

Site Inventory Form
State Historical Society of Iowa
 (December 1, 1999)

State Inventory No. 70-00180 New Supplemental
 Part of a district with known boundaries (enter inventory no.) 70-01005
 Relationship: Contributing Noncontributing
 Contributes to a potential district with yet unknown boundaries
 National Register Status: (any that apply) Listed De-listed NHL DOE
 Review & Compliance No. _____
 Non-Extant (enter year) _____

1. Name of Property

historic name William F. Bishop House
 other names/site number Field Site #: WH-018

2. Location

street & number 414 W. Second Street
 city or town Muscatine vicinity, county Muscatine
 Legal Description: (If Rural) Township Name _____ Township No. _____ Range No. _____ Section _____ Quarter of Quarter _____
 (If Urban) Subdivision Original Town Block(s) 8 Lot(s) W 2/3 of Lot 9 and Lot 10

3. State/Federal Agency Certification [Skip this Section]

4. National Park Service Certification [Skip this Section]

5. Classification

Category of Property (Check only one box)	Number of Resources within Property		
	If Non-Eligible Property Enter number of:	If Eligible Property, enter number of:	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	_____ buildings	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> district	_____ sites	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____ structures	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____ objects	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> object	_____ Total	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>

Name of related project report or multiple property study (Enter "N/A" if the property is not part of a multiple property examination).
 Title _____ Historical Architectural Data Base Number _____

A Historical and Architectural Survey of the "West Hill" neighborhood, Muscatine, Iowa 70-016

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)	Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)
<u>01A01: Domestic / Single residence</u>	<u>01A01: Domestic /Single residence</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)	Materials (Enter categories from instructions)
<u>06B: Late 19th & 20th Century Revivals/Colonial Revival (Dutch)</u>	foundation <u>03: Brick</u>
_____	walls <u>15B: Synthetic/Vinyl</u>
_____	roof <u>08A: Asphalt/Shingle</u>
_____	other _____

Narrative Description (SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS, WHICH MUST BE COMPLETED)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" representing your opinion of eligibility after applying relevant National Register criteria)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> More Research Recommended	A Property is associated with significant events.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> More Research Recommended	B Property is associated with the lives of significant persons.
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> More Research Recommended	C Property has distinctive architectural characteristics.
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> More Research Recommended	D Property yields significant information in archaeology or history.

County Muscatine Address 414 W. Second Street Site Number 70-00180
City Muscatine District Number 70-01005

Criteria Considerations

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B Removed from its original location.
- C A birthplace or grave.
- D A cemetery.
- E A reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F A commemorative property.
- G Less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

31: Other/Neighborhood Development

Significant Dates

Construction date 1894 check if circa or estimated date
Other dates _____

Significant Person

(Complete if National Register Criterion B is marked above)
William F. Bishop

Architect/Builder

Architect _____
Builder _____

Narrative Statement of Significance SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS, WHICH MUST BE COMPLETED

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography See continuation sheet for citations of the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form

10. Geographic Data

UTM References (OPTIONAL)

Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	_____	_____	2	_____	_____
3	_____	_____	4	_____	_____

See continuation sheet for additional UTM references or comments

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jim Rudisill, Planning & CD Coordinator (R.L. McCarley, consultant)
organization Muscatine Historic Preservation Commission date December 21, 2005
street & number 215 Sycamore telephone 563-264-1550
city or town Muscatine state IA zip code 52761

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION (Submit the following items with the completed form)

FOR ALL PROPERTIES

- Map:** showing the property's location in a town/city or township.
- Site plan:** showing position of buildings and structures on the site in relation to public road(s).
- Photographs:** representative black and white photos. If the photos are taken as part of a survey for which the Society is to be curator of the negatives or color slides, a photo/catalog sheet needs to be included with the negatives/slides and the following needs to be provided below on this particular inventory site:

Roll/slide sheet # _____ Frame/slot # _____ Date Taken _____
Roll/slide sheet # _____ Frame/slot # _____ Date Taken _____
Roll/slide sheet # _____ Frame/slot # _____ Date Taken _____

- See continuation sheet or attached **photo & slide catalog sheet** for list of photo roll or slide entries.
- Photos/illustrations without negatives are also in this site inventory file.

