Svendsen Tyler, Inc. in 1993-1995. Work was undertaken to support City housing programs funded through the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Department’s Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME Investment Partnership Program. Expenditure of Federal funds through these programs requires compliance with Sections 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended and procedural provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. Under the March 16, 2005 Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with the Iowa State Historic Preservation Office within the State Historical Society of Iowa, the City of Cedar Rapids is obligated to maintain updated survey records and perform reviews of rehabilitation projects to determine the potential eligibility of properties to the National Register of Historic Places (see MOA Exhibit C) and assure that rehabilitation work for potentially eligible properties complies with guidelines extracted from the Secretary of the Interior’s Guidelines for Historic Buildings (see MOA Exhibit B).

Beginning in November 2007 and concluding in June 2008, Svendsen Tyler, Inc. completed a systematic examination of 1,542 single-family dwellings and multi-family buildings containing two to four units that were built in 1960 or earlier within the Young’s Hill/Kingston Neighborhood. The 2008 survey is a follow-up to work completed in 1993-1995 when the first historical and architectural survey was completed of Cedar Rapids’ Community Development Neighborhoods. Special attention in the 2008 survey update is paid to 31 buildings identified in the 1995 survey as potentially National Register eligible in the Young’s Hill/Kingston Neighborhood. The updated survey also addresses significance for buildings that previously did not meet the 50-year age requirement.

The map on page 7 delineates the boundaries of the Community Development Neighborhoods in Cedar Rapids studied in 1993-1995 in both the reconnaissance level and intensive level surveys completed by Svendsen Tyler, Inc. During those surveys, buildings constructed prior to 1940 were evaluated for all neighborhoods including the Young’s Hill/Kingston Neighborhood. Cedar Rapids Site Inventory Forms were developed for the project in conformance with State Historic Preservation Office requirements at the time. Of the 1,524 inventory forms completed in the 1993-1995 survey, 31 forms were prepared for properties in the Young’s Hill/Kingston Neighborhood. No potential historic districts were identified at that time. These survey findings were included in 2000 in the National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF) prepared by Svendsen Tyler, Inc. titled *Historic Resources of Cedar Rapids, Iowa* that included an historic context for “Architectural and Historic Resources of Residential Neighborhoods, 1870-1940.”

In 2006 the City of Cedar Rapids retained The 106 Group to update the 1993-1995 survey findings by transferring the site inventory form information to the new Iowa Site Inventory Form format and reviewing the integrity of individual properties and the status of contributing and noncontributing resources within listed or potential historic districts. New site forms were prepared in 2006-2007 for 29

of the 31 properties previously identified in the Young's Hill/Kingston Neighborhood (one building had been razed and one building was omitted inadvertently).

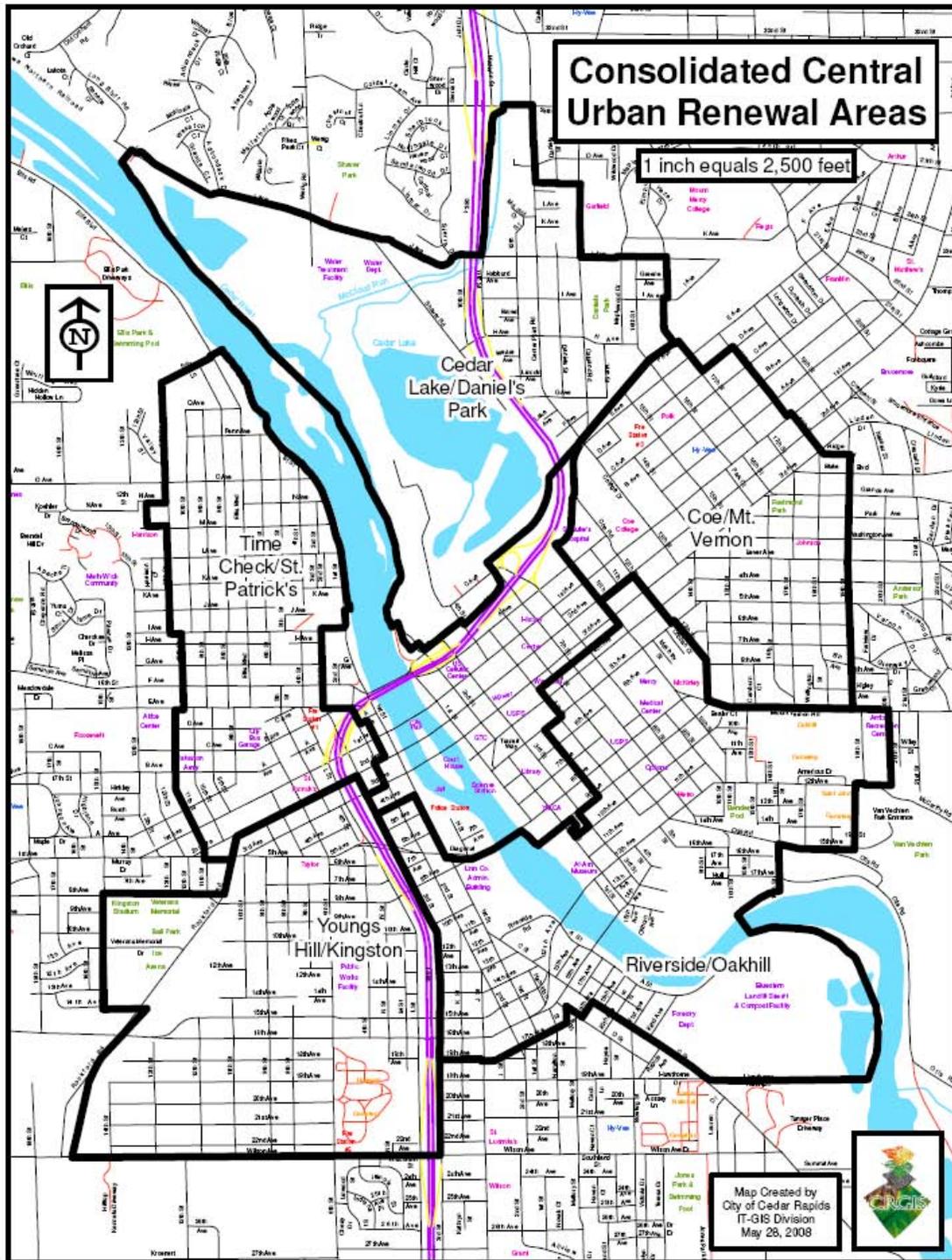
The 2008 survey is intended to substantially broaden and update the 1993-1995 findings with respect to the Young's Hill/Kingston Neighborhood. The previous survey had prepared detailed evaluation of only buildings identified as potentially eligible for the National Register or approximately 31 properties. The 2008 survey is intended to be comprehensive and as a result, was broadened through the preparation of Iowa Site Inventory Forms for each of the 1,542 buildings in the neighborhood built in 1960 or earlier including the 31 previously surveyed properties.

While preparing a comprehensive set of site forms, special attention was focused on buildings erected between 1940 and 1960 that because of their age are now potentially eligible for National Register listing. This included evaluation of approximately 25 percent of the neighborhood's building stock or approximately 400 buildings built between 1940 and 1960 that had not previously been reviewed. In so doing historic context material was developed relating to mid-20th century development patterns in southwest Cedar Rapids, the impact of industrial growth on residential growth, the relationship between residential neighborhoods and commercial centers or transportation corridors, and the social and ethnic history patterns in evidence in the neighborhood during these war and post-war years. New domestic building forms erected during this period were also identified along with their distinctive features, common building practices, and new materials. Examples of FHA Minimum Houses and various small house forms first developed in the 1930s but not constructed until the following decade were examined. Minimal Traditional houses from the 1940s and 1950s as well as Ranch/Rambler house forms from the 1950s were identified throughout the neighborhood and in concentrated blocks.

By the end of the 2008 Young's Hill/Kingston Neighborhood Survey, significant, well-preserved, and representative examples of distinct mid-20th century dwelling forms were able to be identified. In addition, a small historic district containing 15 post-World War II dwellings built by contractor/developer Hartman J. Bjornsen between 1946 and 1951 was identified and evaluated as meeting National Register criteria and integrity requirements. Another small cluster of 10 intact houses along the 300 block of 8th Street SW and adjacent sections of 3rd Avenue SW and 5th Avenue SW was identified as a small historic district meeting National Register criteria for their association with Bohemian carpenter and builder, Frank Jiruska. Separate groups of dwellings in the 400 block of 8th Avenue SW (photo below) and the 1900 block of 9th Street SW survive largely intact and may be determined to meet the required standards for potential historic districts in the future. However, the large number of noncontributing resources in these areas diminishes their significance at the present time. Overall, the number of potentially eligible National Register properties individually and in the



two historic districts increased from 31 to 95. This number excludes one previously identified building that has been razed since 1995 and several that no longer qualify because of integrity losses.



METHODOLOGY

A. OBJECTIVES

The Young's Hill/Kingston Neighborhood Survey involved five primary objectives:

- Complete new and updated historical background research for the Young's Hill/Kingston Neighborhood in southwest Cedar Rapids covering the period ca. 1852 through 1960.
- Develop a building typology and list of common elements for use in evaluating the domestic architecture of the Young's Hill/Kingston Neighborhood.
- Prepare Iowa Site Inventory forms for all residential properties within the Young's Hill/Kingston Neighborhood including individual photographs, architectural descriptions, and evaluations of architectural and/or historical significance for 1,542 buildings ranging from single-family dwellings to four-unit apartment buildings within the neighborhood.
- Identify buildings that potentially meet the National Register of Historic Places criteria and integrity requirements for individual listing; complete individual historical back ground research on properties not previously identified as National Register eligible.
- Identify any historic districts that potentially meet National Register of Historic Places criteria and integrity requirements; complete individual historical back ground research on contributing resources in districts.

B. SURVEY PERSONNEL

Work on the 2008 Young's Hill/Kingston Neighborhood Survey was conducted under the direction of Marlys Svendsen, principal investigator with Svendsen Tyler, Inc. of Sarona, Wisconsin. Svendsen has more than 30 years of experience as an historical and architectural surveyor in Iowa. In 1994-95 she completed both the reconnaissance and intensive level surveys for Community Development Block Grant Neighborhoods in Cedar Rapids including work in the Young's Hill/Kingston Neighborhood. Since then she completed two National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation (MPD) forms for Cedar Rapids. The first titled *Commercial and Industrial Development of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, c. 1865 - c. 1945* dealt with potential historic resources in the downtown and along industrial railroad corridors in the city. It was approved for NRHP listing November 1997. The second MPD titled *Historic Resources of Cedar Rapids, Iowa* focused on the historic context for "Architectural and Historical Resources of Residential Neighborhoods, 1870-1940." It was approved for NRHP listing July 2000. Svendsen prepared district listings related to these MPDs for the Second and Third Avenue Historic District listed on the NRHP in 2000, the Redmond Park-Grande Avenue Historic District listed in 2001, and the Bohemian Commercial Historic District listed in 2003. Since then Svendsen has completed several historic documentation projects in Cedar Rapids including work for the Sinclair and Company meatpacking site.

Field work related to photography for the 2008 Young's Hill/Kingston Neighborhood Survey was completed by Tim Weitzel of Iowa City. Weitzel has more than 15 years of experience as an

archeologist, cultural resource researcher and digital photographer. Weitzel also handled database development and reporting requirements for the Young's Hill/Kingston Neighborhood Survey project.

C. SURVEY METHODS

All work was conducted according to the requirements set forth in *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation* [48 Federal Register 44716-44740] (National Park Service, 1983). Field work began in November 2007 with completion of individual photographs for all residential properties in the Young's Hill/Kingston Neighborhood containing single family dwellings or two to four-unit multiple dwellings. Initial photography work did not screen for age resulting in recordation of all residential buildings built before and after the 1960 cutoff date established by Housing Division staff.

Iowa Site Inventory Forms were prepared for 1,542 properties using the State Historical Society of Iowa (SHSI) format and site number assignment protocol. Microsoft Access 2007 software was used to develop a database and report format for the collection of information, photographs and property maps. Assistance was provided by the Cedar Rapids GIS staff for mapping and data collection from the Cedar Rapids City Assessor property database.

Each property was recorded with one or more digital photographs. More than 4,000 photographs were taken during the project during November 2007 and April 2008. Of these, 2,634 full-building views and detail shots along with 96 general neighborhood views were retained and catalogued. Photo logs were prepared according to SHSI format for all building photographs with digital copies placed in the State of Iowa's permanent inventory.

Architectural descriptions were prepared for all primary buildings with each statement including the following:

- identification of building form
- discussion of architectural style (where appropriate)
- building materials
- estimated construction date and water tap date
- building permit information, contractor information and sewer tap date (selected properties)
- primary design elements and building features
- fenestration discussions
- porch descriptions
- garage discussion
- building additions and alterations

Of the 1,542 site forms prepared, approximately 120 were reviewed at a closer level to determine if they retained sufficient design importance and physical integrity to merit further study. For these buildings, additional historical research was completed to refine the estimated construction date and identify original building owners or early occupants, and to investigate social history information for a sampling of occupants of the properties through ca. 1960. Employment patterns of neighborhood residents were tracked and associations with West Side commercial or industrial employers noted. Eventually, historical background and significance statements were prepared using research from various sources. A total of 70 of the 1,542 in properties in the Young's Hill/Kingston Neighborhood were eventually identified as potentially eligible for the National Register based on their individual architectural and/or historical significance. Further discussion of the evaluation process appears under Section D below.

The final steps in the survey process involved the preparation of an architectural typology and a development history for the Young's Hill/Kinston Neighborhood. For these phases of the survey, information was gleaned from hundreds of individual site forms. Repetitive building forms were defined and analyzed to determine their significance. Surviving intact examples were identified along with important component elements.

Additional historical research was completed to document the neighborhood's development history. More than 100 years of subdivision platting and settlement patterns in the Young's Hill/Kingston Neighborhood was researched with representative plats analyzed in greater detail. Key individuals such as James C. Young, George T. Hedges, Frank Buser, Frank Jiruska, and H. J. Bjornsen were identified and their roles in forming and building residential neighborhoods were documented. Important



Interstate 380, constructed north and south through the West Side in the early 1970s (November 2007, Tim Weitzel, survey photographer)

transportation routes to and through the neighborhood including streetcar lines, electric interurbans, railroads, and Interstate-380 were studied to determine their impact on settlement patterns over time. The roles played by major industrial employers, including both their successes and declines, were assessed to determine links to residential development. And finally, an attempt was made to identify the impact that both the Depression

and the post-World War II housing boom had on the Young's Hill/Kingston Neighborhood. At least one previously unidentified post-World War II historic district was identified as a result of this research work.

Throughout the completion of the Young's Hill/Kingston Neighborhood Survey, communication was maintained with the State Historical Society of Iowa staff responsible for historical and architectural surveys. Because a number of buildings in the updated survey were only recently reaching the 50-year

cutoff for potential NRHP eligibility, consultation was required for evaluating post-war building types, construction practices, and materials.

D. EVALUATION

In order to evaluate the potential eligibility of a single property or group of properties as a historic district for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, the National Park Service has established a set of concepts to be followed. These concepts relate to **historic significance**, **historic integrity** and **historic context**, which are explained in detail in National Register Bulletin 15, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (NPS, 1990, revised 1991, 1995, 1997).

The first step in evaluating properties establishes whether or not a property has **historic significance** according to one or more of the following four criteria:

- Criterion A: Property is associated with events or activities that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- Criterion B: Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- Criterion C: Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possess high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- Criterion D: Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The second step involves establishment of a **historic context** for grouping information about survey properties. The National Park Service suggests organizing historic contexts by architectural or historical theme, a geographic area, and a period of years or longer span of time. In this way individual properties or districts are seen as “a product of its time and as an illustration of aspects of heritage that may be unique, representative, or pivotal.” For the Young’s Hill/Kingston Neighborhood, the historic contexts previously developed in MPDs in 1997 and 2000 for understanding industrial corridors (c. 1865 - c. 1945) and residential neighborhoods (1870-1940) were able to be used. In addition, an expanded historic context was developed for the Young’s Hill/Kingston Neighborhood covering the period 1870-1960.

The third step in evaluation involves an assessment of **historic integrity**, or what the National Park Service describes as “the authenticity of a property’s historic identity, evidence by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the property’s prehistoric or historic period.” The seven aspects of building integrity used for evaluation of individual properties and districts are:

- Location
- Design
- Setting
- Materials
- Workmanship
- Feeling
- Association

Standards for applying these aspects of integrity to older residential neighborhoods in Cedar Rapids was discussed in the historic context for “Architectural and Historical Resources of Residential

Neighborhoods, 1870-1940” in the *Historic Resources of Cedar Rapids, Iowa* MPD. This language was subsequently approved by the National Park Services when the MPD was formally listed in the National Register in 2000. A portion of that discussion contained in Section F.iv.c. *Integrity Considerations* appears below.¹

“Individually significant buildings or contributing resources in historic districts should be relatively unaltered, retaining their original appearance in terms of basic shape, proportions, rooflines, and important features. Principal facades should remain relatively unchanged with the placement and size of window openings and primary entrances consistent with the original design. Residential buildings should maintain original porches though sympathetic enclosures or modifications made more than 50 years ago will be accepted. The presence of unobtrusive additions on non-principal faces and modern roofing materials will not automatically preclude a building from being eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Alterations made to convert single-family residences to apartment buildings will be assessed on a case-by-case basis to determine if the changes support or detract from a house’s important design elements. Easily reversible alterations such as the addition of fire escape ladders will not be considered significant. In general, integrity standards should be highest for house types or architectural styles that are most represented. For example, integrity standards should be more demanding for American Four-Square or 2-Story Front-Gabled Roof houses because of the large number present.

By definition, historic districts are collections of buildings that when considered as a group rather than individually possess a sense of time and place. They may have a shared building type, style, form, or material. They have a common period of significance that may extend over a few years or decades. They consist of contiguous properties or multi-block areas with relatively few intrusions. Integrity for individual buildings as well as the setting as a whole should be high....

...Buildings within historic districts fall into two categories: *non-contributing* and *contributing*. Non-contributing resources are those buildings that do not share a common heritage with the district as evidenced in building type, architectural style(s), form, materials, or period of significance. Non-contributing buildings are generally considered to be intrusive in nature and would not be missed if they were removed from the district. Buildings less than 50 years old are generally considered non-contributing.

The category of contributing resources can be further broken down to include *key buildings* and *supportive buildings*. Key buildings within historic districts are those buildings that are individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Integrity standards for these properties should be the same as those set for individually eligible buildings outside of historic districts. The architectural integrity of supportive buildings may be somewhat less. For example, minor changes in windows, door openings, and porch elements may be acceptable. The addition of modern sidings and roofing materials would also be acceptable for supportive buildings.

The final issue of building integrity involves moved buildings and relates equally to buildings being evaluated for individual significance or as a part of a historic district. Moved buildings are

¹ Marlys Svendsen, *Historic Resources of Cedar Rapids, Iowa National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form*, 2000. Copies on file at the State Historical Society of Iowa, State Historic Preservation Office and with the City of Cedar Rapids, Community Development Department.

rarely found suitable for National Register listing. The assumption is that a move detracts from a building's significance by destroying its original setting and context. Moves for buildings significant under Criterion C are generally more acceptable than those for buildings significant under Criteria A or B. Moves made more than 50 years ago should be treated as historic alterations. Building alterations considered acceptable for moved buildings include changes in foundation materials, changes in porches built after a move, some entrance modifications, and some changes in building orientation. Moves should be considered detrimental if they resulted in the loss of significant architectural elements."

A further discussion of specific integrity issues is contained in Exhibit C of the *Programmatic Memorandum of Understanding between the City of Cedar Rapids and the Iowa State Historic Preservation Office* dated March 16, 2005. Standards were identified here for dealing with integrity in updated survey efforts conducted by the city. Specifically, they would be used in determining whether or not a property that had been previously determined eligible for the National Register was no longer eligible. These "substantial changes" were defined as "any modifications that considerably alter the visual appearance of the exterior of the property. These modifications may include, but are not limited to: removal, replacement or installation of siding materials; installation of new window sash or creation of new window or door openings; changes to the size of or removal of existing window or door openings; enclosing or opening of porches; and construction of building additions that are visible from the public right-of-way. Changes in paint color are not considered a substantial change."

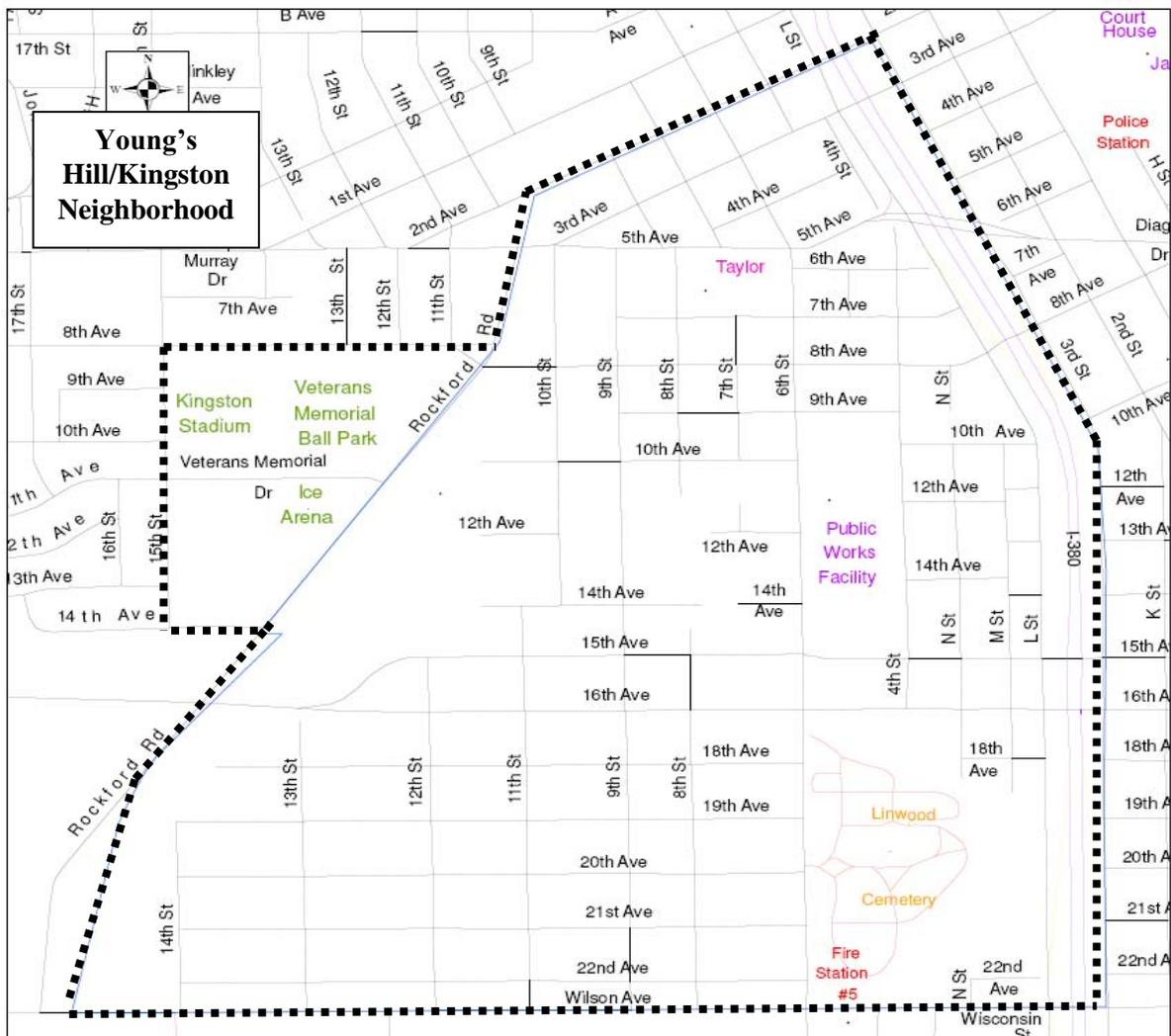
In summary, the three sources for defining and evaluating building integrity for potentially eligible National Register properties in the 2008 Young's Hill/Kingston Neighborhood Survey are:

- The seven aspects of building integrity for National Register listed properties provided by the NPS: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association;
- The *Historic Resources of Cedar Rapids, Iowa* MPD "Integrity Considerations;" and
- The language in the *Programmatic Memorandum of Understanding*, Exhibit C standards for defining substantial changes.

YOUNG'S HILL/KINGSTON NEIGHBORHOOD

A. NEIGHBORHOOD OVERVIEW

The Young's Hill/Kingston Neighborhood was designated during the early 1970s as one of six Community Development Neighborhoods intended to help organize and target expenditures made through Federal urban renewal programs. Primary funding for a range of programs during the past three decades has come from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program with funding since 1990 also through HUD's HOME Program. The original designation of neighborhood boundaries came at the same time that the Federal Highway Administration in conjunction with the Iowa Department of Transportation was finalizing the route for the Interstate 380 corridor through the city. The corridor was eventually



designated as a block-wide route roughly paralleling 3rd Street SW and L Street SW through southwest

Cedar Rapids. The highway corridor became the eastern boundary of the Young's Hill/Kingston Neighborhood bisecting the community's traditional West Side into east and west halves with the Riverside Neighborhood on the east side of I-380 and the Young's Hill/Kingston Neighborhood on the west. Boundaries for the Young's Hill/Kingston Neighborhood appear on the previous page.

B. NEIGHBORHOOD DESCRIPTION

In 2008 the Young's Hill/Kingston Neighborhood's boundaries extend along major traffic arteries, both vehicular and rail. As noted above, the Interstate 380 corridor or 3rd Street SW forms the east boundary with 2nd Avenue SW extending along the north edge, and Wilson Avenue SW on the south. The diagonal western boundary is formed by the Union Pacific Railroad (UPRR) route between 10th Street SW and Wilson Avenue SW and concurrent route of Rockford Road SW northeast to 2nd Avenue SW. Historically, Rockford Road was known as Rockford Avenue until the 1940s with the rail corridor route historically operated by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad (C&NW) line until 1995.

A second major rail corridor in the neighborhood formed by the Cedar Rapids and Iowa City Railroad (Crandic) and the former Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad (CMSt.P&P), bisects the neighborhood diagonally extending from 15th Avenue SW on the west to 9th Avenue SW on the east. Rail repair shops for the Crandic, originally an electric interurban rail operation, were located at 15th Avenue SW and 13th Street SW. This transportation route continues with switching yards for the CRANDIC continuing in operation in the former shops area in 2008. The CRANDIC route forms a major industrial corridor through southwest Cedar Rapids as well as a portion of northwest Cedar Rapids north of 1st Avenue and west of the Cedar River. The historical significance of this rail corridor was identified in *Commercial and Industrial Development of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, c. 1865 - c. 1945*.

The location of rail corridors along the western edge and diagonally through the center of the neighborhood gave rise to the establishment of adjacent industrial plants, warehouses, and open storage areas. The largest multi-block industrial land use sites occur south of the Crandic/CMSt.P&P corridor either side of 6th Street SW. Other multi-block industrial land use sites are located just outside of the neighborhood south of Wilson Avenue SW and along the west side of Rockford Road and the Crandic/UP corridor south of 15th Avenue SW.

The Young's Hill/Kingston Neighborhood includes generally level topography across the north and northeast edge closest to the alluvial blocks along the Cedar River. Gentle changes in grade occur to the south with rolling hills appearing southwest of 15th Avenue and 9th Street SW. The relative height of this area suggested its name as "Prospect Place" when James C. Young platted Block 16 of Young's Third Addition in 1883. Elevated points in other portions of eight subdivisions bearing Young's name confirmed the tradition of using the name "Young's Hill" to describe the undulating terrain of the neighborhood stretching south and west from 15th Avenue SW and 9th Street SW. The terrain change can be seen in the relative elevations of two small parks within the neighborhood – Reed Park located at 6th Street SW and 7th Avenue SW at an elevation of 735 feet and Alandale Park at 12th Street SW and 21st Avenue SW at an elevation of 774 feet.

The original platting of subdivisions north of 5th Avenue SW and east of 4th Street SW included streets and avenues with orientations that generally paralleled the diagonal course of the Cedar River rather than the cardinal points of the compass. This gave rise to irregular block shapes when later

subdivisions were platted with cardinal orientations south of 5th Avenue SW. Further irregularity in block shape is seen in the south half of the neighborhood. Here, block size ranged from just 8 lots long in the east to 18 lots long in western sections. As a result, unusually long blocks are the rule in the south and west sections of the neighborhood. North of 14th Avenue SW and east of 6th Street SW, houses are primarily oriented east and west. The contrary is generally true in the balance of the neighborhood although overtime exceptions have developed.

Landscape elements in the neighborhood include mature street tree plants along public avenues and streets, two municipal parks, and one large private cemetery. Alandale Park is located between 12th Street SW and 13th Street SW and between 21st Avenue SW and 22nd Avenue SW. It was established in some time after Alandale Subdivision was added to the city. Reed Park located in block 9 of Reed's Addition comprises the square block of land immediately east of Taylor School between 6th Street SW and 7th Street SW north of 7th Avenue SW. It originally contained the family homestead of Senator James Reed who along with Nell Quinlan Reed and Hadassah Thompson Boyer gave the land to the city and nearby Taylor School in 1940.

Along the west edge of the neighborhood are additional citywide park facilities located in Veterans Memorial Park. As the park name suggests, these facilities were first established in the decade following the conclusion of World War II to memorialize war veterans' efforts and lives lost. The first Veterans Memorial Stadium was built here in 1949 to house minor league baseball and was replaced in 2002 with a new stadium facility that bears the same name. Kingston Stadium, the home stadium for all city high school football games, was erected nearby in 1952. The third sports facility, the Cedar Rapids



Linwood Cemetery, extends along the rear property lines of dozens of houses, south end of 4th Street SW. (November 2007, Tim Weitzel, survey photographer)

Ice Arena, opened here in 2000 to house amateur hockey activities. Located in the Young's Hill/Kingston Neighborhood Survey area, the history of these facilities is associated with the last phase of development of this neighborhood during which 25 percent of the neighborhood's houses were built.

Linwood Cemetery comprises another large section of hilly terrain in the southeast corner of the Young's Hill/Kingston Neighborhood. It includes approximately 47 acres along and east of 6th Street SW extending to the Interstate 380 corridor with irregular boundaries from just south

of 16th Avenue SW to Wilson Avenue SW. Located at the edge of Cedar Rapids when established in the late 19th century, residential subdivisions occurred along the more level stretches of 16th Avenue SW from L Street SW to 6th Street, 18th Avenue SW from L Street SW to 4th Street SW extended, along L Street SW immediately north of Wilson Avenue SW, and along 22nd Avenue SW and Wilson Avenue immediately west of L Street SW. In 2008 Linwood Cemetery remains an active private cemetery operated by the Murdoch Funeral Home. The cemetery occupies the rear yards of dozens of houses in the Young's Hill/Kingston Neighborhood.

C. HISTORICAL PLACE NAMES

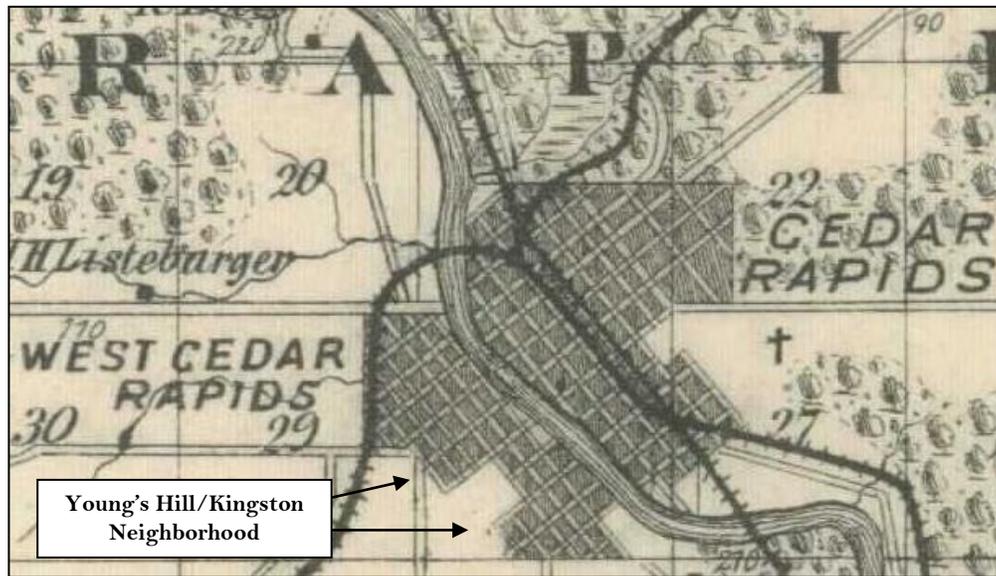
Kingston and West Cedar Rapids

Within the Young's Hill/Kingston Neighborhood there are a series of smaller neighborhoods distinguished by differing historical development patterns, land use, age, and the visual character of building stock. Names for portions of the neighborhood derive from historic associations. "Kingston" is the name frequently used by residents to describe large sections of the community south and west of the Cedar River. The historic village of Kingston was originally much smaller, however. It was platted in 1852 and expanded in 1853 on property owned by David and Mary King. Within two years it comprised approximately 13 full-blocks and 10 half-blocks along the Cedar River. The two Kingston plats extended from B Avenue NW to 7th Avenue SW and contained a total of 213 building lots. Subsequent additions to Kingston made between 1854 and 1860 enlarged Kingston to 528 lots. No new additions occurred during the following decade due to the general disruption that occurred during the Civil War. After the war concluded, development in the Cedar Rapids area was mostly east of the river in Cedar Rapids proper.

By 1870 business interests concluded that there would be considerable benefit for residents west of the river to merge their village with Cedar Rapids. On April 22, 1870 following an annexation election, the Cedar Rapids City Council passed an ordinance accepting Kingston as a part of the city and officially designating the original plat and subdivisions to Kingston made prior to 1870 as "West Cedar Rapids." The 1875 *Andreas Atlas* map on the following page reflects the new designation for Kingston and its pre-1870 additions. In later years as the area west of the river grew, its real estate agents and business owners continued to use the name West Cedar Rapids to identify the area for potential home buyers and to distinguish its businesses, churches, and its social organizations from their East Side counterparts.

In 2008 the only original blocks of the village of Kingston within the Young's Hill/Kingston Neighborhood are located in the northeast section of the neighborhood. Many of the original Kingston blocks are now occupied by the I-380 corridor itself and the remainder area located between the corridor and the Cedar River. Despite confusion about Kingston's original location and its early disappearance through annexation, the popularity of both the Kingston name and the West Side name continue in 2008.

West Cedar Rapids, Rapids Township, (Andreas Atlas, 1875)

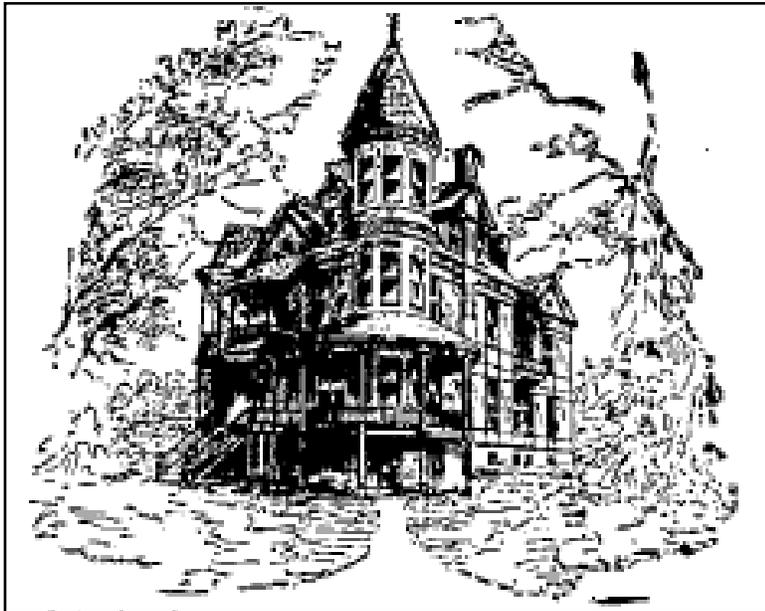


Young's Hill

Another place name associated with the residential blocks southwest of the Cedar River came from one of the early figures who promoted the area through the platting of multiple subdivisions. The real estate developer was James C. Young and the historic name associated with him and the hilly land in subdivisions bearing his name was “Young’s Hill.” Young was a native of Marion and graduated from Cornell College in nearby Mount Vernon before beginning a series of businesses linked to real estate in Cedar Rapids and elsewhere in Iowa, Illinois and Minnesota. He became one of Cedar Rapids’ first real estate promoters in the early 1880s when he acquired the Samuel Johnson farm a half-mile west of Cedar Rapids for development into what eventually became 13 separate residential subdivisions. Young’s 1st Addition was laid out in March 1883 comprising 102 small residential lots located in four long blocks south of 10th Avenue SW and west of M Street SW. All or partial sections of Young’s 1st, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, 10th, and 11th additions were laid out in the Young’s Hill/Kingston Neighborhood between 1883 and 1886 as part of a concerted effort by Young to promote residential development on the West Side.

