

HISTORY & ARCHITECTURE
HIGHLAND PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT



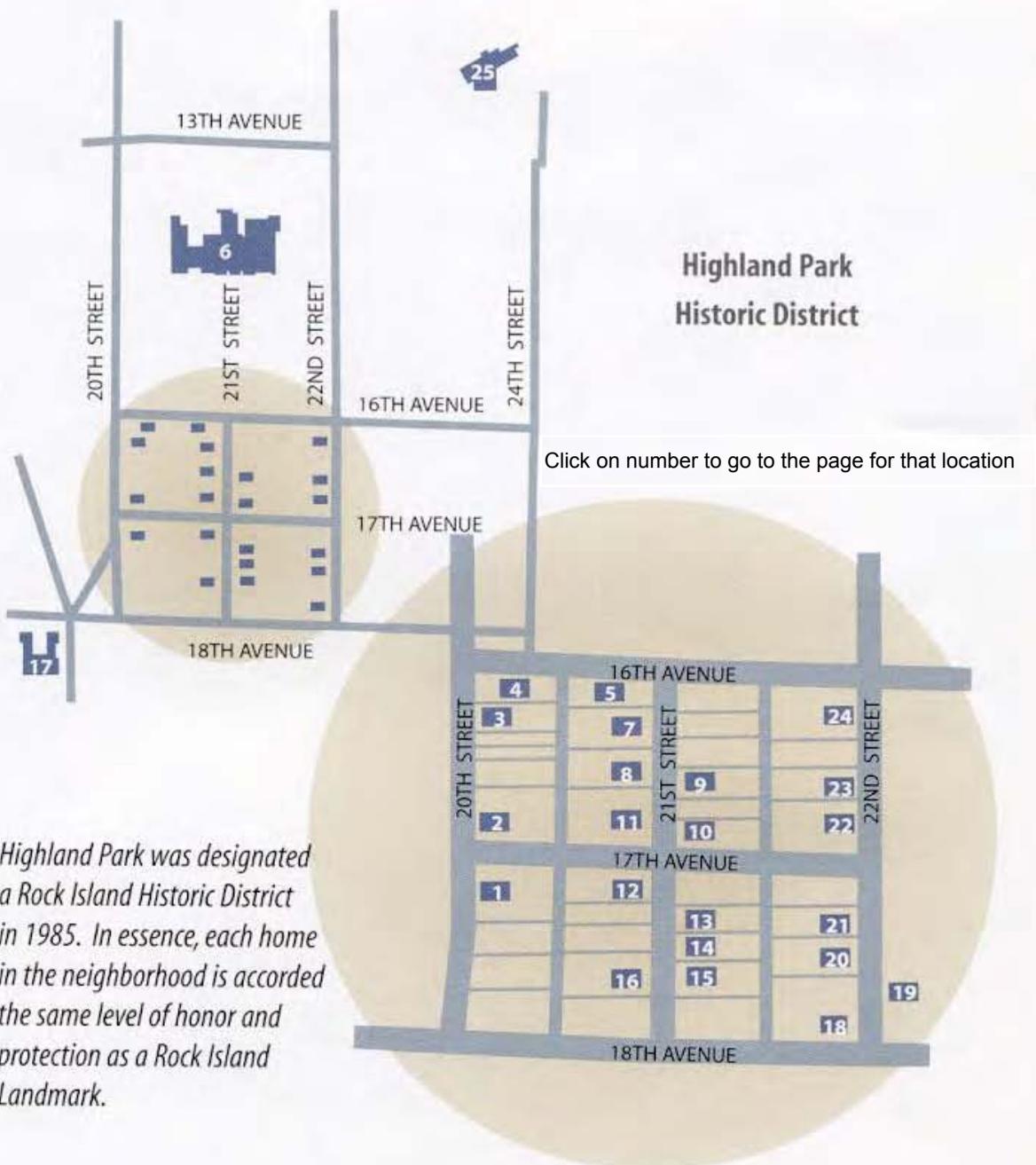
ROCK ISLAND
ILLINOIS



Welcome

Highland Park Historic District gains its special ambience from outstanding architecture and the beauty of original brick streets. Many of Rock Island's prominent citizens made their homes here in the early twentieth century, and they chose high style architecture and quality construction to reflect their status. Collectively, Highland Park homes make up one of the most beautiful neighborhoods in Rock Island. Individually, each home is an architectural gem.

Join us on this tour of homes and history. On the way, we'll be stopping by three other nearby masterpieces: Denkmann-Hauberg House, Villa de Chantal and Longview Apartments.



Highland Park was designated a Rock Island Historic District in 1985. In essence, each home in the neighborhood is accorded the same level of honor and protection as a Rock Island Landmark.

The Architecture

| | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| Classical Revival | Georgian Revival |
| Colonial Revival | Neo-Gothic |
| Craftsman | Prairie |
| Dutch Colonial Revival | Queen Anne |
| Eclectic | Spanish Colonial Revival |
| Foursquare | Tudor Revival |

From Virgin Land to Impressive Abodes

The land that ultimately became *Highland Park Historic District* was granted to George Davenport and Russell Farnham in 1829, but it wasn't developed until 66 years and several owners later. Attorney Frank Kelly created the Highland Park Addition and this plat was approved by Rock Island City Council on July 15, 1895. Home building started immediately that summer with Kelly's own home, his law partner John Looney's home across the street (a story not to be missed) and architect George Stauduhar's house on 21st Street.

Dirt streets fronted these magnificent new homes until the neighborhood's distinctive brick paving was begun in 1897 and completed in 1900. These centenarian streets are the best-preserved collection of brick streets in the city, and are identified as such in Rock Island's *Brick Streets Plan*. Ongoing restoration of these streets is an important objective of the historic preservation and public works programs.

Although streets were paved by 1900, housing development stalled after the first three homes were constructed in 1895. It wasn't until 1903 that the next house was built, although the Villa de Chantal convent was completed in 1900. Probably not so coincidentally,

1903 was also the year streetcar service was extended to south Rock Island via the "Longview Loop." Residential development in Highland Park was slow but steady after that with about two homes built each year until 1911, which was the boom year for the district. Seven homes were built, more than double in any other year of the neighborhood's development. The last two homes were constructed in 1928 and 1940.

The Neighborhood Architect

Six residences in the *Highland Park Historic District*, in addition to the earliest parts of the Villa de Chantal, are attributed to George P. Stauduhar, whose own home is at 1608 21st Street. Stauduhar was a prolific and well-known architect, perhaps best recognized for designing more than 200 Roman Catholic churches in the Upper Mississippi Valley. The pattern of his residential work is revealed in an eclectic blend of romantic styles and finishes shown so brilliantly in the close confines of Highland Park.

Stauduhar received his architecture degree from the University of Illinois in 1888. Two years later he established his practice in Rock Island. According to materials contained in the *Stauduhar Architectural Collection* at the University of Illinois, the architectural firm included the entire Stauduhar family. The sons assisted in business arrangements and supervised on-site construction work, while the daughters maintained financial records and inventories. The oldest son, Charles, operated his own construction company and was Stauduhar's principal business partner. To learn about the abrupt and tragic end to the family business, please turn to page 14.

The Neighborhood Gangster

John Looney, who ran prostitution, gambling and illegal liquor in Rock Island for most of the first quarter of the 20th century, was certainly the most infamous of Highland Park's past residents. Eight properties on this tour have ties to the Looney Legend.

