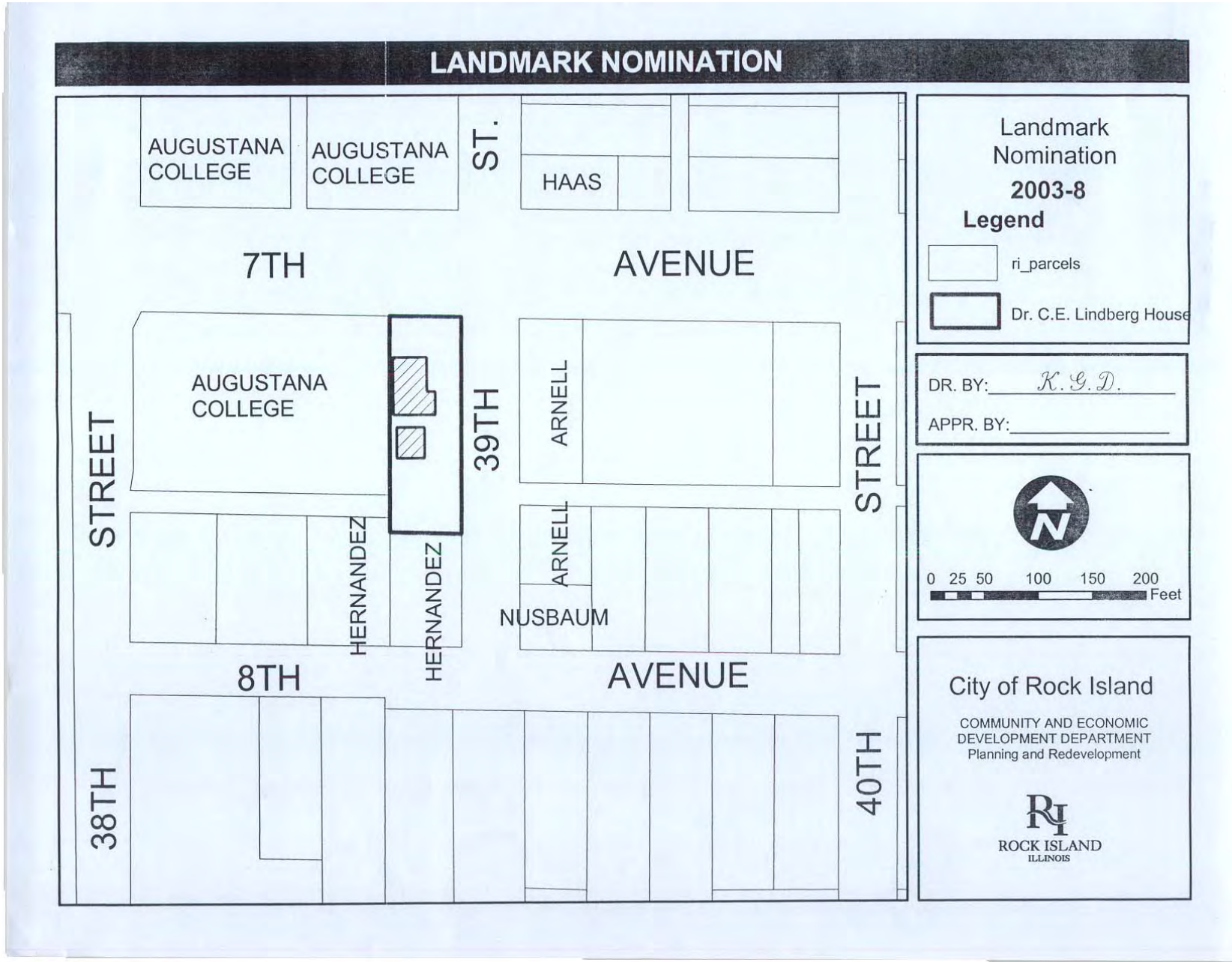
LANDMARK NOMINATION
AUGUSTANA COLLEGE
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ST.
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AUGUSTANA COLLEGE
39TH
ARNELL
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NUSBAUM
8TH AVENUE
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Landmark Nomination
2003-8
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Dr. C.E. Lindberg House
DR. BY: K. G. D.
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City of Rock Island
COMMUNITY AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
Planning and Redevelopment
ROCK ISLAND
ILLINOIS