Young built a private residence (nonextant) at the northeast corner of 9th Street and 16th Avenue, SW in Block 16 of Young’s 3rd Addition. He referred to the house and the extensively landscaped block surrounding it as “Prospect Place.” Cedar Rapids architect William A. Fulkerson was retained by Young to design the 24-room Queen Anne Style house. It was outfitted with ten fireplaces, gas piping for lighting, indoor plumbing that included a 7-foot bathtub, and electrical wiring. The house’s extravagant use of one and two-story porches, balconies, shingle ornamentation, decorative moldings, dormers and a three-story turret made the house a self-advertisement for the surrounding blocks that Young hoped to see attract homebuyers. An early line drawing of Young’s house at Prospect Place appears on the following page.

Advertisement for sale of James C. Young House, 824 16th
Avenue (nonextant),
Cedar Rapids Evening Gazette, May 17, 1892, p. 5.



To further make his intentions clear, Young paid for construction of a second impressive Queen Anne Style house a block away at 1510 9th Street SW (extant). As a statement of taste and confidence in the neighborhood, this house was to be occupied by Fulkerson. (photographs on following page)

Other promotions of the newly platted subdivisions included Young's private subsidy for the operation of a horse car line connecting the neighborhood to more settled parts of the city. He bought advertisements promoting the sale of individual undeveloped lots with opportunities for special financing and home construction.

The first auction of lots in Young's 3rd Addition was an example of another type of promotion. The addition was platted with over 800 lots in the blocks west of 6th Street SW between 15th Avenue SW and 18th Avenue SW. When lots were offered at the opening sale in the summer of 1883, Young took extraordinary steps to make quick sales. His business partner, C.G. Greene, later described Young's efforts as follows:

"At the opening sale of this addition [Young's Third] there were introduced for the first time in the history of Cedar Rapids real estate the accompaniments of a brass band and free lunch. The sale was generally regarded at the time as a very great success and established for its promoter and manager, Mr. James C. Young, during the remaining period of his residence in Cedar Rapids, the rank of leadership in the real estate business of the city."²

By late 1886, Young's company had succeeded in selling and building 300 homes on these additions,³ of which the great majority were located in the Young's Hill/Kingston Neighborhood. By the late 1880s, Young moved his real estate prowess north and west. He resettled in Minneapolis where he made real estate investments and assembled huge land holdings in Minnesota and the Dakotas with the idea of dividing them into smaller ranches and farms.

² Greene, C.G. "Comprehensive Review of Real Estate Conditions in Cedar Rapids," *Cedar Rapids Evening Gazette*. January 9, 1904.

³Advertisement for James C. Young & Company, *Cedar Rapids Evening Gazette*, December 24, 1886, p. 18.



William Fulkerson House in 2008, 1510 9th Street SW,
below. Tim Weitzel, survey photographer.



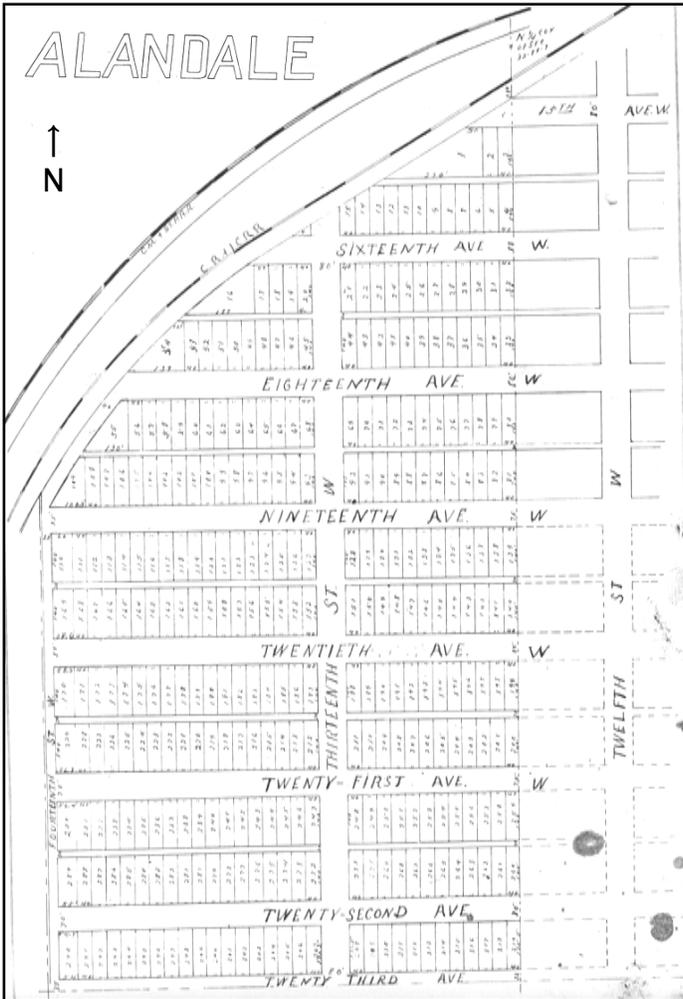
Historic view of Fulkerson House, 1510 9th St. SW, above left; Former Prospect Place in foreground, looking west from 8th St. SW & 15th Ave. SW with the Fulkerson House in background, below (Karr, Donald A., *Images of Cedar Rapids*. Cedar Rapids: Prairie Valley Publishing Co., 1987, pp. 13 and 14.).



J.C. Young continued to maintain Cedar Rapids property holdings over the next several decades returning from time to time to reflect on the great opportunity offered by West Cedar Rapids for real estate investments. His early bias for providing affordable housing in his real estate ventures continued. In 1906 he responded to a newspaper reporter's inquiry about what he would do to help real estate interests in Cedar Rapids if he were to return to his former community. Young stated:

"I think there is nothing better in the permanent growth of a city, than that the working man should own his own home, and his home should be near his place of work. It keeps him interested, makes him loyal, and prevents strikes. I would help the working man build comfortable homes."⁴

Plat of Alandale Addition, May 20, 1907
(Linn County Recorder's Office, Volume 298, Page 549)



This simply stated philosophy of city building, real estate development, and homeownership summed up what James C. Young and his contemporaries sought and eventually succeeded in securing for West Cedar Rapids - modest, affordable homes located near places of employment, houses and neighborhoods that would be sources of pride for their owners throughout their lifetimes.

Alandale

As other platted subdivisions were made to West Cedar Rapids, their names became associated with specific blocks. "Alandale" was established as a new residential district shortly after the turn of the 20th century when landowners D.C. Main and A.J. Ferguson laid out a tract of land for development located immediately south of the new interurban railway line connecting Cedar Rapids and Iowa City and the adjacent power station near the city limits. Main was a banker from Wayne, Nebraska and his partner A.J. Ferguson was a real estate investor also from Wayne. The two were likely betting that completion of the new Cedar Rapids and Iowa City Railway would be a boon for their property. In February 1905 the two Nebraskans cashed in by selling

the property for \$15,000 to another group of land speculators, H. C. Tuttle, R. B. Tuttle and George Q. Bruce, who operated as Tuttle Bros. and Bruce, a real estate firm in Indianapolis, Indiana. By May 1907 when Alandale was officially platted as an addition to Cedar Rapids, the CRANDIC line's "Country Street Cars" had been in operation for three years. Alandale's 319 residential lots were laid out along a series of long full and half blocks within an area bounded by the CRANDIC line on the west and northwest, Wilson Avenue SW on the south, and a mid-block line between 12th Street and 13th Street SW on the east. Each of the lots measured just 40 feet in width but with a more traditional depth of 140 feet.

⁴ "Bright Hopes for the Future," *Cedar Rapids Evening Gazette*, October 25, 1906.

The sale and purchase of lots in Alandale was as complex as some of the real estate mortgage transactions that would occur 100 years later. A local bank, the Cedar Rapids Savings Bank, agreed to receive weekly payments from the purchasers of lots. In turn, they forwarded payment to the Main and Ferguson until the purchase price of Tuttle Bros. and Bruce had been paid up. Based on a new state law, the City sought compensation for the cost of grading and street improvements in order to align the platted streets and alleys with nearby areas. The project resulted in a lawsuit eventually brought by Tuttle Bros. and Bruce against the City. The real estate owners lost and thereafter the City was given the right to exact the cost of street and alley grading from the developer before a subdivision was accepted by the City. The pending lawsuit and its final resolution contributed to slow development in Alandale during its early years. Its less than optimal location at the far southwestern edge of the city combined with the continued availability of commensurate residential lots closer to the central business district and employment centers further contributed to a delay in Alandale's development. The name Alandale survives most prominently in 2008 in the city park bearing the same name.

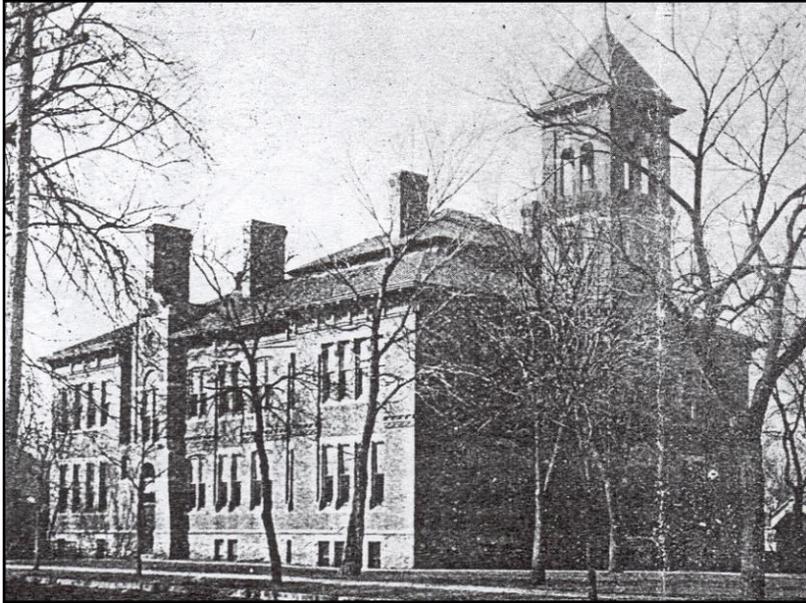
Neighborhood Schools

Still other names associated with the neighborhood come from current and former school buildings. The location and growth of the schools through the years serve as a barometer for growth in population and housing in the Young's Hill/Kingston Neighborhood. Four schools were established in or near the neighborhood through the years beginning in 1878 with the old Madison School (nonextant) located just outside of the Young's Hill/Kingston Neighborhood at 300 2nd Avenue SW on the site of the present Linn County Sheriff's Office and adjacent to the Board of Education Administration Building. The old Madison School replaced the earlier Kingston School built in 1868 and burned in a fire in 1877. By 1900 with West Side population growing, Madison School (drawing on following page), which had been designed for 450 pupils had an addition and was still bursting at the seams with 540 students.

Additional West Side schools were added to handle the growth. The first was Van Buren School (nonextant, engraving on following page) and was completed in 1884 at 3rd Street SW and 14th Avenue SW. By 1900, fully 60 percent of the students were first or second generation Bohemians. The former site for Van Buren School is located in the I-380 right of way just east of the Young's Hill/Kingston Neighborhood. Five years after Van Buren School was completed, another elementary school was erected 12 blocks away at 5th Avenue SW and 6th Street SW. The original Taylor School (nonextant, engraving on following page) was constructed in 1889 for 400 students and following an addition in 1904 had a capacity for 600 children. The present Taylor School was constructed in 1973 with an early

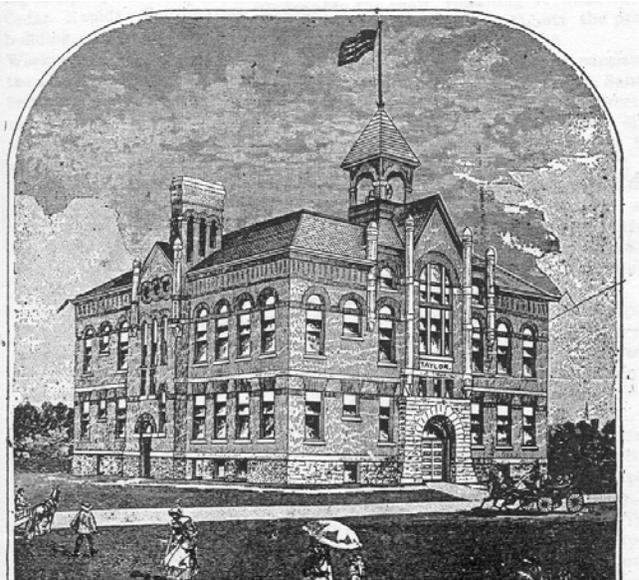
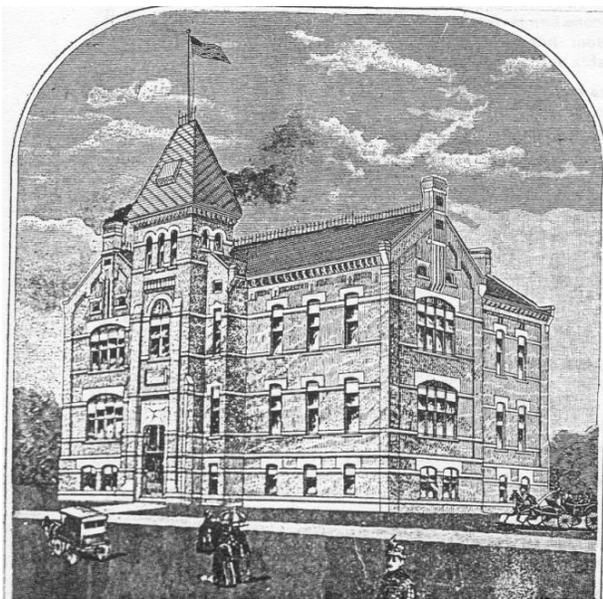
Historic Images of West Side Schools

Madison School, 2nd Avenue SW and 3rd Street SW, below left, Van Buren School, 14th Avenue SW and 3rd Street SW, bottom left, and Taylor School, 5th Avenue SW and 6th Street SW, bottom right. (Board of Education Scrapbook, miscellaneous clippings from unidentified local newspaper for "Our Schools" series that appeared February 2, 1903 to August, 1909)



example of a fully handicapped-accessible design. The school grounds adjoin Reed Park and functions as the only school in the Young's Hill/Kingston Neighborhood in 2008.

The last school erected in the Young's Hill/Kingston Neighborhood was Lincoln School (extant) located at 912 18th Avenue SW. When constructed in 1910, the school building and grounds occupied a prominent site known as Bowling Hill between 16th and 18th Avenues SW and 9th and 10th



Streets SW. Its construction for a cost of \$30,000 was part of a five year program by the school district to erect five elementary schools across the city. Upon the eve of its opening, a newspaper account described the school's construction as designed to relieve congested conditions. The reporter went on to describe the coming opening:

"In about two months from now when the school bells are ring about two hundred tots which are now trudging a long distance to either the Van Buren or the Taylor schools will skip and play on

a much shorter trip to school. They will have a chance to come home for their dinners, as the distances to school will be cut in half, and they will not have to carry lunch baskets with them.”⁵



Lincoln School/Lincoln Center, 912 18th Avenue SW, 1910-1911,
April 2008, Tim Weitzel, survey photographer

When Lincoln School opened in 1911 only the basement and first floor’s four classrooms were occupied leaving the second floor classrooms to be used as student population grew over the next several decades. In 1955, an addition was erected to house four additional classrooms, a gymnasium, and kitchen.

By 1963, as the post-World War II housing

boom had concluded and families were near a peak in placing children in neighborhood schools, enrollment stood at 364. The school remained in operation until 1973 when the new Van Buren Elementary School opened south of Wilson Avenue and east of Interstate-380. Lincoln School is the only extant historic school building in the Young’s Hill/Kingston Neighborhood in 2008. By the mid-1970s, Lincoln School was transferred to Kirkwood Community College and reopened as Lincoln Center. It has housed the college’s literacy programs, adult basic education, and high school completion programs since opening.⁶

Still other place names associated with the Young’s Hill/Kingston Neighborhood came from landmarks. “Zauger’s Corner” was used by residents to designate the intersection of 3rd Street and 3rd Avenue SW. The name came likely came from a business or resident associated with property at the intersection. Rockford Road, a once important farm-to-market road paralleling the route of the Chicago Northwestern Railroad south of 3rd Avenue SW, took its name from Rockford Farm established four miles southwest of the city in 1880. It was established by a group of Scottish farmers to breed Clydesdale horses from stock imported from their native country for use on Iowa farms. Several large factory sites retain the name of their original users including the 6-block site originally occupied by Link-Belt Speeder Corporation along 6th Street SW and the Cherry-Burrell Company at 6th Street SW and Wilson Avenue SW.

Other sections of the Young’s Hill/Kingston Neighborhood are known by the name of the subdivision or addition in which they are located. An alphabetical list of subdivisions appears below with a map showing the approximate location of prominent landmarks and place names in the neighborhood on the following page.

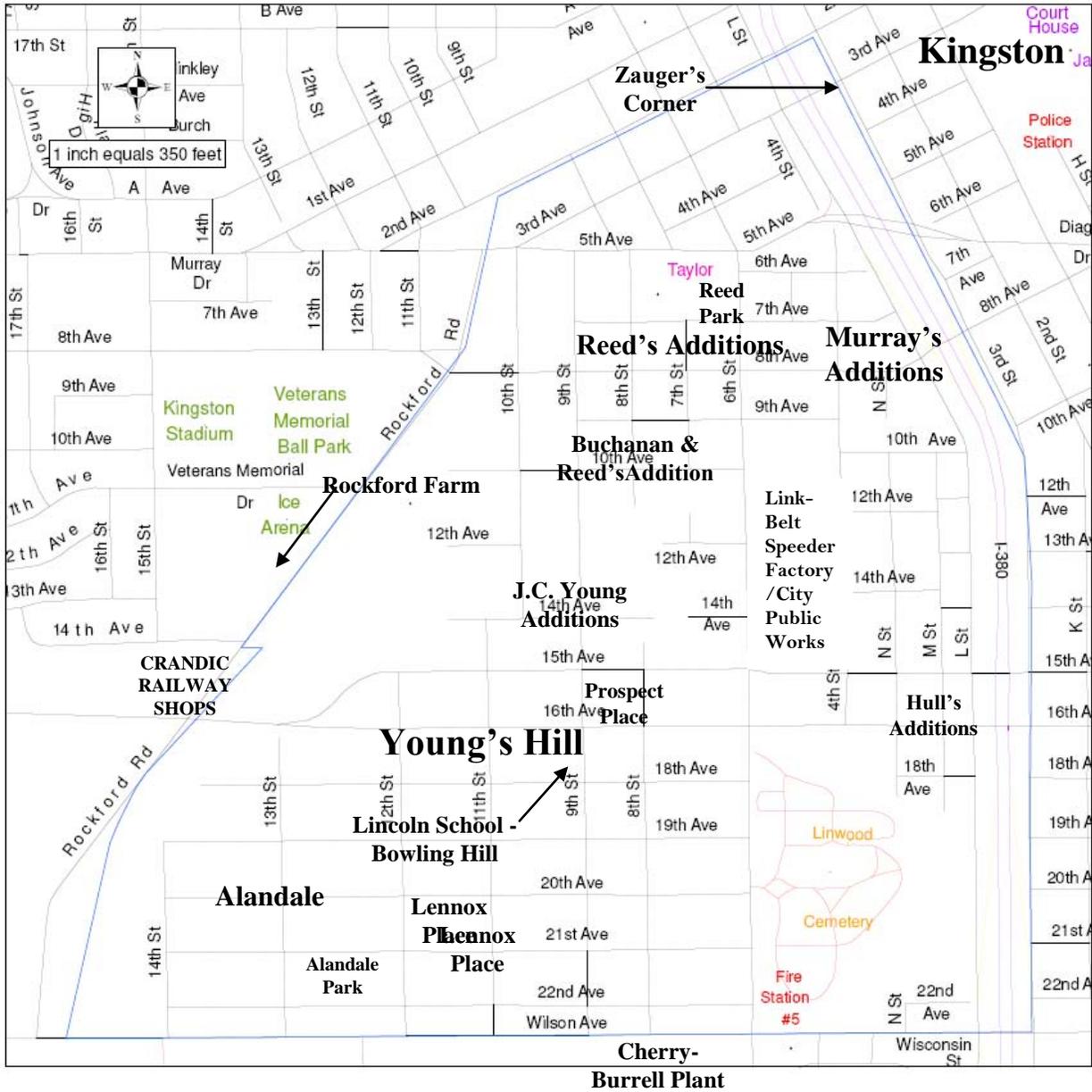
⁵“Two Fine New School Buildings,” *Cedar Rapids Gazette*, November 20, 1910.

⁶ Email Interview, Steve Carpenter, Kirkwood Community College, June 3, 2008.

Young's Hill/Kingston Neighborhood Subdivisions

Name	Plat Date	Comments
Alandale Addition	5/20/1907	H. C. Tuttle, R. B. Tuttle and George Q. Bruce, 319 lots
Anderson & Buchanan's Addition	10/27/1883	William Buchanan, co-developer
Auditor's Plat 8	6/25/1895	
Auditor's Plat 9	6/25/1895	
Auditor's Plat 10	6/25/1895	
Auditor's Plat 37	12/05/1902	
Auditor's Plat 53	7/30/1913	
Auditor's Plat 250	3/19/1946	H.J. Bjornsen, developer; replat of "Prospect Place," Block 16, Young's 3 rd Addition, 16 lots
Brown's Addition	5/1/1856	Nicholas Brown, developer, 90 lots
Buchanan & Reed's Addition	4/23/1885	William Buchanan, co-developer, 70 lots
Buchanan's Addition	11/14/1871	William Buchanan, developer
Cooper's 1 st Addition	7/20/1882	
Crestview Addition	12/9/1952	10 lots
Hull's Addition	4/15/1873	Orville N. Hull, developer
Hull's 8 th Addition	7/28/1882	Orville N. Hull, developer
Hurt's Addition	11/9/1923	
Kingston	1852 and 1853	David and Mary King, developers, 110 and 103 lots
Koranda's 1 st Addition	7/21/1954	R.L. & Frances J. Koranda and Opal Boret, 1 block, 5 lots
Lennox Place	4/09/1908	183 lots
McClenahan & Buchanan Addition	11/26/1873	William Buchanan, co-developer
Murray's Addition	8/26/1872	Andrew K. Murray, developer
Murray's 3 rd Addition	8/15/1883	Andrew K. Murray, developer
Murray's 4 th Addition	10/19/1901	Andrew K. Murray, developer
Reed's Addition	5/09/1874	
Reed's 2 nd Addition	11/27/1882	
Reed's 3 rd Addition	11/07/1883	
West Cedar Rapids (formerly Kingston)	1870	Annexation to Cedar Rapids
Young's 1 st Addition	3/24/1883	James C. Young, developer, 4 blocks 102 lots
Young's 3 rd Addition	7/23/1883	James C. Young, developer, 27 blocks, 385 lots
Young's 4 th Addition	4/22/1884	James C. Young, developer
Young's 5 th Addition	5/15/1884	James C. Young, developer, 8 blocks, 168 lots
Young's 6 th Addition	6/10/1884	James C. Young, developer
Young's 8 th Addition	11/22/1884	James C. Young, developer
Young's 10 th Addition	9/28/1886	James C. Young, developer
Young's 11 th Addition	10/21/1886	James C. Young, developer

Historic Areas in Young's Hill/Kingston Neighborhood



D. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

Early Decades – 1870s and 1880s

Although early development in the Young's Hill/Kingston Neighborhood began with the formation of Kingston in 1852, as noted above, real growth in the blocks southwest of 2nd Avenue SW and 3rd Street SW/4th Street SW did not come until after Kingston was annexed to Cedar Rapids as West Cedar Rapids in 1870. A flurry of new additions took place in the 1870s under the leadership of William Buchanan (1871, 1873), Andrew Murray (1872), Orville Hull (1873) and James Reed (1874). The location of their additions along the northern and eastern edges of today's Young's Hill/Kingston Neighborhood allowed for construction of homes close to existing wagon bridges over the Cedar River at 1st Avenue and 3rd Avenue. This gave West Side residents ready access to employment in the new factories, railroad shops, and meat packing plant that opened during the 1870s and 1880s on the East Side as well as factories and commercial employment centers on the West Side. Survey work in the neighborhood shows only a handful of dwellings built during the 1870s surviving in 2008.

The decade of the 1880s brought a town lot boom to the West Side with James C. Young joining Buchanan, Murray, Hull and Reed. Young's aggressive real estate activities described above were coupled with citywide population growth, industrial expansions, and commercial increases. Fifteen new subdivisions were added to the Young's Hill/Kingston Neighborhood. The settlement pattern on the West Side was shaped by the extension and location of streetcar lines within the neighborhood. The first streetcar service west of the river occurred in 1882 with the car shops built at 3rd Avenue SW and 3rd Street SW the following year. Streetcar routes included a line along 2nd Street SW with bridge crossings at 1st Avenue and 4th Avenue. Additional routes extended west along 1st Avenue SW from the river to 13th Street SW and south and west along 4th Avenue SW. 6th Street SW became a major public thoroughfare in the neighborhood in succeeding decades with the 3½-block section between 2nd Avenue SW and 6th Avenue SW home to four churches and an elementary school by 1915.

Of the dozens of dwellings built during the 1880s, approximately 60 dwellings survive in 2008. Most of these houses include modest 1 and 1½-story vernacular frame houses identified by their simple hipped and gabled roof plans and rectilinear or L-shaped floor plans. The larger scale 1½ and 2-story houses erected during the decade generally featured examples of the Queen Anne Style home designs that were sweeping the country during the decade. Smaller scale residences were built with rubble stone foundations, simple clapboard siding and cornerboard trim, a mix of hipped and gabled roof profiles with ornamentation reserved for small front porches, entrance hoods, and gable motifs. Larger scale dwellings had coursed limestone foundations, clapboard siding combined with various trim and decorative shingle finishes, complex hipped and gabled roof profiles, and elaborate porches and a growing complexity in window design.

The Turn of the Century Approaches – the 1890s

The decade of the 1890s saw only three small plats, all auditor's plats (a subdivision plat required by either the Auditor or the Assessor to clarify property description for the purposes of assessment and taxation) recorded in the neighborhood. This pattern suggests that growth took place on existing plats where lots remained unsold, undeveloped, or both following the robust growth of the previous decade. James C. Young's departure for Minneapolis at the end of the 1880s signaled a modest slowdown for lots in the eight Young additions. Competitive real estate practices combined with better infrastructure (water mains and better street improvements) to draw homebuilders to the East Side during this decade. Nevertheless, at least 160 houses built during the decade of the 1890s survive in the Young's Hill/Kingston Neighborhood in 2008.

The importance of proximity of the Young's Hill/Kingston Neighborhood to Cedar Rapids' most important planing mill during the late 19th and early 20th centuries is difficult to measure. The Williams and Hunting Company located adjacent to the river just downstream of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Bridge in 1876. Its line of sash, doors, millwork, and shingles likely contributed to the creative use of the company's products in the homes built. Williams and Hunting Company employees have also been identified as residing in the neighborhood. The planing mill was among the first factories to locate west of the river in 1876 just six years after Kingston was annexed. By 1900 the company had 125 employees and credited its excellent rail shipping connections for its growth. Williams and Hunting continued to produce various millwork products through World War II but by the 1960s simply warehoused lumber and millwork produced by others.

As the turn of the 20th century approached, a distinct pattern for residential neighborhoods began to immerge within the Young's Hill/Kinston Neighborhood. Rather than seeing a uniform building scale and only slight variations in house designs on facing blocks, a pattern of "organic development" immerged. The mix of houses on the same block might range in size from 1-story front-gabled and hipped roofed cottages to 2-story houses with extended wings and dormered additions. Smaller houses might be located near the streets with more commodious houses set well back with nearly every house having a porch. Over time, rear lots for corner properties frequently saw additional houses added as homeowners converted vacant property to cash through lot sales. These practices caused neighborhoods to grow "organically" over time with greater diversity in housing stock the result. Blocks at the northern and eastern edge of the Young's Hill/Kingston Neighborhood had become largely developed by 1900, but had done so over several decades rather than a few years. This organic development pattern distinguishes much of the West Side from residential districts on the East Side.

The mix of frame dwellings built during the 1890s continued to include 1 and 1½--story houses but with a greater number of larger scale 1½ and 2-story houses joining the mix. Popular vernacular forms

appearing for the first time included the 1-story Hipped Roof House with a center-gabled wall dormer on the front and the 1½-story Front-Gabled House with prominent front gables and gabled attic and wall dormers or projecting wings on the sides. These clapboard-clad houses saw decorative wood shingles added to upper levels of the 1½-story houses, to prominent dormer gables, and even to the tympanums of gabled porches and door hoods. Shingle styles included fish-scale, square-cut, octagonal-cut, scallop-cut, cove-cut, key hole-cut, and diamond-cut and they were laid in patterns that included

Frank and Caroline Baumgartel House, 725 2nd Ave SW, ca. 1895
(November, 2007, Tim Weitzel, survey photographer)



alternating courses of contrasting shingle styles. Even the most basic shingle style – the square-cut – appeared in contrasting bands of “thick and thin” courses, waves, or staggered courses.

Two well-preserved houses at the intersection of 2nd Avenue SW and 8th Street SW demonstrate how the use of varied shingle patterns, ornamental millwork, and differing porch designs were used to create variations for the same basic 1½-story Front-Gabled House form. The Frank and Caroline Baumgartel House, 725 2nd Ave SW (above) was built in ca. 1895 and was occupied by the family for three decades. Frank worked for Douglas & Company, a starch works located along the west side of the Cedar River. The Baumgartel House features alternating bands of square-cut and octagonal-cut shingles in the front gable and dormers.

Peter and Ida Sundell House (second), 801 2nd Ave SW, ca. 1905, *above*;
shingle detail, *below*

Across the street at 801 2nd Avenue SW (right and below), Peter and Ida Sundell's second house built in ca. 1905 has a similar vernacular form but with a reverse floor plan. Narrower clapboard siding was used for the walls and the less common key hole-cut shingle was used in the gables. Peter worked as a carpenter for the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific RR (1904-05) and later worked in the same capacity for Douglas & Company. It is interesting to note that this was the second house that the Sundells built within one block of the first, which is located at 801 3rd Avenue SW.





Modified examples of the 1½-story Front-Gabled House form, H.H. Euken House, 337 6th Avenue SW, ca. 1905 *above left*, and 623 3rd Avenue SW, ca. 1900 *above right*: (November, 2007, Tim Weitzel, survey photographer)

The more typical appearance for examples of the 1½-story Front-Gabled House form in the Young's Hill/Kingston Neighborhood (above) in 2008 is seen in houses that have been remodeled or updated by their owners through the addition of various synthetic sidings, the installation of reduced size windows, the removal or the enclosure of porches, and the construction of additions and decks. In these instances the important distinctions resulting from various shingle designs or porch trim disappear.



Frequently, the loss of integrity in house designs takes place gradually. The house at 626 4th Avenue SW (left), for example, had its porch removed some years ago. In late 2007 clapboard-style vinyl siding was added on the lower level but the fish-scale shingles and cornice return ornamentation were retained. Reduced size openings further modified the façade and window proportions.

626 4th Avenue SW, ca. 1908 (November, 2007, Tim Weitzel, survey photographer)



The pattern of organic development continued in the neighborhood in the decades after the turn of the 20th century. The proximity of 2nd and 3rd avenues to the central business district appears to have attracted some of the neighborhood's most elaborately styled houses with several homes adopting high style Queen Anne designs with turrets, towers, elaborate dormers, wrap around porches with decorative friezes, brackets and spindled balustrades, and multiple entrances.

Sarah Armstrong House, 603 3rd Avenue SW, ca. 1905
(November, 2007, Tim Weitzel, survey photographer)



The Sarah Armstrong House at 603 3rd Avenue SW (above) is one such example. Built between 1898 and 1905, its Late Queen Anne Style form derives its name from its complex roof pattern – the “Hipped Roof with Lower Cross Gables.” The richly ornamented walls are configured in straight sections with multiple angled or canted corners and curved edges. A combination of narrow wood clapboard siding on the lower levels and decorative fish-scale shingles in the gables covers the walls. The house’s complex roof plan has a steeply pitched double-hipped roof on the main block with a dominant front-facing projecting gabled wing with canted walls on both levels facing 3rd Avenue. A secondary gabled wing faces 6th Street with a small gabled attic dormer to the rear. A turret at the northwest corner of the house is positioned so that its multi-sided walls project beyond those of the main house on the upper level with a flared conical roof and a dentiled cornice. The turret walls have embossed metal panels above the 1/1 double-hung windows. The porch wraps the east end and retains its original ornamental trim along the architrave. Since the house was originally surveyed in 1995, square roof supports have

replaced earlier paired and triple columns and the present balustrade replaced earlier turned spindles. A surviving section of short spindled balustrade is present on the upper level as part of small balconies surrounding the canted windows. The original fenestration remains rich and varied. 1/1 double-hung sashes of various sizes predominate with diamond light sashes in the gables and leaded light designs in horizontal sashes of cottage windows on the lower level. Multiple entrances on the porch face both 3rd Avenue SW and 6th Street SW.

A decade later in ca. 1912, another late example of the Queen Anne Style was built by Charles and Carrie Gill House further south at 914 19th Avenue (below). This well-preserved example of the 2-story Front-Gabled House form retains prominent decorative features such as the unusual multi-sided, pedimented turret, a rectilinear oriel, two canted bays, original fenestration, and an intact, restored front porch. The singular use of clapboard as a wall finish is evidence of its transition to post-1900 house style preferences. Charles Gill was the wire chief for the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad at the time and continued to retain this position until his retirement in the mid-1930s. The couple continued to reside here through the 1950s with Carrie remaining her in 1960 sometime after his husband's death prior to 1960.

Charles and Carrie Gill House, 914 19th Avenue SW, 1912 (November, 2007, Tim Weitzel, survey photographer)





Loyal and Anna Harrier House, 400 4th Avenue SW, ca. 1912 (November, 2007, Tim Weitzel, survey photographer)

Occasionally, earlier houses gave way to a second generation of larger, more commodious single-family dwellings and a few apartment buildings. In these cases one or more smaller houses were razed or moved with replacement houses erected in their places. The Loyal and Anna Harrier House at 400 4th Avenue SW is in example of this pattern. Loyal Harrier, treasurer and secretary for the Cedar Rapids Lumber Company, and his wife resided in an earlier house at this intersection of 4th Street

and 4th Avenue when the 400 block of 4th Avenue SW contained a mix of small commercial buildings, dwellings, and a church. In 1902 the block was replatted and by 1912, the Harriers had erected a two-story Hipped Roof House at the corner. It is an example of an American Four-Square house, a vernacular residential form that swept the country in the first two decades of the 20th century. The Harrier House retains its original narrow wood clapboard siding, wide watertable, belt course and cornerboard trim, flared hipped roof with wide eaves, intact wraparound porch, shed-roofed attic and wall dormers, and original fenestration. The house has two prominent façades suited to the house's corner lot location. In 2008 the setting is substantially diminished by the construction of Interstate 380 immediately to the east of 4th Street SW.

Pre-World War I Years – 1900s and 1910s

The Young's Hill/Kingston Neighborhood had few examples of multi-family buildings erected during either the late 19th or early 20th centuries. This was true despite the fact that the West Side was the neighborhood of choice for hundreds of working class households. The preference of Young's Hill/Kingston residents, like those on Cedar Rapids' East Side, continued to be for freestanding, single-family dwellings regardless of their modest size during the decades leading up to World War I. Nevertheless, two well-preserved examples of multi-family buildings survive in the neighborhood in 2008 – the Jiruska Double House at 301 8th Street SW/727 3rd Avenue SW and the Flierman Apartment Building at 524 4th Street SW. The first building is an example of the adaptation of the American Four-Square house form for a multi-family building. The double house (photo on following page) incorporated Craftsman Style design elements when it was built in ca. 1918 on this narrow but deep corner lot at the intersection of 3rd Avenue and 8th Street replacing an earlier single-family dwelling. The double house



Jiruska Double House, 301 8th Street SW/727 3rd Avenue SW, ca. 1918 *top*; **Flierman Apartment Building, 524 4th Street SW, ca. 1916** *bottom* (November, 2007, Tim Weitzel, survey photographer)

retains its contrasting narrow width clapboard siding and square-cut shingles, its complex hipped and cross-gabled roof plan, intact two-story entrance/ sleeping porches, and original fenestration. Through the years the double house was home to working class couples like one of the first tenants in 1919, Florence Miller and her husband, Carlos, who worked as a bookkeeper for the King's Crown Plaster Company, an important building

supply company with its yard located along 6th Street SW and the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad corridor.