Looney came to prominence in Rock Island's underworld by 1905. He secured power through violence, slander and blackmail. Looney's exploits resulted in the state militia being called to Rock Island in 1912; a terrible shoot-out on Market Square in 1922, when Looney's 21-year-old son Connor was killed; and a pursuit by the Pinkerton Detective Agency into the Southwest before he was captured. Looney was a real gangster and perhaps the most villainous character in Rock Island history.

Looney's ominous-looking Highland Park mansion matched his persona. Learn more about the rough-and-tumble years of Looney that stained Rock Island's reputation for a generation on page 6.

The Neighborhood Angels

Unbelievably, just across the avenue from where Looney printed his scandalous newspaper, the Sisters of the Visitation educated genteel young ladies of the Quad Cities and beyond. Looney's daughters, Kathleen and Ursula, were among the hundreds of girls educated there.

This magnificent Rock Island Landmark estate, known as the Villa de Chantal, has Stauduhar-designed buildings and Alling de Forest landscapes, which you can read about in detail on page 13. The Villa served as the home of the Sisters of the Visitation from 1901 until 1995. These Rock Island nuns trace the founding of their order to Baroness Jane Frances de Chantal in 1610 France. Mother Borgia led a group from Maysville, Kentucky to Rock Island in 1898 following the loss of 26 sisters to consumption in the warmer climate of the southern state. Though cloistered in Kentucky, the Sisters of the Visitation established a boarding school for girls in Rock Island. The highly successful school expanded so rapidly that the complex tripled in size by 1929, matching the peak growth in Highland Park.

1. Kelly House

1703 20th Street

In 1895, Highland Park developer Frank Kelly retained architect George Stauduhar to design the first house in the neighborhood in the Queen Anne style in honor of his wife, Ann. The opulence of the style is evident in this home, one of the most ornate Queen Anne examples in Rock Island.

The circular corner tower, asymmetrical roofline, bay windows and lavish variety of trim are all outstanding features. The cathedral style, stained glass windows on the north stairway are in the shape of an ogee arch, a repeated motif throughout the home's design. Another prominent motif is the fleur-de-lis, featured over bay windows and in the midst of the spindle work on the front porch. An especially spectacular element is the second story window surrounded by a circular frame containing art glass. The details are endless. Notice the wide clapboard on the first story, narrow clapboard on the second and the elaborate brickwork of the chimney.

Frank Kelly was gangster John Looney's former law partner. Just one year after building this house, Kelly was charged with Looney for conspiracy and fraud regarding 24th Street storm drain construction contracts. Fortunately for the partners, Looney's friendships with influential officials resulted in overturned convictions and the case was never retried.



Kelly and Looney practiced law together until about 1906, but the dissolution of the partnership did not end their relationship. Kelly became Assistant State's Attorney to John K. Scott, who declined to present evidence against Looney on 37 charges of indictment by a grand jury in 1907.



Scott was later prosecuted for Looney-related criminal charges.

What was the fate of Frank Kelly? He was killed in 1911 when he attempted to cross the tracks in front of a 5th Avenue streetcar and stumbled. The Kelly family retained ownership of the beautiful Queen Anne home until the mid-1970s.

2. Looney House

1635 20th Street

According to Kelly family recollections, John Looney liked his law partner's house across the avenue so well that he also contracted with architect Stauduhar to have a similar Queen Anne home built. However, Looney requested some obvious alterations that juxtapose fantastically with Kelly's frilly confection. The gray stone veneer (very rare in Rock Island residences), French clay tile roof and three-story corner tower give the mansion its massive, almost brooding appearance.

Another major difference is the use and design of the porches. The first floor porch wraps around the entire south and west walls with classical Tuscan columns. There are two second-story porches: one rectangular and one semi-circular. Then there are three well-defined balustrades at the third story that also have the appearance of porches. Add in the rugged chimneys and the arched openings under the porch, and this certainly becomes a different type of Queen Anne house.

Although John Patrick Looney controlled vice and gambling in Rock Island for nearly 20 years, his tenure in this house from 1895 until 1909 was concurrent with early criminal activity and the establishment of his family. Looney's wife was Nora O'Connor, who was known to be a normal woman of her time, quite religious and not involved with Looney's early shenanigans. They had met and married in Ottawa, Illinois, where daughters Kathleen and Ursula were born. Son Connor Looney was born on November 19, 1900, while the Looney family lived here. Tragically, Nora died in 1903 from cancer,

and after Nora's death, Looney's petty crimes turned much more serious. Eventually, Ursula married a rancher from New Mexico, daughter Kathleen became a nun, and Connor followed his father's footsteps to infamy.

The base of Looney's power was in control of liquor, gambling and prostitution in the city. He secured power through violence and with his newspaper *The Rock Island News*, the epitome of yellow journalism. Looney routinely used lies and slander in his newspaper to blackmail community leaders. He used brutality and intimidation to enforce his will. And he was very successful. In 1922, a shocking six murders in Rock Island were tied to Looney.

The most outrageous crimes began around 1912 when the notorious Looney printed a scandalous article whose headline screamed "Schriver's Shame! Spent Night and Day in Peoria in Filthy Debauch with Ethel: Deeds that Would Shame a Dog!" The slanderous story that followed had Rock Island's Mayor Schriver in and around hotels, saloons, brothels and prostitutes. With the publication of this story on March 13, 1912, Schriver had all 18 newsboys arrested and their papers confiscated. The police found Looney and delivered him to the mayor's office, where Schriver beat Looney so severely he required an extended stay at St. Anthony's Hospital.

The following day, Looney followers organized a supposed political rally for Harry McCaskrin, a lawyer and *The Rock Island News* writer running for State's Attorney. As it turned out, McCaskrin's fiery speech became a personal attack on Mayor Schriver, and two nights of rioting broke out in downtown Rock Island. Two innocent bystanders were slain, eight people shot, and dozens others wounded. The sheriff, panicked by the extent of the riot, phoned Illinois Governor Charles Deneen, who immediately declared martial law and called out 600 National Guardsmen. The militia remained in Rock Island for nearly 30 days, until after the election.



1886



In the aftermath of the riot, Looney temporarily retreated to daughter Ursula's New Mexico ranch. However, he returned to Rock Island in 1917 and quickly regained control of all his former illegal operations.

But while Looney had been away, others formed their own gangs. Rival groups, headed by many of Looney's former associates, had tasted power and money. Sharing any of it

with Looney caused resentment, jealousy and eventual defiance. Former lieutenants Anthony Billburg, George Holsapple, Dan Drost and Bill Buckley were frustrated with Looney's management of local vice and wanted a bigger piece of the action. On October 6, 1922, they waited outside the Sherman Hotel in downtown Rock Island to ambush him. When Looney got out of his car and saw Billburg's black Maxwell parked across the street, he shouted to the others with him to run and ducked behind his car. Young Connor Looney, who had developed his own nasty reputation as a high-strung, unpredictable gangster with excellent aim, drew a gun and turned to face Billburg's men. In the ensuing gunfire, 21-year-old "Crazy Connor" was killed.

The Looney Mansion is one of the most interesting historical and architectural residences in Rock Island. It was the inspiration for the dark, almost gothic, setting for some of the early scenes in the book and film The Road to Perdition. A drawing of this home is in Max Allan Collins' original graphic novel, on which the film is based. The 2002 movie's John Rooney character, played so expertly by Oscar-nominee Paul Newman, was based on John Looney.