ROCK ISLAND PRESERVATION COMMISSION

NOMINATION FOR LANDMARK DESIGNATION

Common Street Address of Property:
3826 - 7th Avenue, Rock Island, IL

Name and Address of Property Owner(s):
Richard + Paula Y. Arnell, 3904-7th Ave, Rock Island, IL.

Is Owner Aware of Proposed Designation: X Yes _____ No

Please attach a short report setting forth the reasons for requesting designation. Please refer to the criteria listed on the reverse side. (These are excerpted from the Rock Island Preservation Ordinance.) A list of other details you should attempt to provide in the nomination report is attached.

Please also attach the following:

1. Legal description of property (available from abstract or County Recorder of Deeds office).
   Most recently filed deed must be attached.
2. One photograph of each elevation (side) of the property being nominated. Copies of old photographs or drawings may also be included.
3. Sources used to write the report. See End notes

Name(s) and Address(es) of Applicant(s):

Ann L. Keefe Name	1203-45th St., Rock Island Address
Ann L. Keefe Signature	786-3634 Phone Number

Return Nomination Form To:

City of Rock Island
Planning and Redevelopment Division
1528 Third Avenue
Rock Island, Illinois 61201

****

OFFICE USE ONLY

Case # 2003-8 Date 8/1/03 Time 2:20 P.M.

THE HOME
OF
DR. CONRAD EMIL LINDBERG:
Theologian, Author and College Administrator

The impressive Queen Anne style house at 3826 7th Avenue, Rock Island, has been restored to its original exterior appearance by the present owners, as can be seen by comparing a current photograph (Figure A) with one taken in 1896, a short time after the home was built. (Figure B1) The basic structure of the house is original, and the decorative ornamentation as been duplicated in restoration. The original siding has been replaced with identical wood siding, and the color of the paint matches the original color scheme of the house. The architecture is an outstanding representative of the Queen Anne style, and the building retains a high degree of integrity.

The property proposed for a landmark designation must meet one or more of seven criteria. The applicant believes that the Lindberg house meets the following four criteria:

(1) Significant value as part of the historic cultural, artistic, social, ethnic or other heritage of the nation, state or community.

(2) Associated with an important person or event in national, state or local history.

(3) Representative of the distinguishing characteristics of an architectural and/or landscape type inherently valuable for the study of a period, style, craftsmanship, method of construction or use of indigenous materials and which retains a high degree of integrity

(5) Identifiable as an established and familiar visual feature in the

community owing to its unique location or physical characteristics.

The house built by Dr. Conrad E. Lindberg played a significant role in the historic and cultural heritage of the Lutheran Church in the United States generally and the Augustana Synod in particular. A Swedish bishop visited Dr. Lindberg's home at a time when the Swedish church was doubtful of the quality of theological education being provided here. After that visit, Dr. Lindberg was honored by the King of Sweden. It is also known that students often visited him for academic discussions in his home.

This property is associated with a person of considerable importance in the development of the Lutheran Church in the United States, and in the theological education of Lutheran pastors in this country. Dr. Lindberg served as Dean of the Augustana Seminary in its early years, and he made a major contribution to the status of Augustana College and Seminary as an educational institution. His teaching and writing were responsible in large part for the acceptance by Swedish Lutheran Church leaders of the theological education provided at Augustana.

As will be explained in more detail below, the Lindberg home is representative of the Queen Anne style of architecture and has been lovingly restored so that it retains a high degree of integrity.

This home is conspicuously located on the elevated corner of Seventh Avenue and 39th Street and is the first structure one sees east of Augustana College on Illinois Route 92.

Thus, the home of Dr. Conrad E. Lindberg meets at least four of the criteria for landmark designation.