The Flierman Apartment Building (below) built in ca. 1916 is a good example of a four-flat Craftsman Style apartment building. It retains its contrasting medium and narrow width clapboard sidings separated by a flared siding profile above the belt course, its dramatically low-pitched hipped roof, intact 2-story front porches with giant full-height piers, and its original fenestration. Its first tenants included a bookkeeper, shop foreman, railroad conductor, and commercial traveler (salesman).



During the first two decades of the 20th century, five plats were added to the Young's Hill/Kingston Neighborhood including Murray's 4th Addition laid out by Andrew K. Murray in 1901, the Alandale Addition with 319 lots laid out in 1907 and discussed above, and the Lennox Place Addition platted the following year containing 183 lots. As with earlier West Side subdivisions, actual development lagged the platting of the new subdivisions. Instead most new homes built between 1900 and 1920 were built on existing plats. An examination of estimated construction dates shows new houses appearing along clustered lots in selected blocks as well as on scattered sites throughout the neighborhood. As a result development was not nearly as sequential and orderly as it was in East Side neighborhoods such as the Bever Park Additions, Wellington Place Additions, or Idlewild Additions. Over 400 houses built between 1900 and 1909 and over 225 completed between 1910 and 1919 survive in the Young's Hill/Kingston Neighborhood in 2008. During these same years, a new high school and several new churches were completed on the West Side.

Total population figures for Cedar Rapids show steady increases in the late 19th century spurred by the establishment and expansion of local industry and commerce. With a major annexation in place by 1890, population stood at just over 18,000 and by the turn-of-the-century, nearly 8,000 additional residents brought the population to 25,656. The next two decades saw the city nearly double in size to 45,566 by 1920 despite the displacement and loss of life resulting from World War I and the influenza outbreak of 1918.

New and expanding industrial plants on the West Side provided employment for residents of the Young's Hill/Kingston Neighborhood and the Time Check area to the north in the decades following the turn of the 20th century. Adjacent to the railroad bridge near the Williams and Hunting Company mentioned previously was the Hubbard Ice Company. Established in 1870, Hubbard moved to the west bank of the river in 1883 and built a series of new ice houses to store ice harvested from the river. By the 1900, Hubbard Ice operated thirteen ice wagons to supply household and commercial users



705 2nd Avenue SW rented by Charles and Clementine Nieves, (November, 2007, Tim Weitzel, survey photographer)

throughout the city and in 1915 modernized its operation by the addition of equipment to manufacture ice artificially. In addition to its retail operation, Hubbard supplied ice for all of the refrigerated cars operated by the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific RR. Later changes included the addition of coal and fuel oil to the company's operation and by the 1940s, a commercial cold storage facility.

City directories show many Hubbard Ice workers residing on the West Side. Charles Nieves worked for Hubbard Ice Company in 1907-08 when he and his wife, Clementine, rented the house at 705 2nd Avenue SW (left).

Charles M. Hubbard and his wife Nellie lived at

315 8th Street SW beginning in 1913 when Charles was the vice-president of Hubbard Ice Co.



1015 10th St. SW occupied by William and Delia Garrison in 1920, (November, 2007, Tim Weitzel, survey photographer)

Several blocks from the Williams and Hunting Mill and the Hubbard ice houses along the Cedar River, a group of metal and wood fabrication factories located along the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad corridor. Though located outside of the Young's Hill/Kingston Neighborhood, these firms were among the major employers for residents within the neighborhood. The oldest firm was the Cedar Rapids Pump Company established in 1881, which manufactured wood and iron pumps, wood stock tanks, soil pipe, and various fittings from its 605 G Avenue, NW location. By 1900 the company had 110 factory workers and eight traveling agents to handle accounts in Iowa and adjacent states. The growth of Cedar Rapids Pump Company was mirrored by three other companies located several blocks to the southwest. The Chandler Pump

Company (807 A Avenue, NW, 707-711 B Avenue, NW and 200 8th St., NW) was well-known for its "Chandler Iron Pump" by 1900 and was a major wholesale supplier of iron pipe, plumbers' supplies

and well casings. The company provided employment for hundreds of West Side workers through the years at the firm's extensive machine shop, pattern shop, iron foundry, and warehouses. The Dearborn Brass Foundry (805 B Avenue, NW) relocated from Dearborn Street in Chicago in 1901 to a site near the Chandler Pump Company. Dearborn Brass manufactured brass fittings and nickel-plated faucets from its brass works. The company's tubular brass plumbing products were soon distributed throughout the country in brass traps, sink and bathtub wastes, wall and yard hydrants, brass valves and hose faucets, shower curtain rods, basket sink strainers and components and related plumbing products.

City directories confirm that a number of West Side factory workers resided in the Young's Hill/Kingston Neighborhood. Well-kept residences ranging in size from small three-room cottages to roomy 1½ and 2-story homes were within walking distance or short drives of the factories. The house at 1015 10th Street SW (above) occupied by Delia and William Garrison, a worker at Dearborn Brass in 1920, was a typical residence for factory workers in the neighborhood. Owners or tenants changed frequently over the decades. The Garrisons were the third occupants in their 15 year-old 10th Street house, which was home to a painter, a railway mail service worker, a brass works worker, a railroad company upholsterer, a printer, and a meatpacking worker during its first four decades.

The last important company to locate along the railroad corridor north of 1st Avenue W was the Universal Crusher Company (625 C Avenue, NW). First organized in 1906, the firm moved to several locations before establishing its plant here in 1924. The company produced commercial rock crushers principally used for road building. The company later developed and built asphalt mixing plants, mixing and screening plants, spreaders, quarry and gravel equipment and hydraulic units. Business prospered for Universal Crusher during the Good Roads Movement of the 1920s but the company saw a precipitous decline during the next decade when government funded road-building was cut back

sharply. World War II saw the company turn to ordinance-manufacturing devices for the military including machine gun cradles, aircraft instruments, and assembly turrets. The company name was changed to Universal Engineering in 1942 to reflect the shift in production. During the 1940s employment stood at 325 workers and continued to grow during the 1950s when road building resumed on a national scale. Universal employed both skilled and unskilled workers. Frank Fitzgibbon was

661 15th Ave. SW occupied by Mildred and John Hensch in 1953 (November, 2007, Tim Weitzel, survey photographer)



working for Universal Crusher when it relocated to C Avenue. He and his wife Lettie occupied a large corner house at 702 L Street SW in 1926. Three decades later, John Hensch, a helper at the reorganized Universal Engineering Company, resided at 661 1th Avenue SW (left).

South of 1st Avenue W, manufacturing concerns were principally clustered along another railroad corridor, that followed by the routes of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad and after 1909, the Cedar Rapids and Iowa City Railway. This corridor bisected the Young's Hill/Kingston Neighborhood heading in a southwesterly direction from the 9th Avenue railroad bridge to the juncture with the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad at 15th Avenue SW.

Two major factory installations, the Douglas and Company starchworks and the Link-Belt Speeder Company, located along the 1¼-mile of track in between. The older of the two, the Douglas and Company starchworks, was established in 1903 at 10th Avenue and First Street, SW just west of the Young's Hill/Kingston Neighborhood. The company was founded by George Douglas, Jr. and Walter Douglas who had been involved in oat and linseed oil milling in Cedar Rapids and Minneapolis prior to 1900. Douglas and Company starchworks processed another grain which was growing in popularity among Iowa farmers - corn. The starchworks manufactured bulk corn starch shipped in barrels, gluten feed, corn oil cake, and crude corn oil. Starting with 1,800 bushels per day, the company soon grew to be the largest starchworks west of the Mississippi processing 6,000 bushels daily. A series of other retail products were added including corn and gloss starch and by 1919, production reached 20,000 bushels daily. City directory records confirm that dozens of workers from the Young's Hill/Kingston Neighborhood worked at Douglas and Company before World War I.

Then, on May 22, 1919, a massive explosion destroyed nearly the entire starchworks, shaking buildings and breaking window glass a mile away in the downtown. Debris and bricks were hurled for miles and 43 people were killed. Following the fire, there was doubt and uncertainty as to whether the starchworks would be rebuilt. Workers like Frank Baumgartel who resided at 725 2nd Avenue SW became unemployed as a result. The following year city directory listings show them renting an apartment in their house for extra income. Late that year, a sugar cane syrup and molasses processor from Louisiana, Penick and Ford Ltd., Inc. bought what was left of the factory and the riverfront site and commenced rebuilding the plant. Eight million dollars was expended on the rebuilding and it resumed operation in early 1921. The company experienced steady growth in the decades that followed with production reaching 33,000 bushels per day by 1937 with an annual payroll of over \$1 million. More than 60 products were developed and by 1965, Penick and Ford had a workforce of 1,000 people.

The workforce for Penick and Ford after the explosion continued to include many residents of the Young's Hill/Kingston Neighborhood. More than 10 percent of the houses identified in the survey as being architecturally significant with a high level of integrity were once occupied by workers for either Douglas and Company or Penick and Ford. A representative sampling from throughout the entire neighborhood includes the following:

- 527 2nd Avenue SW, Lawrence Schirm, worked Penick and Ford from ca. 1953 through ca. 1960.
- 725 2nd Avenue SW, Frank Baumgartel, worked Douglas & Co. from ca. 1907 until explosion; in 1920, Frank was listed as unemployed and he and his wife Caroline converted a portion of their house to a rental apartment as an alternative source of income in the wake of unemployment following the fire. (see house photo, page 29)
- 801 2nd Avenue SW, Peter Sundell, worked Douglas & Co. from ca. 1907 until his death in ca. 1910. (see house photo, page 30)
- 913 7th Street SW and 527 2nd Avenue SW, Lawrence Schirm, worked Penick and Ford, ca. 1939 until after 1960.



- 431 8th Avenue SW, David Higgins, worked Penick and Ford from ca. 1939 through ca. 1953; Clyde Brown, apartment tenant, worked Penick and Ford, late 1940s.
- 812 9th Avenue SW, Fred Stewart, worked Penick & Ford, early 1930s.
- 1922 9th Street SW, George Armstrong, electrician, Penick and Ford, early 1920s
- 386 16th Avenue SW, Nestor Wolkoff, worked Penick and Ford ca. 1938 until his death in ca. 1950.

1239 N St. SW occupied by Howard and Gertrude Church in the 1950s
(November, 2007, Tim Weitzel, survey photographer)

- 616 20th Avenue SW, Florent Shears, worked Penick and Ford in early 1930s.
- 815 21st Avenue SW, Louis Creger, worked Penick and Ford in early 1930s.
- 1239 N Street SW, Howard Church, worked Penick and Ford during the 1950s.

8th Street SW Historic District

District History

In the midst of the West Side's working class neighborhoods, an example of ethnic social mobility survives in a potential historic district that takes its name from the principal street that forms its nucleus, 8th Street SW. The 8th Street SW Historic District includes the 300 block of houses along 8th Street SW with adjoining sections of 3rd Avenue SW and 5th Avenue SW at the upper and lower ends of the block. This block was laid out in Cooper's 1st Addition, which was platted in July 1882 immediately west of land occupied by Brown's 1st Addition laid out in 1856 by Nicholas Brown. Cooper's 1st Addition was the first of 14 additions to be laid out on the West Side during the 1880s in the decade following annexation of

Kingston to Cedar Rapids in 1870. The original Kingston plat and subsequent additions was known as “West Cedar Rapids” when Cooper’s 1st Addition was platted. The triangular-shaped plat included three large, irregular blocks that extended from 7th Street SW southwest to the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad tracks between 1st Avenue W and 5th Avenue SW. Competition for the sale and development of lots in Cooper’s 1st Addition was brisk during its early years. The West Side’s principal real estate developer, James C. Young, had platted eight adjacent additions by 1887. He also conducted extensive promotion efforts and placed regular advertising to attract buyers. As a result, the lots in Cooper’s 1st Addition did not obtain full development immediately.

By the 1890s, both 2nd and 3rd Avenues were filling up with residences and demand for local commercial establishments saw a group of shops established in the 800 block of 3rd Avenue SW just to the west



Peter Mineck Groceries and Meats, 821 3rd Avenue SW, ca. 1896. (*Cedar Rapids, Our People, Our Story*, Vol. 1. Cedar Rapids: The Gazette, 2004)

of the 8th Street SW Historic District. This commercial cluster remained in place from the turn of the 20th century through the 1980s. The Mineck Groceries and Meats Store was located at 821 3rd Avenue SW by 1896 (historic photograph left, nonextant) and Gatto’s Grocery was located further down the block at 837 3rd Avenue SW by the 1930s. Warehouses requiring access to shipping located along the railroad tracks.

Lots along the 700 block and east end of the 800 block of 3rd Avenue SW contained new 1, 1½ and 2-story houses by the 1890s. Residents included working class families with railroad workers, factory workers, commercial travelers, retail business workers, and construction workers among the most common occupations. Surnames suggest the neighborhood included an ethnic mix with Bohemian, German, and Scandinavian families as well as others residing next door to one another.



Frank and Fannie Jirusaka House, 305 8th St. SW, ca. 1905 *above and gable detail below* (November, 2007, Tim Weitzel, survey photographer)

Among the families to live along 3rd Avenue SW where it intersected with 8th Street SW were Frank Jiruska and his wife Fannie. Frank immigrated to Cedar Rapids in 1891 from eastern Bohemia and in 1894 married Fannie Vich. Frank was a carpenter by trade and eventually had his own contracting business. The Jiruska's first home (nonextant) was at the southeast corner of 3rd Avenue and 8th Street SW. It appears that while Frank was building houses for others,

he acquired and developed several pieces of adjacent



ground along 8th Street SW. His first project here came in ca. 1905 when he built a Center-Gable 2-Story House for his growing family on the rear of Lot 7 at 305 8th Street SW. It features key hole-cut shingles in the gabled wall dormer and

scroll-cut moldings on the bargeboard (gable and bargeboard detail photo above).

The Jiruskas rented-out the family's former 3rd Avenue home for a few years while Frank developed several lots to the south and north. In 1913, he built a house at 315 8th Street SW (photo on following page) that he rented to the Hubbard family. At the rear, he erected a barn with a garage wing that he likely used as his carpentry shop. Between ca. 1915 and 1918 he had construction under way for a new double-house at 301 8th St. SW (photo on following page). The double-house took advantage of the need for rental apartments in the neighborhood.

Jiruska Double House, 301 8th St. SW, ca. 1918
(November, 2007, Tim Weitzel, survey photographer)



About 1920, Jiruska went to work for the Cedar Rapids School Board as their first full-time carpenter, a position he would hold for about 20 years. Over the next two decades, the Jiruskas continued to own and rent out their 8th Street properties and gradually acquired more in the immediate vicinity. By the early 1930s, the houses at 801 3rd Avenue SW and 304 8th Street SW, both across the street from the Jiruska home, were owned by Frank and Fannie.



Charles M. and Nellie Hubbard House and Jiruska Barn-Workshop at rear, 315 8th St. SW, ca. 1912
(November, 2007, Tim Weitzel, survey photographer)



City building permit records show that Frank built several garages and updated the houses they purchased with new roofs. In 1934, Frank built two new rental houses at 724 and 728 5th Avenue SW. This brought the total number of units owned within the immediate vicinity of the Jiruskas' home to at least seven. In late 1938 Frank Jiruska died at the age of 58. His wife Fannie resided in the family home on 8th Street SW until at least the late 1950s. She continued to own and rent the properties that she or her husband either built, acquired, or rented throughout their lifetimes.⁷

Based on findings of the Young's Hill/Kingston Neighborhood Survey, the group of 10 primary resources and four secondary resources in the 8th Street SW Historic District contain the necessary requirements for eligibility as a National Register of Historic Places district. The houses demonstrate a range of architectural styles, scale, vernacular building forms, and construction materials employed by a skilled carpenter and contractor, Frank Jiruska. The Jiruska's rental property also demonstrated a successful pattern of entrepreneurship and social mobility.

District Description

The 8th Street SW Historic District consists of a small block-long group of 1, 1½ and 2-story frame single-family houses and one double-house located on Lots 7, 8, 9, 19, 20, 21, and 22 of Block 1 of Cooper's 1st Addition. This stretch of 8th Street measures just 30 feet in width and follows a northwest-southeast route along level terrain. Due to the width of the 8th Street, very narrow side walks extend directly along the edge of the curb separating shallow front yards from the street. Some of the lots included in the district are irregularly shaped due to the diagonal alignment of streets and avenues on the West Side north of 5th Avenue SW and the subdivision of lots into smaller building parcels. The lots facing 3rd Avenue, for example, have a 40-foot width and frontage while those facing 5th Avenue have a similar width but a 45-foot diagonal frontage. Most of the houses in the district are located on partial lots accounting for the density of the block.

The district is located near the northwest corner of the Young's Hill/Kingston Neighborhood. The route of the Chicago and Northwestern RR runs along a generally north-south right-of-way about a block west of 8th Street. A series of commercial buildings formerly located in the 800 block of 3rd Avenue SW have been razed in recent years. Several warehouses survive along the railroad right-of-way but most of the area is cleared ground. 3rd Avenue and 5th Avenue are lined by mature street trees and landscaping elements while 8th Street has trees generally placed in side and rear yards..

In 2008, the district has 10 primary historic resources (nine single-family dwellings and one double-house) and four secondary resources (a barn with an attached multi-car garage and three garages). The houses included are examples of the three vernacular forms built from the turn of the 20th century through World War I – the 1½-story Front-Gabled Roof House, the 1-story Hipped Roof House, and the 2-story Center Gable House. The two-family house is a variation of the 2-story Hipped Roof form or American Four-Square form built as a front and rear double-house. All of the houses were erected between ca. 1897 and 1934. As noted above, the master builder for at least five of the houses, the barn, and several garages was Bohemian-born Frank Jiruska. Ashlar-faced limestone blocks were used for the foundations on most of the houses and the exterior walls were originally clad in narrow and medium-width wood clapboard siding with decorative wood shingles for gabled peaks and dormers. Two houses

⁷Obituary for Frank Jiruska, *Cedar Rapids Gazette*, December 29, 1938.

are clad in clapboard-style aluminum siding. With few exceptions, the houses retain their original form, scale, ornamentation and detailing such as prominent cornice returns, radiating stickwork, door hoods, porch balustrade designs, and skirting patterns. Representative examples of the district's houses follow.

Nearly identical houses next door face 8th Street SW and 3rd Avenue SW – the James H. and Medora Smith House, 304 8th Street SW, ca. 1897 *below left*; Peter and Ida Sundell House (first), 801 5th Avenue SW, ca. 1897 *below right* (November, 2007, Tim Weitzel, survey photographer)

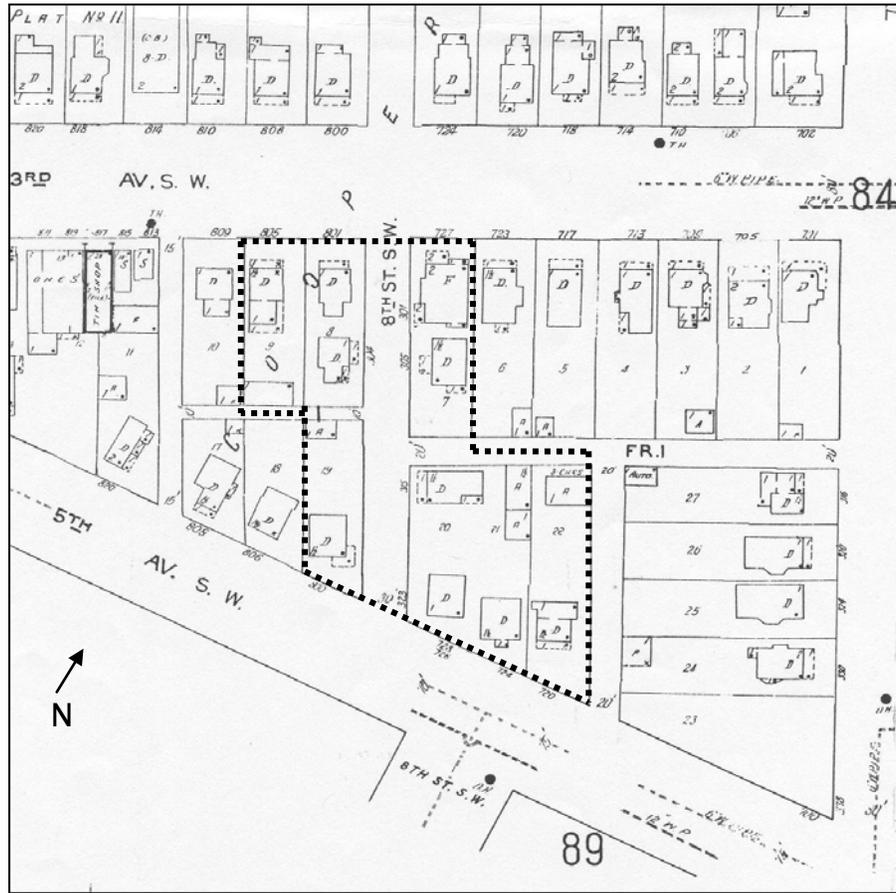


Milton and Cecile Campbell House, 805 3rd Avenue SW, ca. 1897 (November, 2007, Tim Weitzel, survey photographer)

District Significance

The 8th Street SW Historic District is locally significant under Criteria A and C. Under Criterion A, the district derives significance under the category of “Community Planning and Development.” Resources within the district draw attention to the turn of the century development in Cooper’s 1st Addition in the Young’s Hill/Kingston Neighborhood. More specifically, the district survives as a collection of buildings erected and maintained by a skilled Bohemian carpenter, building contractor, and rental

8th Street SW Historic District Boundaries, (Insurance Map, Sanborn Company, 1970)



property owner, Frank Jiruska. His ownership of a collection of buildings, including his family's home, scattered along the 300 block of 8th Street SW and adjacent sections of 3rd Avenue SW and 5th Avenue SW demonstrates how property ownership and the building skills formed the basis for entrepreneurial success for many Cedar Rapids immigrants in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The diverse building stock within the 8th Street SW Historic District ranging from small 1-story houses to full 2-story residences and a large side-by-side double-house demonstrates the type of housing available to working class families for rental. Through the years, the occupants of this district were able to easily secure employment primarily in nearby factories, retail businesses, and railroad companies.

Under Criterion C, the 8th Street SW Historic District is significant as a representative collection of examples of four vernacular house forms that appeared in southwest Cedar Rapids in the first two decades of the 20th century. These house forms were found throughout the Young's Hill/Kingston Neighborhood but rarely with the combination of high levels of integrity and contiguous lot locations. The four forms include the 1-story Hipped Roof House, the 2-story Center Gable House, the 1½-story Front-Gabled House, and a 2-story Hipped Roof/American Four-Square Double House. The 8th Street SW Historic District houses include well-executed and carefully preserved examples of original clapboard siding; decorative key hole-cut, square-cut and fish-scale wood shingles; stickwork and cornerboard trim; scroll-cut bargeboard designs, and various dormer designs. In addition, at least five of the houses and several garages are representative of the work of a Frank Jiruska, a skilled carpenter

and building contractor. It is likely that a well-preserved 2-story barn and an adjacent 3-bay garage located along the alley at the rear of 815 8th Street SW served as Jiruska's carpentry workshop.

No reconnaissance or intensive level archeological surveys were conducted for properties within the potential district. As a result, no significance is claimed under Criterion D. The period of significance for this locally significant historic district is 1897-1938. The time period marks the years during which all of the 10 primary resources and the majority of secondary resources were constructed. It also covers the years of Frank Jiruska's life residing in this neighborhood. A list of resources within the district appears below. An aerial map of the 8th Street SW Historic District and representative photographs of the 5th Avenue SW houses in the district continue on the following pages.

<i>8th Street SW Historic District – Contributing and Noncontributing Resources</i>				
Address	History	Year Built	Dwelling Status	Garage/Barn Status
801 3 rd Avenue SW	Sundell, Peter and Ida, House (first): Peter was a foreman for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific RR	ca. 1897	Key Contributing	-
805 3 rd Avenue SW	Campbell, Milton and Cecile, House: Milton was a train caller at Union Station	ca. 1897	Contributing	-
720 5 th Avenue SW	Faas House	ca. 1910	Contributing	Noncontributing
724 5 th Ave SW	Jiruska Rental House (first)	1934	Key Contributing	-
728 5 th Ave SW	Jiruska Rental House (second)	1934	Key Contributing	-
800 5 th Avenue SW	Campbell, Charles J., House	ca. 1890	Contributing	Contributing
301 8 th Street SW/ 727 3 rd Avenue SW	Jiruska Double House	ca. 1915	Contributing	-
304 8 th Street SW	Smith, James H. and Medora, House: partner/operator for Acme Mills	ca. 1897	Key Contributing	Contributing
305 8 th Street SW	Jiruska, Frank and Fannie, House: Frank was a contractor and carpenter; he and Fannie owned seven of the ten houses in the district.	ca. 1905	Contributing	
315 8 th Street SW	Hubbard, Charles M. and Nellie, House: Charles was vice-president of Hubbard Ice	1913	Key Contributing	Key Contributing

8th Street SW Historic District



In 1934 in the midst of the Great Depression, Frank Jiruska built the two rental houses at left on vacant land he owned in the 700 block of 5th Avenue SW. Because the lots north of 5th Avenue SW are oriented to the angled direction of 3rd Avenue SW, the Jiruska houses have a staggered position along 5th Avenue SW.

Jiruska Rental Houses and door detail, 724 and 728 5th Ave. SW, (*previous page and below*) Identical side-by-side rental houses built by contractor Frank Jiruska in 1934 at a cost of \$2,500 each.



Photos: November 2007, Tim Weitzel, survey photographer



Faas House, 720 5th Avenue SW, ca. 1905 (*below left*) and **Charles J. Campbell House, 800 5th Avenue SW, ca. 1910** (*below right*)



CRANDIC Railway Arrives

In 1903 as the Jiruska family was beginning their development efforts in the 8th Street SW Historic District, the Cedar Rapids and Iowa City Railway & Light Company was incorporated. The company soon began laying track diagonally across the Young's Hill/Kingston Neighborhood along the route of the Milwaukee Road for a new electric-powered interurban that would extend as far as the Mississippi River at Muscatine and on to Peoria, Illinois. Within a year, the first 27-mile leg connecting the company namesake communities on this route saw electric powered passenger service become a reality. Rural passengers along the line between the two cities were also provided passenger service connections at 54 stations and electric power was introduced to farms near the corridor for the first time. Service for the 75-minute trip aboard what soon became known as the "Crandic" line began in August 1904. Repair shops for the electric interurban were built at the same time and located approximately where the Chicago and Northwestern corridor joined the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul lines between 13th Avenue and 15th Avenue, SW. City directories record many CRANDIC shops workers, engineers, and conductors as residents of the Young's Hill/Kingston Neighborhood in later years.

The CRANDIC was not only an important employer on the West Side but also a spur for related development. The acquisition of land by Tuttle Bros. and Bruce, a real estate firm in Indianapolis, Indiana, in the southern blocks of the Young's Hill/Kingston Neighborhood came in February 1905 just six months after rail service commenced to Iowa City. A new power station was built near the city limits on the south edge of town about the same time, and by May 1907 the Indianapolis real estate speculators had platted Alandale Addition. The addition's 319 lots were narrow and improvements in the addition were modest giving rise to the construction of small, modestly constructed houses over the



George and Marie Miller House, 1822 9th St. SW
(November, 2007, Tim Weitzel, survey photographer)

next half-century that Alandale was settled. Dozens of CRANDIC workers resided in homes in Alandale and in nearby previously unsettled sections of Young's 3rd Addition and Lennox Place Addition, which was laid out in 1908 with 183 lots. As a sign of impending growth for the area, Lincoln School was opened in 1910 at the southwest corner of 9th Street and 18th Avenue SW at the terminus of the streetcar line.

George Miller, an engineer for the CRANDIC Railway, erected one of the more elaborate houses in the southern blocks of the Young's Hill/Kingston Neighborhood in 1925. Located at 1822 9th Street SW just four blocks from the CRANDIC Shops, George and his wife Marie built a 1½-story Front Gabled House (left) that incorporated decorative finishes most often associated with Tudor Revival cottages from the 1920s and 1930s.

During the 1920s when George Miller was responsible for operating CRANDIC trains, there were 16 trains scheduled each day on the Iowa City route and more along a 17-mile branch line connecting Cedar Rapids to Mt. Vernon and Lisbon. Competition from automobiles and a general decline during the 1930s eventually caused the CRANDIC Railways to discontinue passenger service while continuing freight service. In May 1943 the last passenger train ran the Cedar Rapids to Iowa City Route.

One of the results of the discontinuation of service was the idling of passenger cars as well as freight cars that were too expensive to repair in the midst of World War II. When the war concluded, the demand for housing saw at least one rail car converted to use as a residence in the Young's Hill /Kingston Neighborhood. In 1948 Walter Lovett, a foreman for the CRANDIC Railway system at the time, acquired a box car from the railway and took out a building permit valued at \$2,000 to convert the car into a dwelling at 941 21st Avenue SW . Contractor for the project was Verne Farley.

Development of the Lovett box-car house appears to be one of several post-war strategies for

developing affordable housing. The house's original L-plan continues to reflect the shape of the box car with the long side of the car perpendicular to the avenue and an ell facing both the front and the rear. This plan has been altered slightly with the addition of a room in the rear ell. In 2008, the building has synthetic siding and appears to retain window locations and styles adopted in 1948. Walter and his wife Darlene resided here for only a few years.



Walter and Darlene Lovett House, 941 21st Ave. SW (November, 2007, Tim Weitzel, survey photographer)



Box Car Section

The construction of more than 650 housing units in the Young's Hill/Kingston Neighborhood between 1900 and 1920 saw homebuilders experiment with nearly every vernacular house form from the period. Small lots continued to see 1-story Hipped Roof Houses and 1-story Front-Gabled Houses erected. Full facing blocks saw 1½-story Front-Gabled Houses erected side by side with attic and wall dormers on roof slopes and broad gabled and hipped-roof porches stretching across their fronts. A national favorite of the pre-World War I years, the American Four-Square, saw examples scattered throughout the northern and eastern blocks of the neighborhood with a concentration along the 400 block of 8th Avenue. Cottage windows topped by narrow header sashes with ornamental beveled lights were prized in pre-war homes. Cantilevered bay windows known as oriels were introduced. They were built with



Charles and Mae Moon House, 330 7th St. SW, 1907, top;
William and Katherine Walker House, 314 6th St. SW, 1911
bottom (November 2007 and March 2008, Tim Weitzel, survey
 photographer)

canted or rectangular walls and shed or hipped roofs. Double-hung windows of various sizes were fitted out with vertical lights and square lights in upper sashes, design elements borrowed from the Classic Revival and Craftsman styles. Decorative ashlar-faced concrete block was introduced as a foundation material about 1905 and by the end of World War I, had replaced stone for nearly all foundations. Wood clapboard siding and decorative wood shingles continued to be the most popular finishes with only a few concrete block houses, stucco homes, or brick dwellings erected. Examples of some of the more common pre-World War I house forms appear to the left and on the following page.



More than 40 examples of the American Four-Square House form survive in the Young's Hill/ Kingston Neighborhood in 2008. They were built between ca. 1905 and ca. 1922. Common characteristics included a 2-story, 3-bay configuration; hipped roof of various pitches; centrally placed, hipped or gables roof dormer(s) on one or more roof slopes; porches across entire front facade; an asymmetrically placed entrance door; frequent use of a cottage window next to the entrance; double-hung windows or groups of windows on upper floors and secondary facades with either 1/1, 4/1, 5/1 or 6/1 configurations; and belt courses separating

first and second floors. These two examples built a block apart on 6th Street SW and 7th Street SW feature the same basic plan but different porch columns, trim, and oriel design.

John and Anna Munson House, 915 8th Avenue SW, 1912 **Harry and Iris Matthews House, 703 9th Street SW, ca. 1915**



The 1½-story Front-Gabled House was the most popular vernacular house form in the Young's Hill/Kingston Neighborhood prior to World War I. Differences in roof pitch, eave width, and wall coverings made the same form seem very different. By the mid-teens, full 2-story examples of the same basic form were being built, often with Craftsman Style windows and trim. The 1-story Hipped Roof House remained popular for small houses until ca. 1920.

House at 1812 M Street SW, ca. 1910 *above*; **Henry and Emma Pirkel House, 914 7th St. SW, 1915** *right*; **John and Margaret Milbauer House, 1217 4th St. SW 1910,** *below*



Photos: November 2007 & March 2008, Tim Weitzel, survey photographer

Post-World War I Years - 1920s and 1930s

The post-World War I decades saw a third multi-block industrial site develop within the Young's Hill/Kingston Neighborhood. Like the Douglas & Company/Penick and Ford site and the CRANDIC Railway Shops, this new factory located along the Milwaukee Railroad Corridor. The Speeder Machinery Corporation moved from Fairfield, Iowa to Cedar Rapids in 1926. The company located in an existing building at 1201 6th Street, SW and employed fewer than 100 workers at the time in the manufacture of equipment used for road building and heavy construction including drag lines, shovels, and cranes. In 1939 the company was purchased by Link-Belt Company of Chicago and became known as Link-Belt Speeder Corporation. Shortly thereafter, the Chicago company's crane operations were merged into the Cedar Rapids site. The company operated at capacity during World War II with a workforce of 500 at their 6th Street factory. With road construction business flourishing during the decade, factory's such as Link-Belt Speeder and Universal Crusher saw their workers occupy dozens of new and existing houses in the Young's Hill/Kingston Neighborhood. Examples of well-preserved, early 1920s houses appear below.

Ralph and Lenore Pitts House, 1028 9th St. SW, 1922 Richard and Hazel Payn House, 1914 9th St. SW, 1924



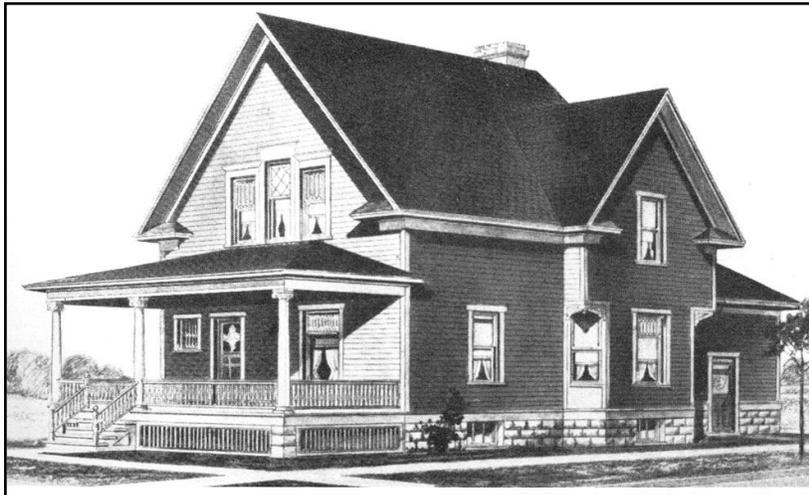
Howard and Bessie Livingood House, 1209 16th Ave. SW, 1924 H.H. Laybourn House, 1217 16th Ave. SW, 1926



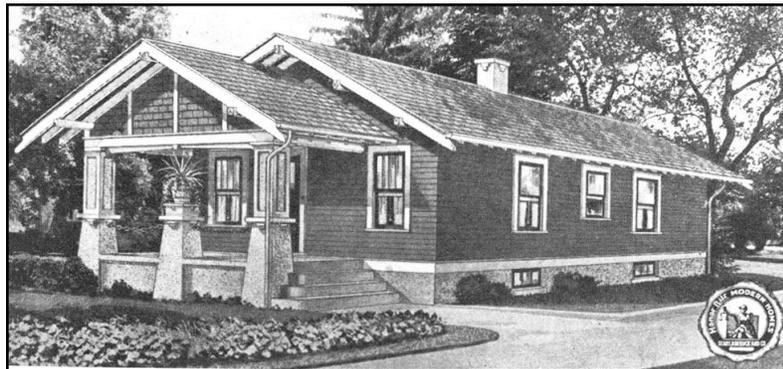
Photos: November 2007, Tim Weitzel, photographer

Mail Order Houses

By World War I, it is likely that some West Side homebuilders were turning to pre-cut or “kit houses” such as those offered by a number of Midwest manufacturers. Kit houses included materials for the entire house with numbered parts and instruction booklets as well as shingles, paint, and nails. Among the companies offering homes in the Midwest were three Bay City, Michigan manufacturers – the Aladdin Company began in 1906 and offered 450 models between 1910 and 1940; Lewis Homes/Liberty Homes; and Sterling Homes/International Mill and Timber. Three Chicago firms included Sears Roebuck and Company, Montgomery Ward Company, and Harris Brothers. The best known of these was Sears, the nation’s premier merchandiser at the turn of the 20th century. The company began offering house plans in 1895 and by 1908 had begun operations of a “Modern Homes” division that supplied building plans, materials, and kit houses that were shipped by rail around the United States. The first catalogue was limited to several dozen plans for medium size houses but by 1916 the first Sears kit houses with numbered parts were available. Incomplete records make the total output of kit homes difficult to estimate; however, it is likely that by World War II, Sears had sold more than 100,000 homes nationally. The popularity of the 1½-story Front-Gabled House form featured in many Sears kit house plans is evidenced by the large number in the Young’s Hill/Kingston Neighborhood. A



Sears house plan for the 1½-story Front-Gabled House form, No. 34, is taken from catalogues published between 1908 and 1917 appears at left. Dozens of plans for the smaller 1-story Front-Gabled House, such as “The Olivia” were present in catalogues as well.⁸ These, too, were typical of homes built in the Young’s Hill/Kingston Neighborhood.