What eventually brought Looney down were a paper trail, a murder and the relentless, fiery editorials of *The Rock Island Argus*. Saloonkeeper Bill Gabel had long been paying Looney protection money but balked at increased fees. Gabel and Looney ultimately worked out a payment deal. Gabel paid with checks instead of the customary cash. When Gabel decided to hand evidence of these checks over to federal investigators, word of his betrayal got back to Looney. Gabel met agents at the Como Hotel on the night of July 31, 1922. Later that evening he was ambushed in front of his tavern. A bullet to the head killed him instantly.

Several months later, Looney fled Rock Island to avoid prosecution for Gabel's murder. One year later, he was apprehended in New Mexico, tried, convicted and sentenced to 14 years at the State Penitentiary at Joliet. There was no direct evidence that tied Looney to Gabel's murder, only the testimony of Looney's gang members, who traded Looney for leniency.

John Looney was nearly 70 years old when he was released after nine years in prison. He retreated again to the Southwest, and died in 1947 of tuberculosis in a sanitarium in El Paso, Texas.

And what happened to this fantastic house? By 1910 Looney sold his home to Herbert Casteel, president of the Rock Island National Bank and Central Trust & Savings Bank, who owned it just six years. After going through several owners, the house was converted to Hillcrest Apartments in 1939. It remained apartments for more than 50 years, but is now back to single family ownership.

3. **Cozad House**

1607 20th Street

This side-gabled Colonial Revival house, barely visible from the street, has several features that define its style. Major style indicators are the entrance with the broken pediment and the more elaborate cornice. Both feature small square blocks called dentils, a common Colonial detail. Other

nods to this revival style include the arched top windows with keystones in the dormers and the fluted columns and pilasters framing the door.

Harry Work Cozad had this house constructed around 1915 when he was just 30 years old. Cozad was born in Reynolds in 1884, the son of Dr. James and Margaret Cozad. He was active in high school athletics and served as class orator for the 1904 Rock Island High School graduates. The next year he became associated with H. H. Cleaveland Insurance, and began an illustrious and entrepreneurial career in the field.

Cozad eventually became Director of Public Works and Buildings of Illinois at Cleaveland Insurance. In 1917, the two Harrys (Cozad and Cleaveland), started the Bituminous Casualty Corporation as a reciprocal insurance company for Illinois mine operators. Bituminous was reorganized as a stock company in 1928 and by 1936 grew to a premium volume of \$3.5 million annually with 19 satellite offices. The niche-market insurance company still operates today in downtown Rock Island.

However, Harry Cozad's involvement with Bituminous abruptly ended with his unexpected death on December 6, 1936 at the age of 51 after a short illness. The passing of this vital businessman was front-page news in *The Rock Island Argus*. Besides serving as president of Bituminous, Cozad had been chairman of the Rock Island County Republican Committee, Exalted Ruler of Rock Island Elks, Finance Committee Chairman for United Catholic Charities, Executive Council Member for Boy Scouts, Board Member of Rock Island Bank & Trust, and Director of the Rock Island Chamber of Commerce. At the time of his death, Cozad's son Harry J. was studying law at Harvard; daughter Mary Elizabeth was at Kings-Smith Studio School in Washington, D.C.; and son Bernard was at Campion Preparatory School in Wisconsin. It is clear the Great Depression did not stymie Cozad's business acumen and probably magnified the philanthropic work for which he was well known.

By 1942, third generation newspaperman John W. Potter had purchased 1607 20th Street. Potter was Vice-President and Secretary of the



J. W. Potter Company, publishers of *The Rock Island Argus*. Ironically, he moved into a house located just north of Looney's former haunt. Potter was a contemporary of Connor Looney, and even as a young man in his 20's experienced first-hand the vile rumors spilled by *The Rock Island News*. The Potter family was a bitter enemy of Looney. It was a libel lawsuit filed by *The Rock Island Argus* that resulted in the 37 indictments against Looney in 1907. Many credit *The Rock Island Argus* for its 18-year pursuit of justice against Looney. In 1922, the year of so many Looney-related murders, John, Ben and Marguerite Potter pressured officials in their own way by continually heading the evening editorial column with "WHO KILLED BILL GABEL?"

Summing up the case against Mr. Looney for the murder of Bill Gabel, Sen. Charles Hadley, special prosecutor, paid this tribute to *The Rock Island Argus*: "When newspapers set out to expose graft, they are continually vituperated by the persons hardest hit by the exposures. In this case, it happens to be the only daily in Rock Island. It is an enemy of John Looney's. You gather that it was instrumental in exposing him and running him out of town. I make no apologies for *The Rock Island Argus* or its publisher, John Potter. Would to God there were more newspaper publishers like John Potter!"

John W. Potter died just five years after moving into the house. He was 50 years old.

Another enemy of gambling and vice, State's Attorney Bernard J. Moran bought the Cozad Place in 1953. Moran was known for his campaign to end gambling in Rock Island County throughout the 1950s. He died in 1965 at the age of 54 when his plane crashed near Indianapolis.

Bernard Cozad, youngest son of Harry Work Cozad, brought ownership of the house back into the family when he purchased it in 1971.



4. **Looney's Roost**

2012 16th Avenue

This bungalow was the final location of *The Rock Island News*, and was known historically and today as Looney's Roost. Information conflicts about the construction of this home in 1910 or 1916, but it eventually housed the presses for the slanderous newspaper. John Looney's rag sheet enjoyed a circulation of 10,000, so it was quite an influential newspaper. The garage structure is a later addition, although there was a garage on the property in Looney's time.

In the early 1920s, Looney listed this property as his principal residence, although it is believed his lieutenants were caretakers here. By this time, Looney's residence was known to be Bel-Aire, a large home overlooking the Rock River. In fact, Dan Drost, who resided here in 1919 and 1920, was one of Looney's thugs most often connected with the newspaper. Drost went to jail for a year in 1920, convicted of libel for stories written in *The Rock Island News*. He later went to prison for the murder of Connor Looney.

Quiet, upscale Highland Park hit the headlines in 1921. In February of that year, *The Rock Island Argus* reported that "the home of John Looney" was rocked by an explosion at 3:30 a.m. Houses around the building were shaken and rattled by the explosion. *The Rock Island Argus* claimed that John Looney was in bed in a second floor bedroom at the time, although it probably was Dan Drost. The press equipment was in the family garage nearby. The explosion knocked the windows out, but the home was otherwise undamaged,

as were the printing presses. *The Rock Island Argus* reported that the explosion was believed to be the work of amateurs. Looney, of course, blamed *The Rock Island Argus* for the explosion.

After 1924, this tiny house was occupied by a series of laborers and widows, with the longest tenure at about five years.

Deep eaves and exposed rafter tails typify Craftsman construction. The size and shape of this house classify it as a bungalow. The stucco finish and low hip-roofed dormer add to the Craftsman lines.

5. **Carter House**

2060 16th Avenue

This circa 1912 home is a fine example of the Prairie style, which gained fame as a purely American house style and was popularized by Frank Lloyd Wright. This home features many typical Prairie elements such as a long, low hip roof, deeply overhanging eaves, horizontal emphasis in the bands of windows and continuous sills, and in the decorative muntin arrangements of the windows.

Mrs. Mary Carter, widow of Dr. Charles C. Carter, built this house about eight years after her husband's

death from pneumonia. He was a prominent surgeon and among the first staff members at St. Anthony's Hospital. Mary apparently had "quite a catch" in her marriage – an 1886 reference by the *Pioneers and Old Settlers Association* put Dr. Carter on a list of "desirable young men in Rock Island." The social listing said: "A young physician of good standing. An exquisite mustache of the blonde order, and one of those angelic creatures to whom to know is to love."