Lindberg House (left)
1896
7th Ave - RI.

A

Figure A - Lindberg house in 2003

Figure B1 - Lindberg House - 1896

CONRAD EMIL LINDBERG
(1852 – 1930)

Conrad Emil Lindberg was born in 1852 in Jönköping, Sweden. After receiving his early education there he emigrated to the United States in 1871. From 1871-72 he attended Augustana College and Seminary, then located in Paxton Illinois, graduating in 1872. (Figure C1.) He pursued additional theological studies at Mt. Airy Lutheran Seminary in Philadelphia where he graduated in 1876. Before graduation, he was ordained a Lutheran pastor at Rockford, Illinois, on June 28th, 1874. While a seminary student he served as Pastor of Zion Lutheran Church in Philadelphia. From 1879 to 1890, he was Pastor of Gustavus Adolphus Lutheran Church in New York City, (Figure C2) and also served as president of the New York Conference of the Augustana Synod from 1879-1889. While in New York he continued his theological studies and scholarly work.

According to an article in *The Rock Island Argus:*

> "There were only two ministers doing work among Swedish immigrants in the East when Rev. Mr. Lindberg went there. He organized the Wilkes-Barre and Sugar Notch Lutheran congregations in Pennsylvania. During the national centennial celebration in Philadelphia in 1876, Dr. Lindberg delivered the first Swedish sermon which had been heard in Gloria Dei church, Philadelphia, since 1831. The church had been founded by Swedes in colonial days."(1)

In 1875 Augustana College and Theological Seminary moved from Paxton to Rock Island, Illinois. In 1890 Conrad Lindberg was called to be Chair of Systematic Theology at Augustana Theological Seminary, a position he held until his death in 1930.

Figure C1

Conrad Lindberg - 1872

Figure - C 2

Conrad Lindberg - New York

He served as vice-president of Augustana College and Seminary from 1901 to 1910 (Figures C3 and C4) and as Dean of the Seminary from 1919 until his death. In addition, he served as Vice-President of the Augustana synod from 1899-1907, was acting president of Augustana College and Theological Seminary in 1903, and again from 1908-10.

As a professor in the Augustana Seminary and vice-president of the college, Dr. Lindberg provided a balance between the Church of Sweden, the new Augustana Synod of the Lutheran Church established in America, as well as with the new American culture. "He saw the purpose of Augustana as a Lutheran alternative to many of the negative and secularizing influences of American society in general, but also underscored that the school provided its students with a general education and useful knowledge of both English and Swedish." (2)

Dr. Lindberg was also the first Chief Editor of *Augustana Observer,* the first English language newspaper in the Augustana Synod. In the first issue, it was stated, "although there are six Swedish papers published in our synod, this is the first English paper and everybody who is impartial must admit the need for an English paper." He also served as Assistant Editor and later Chief Editor of the Augustana Theological Quarterly, a publication in the Swedish language entitled, *Nåd och Sanning.* Lindberg through these publications helped bridge for many Swedes the difficult problem and tensions created by a two language emigrant population. With the rapid progression of Americanization Lindberg undoubtedly sensed the urgent need for English within the church. Members of the Augustana seminary faculty, including Dr. Lindberg, attended community churches,

Figure C3 - Dr Conrad Lindberg at Augustana

C 4

The Jubilee 1914

Faculty

REV. CONRAD EMIL LINDBERG, D. D., R. N. O.

Student at College and Gymnasium, Jonkoping, Sweden.
A. B. Augustana College.
Graduate of Augustana Seminary.
Graduate of Theological Seminary, Philadelphia, Pa.
D. D. Muhlenberg College 1893.
Made Knight of Royal Order of the North Star by King Oscar II. 1901.
Pastor of Church in Wilkesbarre, Philadelphia, Pa. and New York, N. Y.
President of N. Y. Conference 1879-1889.
Vice-President of Augustana Synod 1899-1907.
Professor of Dogmatics, Ethics, Apologetics, Hermeneutics, Liturgics and Church Polity, Augustana Theological Seminary, 1890—
Vice-President of Augustana College and Theological Seminary 1901—
Acting President Spring Term 1903, 1908-1909, 1909-1910.
The first Chief Editor of Augustana Observer, the first English paper in the Synod; assistant Editor of "Nad och Sanning;" author of Dogmatics, Syllabus in Church Polity, and minor books.