FOR CERTAIN KINDS OF PROPERTIES, INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING AS WELL

- Farmstead & District:** (List of structures and buildings, known or estimated year built, and contributing or non-contributing status)
- Barn:**
 - A sketch of the frame/truss configuration in the form of drawing a typical middle bent of the barn.
 - A photograph of the loft showing the frame configuration along one side.
 - A sketch floor plan of the interior space arrangements along with the barn's exterior dimensions in feet.

State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) Use Only Below This Line

Concur with above survey opinion on National Register eligibility: Yes No More Research Recommended
 This is a locally designated property or part of a locally designated district.

Comments: _____

Evaluated by (name/title): _____ Date: _____

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7. Narrative Description

This is a two-story, three-bay house with a gambrel roof form built around 1894. The house sits on a sloping lot that drops sharply towards the rear of the lot. The rear of the house overlooks the Mississippi River. The basement is exposed on the backside. The walls are frame, clad in vinyl. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. A detached two-stall garage is located on the west side of the lot. Nearly all the windows in the main house contain replacements. There are two sashes in each window. The lower sash is about twice the size of the top sash. The top sash appears fixed while the lower sash is hinged to open out, giving it the appearance of a transom window over a large window. One group of windows contains a one-light transom over a tall one-light window, and the other contains a four-light transom over a one-light window.

The front (north) elevation features a symmetrical façade that features a recessed, centered entry. The entry is located under a one-story, flat roof that extends out from the front wall. Two circular columns support the entry roof, which has a small overhang and a boxed cornice with a series of dentils extending along the fascia. The recessed entry contains a non-historic glass storm door and solid interior door. A transom is located above the doors. A single vertical, single-light, fixed sash horizontal window is located in the top of the entry's recessing walls on each side of the doors. A typical one-light window with a hinged lower sash and four-light transom is located to the left of the entry. A pair of similar windows is located to the right of the entry area. A centered, single-light, half circle window is located on the second story directly above the entry. A single, one-over-one-light cottage-style window is located in the bay to the left of the half-circle window. A similar style window with two sidelights is located to the right. A gable-roof dormer with two one-light casement windows with four-light transoms is centered on the roof. The dormer's gable roof overhang contains decorative brackets.

The west elevation contains an asymmetrical grouping of various windows across the wall. A split-level, single-door entry between the first story and the basement story is located in the center of the elevation. A narrow, two-story bay window on the left side of the elevation breaks the plane of the elevation. The roofline of the bay window intersects with the main gambrel roof, creating an impression of a gable return. Two windows are located in the south wall of the extension. The first-story window contains the typical one-light casement window with a four-light transom window. The second-story window contains one-light casement sash with a one-light transom. A one-light casement window with a four-light transom window is located on the split-level directly above the entry. A pair of smaller windows containing one-light casement sash with a four-light transom is located to the far right of the wall. A typical second-story window is centered in the back half of the wall. The remaining opening in the main house elevation is an attic window group in the upper gambrel end. The group includes a center window containing one-light casement window with a one-light transom window. The top sash in the attic window is smaller than the lower sash, which might be fixed or hinged. Two small single-light, fixed sash windows are located on each side of the center window. A small half-circle window is located above the center window. A group of four single-light, fixed-sash windows are located in the west wall of a rear enclosed porch addition.

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The other distinguishing feature of the west elevation is a combination of surface cladding. The upper half of the wall contains a wider strip of vinyl than the lower half.

The east elevation also contains a mixture of windows spread across the façade. The attic portion and the front half of the second-story gambrel end extends out from the plane of the wall. A bay extension is located below the second-story extension, with cutaway windows located in the outside bays. The top cutaway windows match the typical first-story windows. The lower windows contain single-light sashes that appear to crank out. These windows appear to light the basement. A chimney extends up the middle of the bay extension, through the second-story extension and on through the roof. A non-functional decorative window sash with circle top frame is centered on the second-story extension. A similar group of attic windows as the west side is centered in the upper gambrel end. A basement side entry is centered in the elevation. The entry contains a flush-mounted aluminum storm door. Two additional typical first-story windows are centered on the back half of the wall. A typical second-story window is located in the second-story wall that extends out from the main house section. Another typical second-story window is centered in the back half of the wall.