Sears and Roebuck Company house plans, “No. 34,” p. 55 (top left); “The Olivia,” p. 49 (bottom left)

⁸ Katherine Cole Stevenson and H. Ward Jandl, *Houses by Mail: A Guide to Houses from Sears, Roebuck and Company* (Washington, D.C.: The Preservation Press, 1986), pages 49 and 55.



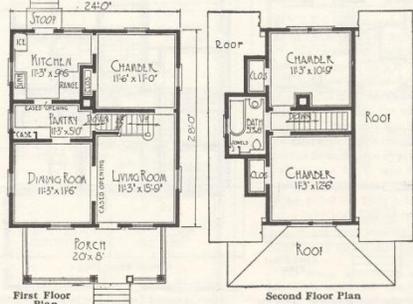
Gordon-Van Tine Home No. 547

An Economical and Ever Popular Type

For Prices on This Home, See First Page. See Pages 9 and 10 for Description of Materials.

These Options Will Save You \$93.70

Deduct the above amount from the regular price on this house if you are willing to buy it with the following changes from regular specifications: 6 to 2 Star A Star Red Cedar Shingles instead of 5 to 2 Clear; plain square edge casings for doors and windows instead of Craftsman design; all subflooring and kitchen case omitted.



Gordon-Van Tine Co., Davenport, Iowa. Altona, Iowa. Gentlemen: Some days ago I received a letter from Mr. H. B. Nelson requesting me to have a picture taken of my house plan and also one picture from the interior. I have complied with his request. The stairway is certainly as fine a feature as there is in any part of the house and the finish is certainly fine. I did the work on the case myself and most of the finishing. I must say I am more than pleased with my home. Everybody that has seen the house expressed themselves more than pleased with the material and plans. You will remember Mr. Bert Peck of Altona has purchased material for a barn of your company, shipped to Comfrey, Minn. Mr. Peck is a business man, in the hardware business. I recommended your material to him and several others that will buy in the spring. Mr. Geo. Koch.

THIS is an attractive but simple home with no unnecessary ornamentation, just the cozy home for which you have been looking. Its comfortable appearance and convenient arrangement have gained favor with many. The twin windows above the porch roof light one of the two good sized upstairs bed rooms, both of which have full ceilings. The other, having windows at the rear, is almost the counterpart of the front room. Do not fail to notice the splendid closet space. The bath room is so located as to be convenient to all bed rooms. It is only a short distance from this to the downstairs bed room, opening just off the foot of the stairs. In every family there are occasions when a bed room on the first floor is an especial convenience. The open stairway becomes almost a part of the living room. It is of clear selected Slash Grain Douglas Fir as is all of the interior finish. Hence this stairway is an addition to the large, pleasant family room, which, with the dining room, occupies the front of the house. These rooms are especially well planned for the placing of furniture. They look out upon a large front porch, one of the attractive features of this home. The dining room is separated from the kitchen by a large pantry, fully equipped. Without this equipment we would not consider one of our homes complete. Our regular price includes the wall case to the ceiling and the work cabinet complete with all doors, drawers, and bins, all material ready to put up—our "B" case. The basement stairway descends from the pantry also. The kitchen is large, adequately lighted with two well placed windows, and also by the glazed rear door. The location of the sink has a two-fold advantage, since the dishes need never be taken far from the cupboard, as the sink is near to this and the stove. In building there is also great economy in this arrangement as the location of the sink to the bath room makes an extra stack unnecessary. You will find this house exceptionally convenient throughout, and one making comfort possible to a marked degree. The cost to you is not comparable, as the Gordon-Van Tine Company offers you its superior service and the advantage of its immense organization at a price far less than you find elsewhere. You cannot afford to disregard this fact when deciding upon your home. PAINT—Unless otherwise instructed, we will furnish light gray paint for the body and white for the trim of this home.

Soon after Aladdin and Sears began manufacturing homes, an Iowa company joined their ranks. Headquartered in Davenport, the Gordon-Van Tine Company advertised nationally selling construction materials to builders beginning in 1906. By 1910 they offered house designs and were among the first companies in the country to offer fully pre-cut kit houses. The company's catalogues allowed the homebuyer to select from among dozens of floor plans, finishes, design features, and equipment choices.

The Gordon-Van Tine Company likely knew of the brisk market for residential construction in Cedar Rapids before World War I. Their advertisements regularly appeared in the *Cedar Rapids Gazette* and contained copy intended to appeal to homeowners, carpenters, and contractors.⁹

Gordon-Van Tine Catalog, Home No. 547, p. 77, 1923.

As noted above, both the 1½-story Front Gabled House (example above from 1923 Gordon-Van Tine Catalogue) and the 2-story American Four-Square House (examples on following page) were common house forms in the Young's Hill/Kingston Neighborhood and frequently offered in Gordon-Van Tine Company catalogues. 18 separate Four-Square plans in its 1923 catalogue sought to capture the interest of homebuilders with such descriptive phrases as "An Impressive Colonial Home," "A Big 6 Room House at a Low Price," "A Big Square Home - Four Bed Rooms," "Substantial Two-Story Home," "An Every Popular Home of Fine Proportions," "Impressive Home - A Space and Money Saver," "A Substantial Seven Room House," and "A Square House with Big Comfortable Rooms."¹⁰

⁹ Gordon, Van Tine & Co. advertisement, *Cedar Rapids Evening Gazette*, March 4, 1907.

¹⁰ *117 House Designs of the Twenties, Gordon-Van Tine Co.*, (New York: Dover Publications, Inc. and Philadelphia: The Athenaeum of Philadelphia), 1992. (reprint of *Gordon-Van Tine Homes*, originally published by the Gordon-Van Tine Co., Davenport, Iowa, 1923), pp. 37, 52, 66, 81, 82, 86, 87, and 99.

Whether or not American Four-Squares in the Young's Hill/Kingston Neighborhood were built from Gordon-Van Tine Company plans, the Four-Square examples in the neighborhood such as those found on page 51 were typical of the company's designs. These plans featured four rooms on the first floor usually including a large entrance hall with stairs to the second floor, a "cased opening" (one featuring



pillars, shelving, or other trim) between the living room and dining room, and a spacious kitchen. The upper level contained a bathroom and either three or four bedrooms. Examples in the 1923 catalogue were sized for a range of budgets with the smallest examples containing less than 700 square feet per floor, moderate examples sized from 800 to 900 square feet, and one large house containing 1,100 square feet per floor. Though no Young's Hill/Kingston Neighborhood houses have been identified specifically as Gordon-Van Tine designs, their plans were similar to representative Gordon-Van Tine plans shown here.¹¹



Top: Gordon-Van Tine Home No. 551 and Bottom: Gordon-Van Tine Home No. 527, 1923

¹¹*Ibid*, p. 81 and p. 45.

When hard times hit during the Depression years, homebuilding was one of the first industries to feel the decline. As banks failed, mortgages were called due, and no options for refinancing were available. For unemployed homeowners, foreclosure was common. A result of bank failures and widespread unemployment was a drastic decrease in home loans and ownership. The Depression hit Iowa earlier than the rest of the country with new home construction in the Young's Hill/Kingston Neighborhood dropping during the late 1920s. Of the 1,650 houses still present in the neighborhood in 2008, roughly 179 were built during the 1920s, and of those, only 24 were built after 1925. This compares with 228 built during the previous decade. When the Depression peaked during the 1930s, the number of houses was cut in half compared to the 1920s with only 88 homes built in the neighborhood.

The national response to the housing crisis began late in President Hoover's term. When the President's Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership convened in May 1931, homebuilding nationally was at a near standstill and the rate of mortgage foreclosures was on a rapid rise. Conference attendees from across the nation endorsed the need for reforming "home financing, improving the quality of housing for moderate and lower-income groups, and stimulating the building industry."¹² Changes were sought for designs that would improve the quality of a home while lowering its cost.

The New Deal's FHA Minimum House

After President Roosevelt took office in early 1933, a series of changes were made in the banking system that began to address foreclosure problems. By 1934, Congress passed the National Housing Act of 1934 that created the Federal Housing Administration (FHA). Starting from scratch, the agency created a mortgage insurance program for qualified home buyers and homes that met certain minimal



Darwin Lentz House, 1100 20th Avenue SW, 1939 Some houses were even smaller than the FHA Minimum House. The Lentz House had just 360 square feet when built and retains the same footprint in 2008.

standards. A parallel effort within the agency employed architects and experienced homebuilders to design improved and affordable home plans. In 1936 the agency published *Principles of Planning Small Houses*, which contained plans for simple 1-story and 2-story houses. The plan for "House A" contained just 534 square feet with a small kitchen, large multi-purpose living and dining room, two bedrooms, and a bath. Within the homebuilding industry, it soon became known as the "FHA Minimum

House." Thousands of these houses and the slightly larger "House B" with 624 square feet were built in the United States.

The FHA Minimum House had a simple gabled roof form that could be set parallel with the street or, if a narrow lot required or the owner preferred, it could be oriented with the gable end facing the street.

¹²David L. Ames and Linda Flint McClelland, *National Register Bulletin: Historic Residential Suburbs, Guidelines for Evaluation and Documentation for the National Register of Historic Places* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places), September 2002, p. 60.

In either case the number of openings was kept at a minimum and decoration was limited to reduce cost. Locally, the idea of owning and residing in a small house rather than renting an apartment continued the preference of earlier immigrant homeowners.

The FHA Minimum House was praised for its careful economy and compact interior arrangement. When the second edition of the FHA's *Planning Small Homes* came out in 1940, it was also enthusiastically welcomed by the homebuilding industry. Architectural historians have noted that it "introduced a dramatically different, flexible system of house design based on the principles of expandability, standardization, and variability. Praised for its livability, the simple one-story "minimum" house became the starting point from which many variations arose as rooms were added or extended to increase interior space."¹³ Soon, private design services were offering dozens of variations of the FHA Minimum House to FHA-qualified homebuilders. Catalogues were distributed in Cedar Rapids and throughout Iowa by lumber yards and lumber dealers seeking to capture homebuilder interest by providing affordable – yet attractive – designs. Publication titles from the late 1930s and 1940s marketed homes based on the FHA's national goals for homeownership and affordability. The publications included in the representative list below contain virtually every house form built in the Young's Hill/Kingston Neighborhood in the from 1936 to 1946.

- *New Homes of Beauty and Character* (The Packard Service Bureau, Davenport, Iowa, 1938)
- *The Book of Economical Homes* (Home Plan Book Co., St. Paul, 1941)
- *The Book of Small Homes* (Home Plan Book Co., St. Paul, ca. 1940)
- *Selected Small Houses* (Brown-Blodgett Company, St. Paul, 1939)
- *Petite Homes of Budget Appeal* (National Plan Services, Inc., ca. 1940)
- *Small Homes Year Book* (National Homes Foundation, Washington, D.C., ca. 1940)
- *Small Practical Homes* (Modern Homeways, Topeka, Kansas, 1945)
- *Better Homes at Lower Cost, America's Best Planned Small Homes* (Standard Homes Co., Washington, D.C., 1946)

The Opportune Time for Home Builders Is Here

Now your family can enjoy a lovely new home with the money now going for rent, with home financing made easy under the F.H.A. Insured Mortgage Plan. At no time in life has it been easier to acquire a new home than now.

Everything favors the home builder. You have never really lived until you have lived in a home of your own. A home which you helped to plan, a home which you helped build from the first blue print to the time you moved in the first furniture, a home that is yours—all your own. Perhaps you have always wanted such a home, but believed you could not afford it. But today, thanks to the F.H.A., home ownership is easily within your means.

HOW RENT MONEY ACCUMULATES

In 20 years, with 6% Compounded annually:

at \$25.00 per month...\$11,035.65 at \$50.00 per month...\$22,071.30 at \$75.00 per month...\$33,107.57

Money saved through investment in a new home, in which the owner expects to live, is money placed securely beyond the reach of any future economic upheaval—money which buys a service needed throughout the life of the owner.

Foreword from *Selected Small Houses* (Brown-Blodgett Company, St. Paul, 1939).

¹³*Ibid.*, p. 62.

In many of the plan books, forewords contained information about FHA mortgages and illustrations to demonstrate the merit of long-term mortgages as a tool for accumulating savings. The 20-year mortgage describe in the foreword for *Selected Small Houses* in 1939 (previous page) was a new concept for many potential homeowners. The *Small Homes Year Book* published the following year was proud of

make your dreams come true



Are you one of the many who have built castle after castle in the air but have never thought it possible to build one very real home on solid earth? Haven't you longed often for your own home,

AN "OWNED" HOME IS THE BIRTHRIGHT OF EVERY AMERICAN FAMILY—CHILD MOTHER AND FATHER

If you're the man of the family, you may have thought of that "dream home" primarily in terms of the safety and security it would bring to your family and to you. Of the business, social or political recognition and the better financial and credit rating an "owned" home always provides. Or simply as the safest and wisest investment a man can make.

If you're the wife or mother, you've probably put your "castle" down in your mind as a place where

TODAY IT'S EASIER TO BUILD WITH ASSURANCE THAN EVER BEFORE

Never before has it been so easy to do all these with ASSURANCE.

Assurance of Good Design

Today, no matter how modest the home you choose, you have assurance of practical, economical design. Every one of the homes shown in this book has been designed by licensed architects. Here are no fadish styles but simple, beautifully proportioned lines that will withstand a lifetime of style changes. Here are homes that "wear well", that will sell at a higher price should the need arise. Here are homes that "fit the family", designed with a high regard for health, convenience and economy.

Assurance of Good Materials, Sound Construction

Today you have assurance of good materials and sound construction. No "jerry-built houses" here—no need to fear the home will depreciate rapidly

sunshine and laughter and the sound of happy feet reign supreme. Or perhaps as a place where there's opportunity for the members of your family to cultivate to their heart's content trees and flowers and hobbies. Or perhaps as a place of peace and quiet and real contentment, that can on occasion be thrown open to warm and joyous hospitality.

"Owning" Pays Big Dividends

Whichever of these you've dreamt a home might be, you can be certain they're only part of the grand total of good things—increased living satisfaction and great financial benefits—an "owned" home brings:

Stability, the certain knowledge that next year, and for as many years to come as you wish, you'll know where you'll be living, who your friends and your children's friends will be, and where your children will go to school.

Security through good times and bad that's never yours in a home you can't call your own.

Money saved, for the value of your home when paid for stands for the money saved over and above the amount that would have been spent for rent.

Health as represented in the chance to live with joy and work with pride in the open—knowing the work you do adds to your enjoyment and the value of your property and not another's.

Freedom to suit your daily routine and your whole life to your own convenience and not your neighbors'—or the landlord's.

Happiness for the children—a place to play—to have pets—to entertain friends—to acquire important social background.

Pride as represented in the simple and thrilling thought "IT'S OURS".

in value, but instead assurance that maintenance costs will be at a minimum as the home grows older.

Assurance of Rock-Bottom Cost

Today you have assurance of economy. For never before did a building dollar buy so much. Newly perfected and more efficient materials provide a vastly improved home over that built even 10 years ago. There's better protection from fire and heat loss, more efficient heating, lighting and other equipment. Among the homes in this book, you'll find many that can be purchased out of a surprisingly small income.

Today you have assurance of easy financing. Long term, low cost financing makes it possible to buy with a surprisingly small down payment and pay for a new home like rent out of even a low income.

We Arrange All Details

We can arrange every detail for you—furnish blue-prints, estimate costs, suggest sources of financing, arrange for the work with contractors, supply the best materials—and see that the job is properly done.

the fact that it included plans "developed and designed by Uncle Sam and the Building Industry as a guide for the Home Builders of America!" It described the "Mortgage Villain" as dead as the result of long-term amortization of house debt.¹⁴ The FHA philosophy of homeownership, good design, improved materials, and affordability was further explained in the *Petite Homes of Budget Appeal* shown here.

Foreword from *Petite Homes of Budget Appeal*
(National Plan Services, Inc., ca. 1940), p. 1.

¹⁴ *Small Homes Year Book* (National Homes Foundation, Washington, D.C., ca. 1940), p. 29.

Evolution of the Minimal Traditional House

From the late 1930s through the 1950s, the FHA Minimum House evolved into what architectural historians call the Minimal Traditional House. This 1 or 1½-story Side-Gabled House form was modestly detailed, built with no eaves, occasionally had extended roof projections, shed roofs or pediments for door hoods, and little ornamentation. The representative examples of the form evolved subtly over the decades as is shown below in the dated examples from the Young's Hill/Kingston Neighborhood.



407 16th Ave. SW, 1938
(November 2007, Tim Weitzel,
survey photographer)

This was one of a series of house built in the 400, 500, 600, and 800 blocks of 16th Avenue SW during the decade after a new water line was built along this important east-west corridor in 1938.



John E Janda House, 646 21st Ave. SW, 1939
(November 2007, Tim Weitzel, survey
photographer)



Betty Nolan House, 611 21st Ave. SW, 1940 (November 2007, Tim Weitzel, survey photographer)



**Frank Thompson House, 807
21st Ave. SW, 1940** (November
2007, Tim Weitzel, survey
photographer)

The use of brick for Minimal Traditional houses was uncommon, but has proven to be a long-lasting, quality material for those where it was used.



**Gilbert Feiereisen House, 1115 16th
Ave. SW, 1941** (November 2007, Tim
Weitzel, survey photographer)

The Feiereisen House (left) measures just 20 by 24 feet or 480 square feet. Minimal Traditional forms continued to have moderately pitched side-gabled roofs with a pedimented or shed-roofed door hood flanked by double-hung windows. The Clark House (below) retains its shed-roofed door hood while other examples in the neighborhood have had the stoops enclosed as entrance vestibules.



**Clark House, 392 16th Avenue
SW, 1945** (April 2008, Tim
Weitzel, survey photographer)

Joe Craft House, 1124 18th Ave. SW, 1946 (left); Ed Knight House, 1205 18th Ave. SW, 1948 (right)
(November 2007, Tim Weitzel, survey photographer)



J.P. Whitmer House, 1100 21st Ave. SW, 1948
(November 2007, Tim Weitzel, survey photographer)

The Whitmer House is one of the few examples of the use of twin gabled dormers on a Minimal Traditional House in the neighborhood. In this instance it was a subtle attempt at giving the house a Cape Code look.



Vern Carrie House, 814 21st Ave. SW, 1951 (left); Everett Short House, 1119 16th Ave. SW, 1953 (left bottom)
(November 2007, Tim Weitzel, survey photographer)



The Carrie and Short houses are examples of later Minimal Traditional Houses, which have reverse floor plans. This occurred dozens of times of the years with many instances attributable to the same contractor working on homebuilding projects in the same neighborhood. In this case both houses have Chicago window groups with square fixed sashes flanked by narrow 1/1 double-hung windows. By the 1960s these windows were more commonly known as “picture windows.” The extended roof slope served the dual purpose of providing a simple door hood and window hood.

World War II and the Post-War Boom – 1940s and 1950s

At the end of the Great Depression and on the eve of World War II, homebuilding was resuming in the Young's Hill/Kingston Neighborhood. During 1940 and 1941, an estimated 45 houses were constructed – more than half the number built during the entire decade of the 1930s. Even while the war was underway and building materials were scarce between 1942 and 1945, 25 houses were constructed. When the war ended in 1945, Cedar Rapids' West Side was poised for expansion that took several forms. Factory jobs were readily available in the existing and expanding companies that had weathered the wartime economy and were ready to retool for the post-war period. Universal Crusher/Universal Engineering switched back to road building equipment and added new hires. Other factories north of 1st Avenue W saw their products readily marketable in the national homebuilding boom taking on dozens of new workers from the Young's Hill neighborhood. Large factories on the East Side including Wilson and Company meatpacking, Quaker Oats, and Collins Radio, drew hundreds of employees from the Young's Hill/Kingston Neighborhood as well according to city directory listings.

One long-standing Cedar Rapids firm, the J.G. Cherry Company, relocated to a site immediately south of the Young's Hill/Kingston Neighborhood while another, Link-Belt Speeder, saw a major expansion within the heart of the neighborhood. The J.G. Cherry Company began operations in 1880 in southeast Cedar Rapids and specialized in manufacturing cream cans, dairy machinery, butter churns and ice cream freezers. It grew to become the largest exclusive manufacturer of equipment for the handling of milk and milk products in the world by the 1930s. In 1928 the Cherry-Burrell Corporation was formed as a merger of the J.G. Cherry Company and several other dairy equipment companies including D.H. Burrell of Little Falls, New York. The company was originally headquartered in a series of buildings located at 329 10th Avenue SE. Continued growth at the end of World War II saw the transfer of its Cedar Rapids' operation in 1945 to a new nine-acre site at the southwest corner of 6th Street SW and Wilson Avenue SW (2400 6th Street SW) just outside of the Young's Hill/Kingston Neighborhood. The new plant soon attracted new and relocated workers to the residential blocks north of the plant. As a result, the neighborhood along and north of Wilson Avenue saw the construction of dozens of houses on vacant lots during the next 15 years.

In 1948 a new Link-Belt Speeder plant with 200,000 square feet of manufacturing space and offices was completed on an expanded site in the 1200 block of 6th Street, SW adjacent to the Milwaukee Railroad corridor. The company continued to expand with sizable additions made in 1953, 1956, and 1957 until the factory exceeded a half-million square feet and the site comprised six city blocks. Link-Belt Speeder's growth directly paralleled the national boom in road building spawned by President Eisenhower's interstate highway program. As the president of Link-Belt Speeder Corporation said in 1957, the new structure will give Link-Belt Speeder "the capacity to take full advantage of the substantial sales potential in the nation's long-range road-building program."¹⁵ Link-Belt Speeder became part of the group of local manufacturing concerns that gave Cedar Rapids the title of "road machinery capital" - Iowa Manufacturing, LaPlant-Choate Manufacturing, Universal Crusher/Universal Engineering, the Highway Equipment Company, and Fruehauf Trailer Company. In 1966 a

¹⁵"Link-Belt to Expand Plant During 1957," *Cedar Rapids Gazette*, no date (clipping in Cedar Rapids Historical Archives vertical files).

second Link-Belt Speeder plant in southwest Cedar Rapids was completed and the next year, the company was purchased by FMC Corporation. In 1979, employment hit its peak of 2,300. A recession in the construction industry forced reorganization of the company and eventual closure during the 1980s.

From the late 1920s through the 1970s, hundreds of Link-Belt Speeder employees resided in the Young's Hill/Kingston Neighborhood. The factory expansion in 1948 combined with the post-World War II housing boom to encourage a wave of homebuilding in the blocks south and west of the plant. Violet and Lester Sojka were among the Link-Belt Speeder families to build new houses on the promise



of the plant's new construction. Lester worked as a machinist when the Sojka house was built at 1901 9th Street SW the same year the new factory opened. The Sojka House (left) and the DeWitt House (left below) are examples of the Minimal Traditional House form from the 1940s that was adapted from FHA Minimum House plans from the previous decade.

Sojka, Lester and Violet, House, 1901 9th Street SW, 1948 (November 2007, Tim Weitzel, survey photographer)



DeWitt, Earl and Ada, House, 1121 15th Ave. SW (March 2008, Tim Weitzel, survey photographer)

Many of the houses built by and for factory workers in the Young's Hill/ Kingston Neighborhood were Minimal Traditional houses - small scale, modestly detailed 1 or 1½-story Side Gabled Houses built with no eaves, occasionally extended roof projections for door hoods, and little ornamentation. The Sojka House is a rare example of the use of brick and decorative

stone trim. Its Chicago Window group (large square fixed sash flanked by narrow double-hung windows) was the most popular feature window for these houses. Houses built with wide clapboard siding were more typical of the Minimal Traditional Houses built. The house built in 1950 for Link-Belt Speeder drill operator Earl DeWitt and his wife Ada at 1121 15th Ave. SW was an example of these houses. The house retains its original 890 square foot floor plan in 2008.

Dozens of platted lots already served by sewers and water lines were in place for housing expansion in the post-war period. Most were scattered throughout the neighborhood. To further attract employees

and to house returning veterans, several creative housing strategies were undertaken. One involved the adaptive reuse of a type of pre-fabricated wartime building known as the “Quonset hut.” In February 1946 Coe College announced the receipt of 25 housing units from the Federal Public Housing Authority. The purpose of the units was to shelter veterans and their families.¹⁶ These small buildings proved highly portable and two that appear below are found within the survey area. A rare case of a rail box car-to-house conversion at 941 21st Ave SW (see page 50) by a CRANDIC Railway worker was described previously.



Frank Hlavacek House, 1116 15th Ave. SW, 1946 (left); Don M. Smith House, 1150 18th Ave. SW, 1947 (right)
(November 2007, Tim Weitzel, survey photographer)

Other creative housing options included the establishment of duplexes in large single-family residences, which was practice begun during the Depression years and continued through the wartime period. In these cases large single-family houses saw up and down flats created through the addition of exterior staircases or the relegation of existing rear stairs for the upper unit. The earlier practice of owner-occupied units coupled with rental units begun in the Depression years gradually gave way during the 1940s and 1950s to both units in duplexes occupied by tenants.

Another strategy that was seen during the 1940s and 1950s was the moving of small 19th century houses to back lots to allow the construction of new, larger residences on front lots. This practice is documented in city building permits and contributed to a more densely populated neighborhood. In some cases, the vacant lots were converted to new business sites for filling stations in several cases. The most common housing strategy during the 1940s and 1950s in the Young’s Hill/Kingston Neighborhood remained the construction of new houses. Nearly 25 percent of neighborhood’s dwellings or 400 houses were built during those two decades – 213 during the 1940s and 182 during the 1950s. To retain their affordability, houses remained small, designs simple, workmanship straightforward, and materials common.

In at least one documented case, a homebuilding practice was undertaken in the Young’s Hill/Kingston Neighborhood that was common in other parts of Cedar Rapids at the end of World War II. It involved the construction of a “basement house” as a stand alone residence for the owners until they could afford

¹⁶“Coe Will Receive 25 Housing Units From Government,” *Cedar Rapids Gazette*, February 6, 1946.

to complete construction of a superstructure and finish work for an above ground residence. This was the case for the Aten-Strain House located at 932 21st Avenue SW in the same block where the box car house was built. The Aten-Strain House is a 1½-story Front-Gabled Roof House that was built in two phases with the “basement house” completed in 1951 for a cost of \$1,500 by owner/builder Charles Aten. In 1958, the second owner, Norman Strain, completed construction of the “superstructure” for an additional value of \$5,000. The phenomenon of building basement houses occurred in situations where young post-war couples built basement houses to reside in while they saved to pay for the balance of the house. The house retains its original plan, the contiguous gabled roof form, the original “Transite” or asbestos shingle siding, and its Chicago window group. Both the tall basement level and a more abundant number of basement level windows found here are typical of the form. Norman and Ruth Strain had acquired the basement house in 1953 for their growing family of five children. Norman worked as a laborer for the City Street Department. Five years later in 1958 the Strains completed construction of the above-grade house. By 1960 Norman was a driver for the City Street Department.



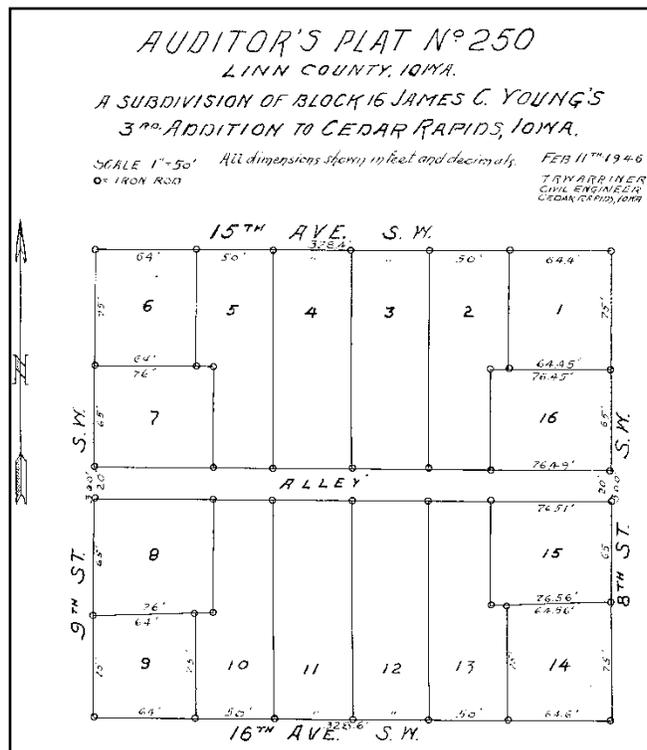
Aten-Strain, 932 21st Ave. SW, 1951/1958 (November 2007, Tim Weitzel, survey photographer)

Veterans Prospect Place Historic District

District History

Perhaps the single most creative example of a post-war housing project in the Young's Hill/Kingston Neighborhood involved a square block located between 8th and 9th Streets and 15th and 16th Avenues. The square was originally laid out in 1883 as Block 16 in Young's Third Addition. The block was also known as "Prospect Place" and held the former residence of West Side real estate developer, James C. Young. The Young House (nonextant) stood at the northeast corner of 9th Street SW and 16th Avenue

Auditor's Plat 250, Recorded March 19, 1946
(Linn County Recorder's Office, Volume 741, Page 397)



SW in 1946 when the Sisters of Mercy of Cedar Rapids, the owners of the property since 1939, put the property up for sale. In earlier years the house was used as a private convalescent home under the ownership and direction of Dr. Margaret Sherlock (1916 to 1926). Dr. Sherlock gave the property to the Sisters of Mercy and in 1946 after determining its operation infeasible, they sold Prospect Place and the former Young House to Hartman J. "Ole" Bjornsen, a Cedar Rapids contractor and developer. Bjornsen paid \$5,000 for the block with the understanding that low-cost homes for veterans would be erected and that salvage from the Young House would be used in their construction. Based on findings of the Young's Hill/Kingston Neighborhood, the group of 15 primary resources in Bjornsen's development contains the necessary requirements for eligibility has a National Register of Historic Places historic district referred to hereafter as the "Veterans Prospect Place Historic District."

An announcement that Bjornsen's project for Prospect Place would be moving forward was contained in a lengthy news story published on February 10, 1946. A *Cedar Rapids Gazette* described the project as an opportunity "to make way for 16 small homes for veterans of World War II."¹⁷ The same day, the newspaper reported the great need for veteran's housing noting that hotels in the city were "jammed to capacity with returning vets who could not find housing. The Roosevelt [Hotel] reported receiving 150 reservations per night for its 90 rooms. Both the Montrose [Hotel] and the Roosevelt set up cots in private dining rooms and instigated a five-day limit to help alleviate the room shortage."¹⁸

¹⁷"Historic Old Residence on Its Way Out," *Cedar Rapids Gazette*, February 10, 1946.

¹⁸"50 Years Ago: 1946," *Cedar Rapids Gazette*, February 7, 1996.

The acute demand for housing in early 1946 was also reflected in the actions of Coe College. On February 6th the college announced that it had been allocated 25 housing units from the Federal Public Housing Authority. Coe was among several other Eastern Iowa colleges and universities, including the University of Iowa in Iowa City, to be designated as a housing recipient. The *Cedar Rapids Gazette* reported that the buildings would be torn down on their current site (unidentified), removed to Cedar Rapids, and then rebuilt.¹⁹ The newspaper also reported that Coe College would be offering courses in home planning through the new Home Planning Institute. These efforts would be provided as a part of the veteran's guidance center to be located at the college.²⁰ For the returning veterans, housing was viewed as the next tactical objective for their strategy of post-war living.



Once Prospect Place had been acquired from the Sisters of Mercy, Bjornsen had Block 16 of Young's 3rd Addition replatted in March 1946 as Auditors Plat 250 (previous page), a square block with 16 lots facing 8th and 9th Streets and 15th and 16th Avenues with an east-west alley through the middle of the block. Bjornsen adapted a series of similar house designs for the development based on a basic Minimal Traditional House form. Construction records show that his firm built this form in scattered locations in other parts of the Young's Hill/Kingston Neighborhood as well. Each of the 1½-story side-gabled houses had the same interior floor plan with

exterior variations including attic dormers or projecting wall dormer wings, different styles of entrance hoods, extended roof slope sections, window choices, and attached or detached single-car garages.

All of Bjornsen's houses had a large living room, kitchen, and adjoining dinette, two bedrooms, a single bath, three closets, gas furnaces and concrete foundations. Building permits show that costs for the 15 houses that were eventually built from 1946 to 1951 varied slightly. The house at 824 16th Avenue SW occupied a double lot and is one of only two houses in the district with an attached garage. It was also

¹⁹"Coe Will Receive 25 Housing Units From Government," *Cedar Rapids Gazette*, February 6, 1946.

²⁰"Coe to Offer Courses in Home Planning," *Cedar Rapids Gazette*, February 6, 1946.

the site of the original Young House. According to the *Gazette*, Bjornsen obtained priorities for the materials for the first six dwellings so that work could proceed as soon as possible.

Construction of the houses in the Veterans' Prospect Place Historic District was not only favored by its proximity to employment centers but also by proximity to Lincoln School. The school grounds were located diagonally from the new addition between 9th and 10th streets and 16th and 18th avenues on a rise of land known as Bowling Hill, which overlooked the district. Built in 1910 to handle a growing elementary school population, the school building had ample capacity in the post-war years. During the development years two other building projects were attracted to the blocks immediately south of the district. A small grocery store opened at 830 18th Avenue SW opposite Lincoln School in ca. 1950 and by 1953 was operated by Louis Scroggins. The following year the business took the name Lincoln Grocery and continued to be operated by Scroggins for a number of years. Just across the avenue at 1809 9th Street SW, the Second Evangelical Church was located. It took a new name in 1947 when it became Sharon Evangelical United Brethren Church, and 11 years later during the surge of post-war growth in the neighborhood, the original 1913 building was replaced by the current structure.

After H. J. Bjornsen completed the Prospect Place housing project, he went on to see the family business grow and prosper. He formed a number of land development and construction companies merging them in 1957 as Bjornsen Investment Corporation. He also formed a concrete construction company, Atlas Ready Mix Concrete Co. During the post-war years, he also participated in developing and managing many of the city's largest apartment complexes and later built Cedar Rapids' first condominiums.²¹



View of Veterans' Prospect Place Historic District, looking northeast from Lincoln School grounds at the intersection of 9th Street SW and 16th Avenue SW (November 2007, Tim Weitzel, survey photographer)

²¹ Obituary for Hartman J. "Ole" Bjornsen, *Cedar Rapids Gazette*, May 30, 1993.

District Description

The Veterans' Prospect Place Historic District consists of the single square block comprising the original Auditors Plat 250. In several respects, the block represents the heart of the Young's Hill/Kingston Neighborhood. Changes in elevation within the block (low point at 8th Street SW and 15th Avenue SW to a high point at 9th Street SW and 16th Avenue SW) are the source of the name "Young's Hill." the historic Young House (nonextant) was located on the highest point in the block, Lots 9 and 10 of A.P. No. 250. The block is also near the geographic center of the neighborhood two blocks west of the main north-south arterial through the neighborhood, 6th Street SW, and along the east-west one-way pairs, 15th Avenue SW and 16th Avenue SW. The district's 50 foot mid-block lots and 64 foot corner lots are larger than surrounding 40 foot lots but slightly smaller than some subdivisions further east in the neighborhood. The streets and avenues are lined by a variety of street trees that were planted shortly after the houses were constructed. Others within the block likely survive from landscaping completed for Prospect Place in the 1880s (see photo page 20). Foundation plantings accentuate the symmetrical façade designs.