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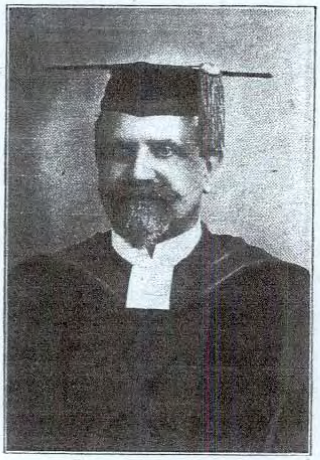
sometimes filling pulpits and other pastoral roles and vacillating between the use of English and Swedish as appropriate to the occasion. Dr. Lindberg was a member of First Lutheran Church in Moline which was both an English and Swedish speaking church.

In addition to his editorial responsibilities Lindberg also authored the following books in English: *Christian Dogmatics* (1898), *Apologetics* (1917), and *Beacon Lights of Prophecy* (1930). Dr. Lindberg was regarded as the greatest Lutheran student of scriptural prophecy of his generation. (3)

From 1890 to 1930 Lindberg taught dogmatics, ethics, apologetics, hermeneutics, liturgies and church polity in the Seminary. Dr. G. Everett Arden, a well respected professor of church history states in his 1960 publication entitled *Augustana Heritage*, "It was this man, (Dr. Lindberg) (Figure C5) who set the fundamental pattern of thought for the clergy, and through them for the laity, of the Augustana Synod for forty years."(4)

Dr. Conrad Bergendoff, an influential theologian and eventual president of Augustana College and who was elected to the vacated chair of systematic theology and seminary dean upon Lindberg's death, spoke about Lindberg in his book entitled *Augustana....A Profession of Faith*, "...[P]ractically all the living pastors of the Augustana Synod had been students in Dr. Lindberg's class."(5) In Lindberg's obituary in *The Argus* of August 2, 1930, (Figure C6.) his considerable influence on the Augustana Seminary, and the Augustana Synod of the Lutheran Church was cited with the following statistics: all of the professors of the seminary and 90% of the more than 800 ministers of the Augustana synod have been students of Dr. Lindberg.

C5



Rev. Gustav Albert Andreen,
Ph.D., D.D., K.V.O., R.N.O.,
President of the institution.

Rev. Prof. O. Olsson, D.D.,
Former President, Deceased 1900.

Rev. Prof. C. E. Lindberg,
D.D., LL.D., R.N.O., K.V.O.,
Dean of the Theological Seminary

~~156~~

c. 1920 -28

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C6

DR. Conrad Lindberg - c.1930

p.13

Dr. Lindberg was honored for his service to his church by two honorary degrees by Muhlenberg College, a DD in 1893 and an LL.D. in 1910. In recognition of his meritorious services in the cause of education and religion among his countrymen he was decorated by King Oscar II of Sweden (Figure D) with two prestigious awards: he became a Knight of the Royal Order of the North Star in 1901, and later a Commander of the Royal Order of Vasa. (Figure E.) These royal honors recognized that the Lutheran theology taught in English at Augustana College and Seminary was of a high quality and equivalent to Swedish theological education. The Royal Order of the North Star was conferred shortly after the first visit to Augustana by a representative of the Church and King of Sweden, the Bishop of Visby, K.G. von Scheele. The Bishop is known to have visited Dr. Lindberg in his home.