From 1928 to 1934, U.S. Corps of Engineers officials occupied the house. First came Major Charles L. Hall from 1928 to 1930. Then Lt. Col. Glen E. Edgerton, who was supervisor of the Hennepin Canal operation and was later selected to be Governor of Panama Canal Zone, occupied the house through 1934.

The Herbert Pemberton family lived here from 1935 to 1939. He was president of the Rock Island Bank & Trust. By 1940, Moore and Valera Torrance lived here. He was in charge of the Electrical Supply Co., Incorporated in Rock Island.





UNIVERSITY OF THE SACRED HEART
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

6. Villa de Chantal

2101 16th Avenue
Rock Island Landmark

This splendid estate in the heart of Rock Island is truly unique. The Villa de Chantal is designed in the Neo-Gothic style, reminiscent of European cathedrals. The present west wing features a rough brick foundation with a light buff brick upper portion. The roof is gray slate. Two crenellated towers frame the entrance to the main building, with an octagonal belfry atop one. This belfry, with its red slate roof and Gothic-shaped openings, housed the convent bell the Sisters of the Visitation originally brought from Kentucky. The main entrance is made of white glazed terra cotta. The front contains many different window styles, including a round rose window, leaded chapel windows, Gothic outlined and tracery windows and simple multi-paned casements. The east wing of the building is similar to, but much less ornate than the earlier portions. The Chaplain's Bungalow shows Prairie style influences. A concession to the Gothic style of the rest of the Villa is the shape of the side openings on the porch.

The Sisters of the Visitation came to Rock Island from Maysville, Kentucky, and operated a school on 5th Avenue near Sacred Heart Church. Two years later they decided to build a larger school and convent on what was known as Ball's Bluff at the edge of Highland Park. The first building, designed by George Stauduhar, was completed in 1901 and became the convent portion of the complex. A few years later a more elaborate building, now the center portion and also of Stauduhar design, was built. This contained the chapel, classrooms and dormitories. In 1919, Stauduhar designed the Chaplain's Bungalow, located to the east. In 1929, architect Edward Lerch designed the third portion of the building, the east wing, containing mostly classrooms.

Alling DeForest, a well-known Rochester, New York landscape architect who lived from 1875 to 1957 and studied with the famed Olmsted brothers,

"I went to the Villa de Chantal . . . and graduated in 1922. I enjoyed every day that I spent there. The nuns were charming and gracious and excellent teachers. You were required to take certain subjects. As I recall it was four years of English, four years of history and you had to have science and languages – all requirements for entrance to college. We had lay people, too, who would come in particularly when we had dancing classes and some gym classes. Oh yes, we had to wear the green bloomers! I can see that yet."

*– Interview with Marguerite Reidy, April 1986,
by N. Lucille Sampson, Rock Island County Historical Society*

reportedly designed the landscape. DeForest is most well known for designing the grounds for the George Eastman estate, now part of the University of Rochester. He was most likely introduced to the sisters by P. J. Kieran of Rochester, who donated funds for the library in the 1906 addition and pledged \$20,000 for improvement of the academy grounds. The landscape plan included a master circulation plan as well as an Italian pergola (ruins near 22nd Street), a sunken garden and formal gardens.

In 1919, the Villa became associated with the North Central Association of High Schools and Colleges, and attendance burgeoned. By 1926 the space shortage for students was critical, necessitating the final addition to the building. Through generous donations and impressive fundraising, the nuns added Lewis Hall, which was dedicated in 1930. Due to the Great Depression and World War II, alterations to the Villa campus were minimal in the next two decades. A Golden Jubilee was held in 1950, celebrating the transfer of the order from Maysville, Kentucky to Rock Island.

The decision was made in 1958 to close the boarding school and focus exclusively on the day school. The last high school class graduated in 1975. The Sisters of the Visitation sold the property a few years after it was designated a Rock Island Landmark.



7. Stauduhar House

1608 21st Street
National Register of Historic Places

This is the home architect George Stauduhar designed and built for his family in 1895. Of special note are the tile roof, the Classical pediment atop two story columns, the rounded bays, differing window shapes and the twisted copper downspouts. The second and third stories were originally faced with cedar shingles, but after a fire in 1910 the surface material was changed to stucco. The interior is just as elaborate and fanciful as the exterior of the home. The dining room features a barrel-vaulted ceiling and the entry hall has elaborate woodwork and a fireplace.

Stauduhar was a prolific and well-known architect in the Midwest. He received his architecture degree from the University of Illinois in 1888. The architecture practice he established in Rock Island two years

later continued until his death in 1928. He married Anna Elizabeth Farrell in 1891, and the couple had eight children. His firm would eventually include the entire Stauduhar family, with oldest son, Charles, the principal contractor.

Although Stauduhar designed residences, commercial buildings, and even steamboat interiors, Roman Catholic churches of "Neo-Gothic Revival" style were his specialty. Over 200 churches of his design were constructed in the Upper Mississippi Valley, including eight in Rock Island County. Classical architectural styles are also evident in Stauduhar's residential work, although he tended to incorporate his love of the romantic. Stauduhar's residential designs are known for their mixture of textures and architectural details, and his own home perfectly illustrates this.

Stauduhar died of heart failure on September 23, 1928 in Valley City, North Dakota while supervising

the construction of a church. His 36-year-old son, Charles, was killed the next day in an automobile accident while traveling to make arrangements regarding his father's death. Thus, the Stauduhar architectural practice came to an abrupt end. Family members continued to live in the Stauduhar home until 1975, and one year later Stauduhar's architectural and personal papers were donated to the University of Illinois by his grandchildren, Charles R. Stauduhar and Mrs. Betty Jackson.

Some of Stauduhar's most well-known Rock Island buildings include: St. Mary's Rectory (remodel, 1890), Sacred Heart Church (1901), Villa de Chantal (1900-1919), Potter House (1907), West End Settlement (1907), Peoples National Bank Remodel (1910), A.D. Huesing Bottling Plant and Garage (1912), Fire Station #5 (1914), Eagles Building (1914), Fire Station #6 (1916), Long View Park Chalet (1917). He also designed many residences in Highland Park Historic District, including the Kelly Residence (1895), Looney Residence (1895), Shields House (1904), Math Residence (1911) and Ward Residence (1918).

8. **Sexton House**

1612 21st Street

This Foursquare home was built about 1909 by John P. and Margaret A. Sexton. John Sexton was owner of Sexton Bros. Clothiers & Furnishers and Cigars & Billiards at 1800 and 1818 2nd Avenue



in downtown Rock Island. He later became Vice-President of the Boston Shoe Company. Margaret continued to live in the home for 32 years after she was widowed in 1916.

By 1947 the home had passed to Rev. Dan G. and Ethel M. Long. Rev. Long was pastor at Broadway Presbyterian Church from 1946 to 1967. He studied at Chicago Theological Seminary and McCormick Seminary, graduating in 1930. He came to the Rock Island assignment just after World War II. During the war, he had served on an Interracial Cultural Committee and was asked to chair the ministry to Nisei, which was organized to help 2,000 Japanese-Americans resettle in Minneapolis at the end of World War II. In Rock Island, he organized a Religious Dialogue Group, Dial-A-Prayer and Marriage Counseling Service.