In 2008, the district has 15 primary historic resources (dwellings) and 8 secondary resources (garages). All of the houses are examples of the Minimal Traditional House vernacular form that was built in the neighborhood from 1939 through the late 1950s. As noted above, the form was based on the FHA Minimum House promoted in the agency's publications *Principles of Planning Small Houses* (1936) and *Planning Small Homes* (1940). The house form's elements include a rectangular plan with a moderate-pitched side-gabled roof. The 1-story and 1½-story houses had narrow eaves along the fronts and rears and no eaves on the gabled ends. Concrete block was used for the foundations and the exterior walls were originally clad in medium and wide-width wood clapboard siding or asbestos shingle siding. In 2008 most of the original cladding remains beneath synthetic coverings that include wide clapboard-style aluminum siding and narrow clapboard-style vinyl siding. Though this detracts from the buildings' individual integrity, all of the small houses retain their original form, scale, and simple detailing.

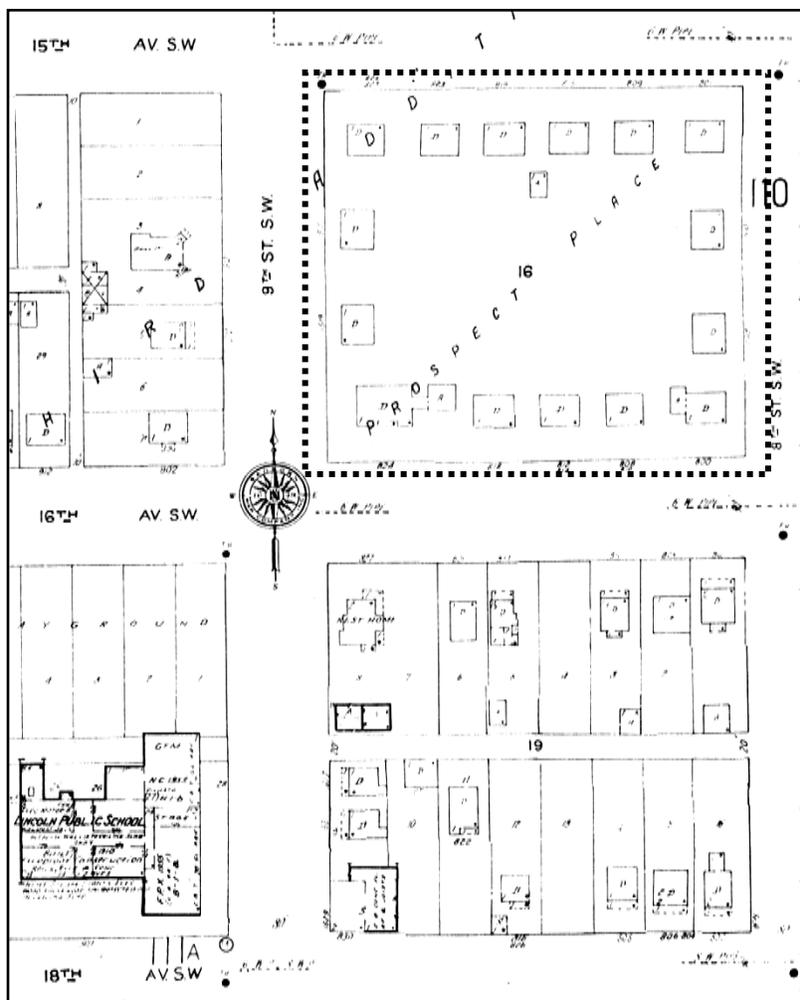
District Significance

The Veterans' Prospect Place Historic District is locally significant under Criteria A and C. Under Criterion A, the Veterans' Prospect Place Historic District derives significance under the category of "Community Planning and Development." Resources within the District draw attention to the post-World War II housing boom in the Young's Hill/Kingston Neighborhood. More specifically, the district survives as an example of the specific strategy undertaken at the end of the war to provide housing for return veterans and their families. It demonstrates the cooperative efforts of government agencies including the City Plan Commission and Linn County Auditor's Office; a not-for-profit organization, the Sisters of Mercy; a private contractor, H.J. Bjornsen; and the post-war planning efforts of retailers to prioritize the availability of scarce goods such as construction materials. The housing project was located in the center of a working class neighborhood where returning veterans were able to easily secure employment in existing and new nearby factories.

Under Criterion C, the Veterans' Prospect Place Historic District is significant as a representative collection of examples of the most common vernacular house form that appeared in southwest Cedar Rapids in the late 1930s and 1940s – the Minimal Traditional House form. This house form was used for a majority of the single-family dwellings built in the neighborhood between 1939 and 1959. The

house form was based on the FHA Minimum House developed and promoted in the late 1930s and 1940s as a means for building affordable, efficient, and well-designed houses capable of expansion over

Veterans' Prospect Place Historic District Boundaries, (Insurance Map, Sanborn Company, 1970)



time. The district's subdivision design recognized a pattern of optimal spacing that accommodated houses facing both avenues and side streets. In addition space was provided for nearly every house to have an alley-facing garage. The small house form used throughout the Veterans Prospect Place Historic District draws attention to the shift in domestic architecture by the end of World War II from larger, multi-storied and ornamented houses to smaller scale, less expensive residences with garages integrated onto the site.

No reconnaissance or intensive level archeological surveys were conducted for properties within the potential district. As a result, no significance is claimed under Criterion D. The period of significance for this locally significant historic district is 1945-1953. The time period marks the years during which all of the 15 primary resources and the majority of secondary resources were constructed.

A list of resources with brief histories appears below and representative photographs follow.

<i>Veterans' Prospect Place Historic District Contributing and Noncontributing Resources</i>					
Address	History	Bldg. Permit/ Value	Year Occupied	Dwelling Status	Garage Status
1510 8 th St. SW	Able, Helen, House – teacher at Taylor School (1950, 1956); Julia and Ray Bell, flagman, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific RR (1960)	8-1946/\$6,000	1947	Contributing	NC
1518 8 th St. SW	Riggs, Roy and Mary, House - dept. mgr., Globe Machine Supply, (1950, 1956, 1960)	8-1946/\$6,000	1948	Contributing	NC
1511 9 th St. SW	Wachal, Walter and Jane, House – driver, Petersen Baking Co. (1956); Edna and Raymond L. Williams, mgr. Esquire Cleaners (1960)	4-1949/\$5,000	1950	Contributing	NC
1519 9 th St. SW	Ewing, James and Arlene, House – dispatcher & timekeeper, Link-Belt Speeder (1956, 1960)	7-1951/\$8,000	1953	Contributing	C
801 15 th Ave. SW	Vanourney, Clarence and Ruby, House – clerk, Cedar Rapids Gazette (1950); Louise and Theodore Nilles, machinist, Fruehauf Trailer (1956, 1960)	8-1946/\$6,000	1947	Contributing	
809 15 th Ave. SW	Biedeman, Wm., Jr., and Ardith, House – serviceman, Royal Typewriter Co. (1950, 1953); Elaine and Weldon Schmoldt, salesman, Montgomery Wards (1956); Louise and Jarl Osmundson, rep. Laurance Press	8-1946/\$6,000	1947	Contributing	
815 15 th Ave. SW	Campbell, Richard and Alice, House – shipping clerk, Williams and Hunting (1950, 1956) and driver, City Traffic Engineering Dept. (1960)	8-1946/\$6,000	1947	Contributing	NC
819 15 th Ave. SW	Schaubroeck, Harold and Garnet, House – apprentice and electrician, Cedar Rapids Electric Supply Co. (1950, 1953); Jessie and Gertrude Axline, no occupation (1956); Bernard and Lauretta Erger, landscape gardener (1960)	8-1946/\$6,000	1948	Contributing	NC
823 15 th Ave. SW	Randall, John and Betty, House - clerk (1950); Velma and Walter Loeffler, machinist, Link-Belt Speeder (1956, 1960)	10-1947/\$6,500	1948	Key Contributing	
829 15 th Ave. SW	Shaw, Jesse and Lulu, House – traveling salesman (1950); Irene and John E. Craft, mechanic, Iowa Manufacturing Co. (1956, 1960)	10-1947/\$6,500	1948	Contributing	NC
800 16 th Ave. SW	Binko, Lester and Lillian, House – helper, Polehnas Market (1956) and laborer, Nutrena Mills (1960)	4-1949/ \$6,500	1950	Contributing	
808 16 th Ave. SW	Hutchings, Howard and Jacqueline, House – driver (1950); Arlene and Robert Geesaman, salesman, Howell-Nesbitt Bottling (1956); Dorothy and Warren Summy, driver, IA Electric Light & Power	10-1948/ \$6,500	1950	Contributing	NC
812 16 th Ave. SW	Vedder, Sidney and Margaret, House -	12-1948/\$7,000	1949	Key Contributing	C
818 16 th Ave. SW	Markham, Clyde and Mary, House – supt. mails, CR Gazette (1950, 1956, 1960)	10-1948/ \$6,500	1949	Contributing	
824 16 th Ave. SW	Charipar, Charles and Louise, House – Charles Charipar Plumbing and Heating (1950, 1956, 1960)	4-1949/ \$10,000	1949	Contributing	

Veterans Prospect Park Historic District Houses



Clarence and Ruby Vanourney House, 801 15th Avenue SW, 1947
(November 2007, Tim Weitzel, survey photographer)

The first houses in the district were built on the east half of the block and later in the middle and west half. Six were completed in 1946, two in 1947, two in 1948, four in 1949, and the last in 1953.

Wm., Jr., and Ardith Biedeman House, 809 15th Avenue SW, 1947
(November 2007, Tim Weitzel, survey photographer)

Changes in elevation along 15th Avenue SW result in a terracing effect of the houses along the avenue with each building occupying a separate “step” along a stair case.



Richard and Alice Campbell House, 815 15th Avenue SW, 1947
(November 2007, Tim Weitzel, survey photographer)



Harold and Garnet Schaubroeck House, 819 15th Avenue SW, 1948
(November 2007, Tim Weitzel, survey photographer)



John and Betty Randall House, 823 15th Avenue SW, 1948
(November 2007, Tim Weitzel, survey photographer)



Jesse and Lulu Shaw House, 829 15th Avenue SW, 1948
(November 2007, Tim Weitzel, survey photographer)



Lester and Lillian Binko House, 800 16th Avenue SW, 1950 (left); Howard and Jacqueline Hutchings House, 808 16th Avenue SW, 1950 (right) (November 2007, Tim Weitzel, survey photographer)



Sidney and Margaret Vedder House, 812 16th Avenue SW, 1949 (November 2007, Tim Weitzel, survey photographer)

The Sidney and Margaret Vedder family who occupied the house at 812 16th Avenue SW were typical of the district's households. According to building permit records, the house had an estimated value of \$7,000 when built in 1949 and the garage was valued at \$400 when it was added four years later. This house retains its original 783 square foot plan, clapboard finish, and simple pilasters as part of the entrance surround. Bjornsen completed construction of this house in 1949 and the first occupants were the Vedders the following year. Sidney was employed as manager for the Legion Town Club in 1950 and by 1953 was the manager for Ellis Terrace Inc. that operated a trailer home park in northwest Cedar Rapids, another type of affordable housing in the post-war years. By 1960 Vedder was employed as a machine operator for Collins Radio.



Clyde and Mary Markham House, 818 16th Avenue SW, 1949 (November 2007, Tim Weitzel, survey photographer)



Charles and Louise Charipar House, 824 16th Avenue SW, 1949 (November 2007, Tim Weitzel, survey photographer)

The plan for the Charipar House appears for several other houses nearby in the neighborhood. The Charipar House was built on the site of the J.C. Young House.



Roy and Mary Riggs House, 1518 8th Street SW, 1948 (November 2007, Tim Weitzel, survey photographer)



Walter and Jane Wachal House, 1511 9th Street SW, 1950 (November 2007, Tim Weitzel, survey photographer)



James and Arlene Ewing House, 1519 9th Street SW, 1951 (November 2007, Tim Weitzel, survey photographer)

The Ranch House

Elsewhere in the Young's Hill/Kingston Neighborhood, a second one-story vernacular house form was introduced during the post-World War II boom period – the “Ranch” or “Rambler.” Like the Minimal Traditional form, the Ranch/Rambler included a one-story rectangular or square house plan configured to fit the available vacant lots in the neighborhood that ranged in size from 40 to 60 feet in width. The narrow width of lots meant that the horizontal nature of the Ranch/Rambler house form was turned 90-degrees to fit on the narrow but deep lots. Like Ranch/Rambler houses built on wider lots, those in the Young's Hill/Kingston Neighborhood have either a low-pitched side-gabled or hipped roof. In some cases hip-on-hip projections gave the houses shallow L-plans. In a handful of instances, the garage was attached at one end but more often, garages remained free-standing structures located along rear property lines. Ideally suited lots – including several corner lots that had previously held large two-story houses – provided wide-open areas for the house to be viewed at a distance. This vernacular house form continued to be adopted for new single-family dwellings in the neighborhood throughout the last half of the 20th century.

The earliest examples of Ranch/Rambler houses began appearing in the late 1940s and were actually transition forms that showed elements of the earlier 1-Story Hipped Roof houses as well as the Ranch. The Arthur Newman House at 831 21st Avenue SW was built in 1948 and is such a house. It retains its free-standing garage built the same year that the house was completed. Arthur worked as a brick



mason and building contractor making it likely that he participated in the construction of this house. The building permit indicated an estimated value of \$5,000 at the time it was constructed.



**Arthur Newman House and Garage,
831 21st Avenue SW, 1948** (November
2007, Tim Weitzel, survey
photographer)



Charles and Shirley Hughes House, 1820 8th Street SW, 1955
(November 2007, Tim Weitzel, survey photographer)

The Hughes House is an example of a 1-story Ranch/Rambler form dating from post-World War II housing boom in Cedar Rapids. The house retains its original 958 square foot rectangular plan, its attached single-car garage, low-pitched hipped roof with wide eaves, wide wood clapboard siding, and original horizontal light double-hung windows and Chicago window group. Even the metal awnings with the “H” monogram for Hughes are retained. The first owner of this house was Charles Hughes and his wife Shirley. Charles was a painter for the Cherry-Burrell Corporation, manufacturer of dairy equipment. The company had relocated to 6th Street SW and Wilson Avenue SW in 1945 prompting infilling of vacant lots in nearby residential subdivisions. By 1960 Charles operated Chuck’s Grill diner.

The post-World War II housing boom accounted for construction of nearly 25 percent of the dwellings or approximately 400 houses present in the Young’s Hill/Kingston Neighborhood in 2008. Their construction paralleled the expansion of industries in the neighborhood and surrounding blocks and represented infilling of vacant lots. In the decades that followed, new construction fell off dramatically. During the 1960s approximately 39 houses were constructed with double that number during the next four decades. The charts on page 80 identify the approximate ages of residences in the Young’s Hill/Kingston Neighborhood and graphically show housing trends by decade.

Post-1960 Trends

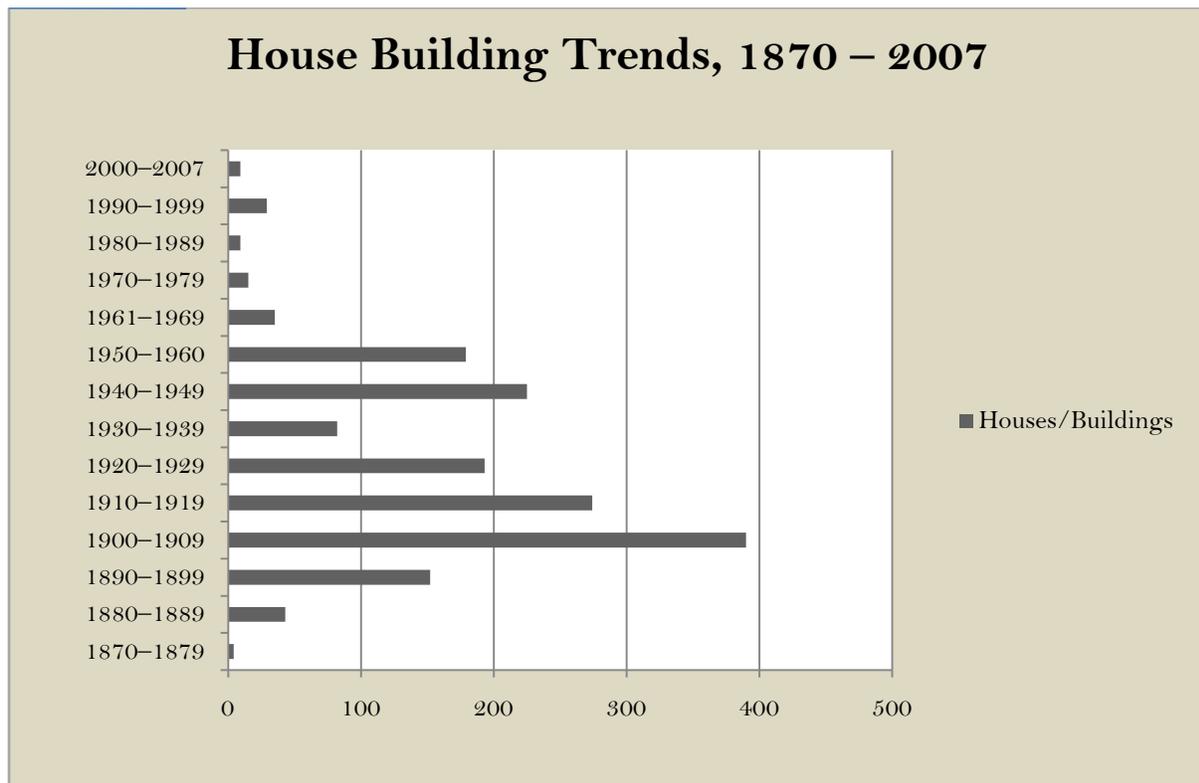
The year 1960 was selected for the end of the Young’s Hill/Kingston Neighborhood Survey in order to maintain the timeliness of its findings for a number of years and at the same time, have a sufficient period of reflection to draw valid conclusions about the significance of 50-year old resources eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. By coincidence, 1960 was also the expiration year established for various World War II-era veterans’ housing programs. In the spring of 1960, real estate agents, home builders, and mortgage providers advertised the date. On April 4, 1960 Cedar Rapids Builders,

Inc. advertised “Homes for Sale” that veterans of the war could secure home loans with no down payment and that “Veterans World War II Eligibility Expires Soon.”²²

The number of new housing starts in the neighborhood reflected in the post-war boom – more than 200 houses between 1940 and 1960 – was paralleled by a precipitous decline in the following decade. Just 39 houses were completed during the 1960s and half that many during the 1970s. The drop was partly a result of the unavailability of vacant lots in the largely developed neighborhood and the ready availability of alternative house sites in newly platted residential subdivisions in Cedar Rapids and Marion. Other factors shaping housing trends in the post-1960 decades included the multi-year planning and construction of Interstate 380 west side of the Cedar River. Dozens of houses in the interstate corridor were razed while others were relocated to nearby vacant lots within the Young’s Hill/Kingston Neighborhood. The general dislocation and bisection of the traditional West Side into smaller neighborhoods resulted from the construction of the freeway itself, the location of exit and entrance ramps, and creation of truncated avenues and streets along its length. Economic shifts during the 1970s and 1980s resulted in relocation or closure of major employers such as Link-Belt Speeder and Dearborn Brass further discouraging residential growth in the neighborhood.

²² “Homes for Sale” advertisement, *Cedar Rapids Gazette*, April 4, 1960, p. 32.

Young's Hill/Kingston Neighborhood Dwellings ²³		
Year Built	Assessor's Estimated Dates	YH/K Survey Database
1870-1879	5	4
1880-1889	61	43
1890-1899	177	152
1900-1909	410	390
1910-1919	228	274
1920-1929	179	193
1930-1939	88	82
1940-1949	213	225
1950-1960	182	179
1961-1969	35	35
1970-1979	15	15
1980-1989	9	9
1990-1999	29	29
2000-2007	9	9
TOTAL	1640	1,639



²³The table uses Cedar Rapids City Assessor estimated construction dates for the first date column. The second date column uses researched dates from the survey for buildings built in 1960 or earlier. Assessor dates continue to be used for the post-1960 decades in the second column because these buildings were not surveyed and dates not confirmed. The different totals in the two columns are a result of one duplicate property address in the Assessor records that was corrected in the survey database.

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APPENDICES

Appendix A: PROJECT PERSONNEL and CITY STAFF SUPPORT

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Svendsen Tyler, Inc., Saron, Wisconsin
Historian, architectural historian and surveyor

Survey Photographer & Database Manager: Tim Weitzel, MA
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Russell Camp, Information Technology Department, GIS Division
Richard Harberts, Information Technology Department, GIS Division

James Thatcher, Fire – Public Safety, Code Enforcement Division
Diana Brown, Customer Representative, Fire – Public Safety, Code Enforcement Division

Steve Cooper, Public Works Department, Engineering GIS
Mary Brunssen, Public Works Department, Engineering Customer Liaison

Julie Kinkead, Customer Service Representative,
Water Department

Cedar Rapids Public Library Staff

Appendix B: Surveyed Properties

Table 1: Individual Properties – Potentially Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places

Table 2: 8th Street SW Historic District – Potentially Eligible for National Register of Historic Places

Table 3: Veterans Prospect Place Historic District – Potentially Eligible for National Register of Historic Places

Table 4: Composite List – All Properties Surveyed in Young’s Hill/Kingston Neighborhood – Potentially Eligible and Not Eligible for National Register of Historic Places

Table 5: Moved Buildings in Young’s Hill/Kingston Neighborhood

**Table 1: Individual Properties –
Potentially Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places**

Address	Site Number	Historic Name	Year	Form/Style	Potential NRHP Eligibility
527 2nd Ave. SW	57 – 08263	Marshall, Harry and Emily, House	ca. 1903	Queen Anne, Hipped Roof, 2-Story	Individual
721 2nd Ave. SW	57 – 08271	Welch, John and Bridget, House	ca. 1903	1½-Story Pyramidal or Hipped Roof	Individual
725 2nd Ave. SW	57 – 01450	Baumgartel, Frank and Caroline, House	ca. 1895	Front-Gabled Roof, 1½-Story	Individual
801 2nd Ave. SW	57 – 01451	Sundell, Peter and Ida, House	ca. 1905	Front-Gabled Roof, 1½-Story	Individual
603 3rd Ave. SW	57 – 01558	Armstrong, Sarah, House	ca. 1900	Queen Anne, Cross Gable	Individual
609 3rd Ave. SW	57 – 08292	Reynolds, Edward M. and Sarah, House	ca. 1910	American Four-Square, Hipped Roof, 2-Story	Individual
613 3rd Ave. SW	57 – 01559	Wallace, William and Louise, House	ca. 1890	Front-Gabled Roof, 1½-Story	Individual
400 4th Ave. SW	57 – 08333	Harrier, Loyal and Anna, House	ca. 1912	American Four-Square, Hipped Roof, 2-Story	Individual
624 4th Ave. SW	57 – 08353	Shenenberger, Amandus and Emma, House	1912	Craftsman, Front-Gabled, 2-Story	Individual
524 4th St. SW	57 – 01717	Flierman Apartment Building	ca. 1916	Craftsman, American Four-Square, Hipped Roof, 2-Story	Individual
615 4th St. SW	57 – 08369	Coenen, John and Rose, House	1913	Craftsman, Front-Gabled, 2-Story	Individual
1217 4th St. SW	57 – 01720	Milbauer, John and Margaret, House	1910	1-Story Pyramidal or Hipped Roof	Individual
819 5th Ave. SW	57 – 08444	Kettering, William C. and Mary, House (first)	ca. 1895	Front-Gabled Roof, 1½-Story	Individual
407 6th Ave. SW	57 – 08456	Stanek, Mary, House	1903	Front-Gabled Roof, 1½-Story	Individual
314 6th St. SW	57 – 02016	Walker, Wm. and Katherine, House	1911	American Four-Square, Hipped Roof, 2-Story	Individual
810 7th Ave. SW	57 – 02134	Heminger, B.D., House	1913	Craftsman, Side-Gabled, 2-Story	Individual
220 7th St. SW	57 – 08568	Sundberg, John A. and Mary, House	ca. 1903	American Four-Square, Hipped Roof, 2-Story	Individual
319 7th St. SW	57 – 08571	Gerolamy, Harriet, House	ca. 1908	Front-Gabled Roof, 1½-Story	Individual
330 7th St. SW	57 – 07343	Moon-Hynes House	ca. 1897	American Four-Square, Hipped Roof, 2-Story	Individual
913 7th St. SW	57 – 08598	Pringle, Clayton and Christine, House	1913	Front-Gabled Roof, 1½-Story	Individual
914 7th St. SW	57 – 08600	Pirkl, Henry and Emma, House	1918	Craftsman, American Four-Square, Hipped Roof, 2-Story	Individual
409 8th Ave. SW	57 – 08616	Novak, Rudolph and Adelka, House	ca. 1915	Front-Gabled Roof, 1½-Story	Individual
415 8th Ave. SW	57 – 02151	House	ca. 1904	Side-Gabled, 2-Story, Colonial Revival	Individual
416 8th Ave. SW	57 - 02152	Gibbs, William and Jessamyne, House	ca. 1910	Prairie School, American Four-Square, Hipped Roof, 2-Story	Individual
431 8th Ave. SW	57 – 02155	Currell, J. Fred and Florence, House	ca. 1906	American Four-Square, Hipped Roof, 2-Story	Individual
454 8th Ave. SW	57 – 08632	Kettering, Wm. and Mary, House	ca. 1903	House: Hipped Roof, 2 stories	Individual

Address	Site Number	Historic Name	Year	Form/Style	Potential NRHP Eligibility
915 8th Ave. SW	57 - 08653	Munson, John G. and Anna, House	ca. 1912	Front-gabled, 2-story	Individual
812 8th St. SW	57 - 02178	Kullander, Gustaf and Anna	1909	Front-Gabled Roof, 1½-Story	Individual
1820 8th St. SW	57 - 08693	Hughes, Charles and Shirley, House	1955	Rambler/Ranch	Individual
812 9th Ave. SW	57 - 08740	Arnold, Alonzo and Emma, House	ca. 1913	Front-Gabled Roof, 2-Story	Individual
703 9th St. SW	57 - 08758	Matthews, Harry and Iris, House	1917	Craftsman, Front-Gabled Roof, 2-Story	Individual
708 9th St. SW	57 - 08761	Horak, Frank and Eva, House	1902	1½ -Story Pyramidal or Hipped Roof	Individual
907 9th St. SW	57 - 08782	Davis, Mary, House	ca. 1919	Front-Gabled Roof, 1-Story	Individual
1028 9th St. SW	57 - 08800	Pitts, Ralph and Lenore, House	1922	Front-Gabled Roof, 1½-Story	Individual
1510 9th St. SW	57 - 02209	Fulkerson, William A., House	ca. 1885	Queen Anne	Individual
1512 9th St. SW	57 - 08812	Spaight, Leonard and Laura, House	ca. 1913	Craftsman, Front-Gabled, 2-Story	Individual
1822 9th St. SW	57 - 08819	Miller, George and Marie, House	1922	Front-Gabled Roof, 1½-Story	Individual
1901 9th St. SW	57 - 08822	Sojka, Lester and Violet, House	1948	Minimal Traditional, 1-Story	Individual
1914 9th St. SW	57 - 08824	Payn, Richard and Hazel, House	1924	Gambrel Roof, 1½- Story	Individual
1929 9th St. SW	57 - 08829	Harover, Milburn and Anna, House	1925	American Four-Square, Hipped Roof, 2-Story	Individual
905 10th Ave. SW	57 - 05964	Davidson, Clyde C. and Mabel, House	ca. 1906	Front-Gabled Roof	Individual
573 10th St. SW	57 - 02232	Jansa, Joseph and Delia, House	ca. 1895	1-Story Pyramidal or Hipped Roof	Individual
1015 10th St. SW	57 - 07457	White, Calvin O. and Mildred, House	1906	1½-Story Gabled Front and Wing	Individual
1424 11th St. SW	57 - 07469	McArthur-Bishop House	ca. 1900	Gabled Front and Wing	Individual
391 12th Ave SW	57 - 02250	Grubbs, Fred L. and Emma, House	ca. 1922	Side-Gabled Roof, 2-Story	Individual
343 14th Ave. SW	57 - 07500	Webster, Edward and Mildred, House	1941	Minimal Traditional, 1-Story	Individual
645 15th Ave. SW	57 - 07541	Nelson, Carl Oscar and Augusta, House	1922	Front-Gabled Roof, 1½-Story	Individual
661 15th Ave. SW	57 - 07547	Bohner, Charles and Arvilla, House	ca. 1900	Gabled Front and Wing	Individual
1121 15th Ave. SW	57 - 07582	DeWitt, Earl and Ada, House	1950	Minimal Traditional, 1½-Story	Individual
386 16th Ave. SW	57 - 06585	Wolkoff, Nestor and Mary, House	1938	Bungalow/Craftsman, Front-Gabled Roof	Individual
811 16th Ave. SW	57 - 07630	Steffey, James G. and Blanche, House	1915	Craftsman, Front-Gabled Roof	Individual
925 16th Ave. SW	57 - 07641	House	1926	Bungalow/Craftsman	Individual
946 16th Ave. SW	57 - 07648	Grant, Mary, House	1922	Bungalow/Craftsman, Side-Gabled, 1-Story	Individual
1209 16th Ave. SW	57 - 07673	Livingood, Howard and Bessie, House	1923	Front-Gabled Roof	Individual
1100 18th Ave. SW	57 - 07730	Simmons, Arthur and Grace, House	1923	Front-Gabled Roof	Individual
914 19th Ave. SW	57 - 07833	Gill, Charles and Carrie, House	1912	Queen Anne	Individual

Address	Site Number	Historic Name	Year	Form/Style	Potential NRHP Eligibility
616 20th Ave. SW	57 - 07924	Hutton, George and Alice, House	ca. 1906	Front-Gabled Roof	Individual
637 20th Ave. SW	57 - 07933	Russo, Fred and Juanita, House	1948	Minimal Traditional, 1-Story	Individual
649 20th Ave. SW	57 - 07938	Adams, Richard and Frances, House	1946	Minimal Traditional, 2-Story	Individual
807 21st Ave. SW	57 - 08071	Thompson, Belden and Virginia, House	1940	Minimal Traditional, 1-Story	Individual
815 21st Ave. SW	57 - 08073	Ramsom, J. Harvey, House	1924	Craftsman, Side-Gabled Roof, 1-Story	Individual
831 21st Ave. SW	57 - 08081	Newman, Arthur, House	1949	Rambler/Ranch	Individual
932 21st Ave. SW	57 - 08088	Aten-Strain House	1951	Front-Gabled Roof, 1½-Story (Basement House)	Individual
941 21st Ave. SW	57 - 08092	Lovett, Walter and Darlene, House	1948	1-Story, Box Car House	Individual
1516 L St. SW	57 - 04053	Cervenka-Krofta House	ca. 1922	Front-Gabled Roof, 1½-Story	Individual
1406 M St. SW	57 - 05573	Kirchner, Joseph and Sahrella, House	ca. 1907	Front-Gabled Roof, 1½-Story	Individual
945 N St. SW	57 - 08953	Stepanek, John and Marie, House	ca. 1911	Front-Gabled Roof, 1½-Story	Individual
1238 N St. SW	57 - 08969	Vishek, John and Lillian, House	1948	Minimal Traditional, 1-Story	Individual
1239 N St. SW	57 - 08970	Lang, Bernard and Bessie, House	1924	Front-Gabled Roof, 1½-Story	Individual
1017 Rockford Rd. SW	57 - 09066	Steele House	ca. 1936	Colonial Revival	Individual
1332 Wilson Ave. SW	57 - 09060	Jarnagan, Harry and Virginia, House	1951	Rambler/Ranch	Individual

**Table 2: 8th Street SW Historic District –
Potentially Eligible for National Register of Historic Places**

Address	Site Number	Historic Name	Year	Form/Style	Contributing or Noncontributing
301 8th St. SW	57 - 08655	Jiruska Double House	ca. 1915	American Four-Square, Hipped Roof, 2-Story	Key Contributing
304 8th St. SW	57 - 08656	Smith, James H. and Medora, House	ca. 1897	1-Story Pyramidal or Hipped Roof	Key Contributing
305 8th St. SW	57 - 02175	Jiruska, Frank and Fannie, House	ca. 1905	Center-Gabled, 2-Story	Key Contributing
315 8th St. SW	57 - 02176	Hubbard, Charles M. and Nellie, House	ca. 1913	Front-Gabled Roof, 1½-Story	Key Contributing
801 3rd Ave. SW	57 - 08311	Sundell, Peter and Ida, House (first)	ca. 1897	1-Story Pyramidal or Hipped Roof	Key Contributing
805 3rd Ave. SW	57 - 08312	Campbell, Milton and Cecile, House	ca. 1897	Front-Gabled Roof, 1½-Story	Key Contributing
720 5th Ave. SW	57 - 08436	Faas House	ca. 1910	Center-Gabled, 1½ Story	Contributing
724 5th Ave. SW	57 - 08437	Jiruska Rental House (1)	1934	Front-Gabled Roof, 1½-Story	Key Contributing
728 5th Ave. SW	57 - 08438	Jiruska Rental House (2)	1934	Front-Gabled Roof, 1½-Story	Key Contributing
800 5th Ave. SW	57 - 08439	Campbell, Charles J., House	ca. 1890	Front-Gabled Roof, 1½-Story	Contributing

**Table 3: Veterans Prospect Place Historic District –
Potentially Eligible for National Register of Historic Places**

Address	Site Number	Historic Name	Year	Form/Style	Contributing or Noncontributing
801 15th Ave. SW	57 - 07548	Vanourney, Clarence and Ruby, House	1947	Minimal Traditional, 1½-Story	Contributing
809 15th Ave. SW	57 - 07551	Biedeman, Wm., Jr., and Ardith, House	1947	Minimal Traditional, 1½-Story	Contributing
815 15th Ave. SW	57 - 07553	Campbell, Richard and Alice, House	1947	Minimal Traditional, 1½-Story	Contributing
819 15th Ave. SW	57 - 07342	Schaubroeck, Harold and Garnet, House	1948	Minimal Traditional, 1½-Story	Contributing
823 15th Ave. SW	57 - 07556	Randall, John and Betty, House	1948	Minimal Traditional, 1½-Story	Key Contributing
829 15th Ave. SW	57 - 07557	Shaw, Jesse and Lulu, House	1948	Minimal Traditional, 1½-Story	Contributing
800 16th Ave. SW	57 - 07626	Binko, Lester and Lillian, House	1950	Minimal Traditional, 1½-Story	Contributing
808 16th Ave. SW	57 - 07629	Hutchings, Howard and Jacqueline, House	1950	Minimal Traditional, 1½-Story	Contributing
812 16th Ave. SW	57 - 07631	Vedder, Sidney and Margaret, House	1949	Minimal Traditional, 1½-Story	Key Contributing
818 16th Ave. SW	57 - 07633	Markham, Clyde and Mary, House	1949	Minimal Traditional, 1½-Story	Contributing
824 16 th Ave. SW	57-07635	Charipar, Charles and Louise, House	1949	Minimal Traditional, 1-Story	Contributing
1510 8th St. SW	57 - 08688	Able, Helen, House	1947	Minimal Traditional, 1½-Story	Contributing
1518 8th St. SW	57 - 08690	Riggs, Roy and Mary, House	1948	House: 1½ Story	Contributing
1511 9th St. SW	57 - 08811	Wachal, Walter and Jane, House	1950	Minimal Traditional, 1½-Story	Contributing
1519 9th St. SW	57 - 08813	Ewing, James and Arlene, House	1953	Minimal Traditional, 1-Story	Contributing

Composite List – All Properties Surveyed
Potentially Eligible and Not Eligible for National Register of Historic Places
(sorted by address)