The rear elevation features a full-width enclosed porch that extends out from the back of the main house. A screened patio is located beneath the enclosed porch. An opening is present in the screen where the framing connects to the house. The opening does not contain any door. A non-historic wood door into the main house is located just inside the opening. The enclosed porch contains three large, single-light picture windows centered across the south wall. Two narrower single-light windows flank the three interior windows. A two-story, centered circular tower extends above the enclosed porch roof on the main house section. The tower has a flat or slightly sloping shed roof. A group of six single-light, fixed sash windows and transoms extend across the lower level of the tower. The tower's upper level also contains six windows. These tower windows follow the same general pattern seen around the house, with different sized upper and lower sashes. Each upper story tower window contains a short two-light upper sash and a taller two-light lower sash. The upper sashes appear fixed, but the lower sashes might tilt or otherwise be moveable. Two typical second-story windows flank the tower.

A non-historic detached garage is located to the west of the house. Two one-over-one-light windows are located in the sides of the garage. A single overhead door is on the west wall. A non-historic, metal garage is located beside the house. It appears to have been constructed around 1972. There is a second, non-historic storage shed located at the back of the property.

8. Narrative Statement of Significance

The William F. Bishop House appears to be individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B. It also is a contributing building to the potential "West Hill" historic district.

Either William F. Bishop or his father-in-law, Jerome Carskadden, constructed this house in the early 1890s. Bishop would have built it as a family residence for himself and his wife Gertrude. They were

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married in 1890. If Carskadden built the house, it was done as a wedding present for his daughter and son-in-law. In either case, both men were significant in the city's history, but Bishop, as the primary resident, has the greater association with the building. William F. Bishop was born in Muscatine in 1865. He helped lead one of the major economic expansions of Muscatine through his involvement with the pearl button industry. Bishop's business and community activities helped to spearhead one of Muscatine's major economic expansions and significantly contributed to the community's development. Partially through his efforts, Muscatine became known as the Pearl Button Capital of the World. The industry helped maintain the community through much of the late 19th and early 20th century and boosted additional later industrial development and economic expansion. Bishop's role in developing and implementing those plans was a major factor in their success and ultimately in the community's industrial expansion and growth. Through his efforts, Hawkeye Pearl Button Company became one of the expansion leaders. Hawkeye also expanded the business connection of the community through branch plants in Keokuk and Oskaloosa in Iowa and Canton and St. Louis in Missouri. After his success with this company, he launched the Iowa Pearl Button Company in 1916. Although the company operated in Muscatine from 1916 to 1961, little information on it could be located. The factory was located at 313-315 W. Front. The J&K Button Company now occupies that location. Through his early button companies, Bishop played a significant role in the economy, growth and development of Muscatine during this critical period. In addition, despite the alterations that have occurred to this building, its basic integrity remains intact. New siding and replacement windows have been installed on the building, but its general shape and outline does not appear to have changed a great deal and would likely still be recognizable to its previous owner. Thus, the William F. Bishop House appears to be individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B.

The William F. Bishop House also appears to be a contributing building in a potential "West Hill" neighborhood historic district. Bishop was one of the founding fathers of the city's pearl button industry and his decision to construct a house and live in the neighborhood most likely induced others to choose the area. It also helped raise the social standing of the entire neighborhood, including the blue-collar workers who were locating in the area. Although owners have altered the building with new siding, windows and other work, enough integrity has been retained to maintain the building's overall footprint and features. The Bishop house significantly contributes to the history of this proposed historic district.

William F. Bishop and his wife Gertrude are the first known residents of this building. Gertrude's parents, Jerome and Marilla Carskaddan, originally purchased the property in two separate purchases. They acquired Lot 10, Block 8 from Josephine Nell on August 27, 1868 for \$400 (Book 6, Page 83). The Carskaddens then purchased the W 2/3 of Lot 9, Block 8 from Sidney B. Roby on April 5, 1877 for \$400 (Book 11, Page 82). They sold the W 40' of Lot 9 and the E 10' of Lot 10 to Gertrude Bishop on December 23, 1893 for \$1, love and affection (Book 26, Page 43). Gertrude then purchased the E 10' of the W 50' of Lot 10, Block 8 from her parents for \$1, love and affection on April 6, 1894 (Book 26, Page 157). That deed was corrected on June 15, 1911 when the additional W 40' of Lot 10, Block 8 was purchased by Gertrude for \$1, love and affection (Book 43, Page 411). The Bishops were first listed at 414 W. Second in the 1895-96 directory. The previous directory showed them at 210 Cherry. The 1892 Sanborn map does not show this house, while the 1899 Sanborn map does. William F. Bishop was born