The house is faced with beautiful sienna-colored brick. Arched brick headers top the windows. The hip roof is interrupted with a gable-roofed dormer. The front porch has been enclosed with wood screens, but the massive round Tuscan columns are still visible. An old-fashioned, two-story bay is located on the south wall.

9. **Math House**

1617 21st Street

George Stauduhar designed this home in 1911. It is a brick-veneered American Foursquare with Craftsman influences that has been barely altered since its construction. The brick shows many shades of brown. A distinctive highlight is the brick patternwork between the second story windows. Special touches include the open porch with original railings and balusters, stucco dormer with a Craftsman version of the classical Palladian window, oval beveled glass double entry doors and curved downspouts.



An especially noteworthy Craftsman detail is the exposed roof rafter system under the eaves. Craftsman architecture and furniture valued simplicity and found beauty in function.

Joseph M. Math, who operated an ice cream store, bakery and confectionery, was the first owner of this home and lived here for 12 years with wife Bessie and their children. In 1924, Dr. Arthur E. Williams and his wife, Harriet, purchased the home. Dr. Williams was head of medical staff at St. Anthony's Hospital and was the president of the Rock Island County Medical Society while he lived here. During the first three years of World War II, Albert and Jean Waxenberg lived in this Craftsman house while he was the president of Waxenberg's Department Store in downtown Rock Island. Long-time owners Theodore and Colette Spurgetis moved here with their family in 1949.

10. O'Hara House

1629 21st Street

This unique American Foursquare home was built around 1909 by Thomas and Isabella O'Hara. Thomas was a wholesale and retail purveyor of flour and feed, stock and poultry. He died in the late teens, but Isabella continued to live in the home another 25 years.



The concrete block construction of this home is decidedly unusual. There are only a handful of homes in Rock Island constructed completely of concrete blocks, and the O'Hara House is by far the largest and most ornate. The heavily textured rock-faced walls contrast to the smooth-faced block of the foundation. The house has an attractive belcast roof that is mimicked in the stucco dormers. The full facade front porch has original block columns, square balusters and simple porch skirting, but the decorative concrete stairs were added in 2002. Other recent additions include the rear deck and the stylized copper handrail off 17th Avenue.

11. **Bowlby House**

1620 21st Street

This rare Georgian Revival home was designed by Rock Island architect William Stuhr. It is believed to be the last solid brick home (as opposed to brick veneer) built in Rock Island.

Georgian Revival features include the arch-topped dormers, double-hung and multi-paned windows, and the prominent cornice with dentils. An especially nice Georgian detail on this house is the multi-paneled door with the row of small rectangular panes beneath the arched crown.

This home also features quoins, which are the large stones used to accentuate the corner of the home.

Archie Bowlby was the manager of the Levi S. McCabe estate, including the department store emporium and significant real estate holdings such as the Safety Building. He was married to Marguerite McCabe, Levi's daughter, and they built this home in 1927. Interestingly, occupancy of this house would go back and forth between Marguerite

and her sister Dorothy for the next three decades. A third McCabe daughter, Marion Bruner, lived just a block away at another Highland Park masterpiece, 1720 22nd Street (see page 23).

Bowlby was a member of the school board and served as president of the Rock Island Chamber of Commerce. Marguerite continued to live in the house for two years after Archie died in 1932. By 1935, occupancy switched to Dorothy and her husband Arthur, who was now manager of the McCabe estate, including the McCabe-Hause Department Store. By 1937, Marguerite had remarried and moved back into the house with her new husband, Moline attorney Samuel R. Kenworthy. Displaced, but still wanting to live



in Highland Park, Dorothy and Arthur moved down the block to 1611 21st Street. In 1949, Dorothy and Arthur moved back. Hause, a prominent Rock Island businessman, made headlines in February 1965 when he was listed as missing following the discovery of his car on the U.S. 150 Bridge south of Moline. In a sad endnote, his body was discovered in the Mississippi River the following May.

12. Pearson-Hainline House

1702 21st Street

This “house of seven gables” exemplified the country’s interest in romantic and picturesque English Revival styles during the first quarter of the 20th century. The timbering and many steep gables are Tudor and English Cottage characteristics. Bands of short, multi-paned windows are typical and evoke the medieval era. In place of a porch is a poured concrete front terrace with a brick rail.

This property also has its original garage, as do many Highland Park homes. Notable examples are at the Bowlby House just visited, the Pearson-Hainline House and the George Wagner House. Be sure to catch a glimpse of the original hinged doors here.

Swain and Anna Pearson built this house in 1923. Swain obtained a patent for an improvement in neck yoke centers and operated the National Neck Yoke Company. He died just two years after

building this lovely home. Anna, a member of First Methodist Church, Woman’s Club and the Bethany Home Board of Directors, continued to live here by herself for three more years. In 1928, Marion Pearson Hainline and her husband, Forrest, purchased the house and lived here for more than 25 years. It is unclear if Mrs. Pearson lived with her daughter beginning in 1928, but she clearly resided in the house the last several years of her life; Anna Pearson died at home in 1942.

Forrest Hainline was a dentist who loved music and served as president of the Rock Island Civic Music Association at the time he purchased the house. The two Hainline sons, Richard and Forrest, Jr., grew up here. Forrest Jr. was an award-winning orator at Augustana College, had lead roles in high school and college plays and was vice-president of his senior class in 1935. Richard was a noted tennis player and became a dentist like his father.



13. Ward-Adams House

1707 21st Street

An unusual feature of this 1918 Eclectic house is the raised basement. The only other Highland Park home where this is visible is the George Stauduhar House at 1608 21st Street. Not surprisingly, Stauduhar also designed this house. A close



observance shows again his love of blending architectural styles and finishes. While the house has a traditional two story, gable-roofed shape, there are surprising Craftsman touches in the knee brackets, door hood and south side addition.

This is the third house in the neighborhood to be built by Mr. and Mrs. John Ward, a partner in Ward & McMahon Plumbing and Heating. Similar to the other Highland Park homes they built, they lived here for just a short time – four years.

Judson and Mary Adams purchased the house in 1923 and lived here for five years. Adams was the President and General Manager of Servus Rubber Company, Rock Island manufacturers of canvas and rubber footwear. During his tenure in this house, Adams was also instrumental in the community conscription drive to build the Fort Armstrong Hotel. They sold the house to Irene and Ted Nicar, who was Vice-President of Servus Rubber at the time. They lived here just four years. By 1933, the home was owned by Dr. William Schroeder and his wife, Amy,

who lived here until the late 1940s. Dr. Schroeder was a physician and served as president of the Rock Island County Medical Society. The home was sold next to Morrie and Irene Waxenberg, who were also long-term residents.

14. Carter House

1711 21st Street

Miss Mary L. Carter, a beloved Rock Island teacher and principal at old Horace Mann School, built this home in 1911, when she had been in education for 25 years. It was rare in those days that a single woman, not a widow, purchased a home on her own. She had come a long way from earning just \$50 a month in 1889. She lived here for seven years.

Later owners included Presbyterian minister Rev. John L. Vance and his wife, Ida. From 1924 to 1931, banker Ray Osterman lived here with his wife, Mary. Osterman was assistant cashier for Rock Island Savings Bank when he lived here, but went on to become the 16-year president of Rock Island Bank & Trust and president of Black Hawk State Bank. Arthur and Hazel Glawe were the next owners – for 21 years. Dr. Glawe was a dentist, served as president of the Rock Island County Dental Society and was a director of the Rock Island Chamber of Commerce.