Address	Site Number	Historic Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligible	NRHP Not Eligible
305 2nd Ave. SW	57-08259	House	ca. 1905		X
521 2nd Ave. SW	57-08261	Butterfield, A.F., House	ca. 1901		X
523 2nd Ave. SW	57-08262	Kramer, William, House	ca. 1904		X
527 2nd Ave. SW	57-08263	Marshall, Harry and Emily, House	ca. 1903	X	
625 2nd Ave. SW	57-08265	House	ca. 1892		X
705 2nd Ave. SW	57-08267	Richey, Wm. and Etta, House	ca. 1900		X
711 2nd Ave. SW	57-08268	Richey, Wm. and Etta, House	1902		X
715 2nd Ave. SW	57-08269	House	1905		X
717 2nd Ave. SW	57-08270	House	1900		X
721 2nd Ave. SW	57-08271	Welch, John and Bridget, House	ca. 1903	X	
725 2nd Ave. SW	57-01450	Baumgartel, Frank and Caroline, House	ca. 1895	X	
801 2nd Ave. SW	57-01451	Sundell, Peter and Ida, House	ca. 1905	X	
807 2nd Ave. SW	57-08272	House	ca. 1896		X
809 2nd Ave. SW	57-08273	House	ca. 1880		X
815 2nd Ave. SW	57-08274	House	ca. 1885		X
819 2nd Ave. SW	57-08275	Brown, Frank M., House	ca. 1897		X
500 3rd Ave. SW	57-08282	House	ca. 1893		X
508 3rd Ave. SW	57-08285	House	ca. 1897		X
510 3rd Ave. SW	57-08286	House	ca. 1900		X
512 3rd Ave. SW	57-08287	House	ca. 1897		X
603 3rd Ave. SW	57-01558	Armstrong, Sarah, House	ca. 1905	X	
609 3rd Ave. SW	57-08292	Reynolds, Edward M. and Sarah, House	ca. 1910	X	
613 3rd Ave. SW	57-01559	Wallace, William and Louise, House	ca. 1890	X	
621 3rd Ave. SW	57-01560	House	ca. 1900		X
622 3rd Ave. SW	57-08296	House	1949		X
623 3rd Ave. SW	57-08297	House	ca. 1900		X
624 3rd Ave. SW	57-08298	House	ca. 1897		X
627 3rd Ave. SW	57-06683	House	ca. 1902		X
628 3rd Ave. SW	57-08299	House	ca. 1900		X
701 3rd Ave. SW	57-08300	Geiss, Martin, House	ca. 1891		X
705 3rd Ave. SW	57-08301	House	1915		X
706 3rd Ave. SW	57-08302	House	ca. 1905		X
709 3rd Ave. SW	57-08303	House	ca. 1897		X
710 3rd Ave. SW	57-08304	House	ca. 1890		X
713 3rd Ave. SW	57-08305	House	ca. 1905		X
714 3rd Ave. SW	57-08306	House	ca. 1895		X
717 3rd Ave. SW	57-01561	House	ca. 1897		X
720 3rd Ave. SW	57-08307	House	ca. 1897		X
723 3rd Ave. SW	57-08308	House	ca. 1892		X
724 3rd Ave. SW	57-08309	House	ca. 1897		X
800 3rd Ave. SW	57-08310	House	ca. 1897		X
801 3rd Ave. SW	57-08311	Sundell, Peter and Ida, House (first)	ca. 1897	X	
805 3rd Ave. SW	57-08312	Campbell, Milton and Cecile, House	ca. 1897	X	
810 3rd Ave. SW	57-08315	Morrell, W.P., House	ca. 1900		X
815 3rd Ave. SW	57-01562	House	ca. 1900		X
815 3rd Ave. SW	57-01562	House	ca. 1900		X
818 3rd Ave. SW	57-08317	House	ca. 1890		X
820 3rd Ave. SW	57-08318	House	ca. 1897		X
824 3rd Ave. SW	57-08319	House	ca. 1900		X
828 3rd Ave. SW	57-08320	House	ca. 1900		X
830 3rd Ave. SW	57-08321	House	ca. 1900		X
842 3rd Ave. SW	57-01563	Galbraith, John, House	ca. 1897		X
846 3rd Ave. SW	57-08326	Young, Wm. G. and Cora, House	ca. 1897		X
206 3rd St. SW	57-08330	House	ca. 1900		X

Address	Site Number	Historic Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligible	NRHP Not Eligible
210 3rd St. SW	57-08331	House	ca. 1900		X
400 4th Ave. SW	57-08333	Harrier, Loyal and Anna, House	ca. 1912	X	
401 4th Ave. SW	57-08334	House	ca. 1905		X
413 4th Ave. SW	57-08337	House	ca. 1910		X
416 4th Ave. SW	57-08338	House	1900		X
417 4th Ave. SW	57-08339	House	ca. 1909		X
422 4th Ave. SW	57-08340	House	ca. 1905		X
423 4th Ave. SW	57-08341	House	ca. 1905		X
427 4th Ave. SW	57-08342	House	ca. 1905		X
428 4th Ave. SW	57-08343	House	ca. 1905		X
435 4th Ave. SW	57-08345	House	ca. 1916		X
438 4th Ave. SW	57-08346	House	ca. 1892		X
441 4th Ave. SW	57-08347	House	ca. 1909		X
607 4th Ave. SW	57-06708	House	ca. 1905		X
608 4th Ave. SW	57-08348	House	ca. 1899		X
609 4th Ave. SW	57-07285	House	ca. 1910		X
612 4th Ave. SW	57-08349	House	ca. 1907		X
614 4th Ave. SW	57-08350	House	ca. 1900		X
618 4th Ave. SW	57-08351	House	1906		X
622 4th Ave. SW	57-01705	Kettler, Ren and Addie, House	1909		X
623 4th Ave. SW	57-08352	House	ca. 1890		X
624 4th Ave. SW	57-08353	Shenenberger, Amandus and Emma, House	ca. 1916	X	
625 4th Ave. SW	57-08354	House	ca. 1923		X
626 4th Ave. SW	57-08355	House	ca. 1908		X
627 4th Ave. SW	57-08356	House	ca. 1905		X
408 4th St. SW	57-06845	House	ca. 1888		X
410 4th St. SW	57-08359	House	ca. 1905		X
418 4th St. SW	57-08360	House	ca. 1895		X
517 4th St. SW	57-08361	House	ca. 1910		X
518 4th St. SW	57-08362	House	ca. 1913		X
520 4th St. SW	57-08363	House	ca. 1913		X
523 4th St. SW	57-08364	Buchanan House	ca. 1893		X
524 4th St. SW	57-01717	Flierman Apartment Building	ca. 1916	X	
605 4th St. SW	57-08366	House	ca. 1905		X
611 4th St. SW	57-08367	House	ca. 1900		X
612 4th St. SW	57-08368	House	ca. 1906		X
615 4th St. SW	57-08369	Coenen, John and Rose, House	1913	X	
616 4th St. SW	57-08370	House	ca. 1895		X
622 4th St. SW	57-08371	House	1895		X
711 4th St. SW	57-08372	House	ca. 1912		X
717 4th St. SW	57-08373	House	ca. 1913		X
803 4th St. SW	57-08374	House	ca. 1906		X
806 4th St. SW	57-08375	Stower, George, House	ca. 1922		X
807 4th St. SW	57-08376	House	1908		X
809 4th St. SW	57-08377	House	ca. 1902		X
815 4th St. SW	57-08378	House	ca. 1911		X
817 4th St. SW	57-08379	House	ca. 1954		X
821 4th St. SW	57-08380	House	ca. 1913		X
825 4th St. SW	57-01718	House	ca. 1898		X
921 4th St. SW	57-08382	House	ca. 1906		X
925 4th St. SW	57-08383	House	ca. 1904		X
927 4th St. SW	57-08384	House	ca. 1906		X
929 4th St. SW	57-08385	House	ca. 1904		X
931 4th St. SW	57-08386	House	ca. 1907		X
933 4th St. SW	57-08387	House	1908		X
935 4th St. SW	57-08388	House	ca. 1910		X
1207 4th St. SW	57-01719	House	ca. 1918		X
1211 4th St. SW	57-08392	House	ca. 1900		X
1217 4th St. SW	57-01720	Milbauer, John and Margaret, House	1910	X	

Address	Site Number	Historic Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligible	NRHP Not Eligible
1221 4th St. SW	57-08393	House	ca. 1910		X
1225 4th St. SW	57-08394	House	ca. 1911		X
1227 4th St. SW	57-08395	House	1911		X
1231 4th St. SW	57-08396	House	ca. 1906		X
1235 4th St. SW	57-08397	House	ca. 1907		X
1237 4th St. SW	57-08398	House	ca. 1900		X
1245 4th St. SW	57-08399	Ehlers, Mary, House	ca. 1944		X
1247 4th St. SW	57-08400	House	ca. 1890		X
1407 4th St. SW	57-08401	House	ca. 1910		X
1409 4th St. SW	57-08402	House	ca. 1909		X
1415 4th St. SW	57-08403	House	ca. 1910		X
1417 4th St. SW	57-08404	Fresinger, George, House	1933		X
1427 4th St. SW	57-08405	House	ca. 1906		X
1431 4th St. SW	57-08406	House	ca. 1900		X
1435 4th St. SW	57-08407	House	ca. 1914		X
1437 4th St. SW	57-08408	House	ca. 1905		X
1500 4th St. SW	57-08410	House	ca. 1930		X
1508 4th St. SW	57-08411	Dicus, Howard, House	1946		X
1512 4th St. SW	57-01721	House	ca. 1905		X
1516 4th St. SW	57-08412	Gandy, F.G., House	1932		X
1518 4th St. SW	57-08413	House	ca. 1939		X
1522 4th St. SW	57-06299	Herbert, John, House	ca. 1946		X
1526 4th St. SW	57-08414	Brown, William, House	1933		X
400 5th Ave. SW	57-08415	Stookey, D.W., House	1885		X
403 5th Ave. SW	57-08416	House	ca. 1893		X
407 5th Ave. SW	57-08417	House	ca. 1900		X
408 5th Ave. SW	57-08418	House	ca. 1885		X
409 5th Ave. SW	57-08419	Bort, H.S., House	ca. 1908		X
410 5th Ave. SW	57-08420	House	ca. 1885		X
412 5th Ave. SW	57-08421	House	ca. 1885		X
413 5th Ave. SW	57-08422	House	ca. 1893		X
416 5th Ave. SW	57-08423	House	ca. 1890		X
417 5th Ave. SW	57-08424	House	ca. 1890		X
420 5th Ave. SW	57-08425	House	ca. 1910		X
421 5th Ave. SW	57-08426	House	ca. 1909		X
422 5th Ave. SW	57-08427	House	ca. 1899		X
426 5th Ave. SW	57-08428	Thomas, Nora, House	ca. 1912		X
427 5th Ave. SW	57-06590	House	ca. 1890		X
430 5th Ave. SW	57-08429	House	ca. 1926		X
436 5th Ave. SW	57-08431	House	ca. 1887		X
438 5th Ave. SW	57-08432	House	1897		X
442 5th Ave. SW	57-08433	House	1910		X
622 5th Ave. SW	57-08434	House	ca. 1890		X
624 5th Ave. SW	57-06591	House	ca. 1905		X
626 5th Ave. SW	57-08435	House	ca. 1935		X
720 5th Ave. SW	57-08436	Faas, Mary, House	ca. 1905	X	
724 5th Ave. SW	57-08437	Jiruska Rental House (1)	1934	X	
728 5th Ave. SW	57-08438	Jiruska Rental House (2)	1934	X	
800 5th Ave. SW	57-08439	Campbell, Charles J., House	ca. 1890	X	
803 5th Ave. SW	57-08440	House	ca. 1880		X
806 5th Ave. SW	57-08441	House	ca. 1890		X
807 5th Ave. SW	57-08442	House	ca. 1885		X
808 5th Ave. SW	57-08443	House	ca. 1890		X
811 5th Ave. SW	57-01835	House	ca. 1892		X
819 5th Ave. SW	57-08444	Kettering, William C. and Mary, House (first)	ca. 1895	X	
820 5th Ave. SW	57-08445	House	ca. 1897		X
823 5th Ave. SW	57-08446	Reed, John, House	ca. 1895		X
923 5th Ave. SW	57-08447	Homan, J.E., House	ca. 1908		X
216 5th St. SW	57-08449	House	1913		X

Address	Site Number	Historic Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligible	NRHP Not Eligible
616 5th St. SW	57-08450	House	ca. 1873		X
337 6th Ave. SW	57-08451	Euken, H.H., House	ca. 1905		X
344 6th Ave. SW	57-08452	House	ca. 1885		X
345 6th Ave. SW	57-01990	House	1907		X
347 6th Ave. SW	57-08453	House	1907		X
349 6th Ave. SW	57-08454	House	ca. 1905		X
352 6th Ave. SW	57-08455	House	ca. 1885		X
403 6th Ave. SW	57-06584	House	ca. 1895		X
407 6th Ave. SW	57-08456	Stanek, Mary, House	1903	X	
408 6th Ave. SW	57-01991	Hench, Otis and Fannie, House	ca. 1900		X
409 6th Ave. SW	57-08457	Emery House	ca. 1902		X
410 6th Ave. SW	57-08458	House	ca. 1890		X
414 6th Ave. SW	57-08459	House	ca. 1880		X
415 6th Ave. SW	57-08460	House	ca. 1890		X
420 6th Ave. SW	57-08461	House	ca. 1870		X
421 6th Ave. SW	57-08462	House	ca. 1880		X
424 6th Ave. SW	57-08463	Zed, Frank, House	ca. 1905		X
428 6th Ave. SW	57-08464	House	ca. 1895		X
500 6th Ave. SW	57-08465	Metzgar, Wm. and Hattie, House	ca. 1900		X
503 6th Ave. SW	57-08466	House	ca. 1900		X
521 6th Ave. SW	57-08469	House	ca. 1904		X
523 6th Ave. SW	57-08470	House	ca. 1900		X
525 6th Ave. SW	57-08471	House	ca. 1880		X
527 6th Ave. SW	57-08472	House	ca. 1895		X
200 6th St. SW	57-08473	House	ca. 1915		X
204 6th St. SW	57-08474	House	ca. 1911		X
210 6th St. SW	57-08475	House	ca. 1915		X
214 6th St. SW	57-08476	House	ca. 1900		X
314 6th St. SW	57-02016	Walker, Wm. and Katherine, House	1911	X	
316 6th St. SW	57-08478	House	ca. 1905		X
320 6th St. SW	57-08479	House	ca. 1905		X
324 6th St. SW	57-08481	Harmon House	ca. 1905		X
328 6th St. SW	57-08482	House	ca. 1905		X
403 6th St. SW	57-08484	House	1900		X
407 6th St. SW	57-08485	House	ca. 1905		X
411 6th St. SW	57-08486	House	ca. 1905		X
412 6th St. SW	57-02020	House	ca. 1910		X
414 6th St. SW	57-08487	House	1899		X
415 6th St. SW	57-08488	House	ca. 1949		X
416 6th St. SW	57-08489	House	ca. 1905		X
420 6th St. SW	57-08490	House	ca. 1906		X
700 6th St. SW	57-08494	House	ca. 1915		X
706 6th St. SW	57-07392	House	ca. 1905		X
710 6th St. SW	57-02024	House	ca. 1905		X
711 6th St. SW	57-08495	House	ca. 1911		X
712 6th St. SW	57-08496	House	ca. 1914		X
900 6th St. SW	57-08498	Lundquist, Ed, House	1925		X
910 6th St. SW	57-08499	House	ca. 1910		X
914 6th St. SW	57-08500	House	ca. 1910		X
916 6th St. SW	57-08501	House	ca. 1910		X
920 6th St. SW	57-08503	Canfield, Leo, House	1911		X
1505 6th St. SW	57-08509	Michel, John, House	ca. 1931		X
348 7th Ave. SW	57-08523	House	ca. 1905		X
349 7th Ave. SW	57-08524	House	ca. 1915		X
352 7th Ave. SW	57-08525	Kovarik, J.W., House	ca. 1905		X
353 7th Ave. SW	57-08526	Clark, W., House	ca. 1912		X
354 7th Ave. SW	57-02131	House	ca. 1910		X
358 7th Ave. SW	57-08527	Gardner House	ca. 1910		X
359 7th Ave. SW	57-08528	Hammer, Charles, House	ca. 1905		X

Address	Site Number	Historic Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligible	NRHP Not Eligible
366 7th Ave. SW	57-08529	House	ca. 1900		X
367 7th Ave. SW	57-02132	House	ca. 1905		X
368 7th Ave. SW	57-08530	First Reformed Church Parsonage	ca. 1900		X
375 7th Ave. SW	57-08531	House	ca. 1902		X
401 7th Ave. SW	57-08532	House	ca. 1895		X
407 7th Ave. SW	57-08533	House	ca. 1900		X
410 7th Ave. SW	57-08534	House	ca. 1870		X
412 7th Ave. SW	57-08535	House	ca. 1895		X
415 7th Ave. SW	57-08536	House	ca. 1918		X
419 7th Ave. SW	57-08538	House	ca. 1890		X
422 7th Ave. SW	57-08539	House	ca. 1885		X
423 7th Ave. SW	57-08540	House	ca. 1880		X
429 7th Ave. SW	57-08541	House	ca. 1895		X
500 7th Ave. SW	57-08542	House	ca. 1908		X
503 7th Ave. SW	57-08543	House	ca. 1903		X
506 7th Ave. SW	57-05972	Moorehead, Charles, House	ca. 1906		X
507 7th Ave. SW	57-08544	House	1903		X
510 7th Ave. SW	57-08545	Newton, William and Zellah, House	ca. 1912		X
511 7th Ave. SW	57-08546	House	ca. 1895		X
515 7th Ave. SW	57-08547	House	ca. 1890		X
519 7th Ave. SW	57-08548	House	ca. 1870		X
520 7th Ave. SW	57-08549	Kettering, C.F., House	ca. 1895		X
522 7th Ave. SW	57-08550	House	ca. 1895		X
523 7th Ave. SW	57-08551	House	ca. 1900		X
524 7th Ave. SW	57-08552	House	ca. 1900		X
619 7th Ave. SW	57-08554	House	ca. 1906		X
713 7th Ave. SW	57-02133	House	ca. 1910		X
717 7th Ave. SW	57-08555	Smith, Earl, House	ca. 1890		X
809 7th Ave. SW	57-08556	House	ca. 1905		X
810 7th Ave. SW	57-02134	Heminger, B.D., House	1913	X	
813 7th Ave. SW	57-08557	House	ca. 1905		X
817 7th Ave. SW	57-08558	House	ca. 1908		X
821 7th Ave. SW	57-08559	House	ca. 1916		X
200 7th St. SW	57-08560	House	ca. 1890		X
208 7th St. SW	57-08561	House	ca. 1890		X
209 7th St. SW	57-08562	Hemphill, A.A., House	ca. 1905		X
211 7th St. SW	57-08563	Klinge, H., House	ca. 1927		X
216 7th St. SW	57-08565	House	ca. 1900		X
217 7th St. SW	57-08566	House	ca. 1905		X
219 7th St. SW	57-08567	House	ca. 1916		X
220 7th St. SW	57-08568	Sundberg, John A. and Mary, House	ca. 1903	X	
316 7th St. SW	57-08569	House	ca. 1880		X
317 7th St. SW	57-08570	House	ca. 1900		X
319 7th St. SW	57-08571	Gerolamy, Harriet, House	ca. 1908	X	
320 7th St. SW	57-08572	House	ca. 1880		X
324 7th St. SW	57-08573	House	ca. 1885		X
330 7th St. SW	57-07343	Moon-Hynes House	ca. 1897	X	
407 7th St. SW	57-08574	House	ca. 1900		X
702 7th St. SW	57-08575	House	ca. 1920		X
703 7th St. SW	57-08576	Morse, Joseph W. and Virginia, House	1908		X
707 7th St. SW	57-08577	House	ca. 1895		X
708 7th St. SW	57-08578	House	ca. 1895		X
710 7th St. SW	57-08579	House	ca. 1890		X
711 7th St. SW	57-08580	House	ca. 1904		X
713 7th St. SW	57-08582	House	ca. 1900		X
714 7th St. SW	57-08583	House	ca. 1900		X
715 7th St. SW	57-08584	House	ca. 1901		X
723 7th St. SW	57-08585	House	ca. 1904		X
724 7th St. SW	57-08586	House	ca. 1895		X

Address	Site Number	Historic Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligible	NRHP Not Eligible
802 7th St. SW	57-08587	House	ca. 1900		X
808 7th St. SW	57-08588	House	ca. 1885		X
812 7th St. SW	57-08589	House	ca. 1900		X
815 7th St. SW	57-08590	House	ca. 1900		X
817 7th St. SW	57-08591	House	ca. 1916		X
818 7th St. SW	57-08592	House	ca. 1948		X
821 7th St. SW	57-08593	House	ca. 1914		X
823 7th St. SW	57-08594	House	ca. 1900		X
826 7th St. SW	57-08595	House	ca. 1895		X
902 7th St. SW	57-08596	House	ca. 1902		X
908 7th St. SW	57-08597	House	ca. 1910		X
913 7th St. SW	57-08598	Pringle, Clayton and Christine, House	1913	X	
914 7th St. SW	57-08600	Pirkl, Henry and Emma, House	1918	X	
917 7th St. SW	57-08601	House	ca. 1912		X
918 7th St. SW	57-08602	House	ca. 1900		X
922 7th St. SW	57-08603	House	ca. 1905		X
928 7th St. SW	57-08604	House	ca. 1910		X
348 8th Ave. SW	57-06003	House	ca. 1890		X
354 8th Ave. SW	57-08606	House	ca. 1915		X
355 8th Ave. SW	57-08607	House	ca. 1917		X
358 8th Ave. SW	57-06462	House	ca. 1905		X
362 8th Ave. SW	57-02150	House	ca. 1903		X
366 8th Ave. SW	57-08608	House	ca. 1908		X
370 8th Ave. SW	57-08609	House	ca. 1904		X
371 8th Ave. SW	57-08610	House	ca. 1926		X
374 8th Ave. SW	57-08611	House	ca. 1900		X
378 8th Ave. SW	57-08612	House	ca. 1900		X
380 8th Ave. SW	57-08613	House	ca. 1900		X
404 8th Ave. SW	57-08615	House	ca. 1890		X
409 8th Ave. SW	57-08616	Novak, Rudolph and Adelka, House	ca. 1915	X	
410 8th Ave. SW	57-08617	House	ca. 1910		X
411 8th Ave. SW	57-08618	House	ca. 1900		X
412 8th Ave. SW	57-08619	House	ca. 1900		X
415 8th Ave. SW	57-02151	Koch, Samuel and Rose, House	ca. 1904	X	
416 8th Ave. SW	57-02152	Gibbs, William and Jessamyne, House	ca. 1910	X	
419 8th Ave. SW	57-02153	House	ca. 1910		X
422 8th Ave. SW	57-08620	House	ca. 1900		X
423 8th Ave. SW	57-02154	House	ca. 1900		X
424 8th Ave. SW	57-08621	House	ca. 1910		X
431 8th Ave. SW	57-02155	Currell, J. Fred and Florence, House	ca. 1906	X	
433 8th Ave. SW	57-08622	House	ca. 1901		X
434 8th Ave. SW	57-08623	House	ca. 1905		X
435 8th Ave. SW	57-08624	House	ca. 1895		X
436 8th Ave. SW	57-02156	House	ca. 1908		X
438 8th Ave. SW	57-08625	House	ca. 1905		X
439 8th Ave. SW	57-08626	House	ca. 1895		X
441 8th Ave. SW	57-08627	House	ca. 1905		X
446 8th Ave. SW	57-08628	House	ca. 1905		X
449 8th Ave. SW	57-08629	House	ca. 1898		X
450 8th Ave. SW	57-02157	House	ca. 1909		X
452 8th Ave. SW	57-08630	House	ca. 1904		X
453 8th Ave. SW	57-08631	House	ca. 1905		X
454 8th Ave. SW	57-08632	Kettering, Wm. and Mary, House (second)	ca. 1903	X	
612 8th Ave. SW	57-08634	House	ca. 1880		X
617 8th Ave. SW	57-08635	House	ca. 1910		X
618 8th Ave. SW	57-08636	House	ca. 1895		X
619 8th Ave. SW	57-08637	House	ca. 1916		X
629 8th Ave. SW	57-08638	House	ca. 1895		X
717 8th Ave. SW	57-08640	House	ca. 1902		X

Address	Site Number	Historic Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligible	NRHP Not Eligible
723 8th Ave. SW	57-08641	House	ca. 1915		X
726 8th Ave. SW	57-08642	House	ca. 1897		X
727 8th Ave. SW	57-08643	House	ca. 1895		X
800 8th Ave. SW	57-08644	House	ca. 1915		X
804 8th Ave. SW	57-08645	House	1921		X
810 8th Ave. SW	57-02158	House	ca. 1918		X
812 8th Ave. SW	57-08646	House	ca. 1910		X
814 8th Ave. SW	57-08647	House	ca. 1910		X
817 8th Ave. SW	57-08648	House	ca. 1905		X
820 8th Ave. SW	57-08649	House	ca. 1910		X
826 8th Ave. SW	57-08650	House	ca. 1910		X
828 8th Ave. SW	57-08651	House	ca. 1902		X
912 8th Ave. SW	57-08652	House	ca. 1915		X
915 8th Ave. SW	57-08653	Munson, John G. and Anna, House	ca. 1912	X	
217 8th St. SW	57-08654	House	ca. 1900		X
301 8th St. SW	57-08655	Jiruska Double House	ca. 1915	X	
304 8th St. SW	57-08656	Smith, James and Medora, House	ca. 1897	X	
305 8th St. SW	57-02175	Jiruska, Frank and Fannie, House	ca. 1905	X	
315 8th St. SW	57-02176	Hubbard, Charles M. and Nellie, House	ca. 1913	X	
516 8th St. SW	57-08657	House	ca. 1902		X
522 8th St. SW	57-08658	House	ca. 1900		X
526 8th St. SW	57-08659	House	ca. 1900		X
530 8th St. SW	57-08660	House	ca. 1905		X
538 8th St. SW	57-08661	House	ca. 1890		X
700 8th St. SW	57-08662	House	ca. 1901		X
701 8th St. SW	57-08663	House	ca. 1900		X
702 8th St. SW	57-08664	House	ca. 1916		X
709 8th St. SW	57-02177	House	ca. 1880		X
712 8th St. SW	57-08665	House	ca. 1902		X
715 8th St. SW	57-08666	House	ca. 1896		X
716 8th St. SW	57-08667	House	ca. 1905		X
718 8th St. SW	57-08668	House	ca. 1910		X
719 8th St. SW	57-08669	House	ca. 1890		X
802 8th St. SW	57-08670	House	ca. 1900		X
806 8th St. SW	57-06754	House	ca. 1910		X
808 8th St. SW	57-08671	House	ca. 1898		X
812 8th St. SW	57-02178	Kullander, Gustaf and Anna, House	1909	X	
815 8th St. SW	57-08672	House	ca. 1905		X
819 8th St. SW	57-08673	House	ca. 1947		X
820 8th St. SW	57-02179	House	ca. 1908		X
822 8th St. SW	57-08674	House	ca. 1912		X
902 8th St. SW	57-08675	House	ca. 1895		X
904 8th St. SW	57-08676	House	ca. 1905		X
909 8th St. SW	57-08677	House	ca. 1901		X
910 8th St. SW	57-02180	House	ca. 1908		X
911 8th St. SW	57-02181	House	ca. 1908		X
915 8th St. SW	57-08678	House	ca. 1904		X
920 8th St. SW	57-08679	House	ca. 1913		X
921 8th St. SW	57-08680	House	ca. 1900		X
922 8th St. SW	57-08681	House	ca. 1900		X
1002 8th St. SW	57-08682	House	ca. 1907		X
1008 8th St. SW	57-08683	House	ca. 1904		X
1010 8th St. SW	57-08684	House	ca. 1885		X
1012 8th St. SW	57-08685	House	ca. 1895		X
1014 8th St. SW	57-08686	House	ca. 1895		X
1510 8th St. SW	57-08688	Able, Helen, House	1947	X	
1515 8th St. SW	57-08689	House	ca. 1939		X
1518 8th St. SW	57-08690	Riggs, Roy and Mary, House	1948	X	
1523 8th St. SW	57-08691	House	ca. 1920		X

Address	Site Number	Historic Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligible	NRHP Not Eligible
1820 8th St. SW	57-08693	Hughes, Charles and Shirley, House	1955	X	
1915 8th St. SW	57-08694	House	ca. 1938		X
1919 8th St. SW	57-08695	House	ca. 1925		X
2008 8th St. SW	57-08696	House	ca. 1948		X
2100 8th St. SW	57-08697	House	ca. 1925		X
2119 8th St. SW	57-08698	House	ca. 1946		X
2125 8th St. SW	57-08699	House	ca. 1956		X
400 9th Ave. SW	57-08700	House	ca. 1913		X
404 9th Ave. SW	57-02186	House	ca. 1913		X
407 9th Ave. SW	57-08701	House	ca. 1926		X
408 9th Ave. SW	57-05958	House	ca. 1913		X
412 9th Ave. SW	57-08702	House	ca. 1905		X
416 9th Ave. SW	57-08704	House	ca. 1900		X
417 9th Ave. SW	57-08705	House	ca. 1900		X
419 9th Ave. SW	57-08706	House	ca. 1895		X
420 9th Ave. SW	57-08707	House	ca. 1913		X
421 9th Ave. SW	57-08708	House	ca. 1900		X
424 9th Ave. SW	57-08709	Baker, Fannie,	ca. 1913		X
426 9th Ave. SW	57-08710	House	ca. 1905		X
430 9th Ave. SW	57-08711	House	ca. 1920		X
435 9th Ave. SW	57-08712	Riley, James, House	ca. 1900		X
438 9th Ave. SW	57-08713	Emmons, H.J., House	ca. 1908		X
440 9th Ave. SW	57-08714	Quaid Duplex	1956		X
441 9th Ave. SW	57-08715	Schueff, Peter, House	ca. 1908		X
442 9th Ave. SW	57-08716	House	ca. 1911		X
443 9th Ave. SW	57-08717	Oliver House	1960		X
445 9th Ave. SW	57-08718	Nelson, F.A., House	ca. 1908		X
446 9th Ave. SW	57-08719	House	ca. 1890		X
447 9th Ave. SW	57-08720	House	ca. 1905		X
450 9th Ave. SW	57-08721	House	ca. 1900		X
451 9th Ave. SW	57-08722	Ruby, Lee, House	1922		X
460 9th Ave. SW	57-08724	House	ca. 1910		X
617 9th Ave. SW	57-08725	House	ca. 1910		X
619 9th Ave. SW	57-08726	House	ca. 1908		X
621 9th Ave. SW	57-08727	House	ca. 1912		X
623 9th Ave. SW	57-08728	House	ca. 1910		X
624 9th Ave. SW	57-08729	House	ca. 1915		X
715 9th Ave. SW	57-08730	Subotnik, Abe, House	ca. 1912		X
716 9th Ave. SW	57-08731	House	1916		X
717 9th Ave. SW	57-08732	House	ca. 1902		X
718 9th Ave. SW	57-08733	House	ca. 1910		X
719 9th Ave. SW	57-08734	Miner House	ca. 1910		X
720 9th Ave. SW	57-08735	Reeder, W.C., House	ca. 1910		X
721 9th Ave. SW	57-08736	House	ca. 1900		X
723 9th Ave. SW	57-08737	House	ca. 1905		X
728 9th Ave. SW	57-08738	House	ca. 1910		X
808 9th Ave. SW	57-08739	Sheneberger, Milton and Jennie, House	1915		X
812 9th Ave. SW	57-08740	Arnold, Alonzo and Emma, House	ca. 1913		X
500 9th St. SW	57-08741	Sampson, G.A., House	ca. 1910		X
504 9th St. SW	57-06527	Ford, Nettie, House	ca. 1910		X
505 9th St. SW	57-08742	House	ca. 1900		X
508 9th St. SW	57-08743	House	ca. 1893		X
515 9th St. SW	57-08744	House	ca. 1895		X
517 9th St. SW	57-08745	House	ca. 1900		X
521 9th St. SW	57-08747	House	ca. 1905		X
522 9th St. SW	57-08748	House	ca. 1895		X
523 9th St. SW	57-08749	House	ca. 1910		X
527 9th St. SW	57-08750	House	ca. 1910		X
531 9th St. SW	57-08752	House	ca. 1900		X

Address	Site Number	Historic Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligible	NRHP Not Eligible
532 9th St. SW	57-08753	Woodward, George, House	ca. 1890		X
536 9th St. SW	57-08754	House	ca. 1892		X
539 9th St. SW	57-02207	House	ca. 1900		X
544 9th St. SW	57-08755	House	ca. 1888		X
701 9th St. SW	57-08756	House	ca. 1914		X
702 9th St. SW	57-08757	Wheeler, D., House	ca. 1905		X
703 9th St. SW	57-08758	Matthews, Harry and Iris, House	1917	X	
706 9th St. SW	57-08759	House	ca. 1910		X
707 9th St. SW	57-08760	House	ca. 1895		X
708 9th St. SW	57-08761	Horak, Frank and Eva, House	1902	X	
709 9th St. SW	57-08762	House	ca. 1905		X
711 9th St. SW	57-08763	House	ca. 1916		X
716 9th St. SW	57-08764	House	1957		X
720 9th St. SW	57-08765	House	ca. 1904		X
800 9th St. SW	57-08766	Hrdlicka, C., House	ca. 1905		X
803 9th St. SW	57-08767	Swanson, August, House	ca. 1904		X
807 9th St. SW	57-08768	House	ca. 1912		X
809 9th St. SW	57-08769	House	ca. 1912		X
810 9th St. SW	57-08770	Harris, A.J., House	ca. 1905		X
815 9th St. SW	57-02208	House	ca. 1911		X
820 9th St. SW	57-08771	House	ca. 1909		X
824 9th St. SW	57-08772	House	ca. 1908		X
825 9th St. SW	57-08773	House	ca. 1890		X
826 9th St. SW	57-08774	House	ca. 1912		X
827 9th St. SW	57-08775	House	ca. 1910		X
830 9th St. SW	57-08776	House	ca. 1908		X
834 9th St. SW	57-08777	House	ca. 1910		X
836 9th St. SW	57-08778	House	ca. 1910		X
900 9th St. SW	57-08779	Stevenson, H.B., House	ca. 1910		X
901 9th St. SW	57-08780	Retail Store	ca. 1910		X
904 9th St. SW	57-08781	Sundberg, James, House	ca. 1913		X
907 9th St. SW	57-08782	Subotnik, Abe and Anna, House	ca. 1919	X	
908 9th St. SW	57-06539	Valesky, Frank, House	ca. 1895		X
911 9th St. SW	57-08783	Stonaker, Catherine, House	ca. 1910		X
914 9th St. SW	57-08784	House	ca. 1910		X
915 9th St. SW	57-08785	House	ca. 1910		X
916 9th St. SW	57-08786	House	ca. 1910		X
917 9th St. SW	57-08787	House	ca. 1895		X
918 9th St. SW	57-08788	Flanagan, Cora B., House	ca. 1902		X
922 9th St. SW	57-08789	Myers, Daniel, House	ca. 1900		X
1001 9th St. SW	57-08790	House	ca. 1905		X
1005 9th St. SW	57-08791	House	1940		X
1010 9th St. SW	57-08792	House	ca. 1905		X
1011 9th St. SW	57-08793	House	1940		X
1012 9th St. SW	57-05959	House	ca. 1904		X
1014 9th St. SW	57-08794	House	ca. 1916		X
1015 9th St. SW	57-08795	House	ca. 1910		X
1017 9th St. SW	57-08796	House	ca. 1903		X
1018 9th St. SW	57-08797	House	ca. 1905		X
1019 9th St. SW	57-08798	Karlan, C., House	ca. 1900		X
1024 9th St. SW	57-08799	House	ca. 1920		X
1028 9th St. SW	57-08800	Pitts, Ralph and Lenore, House	1922	X	
1030 9th St. SW	57-08801	House	ca. 1908		X
1416 9th St. SW	57-08808	House	ca. 1900		X
1420 9th St. SW	57-08809	House	ca. 1900		X
1424 9th St. SW	57-08810	Kane, Ed, House	1942		X
1510 9th St. SW	57-02209	Fulkerson, William A., House	ca. 1885	X	
1511 9th St. SW	57-08811	Wachal, Walter and Jane, House	1950	X	
1512 9th St. SW	57-08812	Spaight, Leonard and Laura, House	ca. 1913	X	