When Dr. Conrad Lindberg died in 1930, the *Augustana Observer* in a lengthy first page obituary recognized the character and contribution of the man:

> "Loved and revered as he was by all who knew him, and particularly by the students and faculty of the seminary department, with whom he came in closest contact, the passing of Dean Lindberg is a loss which is keenly felt by the entire student body and faculty at Augustana. Stern, but with a beautiful dignity; exacting, but tenderly kind; intellectually forceful, but always clear, calm, and deliberate...his unusual insight in his subjects helped him to make clear to his students even the most difficult of matter. Numbers of his former students have told how great a debt they owe to Dr. Lindberg as teacher and as friend." (6)

Figure D

King Oscar II of Sweden

Order of the North Star

Order of Vasa

Figure E.

Conrad Lindberg never married. He lived in the home he built on 7th Avenue until his death following surgery in 1930. In his will Dr. Lindberg directed that he was to be buried in his lot in Greenwood Cemetery in Brooklyn, New York, and that his grave was to be located next to his Mother's. (Many prominent people are buried in Greenwood Cemetery.) He also directed his executor to provide for perpetual care of the lot, including regular painting of fence and settee, annual planting of 30 geraniums, and maintenance of two hydrangeas and two or three rose bushes. He left his books and the remainder of his estate to the Board of Directors of Augustana College and Theological Seminary.

Dr. Lindberg's personal motto *Ora et Labora* (Pray and Work) was inscribed in a colorful art glass window over the desk in his library. This original window has been preserved in the home. (Figure F.)

When Dr. Lindberg traveled, he frequently asked young Mabel Arnell, who lived just across 39th Street with her parents, to look after his house. Her descendants presently own the property and continue to care for it.

Figure F.

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HISTORY OF THE LAND

William Brooks, an easterner who had come to northwestern Illinois in November of 1835 with his wife, Harriet Eames Brooks, and their three children, William E., George and Jannette, bought a 108 acre tract just east of the boundary of the City of Rock Island.(7) When William Brooks arrived in what is now Rock Island, the community had fewer than a dozen houses, most of which were log cabins, and the land was almost all unbroken forest. Brooks established a successful farming operation on the land he purchased. When he died in 1864, at the age of 81 years, his extensive real property holdings were left to his three children. The western-most portion of the property was bequeathed to his son, William Eames Brooks, who had been actively engaged in improving the homestead farm.

In 1872 the City of Rock Island annexed the large tract of land south of the Mississippi River lying east of the present 38th Street. William E. Brooks died in 1885, and thereafter, two of his sons, William and Charles, lived in the homestead at 4434 7th Avenue and managed the property they had inherited.

In 1889 Brooks 4th Addition in the City of Rock Island was platted. (8) It consisted of twelve lots on the south side of 7th Avenue. Block One consisted of two lots located along the west side of 39th Street, and Block Two included the 10 lots east of 39th Street extending along 7th Avenue to 40th Street.

In 1892, Conrad Emil Lindberg purchased Lot 1 and the North 30 feet of Lot 2 for $1,000. On January 5, 1894, Dr. Lindberg obtained a loan of $2,000 from Blackhawk Homestead Building Loan & Savings Association, the loan being secured by

a mortgage on the land. Shortly thereafter Dr Lindberg built a classic Queen Anne style home on the property facing 7th Avenue. Rev. Johannes Jesperson, general manager of the Augustana Synod, had built a Queen Anne style home at 3900 8th Avenue in 1892.(9) Since the Jesperson home was just one block up the 39th Street hill from the property purchased by Conrad Lindberg, perhaps Dr. Lindberg liked the style of architecture he saw there.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Prepared By Mary Em Kirn

The Conrad Lindberg House was built around 1895 and is an outstanding example of the Queen Anne style. In the United States from the 1880s to the 1910s, the popularity of this style made it the preferred choice for private homes. Originating in England with a group of architects headed by Richard Norman Shaw, the "Queen Anne" designation is erroneous since the style has nothing to do with architecture associated with the reign of Queen Anne (1702-14) in England. The style was "imported" to the United States by the American architect Henry Hobson Richardson and by such pattern books as *Hints on Household Taste* (first Amer. Edition, 1872) by the English architect and furniture designer Charles Eastlake.