This Dutch Colonial Revival home, the only one in Highland Park, features a stucco exterior and triple dormers. This architectural style was popular from the late 1880s through the 1930s, and has an air of cozy informality, largely because of its barn-style





The very narrow clapboards, the low-hipped roof with wide eaves and windows set in wide bands all contribute to the horizontal effect. The brackets under the eaves, which resemble rafter ends, the large knee braces, which support the porch, and the square porch lamps, are typical elements of the Craftsman style.

The Ralstons, Robert and Ella, built this home in 1921 and lived here for just three years. Ralston owned West End Storage.

The Schoede family moved here in 1924 and stayed for more than 30 years. Edward and Stena raised two children, Edward and Mae, at this home. In 1939, they threw a society wedding for Mae, who was married to Arthur F. Bosworth of New York City. Young Edward was a champion Yo-Yoer in an *Argus* tournament in 1930 but later became a lawyer like his father. Edward Schoede Sr. was a respected attorney with Stafford, Schoede & Stafford in the Robinson Building, member of the Park Board and a Republican.

roof. It seemed to hug the earth because of its lowered roofline and was often made of natural materials such as fieldstone. This example is of stucco with a concrete block foundation molded to resemble stone. Here the gambrel roof presents its gabled end to the street. The front entry is on the south and features a classic fanlight with sidelights and square pilasters on either side of the door. The six-over-six double hung windows lend the proper colonial look.

15. Ralston-Schoede House

1717 21st Street

This rare two-story Craftsman home combines the horizontal lines of the Prairie style with some decorative elements common in the Craftsman style.

16. Ardo Mitchell House

1718 21st Street

Ardo Mitchell built this brick home in 1918. He was the grandson of Philemon Mitchell, an early and prominent citizen of Rock Island and founder of the





17. Long View Apartments

1618-34 18th Avenue
Rock Island Landmark

Mitchell & Lynde Bank. Philemon's home, one of Rock Island's oldest remaining mansions and a Rock Island Landmark, still stands at 1131 2nd Avenue. Ardo's father, Phil, also built a magnificent brick mansion at 720 20th Street.

Ardo's brick home is in the Colonial Revival style and emulates Federal style homes from 1765 to 1820. After the turn of the 20th century, a return to simplicity and form evoking our nation's birth was very much in vogue. Here, the strict symmetry along a central axis has been maintained and traditional red brick has been used. The semi-circular porch roof with traditional elliptical fanlight over the front door with sidelights and pilasters is faithful to its Federal model.

This home is relatively unchanged from the day it was built. Ardo was associated with Federal Bakeries and his family remained in the house until the mid-1940s. The second owners, the Dr. R. Bruce Collins family, lived in the house into the early 1980s.

Taking a short jog west on 18th Avenue, you will encounter one of Rock Island's most well known landmarks, Long View Apartments. Now condominiums, the building is directly south of Long View Park. It is not part of Highland Park Historic District, but is a distinct landmark in its own right. Located at the crest of the hill leading to the Mississippi River, the upper floors of these apartments have a dramatic view. Originally the main building contained 34 apartments and cost \$250,000 to build. The building was converted to condominiums in the 1980s.

This is the only apartment building of this type in Rock Island, where the freestanding building surrounds a courtyard. The Classical Revival influences include the Greek urns at the top cornice, Ionic and Corinthian columns, along with Palladian-shaped terra cotta work that hints at classicism. The wire cut face brick is from the Streeter brickyard. The garage was added in 1929, along with six more apartments in the basement.

These luxury apartments were designed by Chicago architect Erich J. Patelski. Sam Weisman,





decorative brickwork and horizontal brick band at the second story sill level, seems to reflect shades of Prairie or Craftsman style.

The original roof was made of Ludowici French clay tile, identical to that on the Looney mansion. However, the roof was replaced in 2001 with Mission-style concrete tiles, an excellent example of how modern materials can look like old.

It is also likely the original stucco was unpainted.

This incredible home was built for George and Lillian Wagner. George was briefly president of Blake Specialty Company, manufacturers of plumbing supplies. Unfortunately, for such a prominent home, little more is known about the Wagners.

Frank and Anna Bahnsen of Hartz & Bahnsen Wholesale Druggists lived here from 1918 to 1929. Mr. Bahnsen was killed in an automobile accident en route to Indiana in 1932, at which time the home was purchased by James and Marion Bruner. Bruner was a lawyer in the Safety Building; Marion was a McCabe daughter and heiress, who lived just one block away from her sisters in this neighborhood (see the Bowlby House on page 17). James Bruner died in 1934 at age 36, but Marion continued to live in the house five more years. At the time World War II was breaking out, Herman and Beatrice Hill moved here. He served as secretary-treasurer for the Hill Furniture Company at 1600-1604 2nd Avenue. In more recent times, the home was owned by the Walter Braud family. Mr. Braud, a prominent Rock Island attorney, also served as Park Board President for many years and eventually became 14th Judicial District Judge.

a prominent contractor in Rock Island, built them. Mr. Weisman, originally from Germany, arrived penniless in Rock Island around 1912, but quickly gained his reputation as a quality contractor. He is responsible for many well-known Rock Island buildings and subdivisions of the 1920s and 1930s, including: Centennial Bridge Commission Building, Weisman Apartments (13th Avenue & 20th Street), Fluegel Apartments (1536 21st Avenue) and Weisman's Subdivision and Wheelan's Addition in the 2900 block and 2400 block of 21st Avenue, respectively.

18. George Wagner House

1720 22nd Street

This Spanish Revival style home, built in 1911, is one of the most unique in the city. Rock Island is not well known for its Spanish or Mission architecture, but this home would be considered an outstanding example in any community. The curvilinear parapet on the south wall is evocative of California Spanish missions. Behind this wall, the interior is built around a central courtyard with a fountain and a glass ceiling, a truly unique feature in this midwestern region. Under the parapet are round-topped windows and a wood trellis that frames doors to the large side yard. The gallery on the 22nd Street side also adds greatly to the Spanish flavor of the home. The chimney on the south side, with its

19. Reservoir Park

Reservoir Park was established in 1895 as a City water storage facility. Samuel S. Davis, who was very involved in public utilities, helped to obtain the land for Reservoir Park. Davis and his brother, Tom, put in the first electric light systems, developed the gas works and helped organize the first electric street railway system in the Tri-Cities. They also built Moline's waterworks.

Although the park now only has ornamental trees and is largely used for baseball, soccer and football fields, the area was once wooded. A 1902 *Argus* story relates that woodcutters were forbidden from cutting down any more trees in Reservoir Park and were told to go elsewhere for fuel.

The four large water-holding tanks present now were not constructed until 1938 with the aid of a Works Progress Administration grant. Each tank has 2,000,000 gallons water capacity and each basin is 135 feet in diameter. The entire water

works project cost \$165,000 to construct right after the Depression. In the summer of 1939 an explosion in one of the four new water reservoirs claimed the lives of three workmen.

Reservoir Park has been listed as part of the Highland Park Historic District because it developed concurrently with the adjacent neighborhood. The green space it offers has been enjoyed for generations.

20. Ward-Perrin House

1712 22nd Street

This is the second of three homes built by Mr. and Mrs. John Ward in Highland Park. Although it was not listed in the George Stauduhar archives, as were the other two homes, he is believed to have been the architect. This home was built around 1911 while the other two were built in 1906 and 1918.