Address	Site Number	Historic Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligible	NRHP Not Eligible
1519 9th St. SW	57-08813	Ewing, James and Arlene,	1953	X	
1617 9th St. SW	57-08814	Merklin, Fred, House	1924		X
1621 9th St. SW	57-08815	House	ca. 1920		X
1802 9th St. SW	57-08816	Thiner, L.G., House	1946		X
1806 9th St. SW	57-08817	House	1946		X
1814 9th St. SW	57-02210	House	ca. 1912		X
1817 9th St. SW	57-05956	House	ca. 1910		X
1822 9th St. SW	57-08819	Miller, George and Marie, House	1922	X	
1825 9th St. SW	57-08820	House	ca. 1895		X
1900 9th St. SW	57-08821	Elam, Robert and Lucille, House	1942		X
1901 9th St. SW	57-08822	Sojka, Lester and Violet, House	1948	X	X
1910 9th St. SW	57-08823	Sturtz, J.C., House	1918		X
1914 9th St. SW	57-08824	Payn, Richard and Hazel, House	1924	X	
1918 9th St. SW	57-08825	House	1953		X
1919 9th St. SW	57-08826	House	1952		X
1922 9th St. SW	57-08827	Armstrong, George and Martha, House	ca. 1910		X
1928 9th St. SW	57-08828	Hamilton, J.R., House	1941		X
1929 9th St. SW	57-08829	Harover, Milburn and Anna, House	1925	X	
2000 9th St. SW	57-08830	Ruckle, Elmer, House	1947		X
2010 9th St. SW	57-08831	Clemons Duplex	ca. 1956		X
2014 9th St. SW	57-08832	House	1954		X
2018 9th St. SW	57-08833	House	1954		X
2022 9th St. SW	57-08834	House	ca. 1907		X
2102 9th St. SW	57-08835	House	1926		X
2106 9th St. SW	57-08836	House	1926		X
2109 9th St. SW	57-08837	Newman, Arthur, House	1948		X
2110 9th St. SW	57-08838	Waterbury, Melvin, House	1957		X
2118 9th St. SW	57-08839	Richardson, Robert, House	1946		X
2120 9th St. SW	57-08840	House	1940		X
2126 9th St. SW	57-08841	House	1955		X
2204 9th St. SW	57-08842	House	1945		X
610 10th Ave. SW	57-07398	Fischer, Ernst, House	1924		X
616 10th Ave. SW	57-07399	Krohn, Homer and Etta, House	ca. 1910		X
618 10th Ave. SW	57-07400	House	ca. 1910		X
620 10th Ave. SW	57-07401	House	ca. 1910		X
622 10th Ave. SW	57-07402	House	ca. 1912		X
718 10th Ave. SW	57-07405	House	ca. 1906		X
727 10th Ave. SW	57-07407	Reid, Mary, House	ca. 1905		X
729 10th Ave. SW	57-07408	House	ca. 1905		X
814 10th Ave. SW	57-07409	Cooper House	ca. 1940		X
818 10th Ave. SW	57-07410	House	ca. 1913		X
822 10th Ave. SW	57-07411	Reid, Nancy, House	1910		X
826 10th Ave. SW	57-07412	House	ca. 1914		X
901 10th Ave. SW	57-06581	Grupe, G.G., House	ca. 1910		X
905 10th Ave. SW	57-05964	Davidson, Clyde C. and Mabel, House	ca. 1906	X	
909 10th Ave. SW	57-07413	House	ca. 1910		X
913 10th Ave. SW	57-07414	House	ca. 1910		X
509 10th St. SW	57-07419	Homan House	ca. 1907		X
511 10th St. SW	57-07420	House	ca. 1910		X
515 10th St. SW	57-07421	House	ca. 1895		X
521 10th St. SW	57-07422	Dayton House	ca. 1907		X
525 10th St. SW	57-07423	House	ca. 1907		X
531 10th St. SW	57-07425	House	ca. 1890		X
535 10th St. SW	57-07426	Hollom House	ca. 1880		X
539 10th St. SW	57-07427	House	ca. 1907		X
545 10th St. SW	57-07428	Canfield, Jay, House	ca. 1904		X
547 10th St. SW	57-07429	House	ca. 1885		X
551 10th St. SW	57-07430	House	ca. 1895		X
555 10th St. SW	57-07431	House	ca. 1910		X

Address	Site Number	Historic Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligible	NRHP Not Eligible
559 10th St. SW	57-07432	Houser, Albert, House	ca. 1880		X
565 10th St. SW	57-07433	Rummell, G.J., House	ca. 1890		X
567 10th St. SW	57-07434	House	ca. 1890		X
573 10th St. SW	57-02232	Jansa, Joseph and Delia, House	ca. 1895	X	
800 10th St. SW	57-07436	House	ca. 1907		X
803 10th St. SW	57-07437	Bruyn, E.W., House	ca. 1880		X
806 10th St. SW	57-07438	Algren House	ca. 1905		X
811 10th St. SW	57-07439	Petitt House	ca. 1898		X
815 10th St. SW	57-05983	Miller, J.K. House	1905		X
818 10th St. SW	57-02233	Martinek, Joseph and Anna, House	1894		X
819 10th St. SW	57-06571	Reed House	ca. 1905		X
824 10th St. SW	57-07441	Olmstead House	ca. 1907		X
826 10th St. SW	57-02234	House	ca. 1895		X
828 10th St. SW	57-02235	Wilson, Charles and Anna, House	ca. 1905		X
829 10th St. SW	57-07443	House	ca. 1900		X
832 10th St. SW	57-07444	Miller, C.S., House	ca. 1905		X
835 10th St. SW	57-06465	House	ca. 1905		X
837 10th St. SW	57-07445	Peiper House	ca. 1905		X
840 10th St. SW	57-02236	Krebs House	ca. 1905		X
843 10th St. SW	57-07446	House	ca. 1905		X
844 10th St. SW	57-07447	House	ca. 1898		X
845 10th St. SW	57-07448	House	ca. 1880		X
847 10th St. SW	57-07449	Taylor House	ca. 1895		X
851 10th St. SW	57-07450	House	ca. 1905		X
857 10th St. SW	57-07451	Travis, J.N., House	ca. 1890		X
1001 10th St. SW	57-07453	House	ca. 1905		X
1004 10th St. SW	57-07454	House	ca. 1900		X
1005 10th St. SW	57-07455	House	ca. 1924		X
1010 10th St. SW	57-07456	Robinson House	ca. 1903		X
1011 10th St. SW	57-02237	Culley House	ca. 1890		X
1015 10th St. SW	57-07457	White, Calvin O. and Mildred, House	1906	X	
1016 10th St. SW	57-05962	House	ca. 1895		X
1019 10th St. SW	57-07458	House	ca. 1900		X
1020 10th St. SW	57-07459	Stofler House	ca. 1898		X
1022 10th St. SW	57-06541	Wood, Mary, House	ca. 1895		X
1023 10th St. SW	57-06825	Newcomb House	ca. 1907		X
1026 10th St. SW	57-07460	House	ca. 1907		X
1027 10th St. SW	57-02238	House	ca. 1916		X
1028 10th St. SW	57-07461	Tschirgi House	ca. 1880		X
1029 10th St. SW	57-02239	House	ca. 1908		X
1032 10th St. SW	57-07462	Ross, James, House	ca. 1907		X
1034 10th St. SW	57-07463	House	ca. 1905		X
1040 10th St. SW	57-07465	House	ca. 1907		X
1424 11th St. SW	57-07469	McArthur-Bishop House	ca. 1900	X	
1528 11th St. SW	57-07471	Norris House	ca. 1945		X
1817 11th St. SW	57-07472	House	ca. 1924		X
2100 11th St. SW	57-07473	Ross, John, House	ca. 1958		X
2101 11th St. SW	57-07474	House	ca. 1955		X
2105 11th St. SW	57-07475	Meyers, R.D., House	ca. 1910		X
341 12th Ave. SW	57-07476	Meyers, R.D., House	ca. 1923		X
385 12th Ave. SW	57-07477	Myers, Charles, House	ca. 1910		X
387 12th Ave. SW	57-07478	House	ca. 1910		X
391 12th Ave. SW	57-02250	Grubbs, Fred L. and Emma, House	ca. 1922	X	
2210 12th St. SW	57-07484	Thom, P.E., House	ca. 1934		X
333 13th Ave. SW	57-07485	House	ca. 1917		X
335 13th Ave. SW	57-07486	House	ca. 1918		X
338 13th Ave. SW	57-07487	Moscript, W.D., House	ca. 1906		X
339 13th Ave. SW	57-07488	House	ca. 1910		X
1590 13th St. SW	57-07489	House	ca. 1910		X

Address	Site Number	Historic Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligible	NRHP Not Eligible
1600 13th St. SW	57-07490	House	1953		X
1604 13th St. SW	57-07491	House	1953		X
1606 13th St. SW	57-07492	House	ca. 1950		X
1901 13th St. SW	57-07493	House	ca. 1952		X
1907 13th St. SW	57-07494	House	1951		X
1911 13th St. SW	57-07495	House	1951		X
331 14th Ave. SW	57-07496	House	1915		X
336 14th Ave. SW	57-07497	House	ca. 1900		X
337 14th Ave. SW	57-07498	House	ca. 1905		X
340 14th Ave. SW	57-07499	Tait, Benjamin, House	ca. 1900		X
343 14th Ave. SW	57-07500	Webster, Edward and Mildred, House	1941	X	
358 14th Ave. SW	57-07501	House	ca. 1900		X
359 14th Ave. SW	57-07502	House	ca. 1945		X
385 14th Ave. SW	57-07503	House	ca. 1900		X
927 14th Ave. SW	57-07507	Harger, Roy, House	ca. 1900		X
1001 14th Ave. SW	57-07510	House	ca. 1880		X
1011 14th Ave. SW	57-02266	House	ca. 1905		X
1021 14th Ave. SW	57-07511	Andrew, R.T., House	ca. 1890		X
1109 14th Ave. SW	57-07514	Williams, James, House	ca. 1914		X
341 15th Ave. SW	57-07516	Filippi, John, House	1941		X
345 15th Ave. SW	57-07517	Stepanic, John, House	ca. 1914		X
350 15th Ave. SW	57-07518	House	ca. 1910		X
355 15th Ave. SW	57-07519	Kralik, Frank, House	ca. 1921		X
356 15th Ave. SW	57-07520	Dolph, Myron and Virgie, House	ca. 1905		X
359 15th Ave. SW	57-07521	Stausser, L.B., House	1946		X
360 15th Ave. SW	57-07522	House	1914		X
383 15th Ave. SW	57-07523	House	ca. 1895		X
385 15th Ave. SW	57-07524	Cmelik House	1915		X
390 15th Ave. SW	57-07525	House	1945		X
393 15th Ave. SW	57-07526	Krukow House	ca. 1880		X
397 15th Ave. SW	57-07527	House	ca. 1905		X
610 15th Ave. SW	57-07528	McNall, Edgar, House	1933		X
614 15th Ave. SW	57-07529	House	ca. 1925		X
620 15th Ave. SW	57-07530	House	ca. 1890		X
622 15th Ave. SW	57-07531	House	1922		X
624 15th Ave. SW	57-07532	House	ca. 1890		X
629 15th Ave. SW	57-07533	House	ca. 1905		X
630 15th Ave. SW	57-07534	House	ca. 1905		X
634 15th Ave. SW	57-07535	Flosinger House	ca. 1885		X
636 15th Ave. SW	57-07536	House	ca. 1885		X
638 15th Ave. SW	57-07537	House	ca. 1905		X
639 15th Ave. SW	57-07538	House	ca. 1900		X
640 15th Ave. SW	57-07539	Steyne, A.B., House	ca. 1905		X
641 15th Ave. SW	57-07540	Schneff, Peter, House	1923		X
645 15th Ave. SW	57-07541	Nelson, Carl Oscar and Augusta, House	1922	X	
648 15th Ave. SW	57-07542	House	ca. 1905		X
649 15th Ave. SW	57-02328	House	ca. 1910		X
654 15th Ave. SW	57-07543	House	ca. 1895		X
655 15th Ave. SW	57-07544	House	ca. 1895		X
656 15th Ave. SW	57-07545	Johnson, Charles, House	ca. 1900		X
658 15th Ave. SW	57-07546	Augustine, L.E., House	ca. 1905		X
661 15th Ave. SW	57-07547	Bohner, Charles and Arvilla, House	ca. 1900	X	
801 15th Ave. SW	57-07548	Vanourney, Clarence and Ruby, House	1947	X	
809 15th Ave. SW	57-07551	Biedeman, Wm., Jr., and Ardith, House	1947	X	
815 15th Ave. SW	57-07553	Campbell, Richard and Alice, House	1947	X	
819 15th Ave. SW	57-07342	Schaubroeck, Harold and Garnet, House	1948	X	
822 15th Ave. SW	57-07555	House	ca. 1910		X
823 15th Ave. SW	57-07556	Randall, John and Betty, House	1948	X	
829 15th Ave. SW	57-07557	Shaw, Jesse and Lulu, House	1948	X	

Address	Site Number	Historic Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligible	NRHP Not Eligible
917 15th Ave. SW	57-07559	Shearer, Robert, House	1958		X
918 15th Ave. SW	57-07560	House	ca. 1900		X
921 15th Ave. SW	57-07561	House	1946		X
922 15th Ave. SW	57-07562	House	ca. 1900		X
925 15th Ave. SW	57-07564	Johnson House	ca. 1895		X
926 15th Ave. SW	57-07565	Alborg, A.W., House	ca. 1890		X
928 15th Ave. SW	57-07566	Wilson, William, House	1927		X
932 15th Ave. SW	57-07567	Lytle, Matt, House	1955		X
935 15th Ave. SW	57-07568	Bowder House	ca. 1900		X
938 15th Ave. SW	57-02329	House	ca. 1900		X
939 15th Ave. SW	57-02330	House	ca. 1895		X
941 15th Ave. SW	57-07569	Armatage, Thomas, House	1932		X
949 15th Ave. SW	57-07571	Alban House	ca. 1915		X
955 15th Ave. SW	57-07572	Dunn, Thomas, House	ca. 1945		X
1101 15th Ave. SW	57-07573	Vondracek, A.W., House	ca. 1910		X
1106 15th Ave. SW	57-07575	Freutress, Lone, House	ca. 1900		X
1109 15th Ave. SW	57-07576	Coberly House	1952		X
1110 15th Ave. SW	57-07577	House	ca. 1920		X
1114 15th Ave. SW	57-07578	House	ca. 1920		X
1116 15th Ave. SW	57-07579	Hlavacek, Frank, House	1946		X
1117 15th Ave. SW	57-07580	House	ca. 1905		X
1120 15th Ave. SW	57-07581	Janda House	ca. 1915		X
1121 15th Ave. SW	57-07582	DeWitt, Earl and Ada, House	1950	X	
1124 15th Ave. SW	57-07583	Minier, Fred, House	1927		X
1128 15th Ave. SW	57-07584	Pedersen, Eric, House	ca. 1900		X
1129 15th Ave. SW	57-07585	House	1923		X
1137 15th Ave. SW	57-02331	House	1948		X
1141 15th Ave. SW	57-07587	Gibson, Harry, House	1948		X
1145 15th Ave. SW	57-07589	Gibson, Harry, House	1948		X
1149 15th Ave. SW	57-07590	House	1948		X
1150 15th Ave. SW	57-07591	House	ca. 1905		X
341 16th Ave. SW	57-07593	Sherovick, M.M., House	ca. 1930		X
378 16th Ave. SW	57-07594	Lane, R.C., House	ca. 1925		X
381 16th Ave. SW	57-07595	House	1945		X
385 16th Ave. SW	57-02409	House	ca. 1924		X
386 16th Ave. SW	57-06585	Wolkoff, Nestor and Mary, House	1938	X	
389 16th Ave. SW	57-07596	House	ca. 1922		X
392 16th Ave. SW	57-07597	Clark House	1945		X
393 16th Ave. SW	57-07598	Vavra, Frank, House	ca. 1920		X
396 16th Ave. SW	57-07599	House	1947		X
397 16th Ave. SW	57-07600	House	1953		X
399 16th Ave. SW	57-07601	Hall House	1927		X
401 16th Ave. SW	57-07602	House	1941		X
407 16th Ave. SW	57-07603	Froehlick House	1938		X
413 16th Ave. SW	57-07604	House	1941		X
421 16th Ave. SW	57-07605	House	1931		X
427 16th Ave. SW	57-07606	House	1951		X
507 16th Ave. SW	57-07609	House	1939		X
630 16th Ave. SW	57-07613	House	1945		X
631 16th Ave. SW	57-07614	Franks, Carl, House	1940		X
634 16th Ave. SW	57-07615	House	ca. 1900		X
637 16th Ave. SW	57-07616	House	ca. 1885		X
639 16th Ave. SW	57-07617	House	ca. 1903		X
641 16th Ave. SW	57-07619	Dochterman, Robert, House (first)	1931		X
645 16th Ave. SW	57-07620	House	ca. 1910		X
647 16th Ave. SW	57-07621	House	ca. 1911		X
648 16th Ave. SW	57-07622	House	ca. 1920		X
657 16th Ave. SW	57-07624	House	ca. 1930		X
663 16th Ave. SW	57-07625	Dochterman, William, House	1948		X

Address	Site Number	Historic Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligible	NRHP Not Eligible
800 16th Ave. SW	57-07626	Binko, Lester and Lillian	1950	X	
801 16th Ave. SW	57-07627	Bennett, J.V., House	ca. 1915		X
805 16th Ave. SW	57-07628	Carter, D.A., House	1947		X
808 16th Ave. SW	57-07629	Hutchings, Howard and Jacqueline, House	1950	X	
811 16th Ave. SW	57-07630	Steffey, James G. and Blanche, House	1915	X	
812 16th Ave. SW	57-07631	Vedder, Sidney and Margaret, House	1949	X	
817 16th Ave. SW	57-07632	Cervený, John, House	ca. 1900		X
818 16th Ave. SW	57-07633	Markham, Clyde and Mary, House	1949	X	
821 16th Ave. SW	57-07634	Carbaugh, Harry, House	ca. 1900		X
824 16th Ave. SW	57-07635	Charipar, Charles and Louise, House	1949		X
827 16th Ave. SW	57-07636	House	ca. 1895		X
902 16th Ave. SW	57-07637	Panash, George, House	ca. 1925		X
912 16th Ave. SW	57-07638	House	1950		X
916 16th Ave. SW	57-07639	House	1924		X
922 16th Ave. SW	57-07640	House	ca. 1915		X
924 16th Ave. SW	57-06589	House	ca. 1918		X
925 16th Ave. SW	57-07641	House	1926	X	
928 16th Ave. SW	57-07642	House	1950		X
930 16th Ave. SW	57-07643	House	ca. 1918		X
931 16th Ave. SW	57-07644	House	ca. 1909		X
937 16th Ave. SW	57-07645	House	1951		X
940 16th Ave. SW	57-07646	House	1946		X
941 16th Ave. SW	57-02472	House	ca. 1906		X
946 16th Ave. SW	57-07648	Grant, Mary, House	1922	X	
948 16th Ave. SW	57-07649	House	1921		X
949 16th Ave. SW	57-07650	Rayburn, Robert, House	1955		X
953 16th Ave. SW	57-07651	Rayburn, William, House	1946		X
954 16th Ave. SW	57-07652	House	1920		X
1101 16th Ave. SW	57-07653	House	1947		X
1104 16th Ave. SW	57-07654	House	1948		X
1107 16th Ave. SW	57-07655	Perez, Lloyd, House	1952		X
1110 16th Ave. SW	57-07656	House	1940		X
1111 16th Ave. SW	57-07657	Bravers, Ray, House	1946		X
1115 16th Ave. SW	57-07658	Feiereisen, Gilbert, House	1941		X
1116 16th Ave. SW	57-07659	House	1955		X
1119 16th Ave. SW	57-07660	Short, Everett, House	1953		X
1121 16th Ave. SW	57-07661	House	1955		X
1124 16th Ave. SW	57-07662	House	1938		X
1125 16th Ave. SW	57-07663	Oliphant, Kenneth, House	ca. 1950		X
1126 16th Ave. SW	57-07664	House	ca. 1923		X
1129 16th Ave. SW	57-07665	House	ca. 1900		X
1144 16th Ave. SW	57-07669	House	ca. 1926		X
1148 16th Ave. SW	57-07670	Gibson, Harry, House	ca. 1900		X
1201 16th Ave. SW	57-07672	House	ca. 1924		X
1209 16th Ave. SW	57-07673	Livingood, Howard and Bessie, House	1923	X	
1217 16th Ave. SW	57-07674	Laybourn, H.H., House	1927		X
1219 16th Ave. SW	57-07675	Conklin, R.M., House	ca. 1916		X
1225 16th Ave. SW	57-07676	Hanshaw, Carl, House	ca. 1916		X
1226 16th Ave. SW	57-07677	Barr, George, House	ca. 1923		X
1231 16th Ave. SW	57-07678	House	1946		X
1237 16th Ave. SW	57-06815	House	1923		X
1241 16th Ave. SW	57-07679	House	1947		X
1243 16th Ave. SW	57-07680	Zerbee, George, House	1945		X
1251 16th Ave. SW	57-07681	House	ca. 1915		X
1255 16th Ave. SW	57-07682	House	1946		X
1257 16th Ave. SW	57-07683	Manville, Howard, House	ca. 1921		X
1265 16th Ave. SW	57-07685	House	1953		X
1271 16th Ave. SW	57-07686	House	1923		X
602 18th Ave. SW	57-07687	House	ca. 1908		X

Address	Site Number	Historic Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligible	NRHP Not Eligible
612 18th Ave. SW	57-07688	House	1947		X
617 18th Ave. SW	57-07689	Williams, Robert, House	1920		X
620 18th Ave. SW	57-07690	Miller, J., House	ca. 1880		X
621 18th Ave. SW	57-07691	Emmert, Lee, House	ca. 1949		X
624 18th Ave. SW	57-07692	Osborn, Donald, House	1950		X
625 18th Ave. SW	57-07693	Johnson, H., House	1925		X
630 18th Ave. SW	57-07694	Lawrence, Bessie, House	ca. 1905		X
631 18th Ave. SW	57-07695	House	ca. 1918		X
632 18th Ave. SW	57-07696	House	1918		X
636 18th Ave. SW	57-07697	House	1918		X
637 18th Ave. SW	57-07698	House	ca. 1926		X
642 18th Ave. SW	57-07699	Nelson, F.A., House	1923		X
643 18th Ave. SW	57-07700	House	1955		X
648 18th Ave. SW	57-07701	Nelson, S.A., House	1925		X
649 18th Ave. SW	57-07702	Neary, C.J., House	1928		X
656 18th Ave. SW	57-07703	Wise, Louis J., House	1925		X
657 18th Ave. SW	57-07704	Casner, Leo, House	1947		X
661 18th Ave. SW	57-07705	Underhill, H.C., House	ca. 1907		X
662 18th Ave. SW	57-07706	Dochterman, Robert, House (first)	1951		X
802 18th Ave. SW	57-07707	Stookey, W.C., House	ca. 1880		X
804 18th Ave. SW	57-07708	House	ca. 1910		X
808 18th Ave. SW	57-07710	House	ca. 1910		X
816 18th Ave. SW	57-07713	House	ca. 1890		X
822 18th Ave. SW	57-07714	Harper House	1946		X
913 18th Ave. SW	57-07717	House	ca. 1915		X
917 18th Ave. SW	57-07718	House	1921		X
923 18th Ave. SW	57-07719	House	ca. 1900		X
925 18th Ave. SW	57-07720	House	ca. 1921		X
927 18th Ave. SW	57-07721	House	ca. 1905		X
938 18th Ave. SW	57-07722	House	ca. 1930		X
939 18th Ave. SW	57-07723	House	ca. 1895		X
942 18th Ave. SW	57-06470	House	ca. 1890		X
943 18th Ave. SW	57-07724	House	1923		X
947 18th Ave. SW	57-07726	Burnett, Harvey, House	ca. 1922		X
948 18th Ave. SW	57-07727	Waldron, Frank, House	1950		X
951 18th Ave. SW	57-07728	House	1947		X
954 18th Ave. SW	57-07729	House	1941		X
1100 18th Ave. SW	57-07730	Simmons, Arthur and Grace, House	1923	X	
1104 18th Ave. SW	57-07731	Janda, Frank, House	1948		X
1111 18th Ave. SW	57-07733	Pace, Marcus, House	1957		X
1112 18th Ave. SW	57-07734	Davis, Elmer, House	1947		X
1115 18th Ave. SW	57-07735	Valliere, C.E., House	1923		X
1116 18th Ave. SW	57-07736	House	1922		X
1117 18th Ave. SW	57-07737	Brandenberg House	1948		X
1121 18th Ave. SW	57-07738	House	1950		X
1122 18th Ave. SW	57-07739	House	ca. 1921		X
1124 18th Ave. SW	57-07740	Craft, Joe, House	1946		X
1125 18th Ave. SW	57-07741	Moore, F.C., House	ca. 1946		X
1128 18th Ave. SW	57-07742	Skinner, Harold, House	1952		X
1131 18th Ave. SW	57-07743	Barkwell, Tom, House	1955		X
1132 18th Ave. SW	57-07744	House	1923		X
1136 18th Ave. SW	57-07745	Woodford, Virgil, House	1939		X
1137 18th Ave. SW	57-07746	House	1946		X
1140 18th Ave. SW	57-07747	House	ca. 1927		X
1141 18th Ave. SW	57-07748	House	1946		X
1145 18th Ave. SW	57-07750	House	1945		X
1149 18th Ave. SW	57-07751	House	1938		X
1150 18th Ave. SW	57-07752	Smith, Don M., House	1945		X
1200 18th Ave. SW	57-07753	House	ca. 1960		X

Address	Site Number	Historic Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligible	NRHP Not Eligible
1201 18th Ave. SW	57-07754	Orton, Charles, House	1947		X
1205 18th Ave. SW	57-07755	Knight, Ed, House	1950		X
1210 18th Ave. SW	57-07757	House	ca. 1930		X
1213 18th Ave. SW	57-07758	House	ca. 1947		X
1214 18th Ave. SW	57-07759	Harger, Roy, House	ca. 1910		X
1216 18th Ave. SW	57-07761	Novak, Frank, House	1946		X
1219 18th Ave. SW	57-07762	White, John, House	1925		X
1222 18th Ave. SW	57-07763	House	ca. 1953		X
1224 18th Ave. SW	57-07764	Merrifield, George, House	ca. 1907		X
1231 18th Ave. SW	57-07765	House	1910		X
1234 18th Ave. SW	57-07766	Hendrickson, Elmer, House	1941		X
1235 18th Ave. SW	57-07767	House	ca. 1913		X
1241 18th Ave. SW	57-07768	House	ca. 1924		X
1242 18th Ave. SW	57-07769	Meklus, Albert, House	1947		X
1246 18th Ave. SW	57-07770	Hoyle, E.W., House	1948		X
1248 18th Ave. SW	57-07771	Dedes, E., House	1944		X
1251 18th Ave. SW	57-07772	Sindley, Stanley, House	1951		X
1252 18th Ave. SW	57-07773	LaVelle, Rodney, House	1949		X
1255 18th Ave. SW	57-07774	Gortch, Don, House	1953		X
1256 18th Ave. SW	57-07775	House	ca. 1939		X
1257 18th Ave. SW	57-07776	Goodenough, Glenn, House	1946		X
1260 18th Ave. SW	57-07777	McCarty, John, House	1936		X
1267 18th Ave. SW	57-07779	Mingo, Clara, House	ca. 1960		X
1270 18th Ave. SW	57-07780	Griffin, Harry, House	1948		X
1271 18th Ave. SW	57-07781	Beck House	ca. 1939		X
1300 18th Ave. SW	57-07782	House	1948		X
1301 18th Ave. SW	57-07783	House	ca. 1920		X
1304 18th Ave. SW	57-07784	House	ca. 1910		X
1305 18th Ave. SW	57-07785	House	ca. 1910		X
1311 18th Ave. SW	57-07786	DeMoss, M.R., House	1932		X
1318 18th Ave. SW	57-07787	Brick House	ca. 1940		X
1319 18th Ave. SW	57-07788	Sharff House	ca. 1946		X
1321 18th Ave. SW	57-07789	Coombs, Allen, House	1954		X
1324 18th Ave. SW	57-07790	McLaughlin, J.W., House	1937		X
1325 18th Ave. SW	57-07791	House	ca. 1900		X
1328 18th Ave. SW	57-07792	House	1951		X
1332 18th Ave. SW	57-07793	House	ca. 1949		X
1339 18th Ave. SW	57-07795	House	ca. 1880		X
1345 18th Ave. SW	57-07796	Riddle, Emma, House	ca. 1915		X
1346 18th Ave. SW	57-07797	House	1947		X
1349 18th Ave. SW	57-07798	Swartz House	1952		X
1351 18th Ave. SW	57-07799	House	ca. 1910		X
618 19th Ave. SW	57-07800	House	ca. 1910		X
619 19th Ave. SW	57-07801	Fifield, LeRoy, House	1946		X
622 19th Ave. SW	57-07802	House	ca. 1915		X
623 19th Ave. SW	57-07803	Cooper, Ken, House	ca. 1950		X
624 19th Ave. SW	57-07804	Newman House	1946		X
625 19th Ave. SW	57-07805	House	ca. 1922		X
629 19th Ave. SW	57-07806	House	ca. 1910		X
630 19th Ave. SW	57-07807	House	ca. 1895		X
632 19th Ave. SW	57-02617	Allen, Oscar and Mayme, House	ca. 1920		X
633 19th Ave. SW	57-07808	Shafer, H.K., House	ca. 1916		X
638 19th Ave. SW	57-07810	Buehler, H.F., House	1953		X
642 19th Ave. SW	57-07811	Winter, August, House	1923		X
645 19th Ave. SW	57-07812	Lindsay, Jeanie, House	ca. 1925		X
648 19th Ave. SW	57-07813	House	1948		X
651 19th Ave. SW	57-07814	Miller, C.L., House	1922		X
653 19th Ave. SW	57-07815	Krojuenske, J.A., House	1939		X
654 19th Ave. SW	57-07816	Newman, Arthur, House	1948		X

Address	Site Number	Historic Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligible	NRHP Not Eligible
657 19th Ave. SW	57-07817	House	1921		X
658 19th Ave. SW	57-07818	Klassen, Otto, House	1925		X
659 19th Ave. SW	57-07819	House	ca. 1946		X
662 19th Ave. SW	57-07820	Ilten, R.C., House	1916		X
804 19th Ave. SW	57-07821	Ilten, O., House	1910		X
805 19th Ave. SW	57-07822	House	1908		X
807 19th Ave. SW	57-07823	Waterson, Ralph, House	1928		X
809 19th Ave. SW	57-07825	House	1919		X
813 19th Ave. SW	57-07827	House	1948		X
817 19th Ave. SW	57-07828	House	ca. 1913		X
820 19th Ave. SW	57-07829	Eikenberry, R.L., House	ca. 1925		X
821 19th Ave. SW	57-07830	House	ca. 1949		X
825 19th Ave. SW	57-07831	House	ca. 1900		X
908 19th Ave. SW	57-07832	McGill, John, House	1922		X
914 19th Ave. SW	57-07833	Gill, Charles and Carrie, House	1912	X	
917 19th Ave. SW	57-07834	Hahn House	ca. 1926		X
920 19th Ave. SW	57-07835	Vallier, Walter, House	ca. 1910		X
924 19th Ave. SW	57-07836	Hunt House	ca. 1910		X
925 19th Ave. SW	57-07837	House	1930		X
928 19th Ave. SW	57-07838	Campbell, C.C., House	1922		X
932 19th Ave. SW	57-07839	House	ca. 1925		X
933 19th Ave. SW	57-07840	Wenge, Ione, House	1954		X
936 19th Ave. SW	57-07841	Wenge, Ione, House	1925		X
937 19th Ave. SW	57-07842	Lubbock, Ida, House	1941		X
940 19th Ave. SW	57-07843	House	1924		X
941 19th Ave. SW	57-07844	Mann, Don, House	1950		X
944 19th Ave. SW	57-07845	Kubias, Ben, House	ca. 1925		X
945 19th Ave. SW	57-07846	House	1925		X
948 19th Ave. SW	57-07847	House	1925		X
949 19th Ave. SW	57-07848	House	1925		X
952 19th Ave. SW	57-07849	House	1926		X
953 19th Ave. SW	57-07850	Poe, M.J., House	1939		X
1100 19th Ave. SW	57-07851	House	1951		X
1101 19th Ave. SW	57-07852	Kuba, Frank, House	1924		X
1103 19th Ave. SW	57-07853	House	ca. 1933		X
1104 19th Ave. SW	57-07854	Meneary, Clem, House	1924		X
1111 19th Ave. SW	57-07855	Hertz House	ca. 1950		X
1112 19th Ave. SW	57-07856	House	1946		X
1115 19th Ave. SW	57-07857	Cadwell, Emanuel, House	1954		X
1116 19th Ave. SW	57-07858	House	1947		X
1119 19th Ave. SW	57-07859	Chandler, Everett, House	1949		X
1120 19th Ave. SW	57-07860	House	1946		X
1124 19th Ave. SW	57-07861	House	1946		X
1125 19th Ave. SW	57-07862	Jirouch, George, House	ca. 1960		X
1128 19th Ave. SW	57-07863	House	1946		X
1129 19th Ave. SW	57-07864	Mayme House	ca. 1925		X
1132 19th Ave. SW	57-07866	House	1946		X
1137 19th Ave. SW	57-07868	House	ca. 1905		X
1141 19th Ave. SW	57-07869	House	ca. 1900		X
1142 19th Ave. SW	57-07870	House	ca. 1890		X
1147 19th Ave. SW	57-07871	Miller, A.R., House	1938		X
1148 19th Ave. SW	57-07872	House	ca. 1925		X
1150 19th Ave. SW	57-07873	House	ca. 1925		X
1151 19th Ave. SW	57-07874	House	ca. 1920		X
1200 19th Ave. SW	57-07875	House	1923		X
1203 19th Ave. SW	57-07876	House	ca. 1920		X
1204 19th Ave. SW	57-07877	House	ca. 1923		X
1207 19th Ave. SW	57-07878	House	ca. 1920		X
1210 19th Ave. SW	57-07879	House	1938		X

Address	Site Number	Historic Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligible	NRHP Not Eligible
1211 19th Ave. SW	57-07880	House	ca. 1940		X
1214 19th Ave. SW	57-07881	House	ca. 1940		X
1215 19th Ave. SW	57-07882	House	ca. 1900		X
1217 19th Ave. SW	57-07883	House	1939		X
1218 19th Ave. SW	57-07884	Weaver House	1956		X
1220 19th Ave. SW	57-07885	Harger, Grover, House	1950		X
1223 19th Ave. SW	57-06312	House	1942		X
1230 19th Ave. SW	57-07888	Curtis, W.E., House	ca. 1915		X
1231 19th Ave. SW	57-07889	House	ca. 1955		X
1234 19th Ave. SW	57-07890	House	ca. 1953		X
1235 19th Ave. SW	57-07891	House	ca. 1946		X
1240 19th Ave. SW	57-07893	House	1946		X
1244 19th Ave. SW	57-07894	House	1940		X
1245 19th Ave. SW	57-07895	House	1949		X
1248 19th Ave. SW	57-07896	Coberly, Louis, House	1925		X
1249 19th Ave. SW	57-07897	House	1949		X
1253 19th Ave. SW	57-07898	House	1949		X
1257 19th Ave. SW	57-07900	House	1946		X
1260 19th Ave. SW	57-07901	Helm, Howard, House	1941		X
1270 19th Ave. SW	57-07902	Plummer, W.F., House	ca. 1923		X
1301 19th Ave. SW	57-07903	Sage, Frank, House	ca. 1925		X
1304 19th Ave. SW	57-07904	Lana, Frank, House	ca. 1926		X
1306 19th Ave. SW	57-07905	House	ca. 1930		X
1311 19th Ave. SW	57-07906	Sage, John D., House	1948		X
1314 19th Ave. SW	57-07907	House	ca. 1905		X
1316 19th Ave. SW	57-07908	House	1951		X
1317 19th Ave. SW	57-07909	Taggart, J., House	1925		X
1320 19th Ave. SW	57-07910	House	1951		X
1324 19th Ave. SW	57-07911	House	ca. 1918		X
1325 19th Ave. SW	57-07912	House	1955		X
1331 19th Ave. SW	57-07914	House	1946		X
1332 19th Ave. SW	57-07915	Shimek, William, House	1940		X
1335 19th Ave. SW	57-07916	Cox, Stanley, House	1946		X
1337 19th Ave. SW	57-07917	Scolara, J., House	ca. 1930		X
1340 19th Ave. SW	57-07918	House	ca. 1958		X
1351 19th Ave. SW	57-07919	Farber, Benjamin, House	ca. 1918		X
1352 19th Ave. SW	57-07920	Mote, Harold, House	ca. 1910		X
1359 19th Ave. SW	57-07921	Mote, J.F., House	ca. 1920		X
1360 19th Ave. SW	57-07922	Mudulan, Lumir, House	ca. 1958		X
1371 19th Ave. SW	57-07923	Mason, G.E., House	ca. 1932		X
616 20th Ave. SW	57-07924	Hutton, George and Alice, House	ca. 1906	X	
620 20th Ave. SW	57-07926	House	ca. 1900		X
624 20th Ave. SW	57-07928	House	ca. 1890		X
631 20th Ave. SW	57-07930	Jirouch House	1946		X
632 20th Ave. SW	57-07931	Wood, R.M., House	1941		X
636 20th Ave. SW	57-07932	Wood, Ralph and Sadie, House	1938		X
637 20th Ave. SW	57-07933	Russo, Fred and Juanita, House	1948	X	
640 20th Ave. SW	57-07934	Kent, Leonard, House	1947		X
643 20th Ave. SW	57-07935	Hopwood, H.C., House	1950		X
644 20th Ave. SW	57-07936	Price, George, House	ca. 1925		X
648 20th Ave. SW	57-07937	Ford, A.J., House	1921		X
649 20th Ave. SW	57-07938	Adams, Richard and Frances, House	1946	X	
652 20th Ave. SW	57-07939	House	ca. 1905		X
653 20th Ave. SW	57-07940	Amos, Dorothy, House	1954		X
655 20th Ave. SW	57-07941	Leonard, E.J., House	1950		X
656 20th Ave. SW	57-07942	House	1924		X
660 20th Ave. SW	57-07943	House	1922		X
663 20th Ave. SW	57-07944	House	1904		X
800 20th Ave. SW	57-07945	House	1920		X