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in 1865 in Muscatine. He attended the local schools and then continued his education in business at Eastman Business College, Poughkeepsie, NY. After graduating from there, he returned to Muscatine where he began work as a bookkeeper in the wholesale commission house of Hoopes and Son. He later worked for S & L Cohn Company and then formed a partnership with John S. Sterneman and P.J. Mackey in the wholesale clothing business in 1889. He was the secretary/treasurer for Sterneman Clothing when he constructed the house at 414 W. Second in 1894. Bishop had been working in the office of S & L Cohn, the first wholesaler and jobber of men and boys' clothing west of the Mississippi River when he joined with Sterneman and Mackey (Muscatine Journal, November 30, 1987, Page 5B) to form the new store. The company initially issued \$100,000 in capital stock when it was incorporated. In announcing the formation of the company, the Muscatine Journal predicted the three would "make Muscatine even more widely known" (Muscatine Journal December 2, 1889, Page 4). The company eventually dropped its wholesale business and was entirely retail by 1940. It had lasted nearly 100 years when it closed its doors on December 3, 1987.

City directories from 1900 to 1920 confirm that William Bishop and his family continued to live at 414 W. Second during the early 20th century. In 1900 he associated himself with C.C. Hagerman and began manufacturing pearl button blanks. That business continued under the firm name of Bishop & Hagerman. In 1903, Bishop and Hagerman joined with F.C. Vetter to organize and incorporate the Hawkeye Pearl Button Company. The 1900 census indicated he was still involved in the wholesale clothing business. It showed him, 35; his wife, 33; and eight-year-old son Jerome at the house. It also recorded he and his wife had been married for nine years. The information was basically repeated in the 1910 census, except it showed Bishop had moved on to working in the pearl button industry. All three members of the family were still listed at the house. Jerome was listed as a student. Industry figures for 1910 show the impact Bishop's companies made on the community and the industry (Muscatine Journal, December 8, 1910, Industrial Section – Part 2, Page 6). According to the figures, Hawkeye employed 550 people, working nearly 24 hours a day through two shifts; had a weekly payroll of \$7000 and an annual payroll of \$350,000; and purchased \$312,000 in raw materials. The largest company, McKee and Bliven, reported a workforce of 600, an \$8,000 weekly and \$400,000 annual payroll and \$312,000 in purchases. The two companies matched in the weekly tonnage of shells cut, with each reporting 140 tons. However, Bishop and Hagerman, an earlier Bishop enterprise, was still operating in 1910 and reported a workforce of 75, a \$975 weekly and \$48,750 annual payroll, \$33,800 in annual raw material costs and 26 tons of shells cut each week. When the figures from the two Bishop companies were combined, they exceeded every McKee and Bliven amount except for the payrolls. The Hawkeye Pearl Button Company eventually expanded to include branch factories in Keokuk, Oskaloosa and Canton, Missouri. Together, the company's factories employed between 700-800 people. It also maintained a branch office in New York City and carried a large stock of goods in St. Louis. According to Bishop's biography, Hawkeye Pearl Button Company "became one of the most important concerns of its kind in the country, selling to all parts of the United States" (Richman, 1911, page 624).

In 1914, W.F. Bishop sold most of his interest in the Hawkeye Pearl Button Company to Hagermann and Vetter, remaining president until 1916 when he started the Iowa Pearl Button Company. He also formed the W.F. Bishop and Company, and insurance and investment firm in this period. Bishop was the

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primary founder for the Iowa Pearl Button Company in 1916. The circumstances surrounding his leaving of the Hawkeye Pearl Button Company are unknown, but he did not stay out of the button industry for long. He is listed as the president of the Hawkeye Pearl Button Company in the 1913 city directory. The 1916 and 1919 city directories identified him as the president of the Iowa Pearl Button Company and the W.F. Bishop Company. From the 1921 to the 1929 city directories he was identified with the insurance and loan business, but his position was not listed. Although the Iowa Pearl Button Company operated in Muscatine from around 1916 to 1961, little specific information about it has been located. The only information about the company in the 1940 Centennial Edition of the Muscatine Journal is a short description identifying it as being founded by W.F. Bishop in 1916. The company did operate a factory on W. Front Street (now W. Mississippi Drive). The J&K Button Company now occupies the site. In addition to his involvement with the button industry, Bishop was also a vice-president and director of the First National Bank. He also was an early active supporter to develop the Muscatine airport. He was a stockholder in Muscatine Airport, Inc., and an officer in the corporation before the stock holdings were donated to the city and it became a municipal field. He later served as one of the charter members of the airport board of trustees for the city ("William F. Bishop Taken By Death," May 20, 1931, page 1). In the 1920 census, Jerome is no longer listed as a resident. William Bishop, 55, continued to be recorded as working in pearl button manufacturing. It also indicated he owned his home free of mortgage, but did not provide a real estate value. Gertrude was the only other resident listed at 414 W. Second.