Stauduhar design elements are reflected in the use of brick at the lower level topped by tinted or painted stucco. The gabled roof has exposed rafters and the front gable has a triple window





and half-timbering with large corner brackets. The main entrance facing the south lawn has large lathe-turned balusters and square brick columns. As with all Stauduhar residential designs, it is difficult to assign just one architectural style. This home has a blend of Tudor Revival and Craftsman elements. Interestingly, 1911 is early for the appearance of Tudor Revival architecture in Rock Island.

George and Annie Perrin purchased the home by 1918 and lived here until 1951. Perrin was a lawyer with Modern Woodmen of America.

21. Mueller House

1704 22nd Street

This home had several owners between its construction around 1909 and 1920, when Frederick and Mae Mueller purchased it. They lived in the house until 1941. Frederick was a Director and Secretary of the J. W. Potter Company, publishers of *The Rock Island Argus*. He began working with the newspaper in 1898 when he was just 16 years old. Mueller worked his way up through the ranks to become an officer of the board and the national advertising manager. When he died in 1952 at the age of 70, he had

worked for *The Argus* for 54 years. He was living here when the explosion at Looney's Roost attempted destruction of *The Rock Island News*.

After the Muellers left in 1941, the house again passed through several hands. Most men who lived here were managers of offices or retail and wholesale operations.

This is a stucco example of the American Foursquare home in this neighborhood. Of special note are the large porch columns and the interesting shape to the frieze board. The front dormer is also unusual, with its pent gable section.

22. Shields House

1628 22nd Street

John and Katherine Shields commissioned architect George Stauduhar to design this home; it was built in 1904. Shields was president of Blake Specialty Company, a plumbing specialties manufacturer.

Details abound on this stunning Colonial Revival home. It reflects Stauduhar's love of Classical



motifs. This home is believed to have retained all of its original architectural integrity except for the addition of a fancy railing, matching that on the porch, going down the front steps.

Stand on the sidewalk and carefully find the many individual elements that combine to make this house so outstanding.

Simple Tuscan columns with Greek key details support the porch, and hipped dormers feature Greek key trimmed pilasters at the corners. Also notice grooved corner boards at the second story and two different styles of clapboard siding cover the house. The porch area is simple clapboard; the rest of the house is covered in a three narrow and one wide pattern. A fancy framed round window with wood tracery was installed at the second story. The porch balusters are large and lathe turned, but underneath a more delicate “knob and stick” lattice provides ventilation (see booklet cover). Even the recessed porch ceiling carries through a large amount of detail with a half-round cutout.

Alice and John Pryce, president of Pryce Coal Company, owned the home for seven years in the 1920s. John, born in the mining country of Wales, had a 64-year career in mining. For part of the 1930s, another miner, Fred Mitchell (and his wife

Ada), owned the home. Dentist Sidney A. Wiggins and his wife, Pansy, lived here from 1936 to 1947.

23. **Ward-Fullerton House**

1620 22nd Street

This is the first of the three homes in Highland Park built by Mr. and Mrs. John Ward and designed by George Stauduhar. Plans for the “Ward House – 1906” are among the Stauduhar Papers at the University of Illinois.

This simple yet graceful American Foursquare home shows restraint in Stauduhar’s usually boisterous style. Hallmarks of the style include the boxy shape, hip roof, dormers and wide frieze boards beneath the eaves. The original front door would have been a single door with one or two sidelight windows, but the present doors came from a now-demolished Rock Island home. A round, metal, ball-shaped ornament originally graced the roof point of the dormer.

From 1906 to 1954, this home had no fewer than 13 different families in residence. The longest





tenures were by Robert and Harriet Fullerton, from 1912 to 1917, and James and Mary Moran, from 1921 to 1927. Fullerton was assistant manager of the Empire Coal & Ice Company. Moran operated the J.A. Moran Agency, selling property, real estate and insurance. Other occupants were mainly salesmen and lawyers.

24. **Wilmerton House**

1604 22nd Street

The last Highland Park home on our tour again has significant ties to John Looney. It was built around 1907 and occupied for two years by William and Bertha Looney. William, John Looney's brother, was secretary, treasurer and manager of *The Rock Island News* at this time. By 1909, the home was sold to William W. and Anna Wilmerton and they lived here through 1913. Wilmerton had an explosive and violent relationship with Looney during the time he lived here.

In 1908, John Looney sold controlling stock of his newspaper to Wilmerton in an effort to raise money, although it is believed Looney never intended to lose control of the newspaper. At 2:30 a.m., the

night after Wilmerton took over the newspaper, a dynamite bomb destroyed the newspaper presses in their downtown office building. "The dynamite or other high explosive which was used was apparently placed on the press and attached to a fuse extending to the corridor door," reported *The Argus*. Apparently Wilmerton had planned to move the newspaper from Looney's building and run the newspaper without the Looney brothers. Soon afterward, Wilmerton changed the name of the newspaper to *Tri-City Morning Journal*. The result was that Looney was without his scandal sheet for nearly a year.

In the months that followed, there were skirmishes between Looney and Wilmerton. Looney was shot while at his Bel-Aire mansion one evening and claimed the shooter to be Wilmerton. Finally, on February 22, 1909, Wilmerton and Looney had a shootout in broad daylight in the middle of downtown. "The expected happened this afternoon at 4:20 when W. W. Wilmerton and John Looney met near Nineteenth Street on Third Avenue and indulged in an affray with pistols," *The Argus* reported. Seven shots were fired; Looney was



wounded, and then both were arrested. The newspaper account of the incident is very detailed, including the fact that Looney emptied his revolver, reloaded and was headed back to Wilmerton's office when he was placed into custody. The gun battle was attributed to lingering discord about the transfer of the newspaper. When Looney finally reestablished his newspaper he made attacks on Wilmerton's business and personal affairs in the first issue.

In 1929, Stuart and Mildred Adler purchased the home. Stuart was a pediatric physician whose office was in the Safety Building. During the Great Depression, when he lived in this house, he headed the Rock Island Community Chest, financing the functions of nine relief and social welfare agencies, raising \$47,000 in 1932 and 1933 alone.

In 1934 he sold the home to Dr. Edward DeSilva and his wife, Gretchen. Dr. DeSilva's office was also in the Safety Building. By 1937 the home was owned by William and Mary Wheelan. Wheelan was the Secretary-Treasurer of Wheelan Funeral Home. They lived in the home until after World War II.

This home has interesting architecture to match its history. Again, Highland Park has another Foursquare design. However, this home is unique in that it does not have a full facade front porch or the typical hip-roofed dormers. It is also constructed of a textured brick, which is rare in Rock Island Foursquares. An identical brick is used on parts of the Villa de Chantal. Take special note of the unusual angled planes of the dormer roofs and walls. There is even an original central skylight that shows dramatically from the interior. The windows, with their arched brick headers, reflect earlier architectural influences. The one story, three-season porch is a pleasant amenity on this home with its double lot.

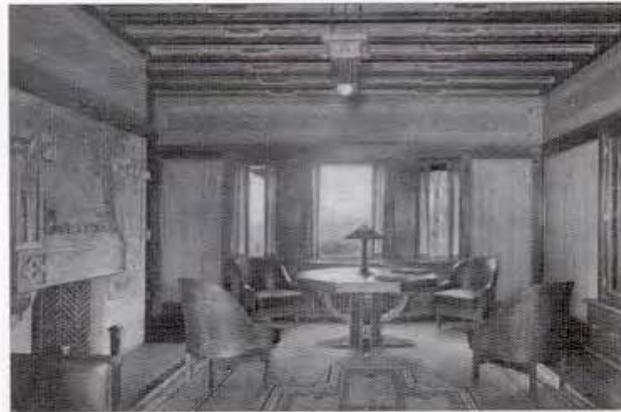
25. Denkmann-Hauberg House

1300 24th Street

National Register of Historic Places

The final home on our tour, one of the most outstanding architectural specimens in Rock Island, is not in Highland Park Historic District, but is quite close to the neighborhood and should not be missed.