Address	Site Number	Historic Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligible	NRHP Not Eligible
801 20th Ave. SW	57-07946	Coover, Robert, House	1957		X
805 20th Ave. SW	57-07947	Curtis, W.E., House	1923		X
810 20th Ave. SW	57-07949	Halfhill, Ora, House	1925		X
811 20th Ave. SW	57-07950	Spoorman, M., House	1922		X
815 20th Ave. SW	57-07951	Moody, Harry and Ella, House	1917		X
817 20th Ave. SW	57-07952	Wolleat, William, House	1957		X
818 20th Ave. SW	57-07953	House	ca. 1918		X
821 20th Ave. SW	57-07954	Ally, Charles, House	ca. 1920		X
822 20th Ave. SW	57-07955	House	1955		X
917 20th Ave. SW	57-07958	House	ca. 1920		X
920 20th Ave. SW	57-07959	House	ca. 1955		X
924 20th Ave. SW	57-07960	House	1953		X
925 20th Ave. SW	57-07961	Driscoll, D.C., House	1946		X
928 20th Ave. SW	57-07962	Berger, Charles, House	1955		X
929 20th Ave. SW	57-07963	DeForest, Oliver, House	1948		X
932 20th Ave. SW	57-07964	House	ca. 1890		X
936 20th Ave. SW	57-07965	House	ca. 1900		X
937 20th Ave. SW	57-07966	Hildegard House	1949		X
940 20th Ave. SW	57-07967	House	1955		X
942 20th Ave. SW	57-07969	Kettler, R.F., House	1928		X
945 20th Ave. SW	57-07970	House	1956		X
950 20th Ave. SW	57-07971	Clemons, Charles, House	ca. 1939		X
953 20th Ave. SW	57-07972	House	ca. 1959		X
954 20th Ave. SW	57-07973	Hammill, M.J., House	1926		X
1100 20th Ave. SW	57-07974	Lentz, Darwin, House	1939		X
1101 20th Ave. SW	57-07975	House	1948		X
1108 20th Ave. SW	57-07976	House	1959		X
1112 20th Ave. SW	57-07978	House	ca. 1916		X
1116 20th Ave. SW	57-07979	House	ca. 1924		X
1119 20th Ave. SW	57-07980	House	ca. 1951		X
1121 20th Ave. SW	57-07982	House	ca. 1924		X
1122 20th Ave. SW	57-07983	House	ca. 1951		X
1125 20th Ave. SW	57-07984	Chapman, Norman, House	ca. 1959		X
1129 20th Ave. SW	57-07985	House	1946		X
1131 20th Ave. SW	57-07986	House	1949		X
1137 20th Ave. SW	57-07988	House	ca. 1900		X
1139 20th Ave. SW	57-07990	Abbott, Lillian, House	1946		X
1142 20th Ave. SW	57-07991	Sheets, George, House	ca. 1958		X
1145 20th Ave. SW	57-07992	House	1949		X
1146 20th Ave. SW	57-07993	House	1949		X
1150 20th Ave. SW	57-07994	House	1956		X
1200 20th Ave. SW	57-07995	House	1943		X
1203 20th Ave. SW	57-07996	Mann, Ira, House	1927		X
1205 20th Ave. SW	57-07997	Nichols, Alma, House	ca. 1954		X
1206 20th Ave. SW	57-07998	House	ca. 1928		X
1210 20th Ave. SW	57-05941	Harcourt, J.M., House	1925		X
1212 20th Ave. SW	57-07999	Durout, Mark B., House	ca. 1922		X
1215 20th Ave. SW	57-08000	House	ca. 1936		X
1219 20th Ave. SW	57-08001	House	ca. 1890		X
1222 20th Ave. SW	57-08002	Blumenshine, J.M., House	ca. 1918		X
1227 20th Ave. SW	57-08004	Kriz, Adella, House	1937		X
1229 20th Ave. SW	57-08005	House	1947		X
1232 20th Ave. SW	57-08006	Shrape, Francis W., House	ca. 1950		X
1236 20th Ave. SW	57-08007	House	1954		X
1240 20th Ave. SW	57-08008	House	ca. 1960		X
1245 20th Ave. SW	57-08009	House	1955		X
1248 20th Ave. SW	57-08010	House	ca. 1910		X
1252 20th Ave. SW	57-08011	Huckel, Fred, House	ca. 1925		X
1255 20th Ave. SW	57-08012	House	ca. 1915		X

Address	Site Number	Historic Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligible	NRHP Not Eligible
1263 20th Ave. SW	57-08013	June, Paul, House	ca. 1913		X
1264 20th Ave. SW	57-08014	McDermott, Thomas, House	ca. 1914		X
1270 20th Ave. SW	57-08015	Volz, C.P., House	ca. 1920		X
1271 20th Ave. SW	57-08016	Seiler, Clarence, House	ca. 1951		X
1300 20th Ave. SW	57-08017	House	1950		X
1301 20th Ave. SW	57-08018	House	ca. 1930		X
1308 20th Ave. SW	57-08020	Wilson, Dale, House	1946		X
1313 20th Ave. SW	57-08021	House	ca. 1939		X
1314 20th Ave. SW	57-08022	Vanourney, C.L., House	1947		X
1315 20th Ave. SW	57-08023	Robeson, A., House	1926		X
1321 20th Ave. SW	57-08024	House	ca. 1914		X
1323 20th Ave. SW	57-08025	Jordan, Wes, House	1956		X
1324 20th Ave. SW	57-08026	Funk, F.A., House	ca. 1920		X
1325 20th Ave. SW	57-08027	Dorsey, Thelma, House	1941		X
1349 20th Ave. SW	57-08035	Landers, N.H., House	ca. 1940		X
1350 20th Ave. SW	57-08036	Kloubec House	1953		X
1356 20th Ave. SW	57-08038	House	ca. 1926		X
1357 20th Ave. SW	57-08039	House	ca. 1934		X
1365 20th Ave. SW	57-08041	Larson, G., House	ca. 1933		X
1370 20th Ave. SW	57-08042	House	1947		X
611 21st Ave. SW	57-08044	Nolan, Betty, House	1940		X
613 21st Ave. SW	57-08045	House	1953		X
617 21st Ave. SW	57-08046	Green, Anna, House	1929		X
618 21st Ave. SW	57-08047	House	ca. 1920		X
621 21st Ave. SW	57-08048	House	ca. 1915		X
622 21st Ave. SW	57-08049	Voss, Joe, House	1948		X
625 21st Ave. SW	57-08050	Orton, James R., House	1932		X
626 21st Ave. SW	57-08051	Rick, L., House	1922		X
629 21st Ave. SW	57-08052	Shields, Carl L., House	1935		X
630 21st Ave. SW	57-08053	House	1955		X
633 21st Ave. SW	57-08054	Zook, Marvel, House	ca. 1931		X
634 21st Ave. SW	57-08055	Payn, Mary, House	ca. 1919		X
637 21st Ave. SW	57-08056	House	ca. 1890		X
638 21st Ave. SW	57-08057	Stevens, Carl, House	1934		X
640 21st Ave. SW	57-08058	House	ca. 1880		X
641 21st Ave. SW	57-08059	Hunt House	ca. 1915		X
645 21st Ave. SW	57-08060	House	ca. 1890		X
646 21st Ave. SW	57-08061	Janda, John E., House	ca. 1939		X
649 21st Ave. SW	57-08062	Drehouse House	ca. 1948		X
650 21st Ave. SW	57-08063	House	1947		X
651 21st Ave. SW	57-08064	House	ca. 1922		X
654 21st Ave. SW	57-08065	House	1948		X
655 21st Ave. SW	57-08066	House	ca. 1957		X
656 21st Ave. SW	57-08067	House	1951		X
662 21st Ave. SW	57-08068	Dietz, Elmer, House	1945		X
663 21st Ave. SW	57-08069	Kerns, Dora, House	1939		X
800 21st Ave. SW	57-08070	Hamilton, A., House	1928		X
807 21st Ave. SW	57-08071	Thompson, Belden and Virginia, House	1940	X	
811 21st Ave. SW	57-02656	House	1925		X
814 21st Ave. SW	57-08072	Carrie, Vern, House	1955		X
815 21st Ave. SW	57-08073	Ramsom, J. Harvey, House	1924	X	
816 21st Ave. SW	57-08074	House	ca. 1916		X
819 21st Ave. SW	57-08075	House	ca. 1924		X
820 21st Ave. SW	57-08076	Neary, Clem, House	1941		X
821 21st Ave. SW	57-08077	House	ca. 1924		X
826 21st Ave. SW	57-08078	House	1925		X
827 21st Ave. SW	57-08079	House	ca. 1924		X
830 21st Ave. SW	57-08080	Yanaway, I.D., House	1925		X
831 21st Ave. SW	57-08081	Newman, Arthur, House	1949	X	

Address	Site Number	Historic Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligible	NRHP Not Eligible
917 21st Ave. SW	57-08082	House	ca. 1914		X
918 21st Ave. SW	57-08083	Darrow, Erwin, House	ca. 1953		X
925 21st Ave. SW	57-08084	Herrick, George, House	1941		X
926 21st Ave. SW	57-08085	House	1941		X
929 21st Ave. SW	57-08086	House	ca. 1960		X
930 21st Ave. SW	57-08087	House	ca. 1952		X
932 21st Ave. SW	57-08088	Aten-Strain House	1951	X	
935 21st Ave. SW	57-08089	House	1947		X
936 21st Ave. SW	57-08090	Farley, Verne T., House	1944		X
937 21st Ave. SW	57-08091	Dolezal, Fred, House	1950		X
941 21st Ave. SW	57-08092	Lovett, Walter and Darlene, House	1948	X	
944 21st Ave. SW	57-08093	House	1940		X
945 21st Ave. SW	57-08094	House	ca. 1952		X
948 21st Ave. SW	57-08095	Knight, Willis, House	ca. 1953		X
954 21st Ave. SW	57-08096	Gordon, L.V., House	ca. 1945		X
1100 21st Ave. SW	57-08097	Whitmer, J.P., House	1948		X
1104 21st Ave. SW	57-08098	Whitmer, Wayne, House	1950		X
1105 21st Ave. SW	57-02657	House	ca. 1920		X
1108 21st Ave. SW	57-08099	Whitmer, James A., House	1947		X
1115 21st Ave. SW	57-08100	Reines, Earl, House	1956		X
1116 21st Ave. SW	57-08101	House	ca. 1924		X
1120 21st Ave. SW	57-08103	Valeta, Leo, House	1954		X
1128 21st Ave. SW	57-08105	House	ca. 1916		X
1132 21st Ave. SW	57-08107	House	ca. 1912		X
1137 21st Ave. SW	57-08109	Franks, J.E., House	1945		X
1141 21st Ave. SW	57-08110	Vance, Paul, House	1946		X
1146 21st Ave. SW	57-08111	Comp, W.J., House	ca. 1938		X
1147 21st Ave. SW	57-08112	Baker, Ed, House	ca. 1948		X
1151 21st Ave. SW	57-08113	House	ca. 1949		X
1200 21st Ave. SW	57-08114	House	1947		X
1204 21st Ave. SW	57-08115	House	1946		X
1206 21st Ave. SW	57-08116	Wiese House	ca. 1939		X
1207 21st Ave. SW	57-08117	Wisely, Everett, House	1946		X
1211 21st Ave. SW	57-08118	Miller, William, House	1947		X
1215 21st Ave. SW	57-08119	House	ca. 1938		X
1216 21st Ave. SW	57-08120	House	ca. 1923		X
1219 21st Ave. SW	57-08121	House	1953		X
1244 21st Ave. SW	57-06726	House	ca. 1899		X
1246 21st Ave. SW	57-08125	House	ca. 1944		X
1255 21st Ave. SW	57-08127	House	ca. 1939		X
1263 21st Ave. SW	57-08129	House	ca. 1900		X
1268 21st Ave. SW	57-08130	Wright, Raymond, House	1948		X
1300 21st Ave. SW	57-08132	Yanda, Leo, House	1946		X
1301 21st Ave. SW	57-08133	House	ca. 1953		X
1304 21st Ave. SW	57-08134	Walton, Everett, House	ca. 1955		X
1308 21st Ave. SW	57-08136	Field, Wilbur, House	1960		X
1312 21st Ave. SW	57-08138	House	1957		X
1330 21st Ave. SW	57-08143	House	ca. 1952		X
1331 21st Ave. SW	57-08144	House	1953		X
1332 21st Ave. SW	57-08145	House	ca. 1946		X
1333 21st Ave. SW	57-08146	House	ca. 1945		X
1337 21st Ave. SW	57-08148	House	ca. 1930		X
1338 21st Ave. SW	57-08149	House	ca. 1920		X
1340 21st Ave. SW	57-08151	House	1950		X
1341 21st Ave. SW	57-08152	House	1950		X
1346 21st Ave. SW	57-08153	House	1950		X
1347 21st Ave. SW	57-08154	Reynolds, Clifton, House	ca. 1946		X
1351 21st Ave. SW	57-08155	House	ca. 1918		X
1359 21st Ave. SW	57-08157	House	ca. 1920		X

Address	Site Number	Historic Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligible	NRHP Not Eligible
1373 21st Ave. SW	57-08161	House	ca. 1940		X
339 22nd Ave. SW	57-08163	House	1952		X
340 22nd Ave. SW	57-08164	House	1952		X
343 22nd Ave. SW	57-08165	House	ca. 1953		X
346 22nd Ave. SW	57-08166	House	1952		X
349 22nd Ave. SW	57-08167	House	1952		X
352 22nd Ave. SW	57-08168	House	1952		X
357 22nd Ave. SW	57-08169	House	1952		X
360 22nd Ave. SW	57-08170	House	1952		X
361 22nd Ave. SW	57-08171	House	1952		X
364 22nd Ave. SW	57-08172	House	1952		X
612 22nd Ave. SW	57-08173	House	1958		X
616 22nd Ave. SW	57-08174	House	ca. 1915		X
620 22nd Ave. SW	57-08175	House	ca. 1920		X
624 22nd Ave. SW	57-08176	House	ca. 1930		X
628 22nd Ave. SW	57-08178	House	ca. 1915		X
632 22nd Ave. SW	57-08179	House	ca. 1925		X
637 22nd Ave. SW	57-08180	House	ca. 1925		X
638 22nd Ave. SW	57-08181	House	ca. 1921		X
640 22nd Ave. SW	57-08182	House	1947		X
644 22nd Ave. SW	57-08183	House	ca. 1920		X
648 22nd Ave. SW	57-08184	House	ca. 1900		X
652 22nd Ave. SW	57-08185	House	ca. 1946		X
655 22nd Ave. SW	57-08186	House	ca. 1944		X
802 22nd Ave. SW	57-08187	House	ca. 1916		X
804 22nd Ave. SW	57-08188	Habhab, Abbas, House	1955		X
806 22nd Ave. SW	57-08189	House	ca. 1932		X
817 22nd Ave. SW	57-08190	House	ca. 1941		X
818 22nd Ave. SW	57-08191	House	1955		X
826 22nd Ave. SW	57-08192	House	1946		X
830 22nd Ave. SW	57-08193	House	1947		X
916 22nd Ave. SW	57-08194	Kirkland, R.E., House	ca. 1940		X
918 22nd Ave. SW	57-08195	Waldon, Frank, House	1954		X
927 22nd Ave. SW	57-08197	House	ca. 1941		X
928 22nd Ave. SW	57-08198	Beastrom House	ca. 1955		X
929 22nd Ave. SW	57-08199	House	ca. 1924		X
933 22nd Ave. SW	57-08201	Miller, LeRoy, House	1939		X
937 22nd Ave. SW	57-08202	House	ca. 1938		X
938 22nd Ave. SW	57-08203	Sonda House	ca. 1952		X
946 22nd Ave. SW	57-08204	House	ca. 1913		X
954 22nd Ave. SW	57-08206	House	ca. 1912		X
955 22nd Ave. SW	57-08207	Kline, L.A., House	1940		X
1100 22nd Ave. SW	57-08208	House	ca. 1924		X
1101 22nd Ave. SW	57-08209	House	ca. 1930		X
1104 22nd Ave. SW	57-08210	House	ca. 1920		X
1110 22nd Ave. SW	57-08212	Doering, Henry, House	ca. 1936		X
1116 22nd Ave. SW	57-08215	House	ca. 1925		X
1120 22nd Ave. SW	57-08216	House	ca. 1922		X
1126 22nd Ave. SW	57-08218	House	ca. 1919		X
1135 22nd Ave. SW	57-08220	Hospodarsky, Joseph and Frances, House	ca. 1940		X
1136 22nd Ave. SW	57-08221	House	ca. 1912		X
1141 22nd Ave. SW	57-08222	House	ca. 1940		X
1144 22nd Ave. SW	57-02659	House	ca. 1917		X
1148 22nd Ave. SW	57-08223	House	ca. 1920		X
1200 22nd Ave. SW	57-08224	House	ca. 1930		X
1211 22nd Ave. SW	57-08225	Spicker, Joe, House	ca. 1954		X
1214 22nd Ave. SW	57-08226	House	ca. 1954		X
1216 22nd Ave. SW	57-08227	House	1949		X
1218 22nd Ave. SW	57-08228	House	ca. 1952		X

Address	Site Number	Historic Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligible	NRHP Not Eligible
1243 22nd Ave. SW	57-02660	House	ca. 1915		X
1251 22nd Ave. SW	57-08230	Smith, Earl, House	ca. 1942		X
1254 22nd Ave. SW	57-08231	House	ca. 1930		X
1256 22nd Ave. SW	57-08232	House	ca. 1924		X
1260 22nd Ave. SW	57-08233	House	ca. 1920		X
1264 22nd Ave. SW	57-08235	Bachman, Lyle, House	1947		X
1270 22nd Ave. SW	57-02661	Manley, Basil, House	1946		X
1300 22nd Ave. SW	57-08236	House	ca. 1928		X
1310 22nd Ave. SW	57-08240	Brown, Clifford, House	1951		X
1312 22nd Ave. SW	57-08241	House	ca. 1946		X
1315 22nd Ave. SW	57-08242	House	1951		X
1317 22nd Ave. SW	57-08243	House	1951		X
1318 22nd Ave. SW	57-08244	Walker, Sam, House	1946		X
1326 22nd Ave. SW	57-08245	House	ca. 1935		X
1331 22nd Ave. SW	57-08247	Neill, Robert and Helen, House	ca. 1951		X
1337 22nd Ave. SW	57-08249	House	1951		X
1338 22nd Ave. SW	57-08250	Keller, W.E., House	ca. 1936		X
1340 22nd Ave. SW	57-08251	House	ca. 1948		X
1342 22nd Ave. SW	57-08252	House	1958		X
1344 22nd Ave. SW	57-08253	House	1960		X
1346 22nd Ave. SW	57-08254	House	ca. 1945		X
1347 22nd Ave. SW	57-08255	House	ca. 1912		X
1356 22nd Ave. SW	57-08257	House	ca. 1949		X
1372 22nd Ave. SW	57-06840	House	ca. 1918		X
612 L St. SW	57-08843	House	ca. 1905		X
618 L St. SW	57-08844	House	ca. 1916		X
630 L St. SW	57-08845	House	ca. 1916		X
702 L St. SW	57-08846	Malloy, James and Josie, House	ca. 1904		X
706 L St. SW	57-08847	House	ca. 1900		X
708 L St. SW	57-08848	Muryfield, L., House	1920		X
714 L St. SW	57-08849	McMullin, S.J., House	ca. 1905		X
718 L St. SW	57-04049	House	ca. 1906		X
726 L St. SW	57-08850	House	ca. 1905		X
814 L St. SW	57-08852	Pieper, John, House	ca. 1911		X
940 L St. SW	57-08857	House	ca. 1895		X
944 L St. SW	57-08858	House	ca. 1905		X
946 L St. SW	57-04050	House	ca. 1897		X
1202 L St. SW	57-04051	Miller, Charles and Martha, House	ca. 1905		X
1208 L St. SW	57-09070	House	ca. 1924		X
1216 L St. SW	57-08859	House	ca. 1900		X
1220 L St. SW	57-08860	House	ca. 1905		X
1224 L St. SW	57-08861	House	ca. 1905		X
1312 L St. SW	57-04052	House	ca. 1900		X
1328 L St. SW	57-08862	House	1915		X
1414 L St. SW	57-08863	House	ca. 1900		X
1420 L St. SW	57-08864	Suchomel, A., House	ca. 1920		X
1424 L St. SW	57-08865	House	ca. 1900		X
1430 L St. SW	57-08866	House	ca. 1885		X
1500 L St. SW	57-08868	House	1946		X
1506 L St. SW	57-08869	House	ca. 1915		X
1510 L St. SW	57-08870	Prochaska, Donald, House	1946		X
1516 L St. SW	57-04053	Cervenka-Krofta House	ca. 1922	X	
1520 L St. SW	57-08871	Jakoubec, Louis, House	1950		X
1528 L St. SW	57-08872	Ernberger, John, House	ca. 1910		X
1600 L St. SW	57-08873	House	1955		X
1606 L St. SW	57-08874	House	1955		X
1612 L St. SW	57-08875	House	1946		X
1616 L St. SW	57-08876	House	1946		X

Address	Site Number	Historic Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligible	NRHP Not Eligible
1802 L St. SW	57-08878	House	ca. 1906		X
1806 L St. SW	57-08880	House	ca. 1905		X
1816 L St. SW	57-08881	House	ca. 1910		X
2016 L St. SW	57-08882	House	ca. 1916		X
2020 L St. SW	57-04055	House	ca. 1910		X
2028 L St. SW	57-08883	House	1958		X
2100 L St. SW	57-08885	House	1939		X
2106 L St. SW	57-08886	House	ca. 1900		X
2108 L St. SW	57-08887	Summer, Robert L., House	1951		X
2110 L St. SW	57-04054	Lekin, Tom, House	1947		X
924 M St. SW	57-08889	House ca.	1905		X
926 M St. SW	57-08890	House	ca. 1900		X
936 M St. SW	57-08891	House	ca. 1900		X
941 M St. SW	57-08892	Apartment Building	ca. 1923		X
944 M St. SW	57-08893	House	ca. 1904		X
946 M St. SW	57-08894	House	ca. 1904		X
948 M St. SW	57-08895	House	ca. 1905		X
950 M St. SW	57-08896	House	ca. 1907		X
1202 M St. SW	57-08897	House	ca. 1898		X
1203 M St. SW	57-08898	House	ca. 1930		X
1205 M St. SW	57-08899	House	1949		X
1206 M St. SW	57-08900	House	ca. 1900		X
1210 M St. SW	57-08901	House	ca. 1900		X
1214 M St. SW	57-08902	Plotz, Leo, House	1948		X
1215 M St. SW	57-08903	House	1947		X
1218 M St. SW	57-08904	Boat, F.W., House	ca. 1948		X
1226 M St. SW	57-05572	House	ca. 1900		X
1300 M St. SW	57-08905	House	ca. 1905		X
1302 M St. SW	57-06508	House	ca. 1914		X
1310 M St. SW	57-08906	House	ca. 1916		X
1313 M St. SW	57-08907	House	ca. 1895		X
1316 M St. SW	57-08908	House	ca. 1904		X
1320 M St. SW	57-08909	House	ca. 1898		X
1400 M St. SW	57-08911	House	ca. 1910		X
1406 M St. SW	57-05573	Kirchner, Joseph and Sahrella, House	ca. 1907	X	
1410 M St. SW	57-08912	House	ca. 1910		X
1414 M St. SW	57-08913	House	ca. 1895		X
1418 M St. SW	57-08914	House	ca. 1904		X
1422 M St. SW	57-08915	House	ca. 1900		X
1426 M St. SW	57-08916	House	ca. 1900		X
1430 M St. SW	57-08917	House	ca. 1890		X
1436 M St. SW	57-08918	Hotchkiss, Marjorie, House	1948		X
1510 M St. SW	57-08919	House	ca. 1910		X
1511 M St. SW	57-08920	Prochaska, Marvin, House	1946		X
1516 M St. SW	57-08921	House	ca. 1910		X
1522 M St. SW	57-08922	House	ca. 1910		X
1528 M St. SW	57-08923	House	ca. 1910		X
1602 M St. SW	57-08924	Dedic, John, House	1938		X
1606 M St. SW	57-08925	Knight, E., House	ca. 1928		X
1610 M St. SW	57-08926	House	ca. 1890		X
1616 M St. SW	57-08927	House	ca. 1910		X
1620 M St. SW	57-08928	House	ca. 1912		X
1628 M St. SW	57-08929	House	ca. 1905		X
1800 M St. SW	57-08930	House	ca. 1900		X
1806 M St. SW	57-08931	House	ca. 1910		X
1812 M St. SW	57-08932	House	ca. 1910		X
1816 M St. SW	57-08933	House	ca. 1910		X
802 N St. SW	57-08934	House	ca. 1911		X
803 N St. SW	57-08935	House	ca. 1900		X

Address	Site Number	Historic Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligible	NRHP Not Eligible
804 N St. SW	57-08936	House	ca. 1900		X
805 N St. SW	57-08937	House	ca. 1912		X
806 N St. SW	57-08938	Chambers, George, House	ca. 1900		X
807 N St. SW	57-08939	House	ca. 1910		X
810 N St. SW	57-08940	Chukas, James N., House	ca. 1905		X
811 N St. SW	57-04068	House	ca. 1880		X
816 N St. SW	57-08941	House	ca. 1904		X
820 N St. SW	57-08942	House	ca. 1900		X
916 N St. SW	57-08944	House	ca. 1900		X
919 N St. SW	57-08945	House	ca. 1895		X
922 N St. SW	57-08946	House	ca. 1900		X
923 N St. SW	57-08947	House	ca. 1900		X
924 N St. SW	57-08948	House (#1) and House (#2)	ca. 1910		X
925 N St. SW	57-08949	House	ca. 1900		X
926 N St. SW	57-06831	House	ca. 1907		X
930 N St. SW	57-08950	House	ca. 1912		X
941 N St. SW	57-08951	House	ca. 1917		X
944 N St. SW	57-08952	House	ca. 1912		X
945 N St. SW	57-08953	Stepanek, John and Marie, House	ca. 1911	X	
948 N St. SW	57-08954	House	ca. 1912		X
952 N St. SW	57-08955	House	ca. 1914		X
953 N St. SW	57-08956	House	1940		X
1201 N St. SW	57-04069	House	ca. 1911		X
1207 N St. SW	57-08957	House	ca. 1905		X
1209 N St. SW	57-04070	Turner, Joseph, House	ca. 1905		X
1210 N St. SW	57-08958	House	ca. 1911		X
1213 N St. SW	57-08959	House	ca. 1905		X
1216 N St. SW	57-08960	House	ca. 1923		X
1221 N St. SW	57-08961	House	ca. 1941		X
1222 N St. SW	57-08962	House	ca. 1902		X
1225 N St. SW	57-08963	House	ca. 1915		X
1226 N St. SW	57-08964	House	ca. 1898		X
1230 N St. SW	57-08965	House	ca. 1911		X
1231 N St. SW	57-08966	House	ca. 1910		X
1234 N St. SW	57-08967	Viall, Harvey, House	ca. 1945		X
1235 N St. SW	57-08968	House	ca. 1908		X
1238 N St. SW	57-08969	Vishek, John and Lillian, House	1948	X	
1239 N St. SW	57-08970	Lang, Bernard and Bessie, House	1924	X	
1242 N St. SW	57-08971	House	ca. 1916		X
1246 N St. SW	57-08973	House	ca. 1890		X
1402 N St. SW	57-08974	House	ca. 1906		X
1406 N St. SW	57-08975	Hobel, O.P., House	ca. 1906		X
1407 N St. SW	57-04071	Bye, Harvey and Ida, House	ca. 1900		X
1410 N St. SW	57-08976	House	ca. 1906		X
1411 N St. SW	57-08977	House	ca. 1906		X
1412 N St. SW	57-08978	House	ca. 1900		X
1417 N St. SW	57-08979	House	ca. 1902		X
1420 N St. SW	57-08980	House	ca. 1905		X
1423 N St. SW	57-08981	House	ca. 1900		X
1425 N St. SW	57-08982	House	ca. 1900		X
1426 N St. SW	57-08983	Langhurst, Robert, House	1957		X
1430 N St. SW	57-08984	Loufek, Charles, House	1928		X
1431 N St. SW	57-08985	Gallagher House	ca. 1903		X
1432 N St. SW	57-08986	Fisher Duplex	ca. 1956		X
1435 N St. SW	57-08987	House	ca. 1905		X
1436 N St. SW	57-08988	House	ca. 1898		X
1437 N St. SW	57-08989	House	ca. 1900		X
1442 N St. SW	57-08990	House	ca. 1930		X

Address	Site Number	Historic Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligible	NRHP Not Eligible
1443 N St. SW	57-08991	House	ca. 1955		X
1446 N St. SW	57-08992	House	ca. 1900		X
1448 N St. SW	57-08993	House	ca. 1905		X
1502 N St. SW	57-08994	House	ca. 1900		X
1506 N St. SW	57-08995	House	ca. 1900		X
1507 N St. SW	57-08996	House	1905		X
1510 N St. SW	57-04072	House	ca. 1900		X
1515 N St. SW	57-08997	Svoboda, Leon, House (second)	1960		X
1518 N St. SW	57-08998	House	ca. 1920		X
1522 N St. SW	57-08999	House	ca. 1920		X
1523 N St. SW	57-09000	Svoboda, Leon, House (first)	1940		X
1527 N St. SW	57-09001	Tosh, Robert, House	1941		X
1528 N St. SW	57-09002	House	ca. 1920		X
1600 N St. SW	57-09003	Greenwood, H., House	ca. 1905		X
1601 N St. SW	57-09004	House	ca. 1890		X
1603 N St. SW	57-09005	House	1948		X
1608 N St. SW	57-04073	Nezerka House	ca. 1920		X
1609 N St. SW	57-09006	House	ca. 1915		X
1616 N St. SW	57-09007	House	ca. 1905		X
1621 N St. SW	57-04074	Keeling, Walter and Grace, House	ca. 1905		X
1622 N St. SW	57-09008	House	ca. 1915		X
1625 N St. SW	57-09009	House	ca. 1900		X
1626 N St. SW	57-09010	Hegeman, J., House	ca. 1915		X
1627 N St. SW	57-09011	House	ca. 1900		X
1803 N St. SW	57-09012	House	ca. 1900		X
1807 N St. SW	57-09013	House	ca. 1905		X
2128 N St. SW	57-09015	House	1955		X
2200 N St. SW	57-09016	Rush, Robert, House	1955		X
2202 N St. SW	57-09017	House	1955		X
945 Rockford Rd. SW	57-09069	House	ca. 1923		X
947 Rockford Rd. SW	57-09068	House	ca. 1890		X
953 Rockford Rd. SW	57-09067	House	ca. 1923		X
1017 Rockford Rd. SW	57-09066	Steele House	ca. 1936	X	
330 Wilson Ave. SW	57-09018	House	ca. 1916		X
336 Wilson Ave. SW	57-09019	House	1953		X
340 Wilson Ave. SW	57-09020	House	ca. 1890		X
352 Wilson Ave. SW	57-09021	House	1952		X
360 Wilson Ave. SW	57-09022	House	1953		X
364 Wilson Ave. SW	57-09023	Greene, Thomas and Bertha, House	1952		X
386 Wilson Ave. SW	57-09024	House	ca. 1925		X
390 Wilson Ave. SW	57-09025	House	1953		X
394 Wilson Ave. SW	57-09026	Meyers, Lawrence, House	1954		X
400 Wilson Ave. SW	57-09027	House	1948		X
612 Wilson Ave. SW	57-09030	House	ca. 1930		X
622 Wilson Ave. SW	57-09031	House	1948		X
626 Wilson Ave. SW	57-09032	Severson, Laverne, House	ca. 1958		X
632 Wilson Ave. SW	57-09033	House	ca. 1920		X
640 Wilson Ave. SW	57-09034	House	ca. 1925		X
644 Wilson Ave. SW	57-09035	House	ca. 1922		X
648 Wilson Ave. SW	57-09036	House	ca. 1921		X
652 Wilson Ave. SW	57-09037	House	ca. 1920		X
658 Wilson Ave. SW	57-09038	House	ca. 1950		X
820 Wilson Ave. SW	57-09040	House	ca. 1920		X
830 Wilson Ave. SW	57-09041	Moore, H.R., House	1950		X
900 Wilson Ave. SW	57-09042	Wells House	ca. 1956		X
1128 Wilson Ave. SW	57-09044	Larkin, M., House	1939		X
1132 Wilson Ave. SW	57-09045	House	1939		X
1150 Wilson Ave. SW	57-09046	House	1940		X
1204 Wilson Ave. SW	57-09047	House	1940		X

Address	Site Number	Historic Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligible	NRHP Not Eligible
1210 Wilson Ave. SW	57-09048	House	1935		X
1228 Wilson Ave. SW	57-09050	House	ca. 1938		X
1230 Wilson Ave. SW	57-09051	House	ca. 1920		X
1236 Wilson Ave. SW	57-09052	House	ca. 1905		X
1244 Wilson Ave. SW	57-09053	House	ca. 1916		X
1248 Wilson Ave. SW	57-09054	House	ca. 1905		X
1260 Wilson Ave. SW	57-09055	Williams, Charles, House	1947		X
1312 Wilson Ave. SW	57-09057	House	1951		X
1316 Wilson Ave. SW	57-09058	House	1951		X
1324 Wilson Ave. SW	57-09059	Milburn House	ca. 1947		X
1332 Wilson Ave. SW	57-09060	Jarnagan, Harry and Virginia, House	1951	X	X
1336 Wilson Ave. SW	57-09061	House	ca. 1951		X
1344 Wilson Ave. SW	57-09062	House	ca. 1917		X
1346 Wilson Ave. SW	57-09063	House	ca. 1910		X
1366 Wilson Ave. SW	57-09064	House	ca. 1930		X
1370 Wilson Ave. SW	57-09065	House	ca. 1924		X

Address	Name	Previous Location	Date of Move
622 3 rd Ave. SW	House	258 18th Street NW	pre-2003
705 3 rd Ave. SW	House	from 503 1st Avenue SW	1959
547 10 th St. SW	House	Unknown	pre-1987
350 15 th Ave. SW	House	230 17th Avenue SW	1962
356 15 th Ave. SW	House	810 8 th Street NW	1954
1116 15 th Ave. SW	Hlavacek, Frank, House	WW II surplus Quonset Hut	ca. 1946
643 18 th Ave. SW	House	1226 Harrison Court NW	ca. 2001
1150 18 th Ave. SW	Smith, Don M., House	WW II surplus Quonset Hut	ca. 1947
821 19 th Ave. SW	House	Unknown, I-380 corridor	ca. 1973, I-380 project
1103 19 th Ave. SW	House	4 th Street and 4 th Avenue SW	1956
624 20 th Ave. SW	House	309 11 th Avenue SE	1952
941 21 st Ave. SW	Walter and Darlene Lovett House	CRANDIC Railway box car	1948
1312 22 nd Ave. SW	both houses on site	Unknown	1946, 1940
1414 L St. SW	second house on site	Unknown, I-380 corridor	ca. 1973, I-380 project
1424 L St. SW	second house on site	Unknown, I-380 corridor	ca. 1973, I-380 project
953 N St. SW	House	1108 3 rd Street SW	1971

²⁴Records of moved buildings contained in Cedar Rapids City Assessor's property database.

Appendix C: Sample Site Inventory Form