After William Bishop died in 1931, his widow, Gertrude continued to live at 414 W. Second. Their son Jerome was listed at 411 W. Second, across the street from his parents, in the 1931 and later directories. He was identified as the secretary/treasurer of the Iowa Pearl Button Company in both directories. The 1946 directory is the last one to register her at that address. She died December 20, 1945 at the Bellevue Hospital after an illness of several months. During her life, Gertrude was active in several church, social and civic activities. She was a lifelong member of Trinity Episcopal church and had been the parish's volunteer organist and choir mother for many years. She was an active member of St. Margaret's guild and the Women's auxiliary. Her civic activities included serving on the P.M. Musser Public Library Board since 1916. She was also one of the charter members of the West End Fortnightly club, which organized in 1891. Following his mother's death, Jerome was living at 411 W. Second when his mother died. That house had been the home of his grandparents, the Carskaddens, according to the obituary.

George and Thelma Volger were listed as residents of 414 W. Second in the 1946 through 1959 directories. Volger and his wife owned and operated KWPC Radio Company.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Census Records, United States Census Bureau, 1900, 1910, 1920.
"A New Wholesale House," *Muscatine Journal*, December 2, 1889, page 4.

City Directories, Muscatine. Various publishers, 1856-1959. Available as the Musser Public Library.

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Deed/Abstract Records, Recorder's Office, Muscatine County Courthouse, Muscatine, Iowa.

"Invasion of Muscatine Button Industry Leads Wanders into Maze of Millions," *Muscatine Journal 70th Industrial Edition*, December 8, 1910, Industrial Section Part 2, Page 2.

"Iowa Pearl Button Company," *Muscatine Journal Centennial Edition*, May 31, 1940, Section 4, Page 6.

:Muscatine Button Company Which Operates A Large Number Of Outside Cutting Plants," *Muscatine Journal 70th Industrial Edition*," December 8, 1910, Industrial Section Part 2, Page 6.

"Official Succumbs in Louisville," *Muscatine Journal*, May 20, 1931, page 1.

Richman, Irving B. *History of Muscatine County, Iowa V. II, Biographical*. Chicago: S.J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1911, page 624.

Sanborn Map Company. "Muscatine, Iowa," Sanborn fire insurance maps. Pelham, NY: Sanborn Map Company, 1883, 1888, 1892, 1899, 1907, 1912, 1919, 1928. Accessed online at: Sanborn.umi.com.

"Sterneman's ending business," *Muscatine Journal*, November 30, 1987, page 5B.

"William F. Bishop Taken By Death," News article and obituary, *Muscatine Journal*, May 20, 1931, page 1.

Iowa Department of Cultural Affairs
 State Historical Society of Iowa
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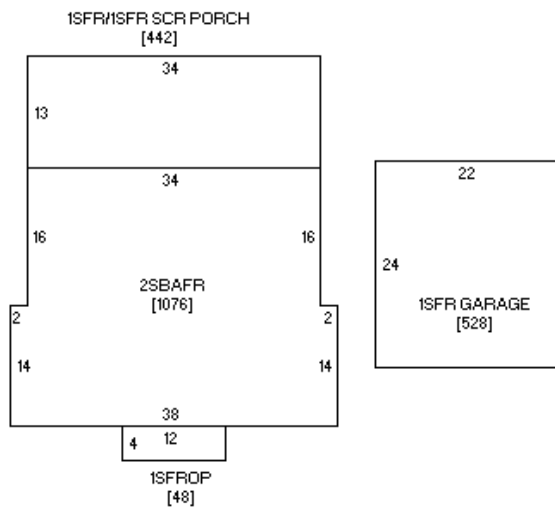
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Location Map



Plans of buildings on site (from assessor's office)



(front – W. 2nd Street)

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Photograph of building (digital image)