Characteristics of most Queen Anne style homes in the United States are clearly evident on the front façade of the Lindberg House. (See Figure A.) These characteristics include:

- the asymmetrical façade
- the full-width one-story asymmetrical porch
- a cross-gable roof shape (about 20% of all examples according to McAlester)
- a dominant front gable and corner tower shape (about 20% of all examples according to McAlester)
- a polygonal tower at the corner of the front façade
- simple rectangular-shaped sash windows
- decorative wall surfaces that avoid the visual effect of a smooth wall

The decorative wall surfaces include horizontal stringcourses between the first and second story and between the second story and attic. Supporting the stringcourse between the second story and the attic are small wooden brackets. In addition, a variety of "fishscale"-type wood shingle trim is found on the top gable as well as on the upper wall of the corner tower, providing distinctive surface patterns. This is also true of the incised decoration of circles across the entablature of the porch and the incised squares found on the porch pediment and between some of the windows. Finally, the smooth surfaces of the walls are broken by the corner polygonal tower, the two-story protruding bay on the east façade and the shallow wing extending from the west façade.

According to Virginia & Lee McAlester in A Field Guide to American Houses, the most popular American examples of the Queen Anne style rely on two sub-types: the Spindlework sub-type found in approximately 50% of all Queen Anne homes in the United States and the Free Classic sub-type found in approximately 35% of Queen Anne homes. Both of these sub-types appear on the Lindberg House.

Spindlework elements include:

- the delicately turned spindles on the front porch balustrade

- the final topping the polygonal corner tower
- the "fishscale" variations of wood shingle trim on the front pediment, the east and west pediments and at the top of the corner tower
- the incised circle ornamentation on the horizontal entablature of the front porch
- the incised square ornamentation on the front porch roof pediment as well as the incised squares between the paired windows on the second story and the same pattern on either side of the windows at the top of the corner tower

Sometimes the Spindlework sub-type is known as Eastlake Victorian since the design elements are similar to furniture designed by Charles Eastlake. His furniture was known for decorative patterns that were created with chisels, gouges and mechanical lathes, tools that were also used to create the decorative patterns associated with the Spindlework sub-type.

On the Lindberg House, Free-Classic elements include:

- the five freestanding Tuscan order front porch columns
- the porch roof pediment that aligns to the double door front entrance
- the Palladian-style window on the attic level
- the shallow rectilinear windows above the main windows evident in the side bays

The east façade of the Lindberg House includes a protruding double-story bay topped by a horizontal stringcourse with decorative brackets beneath. The large central window on the first floor bay includes a transom-level stained glass window inscribed with Lindberg's personal motto, "ora et labora" (pray and work). The side gable also contains fishscale-type wooden shingles above the small attic-level window. A one-story porch toward the back of the east facade has four Tuscan columns holding up a shed roof.

The west façade of the Lindberg House (Figure G) incorporates a shallow wing topped by a pediment decorated with fishscale-like wooden shingles. In addition, a transom-level stained glass window is part of the largest of the triple windows on the first story.

Located in the Fairview area of the KeyStone Neighborhood, the Lindberg House is one of only three Queen Anne houses with front façade towers in KeyStone. Of the three, it has the highest degree of architectural integrity since restoration of the façade was based on original photographs of the house.

Figure G - West Facade

LATER OWNERS

The Executor of Dr. Lindberg's estate offered to sell the house to Augustana College for $6,500, but the college declined. The house was then sold to Harry D. Gittins for the same sum in January of 1931. When Harry Gittins died in 1934, title to the property passed to his wife, Anna, and his unmarried daughter Florence. Mother and daughter resided in the home until the mother's death in 1950. According to Rock Island City Directories, Florence continued to live in the home until 1957. It was vacant for two years and then rented to a series of tenants, including:

Bernard Hitchcock, a laborer at International Milling

Alvah Randles, a roofer, and his wife Helen

Joseph Curry, a mechanic at International Harvester Company, and his wife Irene

Jeanne Fenchel, a clerk at Modern Woodmen of America

In 1964, Florence Gittins, then Florence Trachsel, a widow, gave a Warranty Deed to the home to Addison Rursch for $14,000. Rursch sold the house to Earnest Raymond Czupka and Nancy Czupka, husband and wife, for $14,500. The Czupkas occupied the house for a few years and then rented it to a series of tenants, including:

David Allen, a musician, and his wife Linda

Mike Sokolik, an adviser for the Youth Services Bureau

Joseph W. Smith

During the latter part of the Czupkas' ownership, the house was used as a shelter or halfway house for those protesting war in Viet Nam by moving to Canada to avoid being drafted into military service. In 1983, the Czupkas sold the house to Winston and

Darla Hamilton from whom the present owners, Drs. Richard and Paula Arnell, purchased the property.

The Arnells have preserved the original exterior (Figure A) and interior (Figures H1, H2, H3) architectural features of the house, while converting it into two apartments to be rented primarily to Augustana faculty members seeking housing close to the campus. This is a fine example of an adaptive reuse of a grand residence no longer suitable as a single family home. Other houses built between the Lindberg house and 38th Street were purchased by Augustana College and demolished. That land is currently used as a parking lot; thus the Lindberg house is highly visible. Presiding on a large, beautifully landscaped, elevated lot and set off by a specially designed iron fence, this house is the first structure one sees when proceeding east from 38th Street on State Route 92. The house stands as an impressive sentinel over the 7th Avenue thoroughfare to the east end of Rock Island.

In order to restore the house as authentically as possible, Dr. Paula Arnell relied extensively upon the memory of her mother, Mabel Arnell Youngberg, consulting her in the selection of exterior paint colors. In addition, the Arnells were able to use early photographs of the Dr. Lindberg house to duplicate many of the architectural details which had been removed or obscured. The front porch in 2003 differs from the original as to the balusters, porch skirt, and step railing. The cresting on the east bay and front porch pediment were not replaced, and the chimney profile was changed slightly. A stairway providing an exterior fire exit in the rear of the building had to be added for safety purposes. (Figures I1, I2.) The garage located just south of the house is not the original but was rebuilt about 10 years ago in the same location as the earlier garage. (Figure I2.)