The siting of the Denkmann-Hauberg House is splendid – it wraps around a curving hillside on a very disciplined but irregular plan. This Prairie-style masterpiece is the work of Chicago architect Robert C. Spencer, a friend and office mate of Frank Lloyd Wright. Spencer was known for blending the “modern” Prairie style with historical elements, particularly half-timbering. The home took two years to construct, from 1909 to 1911, and was commissioned by heiress Susanne Denkmann. Her favorite flower – the tulip – is featured stylistically throughout the exterior and interior. Spencer, who used themes in most of his commissions, adapted the tulip to stone insets, plaster molding, wood organ screens, fixtures, decorative tiles and much more.



Decorative artist George Mann Niedecken was commissioned for work at the Hauberg House. He was known for his murals, rug designs and furniture designs. He worked with Spencer and on 12 commissions for Frank Lloyd Wright.

Landscape architect Jens Jensen, also from Chicago and very famous in his own right, laid out the ten acre tract to appear as a native Wisconsin woodland.



Some elements of Jensen's landscape remain on the west side of the house, particularly a winding path, stone bridge, and terraces at the northeast corner of the estate that were fruit and vegetable gardens.

The second floor of the Carriage House was the home of the Hauberg chauffeur and his family. The ground floor of the Carriage House stored cars and the instruments of the United Sunday Schools Boys Band, a fife, drum and bugle corps that was a major philanthropic interest of the Haubergs from 1909 to 1923. As many as 100 boys rehearsed every Tuesday night, enjoying music and fellowship.

Susanne was the youngest daughter of Frederick Denkmann, founding partner in the Weyerhaeuser-Denkman lumber empire. She was educated at Wellesley College and the Chicago Kindergarten College. In 1911, at the age of 39, Susanne Denkmann married 41-year-old lawyer John Hauberg in the "Tulip Room." They became leaders of civic philanthropy. Susanne's own civic accomplishments included establishment of the West End Settlement, the Rock Island YWCA, children's camps, and, with her siblings, donation of the Denkmann Memorial Library at Augustana College.

John Hauberg was instrumental in securing Black Hawk's Watch Tower as a state park in 1927. Much of his personal collection helped create the John Hauberg Indian Museum. He founded the

Black Hawk Hiking Club in 1920 and was a well-regarded naturalist who gave over 300 speeches during his lifetime. One of his lasting legacies was as a recorder of oral histories of the area's pioneers, housed at the Rock Island County Historical Society, which he served as president. Hauberg was also vice-president of the Illinois State Historical Society. He was very active with the temperance movement in Rock Island County and served a myriad of youth projects, especially the Young Men's Christian Association. Hauberg also found time to serve 37 years on the Augustana College and Theological Seminary Board, with 19 as president. But even John Hauberg had a tie to gangster John Looney: he put up a large share of the \$75,000 that was raised from local people to support the prosecution of Looney for Bill Gabel's murder.

The Haubergs entertained many distinguished guests in this mansion. They included evangelists Billy and "Ma" Sunday, Prince Wilhelm of Sweden, sculptor Lorado Taft, poet Carl Sandburg, Nobel Peace Prize winner John R. Mott and many famous Native Americans from various tribes.

The Hauberg's children, John Jr. and Catherine, donated this 20-room mansion to the City of Rock Island to be used as Hauberg Civic Center in 1956. The home is available for tours by appointment or by chance (call 309-732-2132).

Index of Homes

| | | | |
|---|----|---|----|
| 1. Kelly House | 4 | 20. Ward-Perrin House | 24 |
| 1703 20th Street (photo on page 5) | | 1712 22nd Street (photo on page 24) | |
| 2. Looney House | 6 | 21. Mueller House | 25 |
| 1635 20th Street (photo on page 7) | | 1704 22nd Street (photo on page 25) | |
| 3. Cozad House | 8 | 22. Shields House | 25 |
| 1607 20th Street (photo on page 9) | | 1628 22nd Street (photo on page 25 & cover) | |
| 4. Looney's Roost | 10 | 23. Ward-Fullerton House | 26 |
| 2012 16th Avenue (photo on page 10) | | 1620 22nd Street (photo on page 26) | |
| 5. Carter House | 11 | 24. Wilmerton House | 27 |
| 2060 16th Avenue (photo on page 11) | | 1604 22nd Street (photo on page 27) | |
| 6. Villa de Chantal | 13 | 25. Denkman-Hauberg House | 29 |
| 2101 16th Avenue (photo on page 12) | | 1300 24th Street (photo on page 28-30) | |
| 7. Stauduhar House | 13 | | |
| 1608 21st Street (photo on page 14) | | | |
| 8. Sexton House | 15 | | |
| 1612 21st Street (photo on page 15) | | | |
| 9. Math House | 15 | | |
| 1617 21st Street (photo on page 16) | | | |
| 10. O'Hara House | 16 | | |
| 1629 21st Street (photo on page 16) | | | |
| 11. Bowlby House | 17 | | |
| 1620 21st Street (photo on page 17) | | | |
| 12. Pearson-Hainline House | 17 | | |
| 1702 21st Street (photo on page 18) | | | |
| 13. Ward-Adams House | 18 | | |
| 1707 21st Street (photo on page 19) | | | |
| 14. Carter House | 19 | | |
| 1711 21st Street (photo on page 19) | | | |
| 15. Ralston-Schoede House | 20 | | |
| 1717 21st Street (photo on page 20) | | | |
| 16. Ardo-Mitchell House | 20 | | |
| 1718 21st Street (photo on page 20) | | | |
| 17. Longview Apartments | 21 | | |
| 1618-34 18th Avenue (photo on page 21) | | | |
| 18. George Wagner House | 23 | | |
| 1720 22nd Street (photo on page 22-23) | | | |
| 19. Reservoir Park | 23 | | |

This publication was financed in part with federal funds from the Department of the Interior, administered by the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency. However, the contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Department of the Interior or the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, nor does the mention of trade names or commercial products constitute endorsement or recommendation by the Department of the Interior or the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency.

This program receives federal financial assistance for the identification and protection of historic properties.

Under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended, the U.S. Department of the Interior prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, or disability or age in its federally assisted programs. If you believe you have been discriminated against in any program, activity or facility, as described above, or if you desire further information, please write to:

Office of Equal Opportunity
National Park Service
P.O. Box 37127
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

OR

Equal Employment Opportunity Officer
Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
One Old State Capitol Plaza
Springfield, IL 62701



ROCK ISLAND
ILLINOIS

Illinois Historic Preservation Agency

City of Rock Island
Planning & Redevelopment Division
1528 3rd Avenue
Rock Island, IL 61201
309/732-2900
www.rigov.org

"Rock Island – Preserving the Past, Dedicated to the Future"

DESIGN

Midwest Graphics Management, East Moline, IL

CONTRIBUTING WRITERS

Jill Doak and Stephanie Allewalt, City of Rock Island;
Rock Island Preservation Society

EDITORS

Rock Island Preservation Commission

PHOTOGRAPHY

Jill Doak