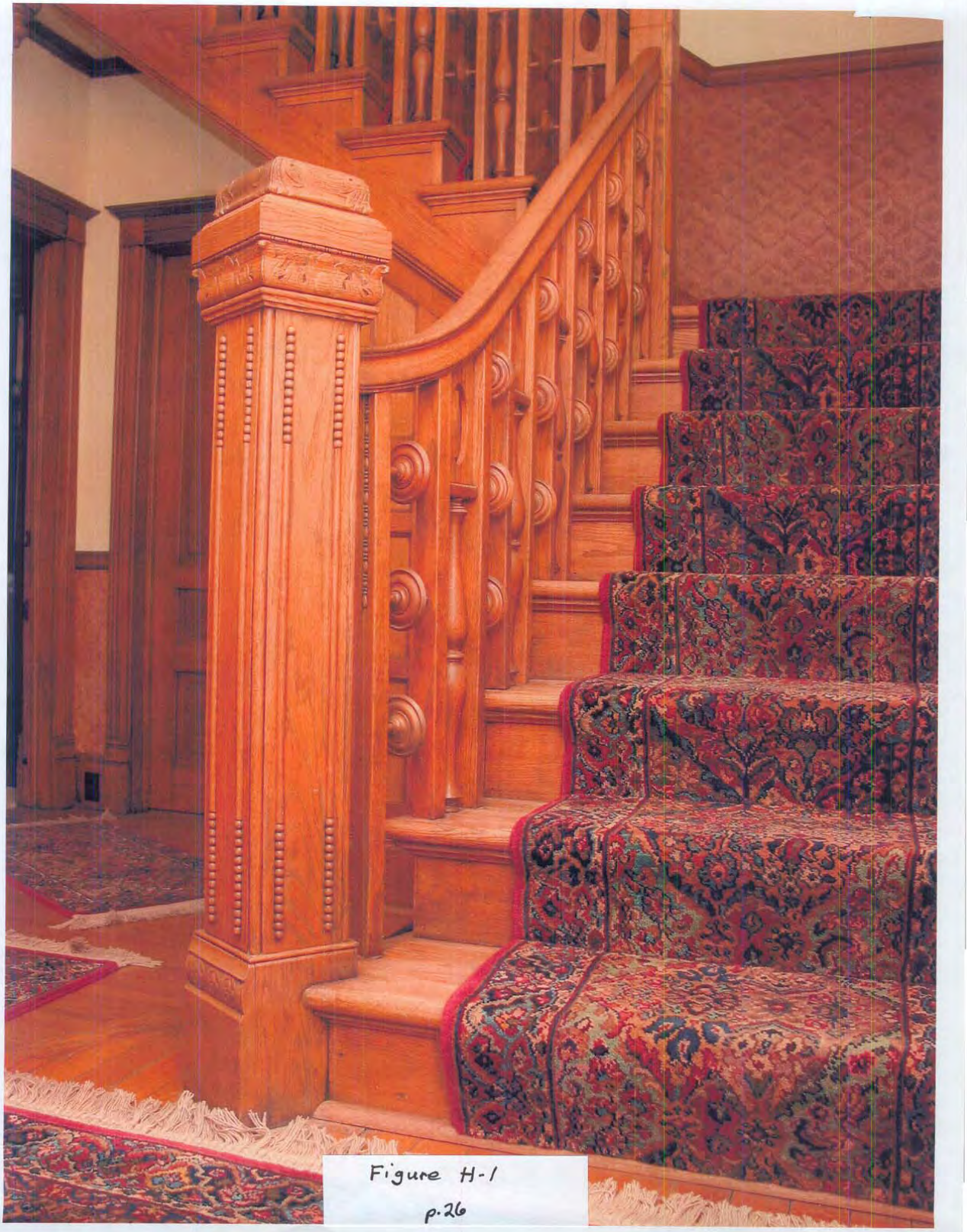

Figure H-1

p.26

Figure H2

p.27

Figure H 3
p. 28

FIGURE I.1

Figure I-2 - South Facade + Garage

End Notes

(1) *The Rock Island Argus,* August 2, 1930, C.E. Lindberg Obituary, p. 1.

(2)*Becoming Swedish-American* :The Construction of an Ethnic Identity in the Augustana Synod, 1860-1917, (Uppsala University Library, Uppsala, Sweden, 1997), 8

(3)*My Church*: *An Illustrated Lutheran Manual,* Vol.16 (Augustana Book Concern, Rock Island, 1930), 144.

(4)*Augustana Heritage,* G. Everett Arden, (Augustana Press, Rock Island, 1963), 249.

(5) *Augustana...A Profession of Faith*, Conrad Bergendoff, (Augustana Library Publications #33, Rock Island, 1969), 18.

(6) *Augustana Observer, S*eptember 18, 1930.

(7) Information concerning the Brooks family was obtained from the landmark application for the Charles Borg house.

(8) Abstract of title for 3826 7th Avenue, Rock Island, Illinois.

(9) *Historical Highlights of Augustana College, A Walking Tour,* Rock Island Preservation Commission (2002, p. 19.

Conclusion:

The Lindberg House satisfies the criteria for landmark status as established by City Ordinance. I, Ann L. Keefe, do hereby nominate the Lindberg House, 3826 Seventh Avenue, Rock Island, for Landmark Designation by the Rock Island Preservation Commission.

Ann L. Keefe Date: 8/1/03

This application was prepared by Ann L. Keefe with extensive assistance from Mary Em Kirn and Paula Y. Arnell. The photograph identified as Figure A was provided by Jill Doak.

Legal Description:

Lot Number One (1) and the North Thirty (30) feet of Lot Number Two (2) in Block Number One (1) in that part of the City of Rock Island known as and called "BROOKS FOURTH ADDITION" to said City; situated in the County of Rock Island and State of Illinois.