

COLONEL DAVENPORT'S STORY

(Fill in the blanks with the terms on the left. Use some more than once.)

beaver In 1816 Colonel Davenport came to this area with the soldiers who were going to build _____.

Black Hawk War He had a contract to provide food for the men.

Fort Armstrong Colonel Davenport got a license for the _____ in 1817. He and his partners collected furs from the _____ and _____

founding father shipped them to St. Louis. Hats made from _____ furs were very popular.

fur trade Colonel Davenport and his partners had many businesses. They ran ferries, a livery stable, a hotel, and a big store. With money he earned, Colonel Davenport

LeClaire bought many acres of land along the _____.

Mississippi After the _____ forced the _____ to move to Central Iowa,

Native Americans Colonel Davenport built a house for himself on the island. He encouraged white

postmaster people to settle in this area.

Rock Island County's The colonel helped found the city of Davenport in 1835. He also took part in developing Rock Island, Moline, Port Byron, and _____.

 Colonel Davenport served as the area's first _____ and he was one of _____ the first three commissioners. In 1845 he hosted a meeting to discuss bringing the railroad to the _____.

 Colonel Davenport's many accomplishments make him a _____ of the area we now call the Quad Cities.

COLONEL DAVENPORT'S HOUSE

(Fill in the blanks with the terms on the left.)

The Colonel Davenport House is the _____

Arsenal permanent residence in the Quad Cities. Colonel Davenport started building

Black Hawk War it after the _____ in 1832.

Col. Davenport Historical Foundation Before that Colonel Davenport and his family had lived first at Fort

Armstrong and then in a double _____ that

was half house and half _____.

In 1835 men met in the house to plat the city of _____.

commandant In 1845 Colonel Davenport hosted a meeting in it to discuss bringing the

Davenport _____ to the Mississippi.

log cabin The _____ bought the Davenport

oldest house in the 1860s. The _____

railroad of the Confederate prison camp used it as his headquarters during the Civil

trading post War. After the war, the stonemason for the _____

lived in the house with his family. He drew plans for the stone shops on

Rodman Avenue in its storeroom.

U. S. government After the stonemason's family moved out in 1869, the house stood empty.

and fell apart. The first modern restoration took place in 1906. Since 1978,

volunteers for the _____

work to make the house look the way it did when the colonel lived in it.

They also share the story of Colonel Davenport and his home through tours,

programs, books, and a DVD called "The House That Courage Built."

COLONEL DAVENPORT'S FAMILY

(Fill in the blanks with the terms on the left. Use one word twice.)

Colonel Davenport helped shape the area we call the _____.

alderman So did his family.

Cemetery His older son, George L., served as an _____ in Davenport and one of the first trustees of _____, the first church in Davenport. He gave money to _____, the first college with a graduating class west of the Mississippi. (It's now called Iowa College Grinnell.)

Quad Cities The colonel's younger son, Bailey, served seven one-year terms as Rock Island's mayor. During the Civil War, he headed the committee that asked Congress to establish _____.

railroad Both George L. and Bailey worked to make Colonel Davenport's dream of bringing the _____ to the Mississippi come true.

restore This _____ helped our area grow and thrive.

Rock Island Arsenal Colonel Davenport's stepdaughter, _____, chose the name for Chippiannock _____ from a Mesquakie word that means "City of the Dead." She and Bailey helped found Trinity Church in St. Anthony's Rock Island, which has a stained glass window in her memory.

Susan Lewis When Colonel Davenport's house was falling apart in 1906, two granddaughters, Naomi and Catherine, gave money to _____ it. A gift from Naomi paid for a band shelter at Rock Island's Lincoln Park and started the free public _____ that still take place there in the summer. A trust she gave the Rock Island Public Library helped fund its renovation in the 1980s.

As you can see, the contributions of Colonel Davenport's family still affect us today.

ANSWERS

COLONEL DAVENPORT'S STORY: Fort Armstrong, fur trade, Native Americans, beaver, Mississippi, Black Hawk War, Native Americans, Le Claire, postmaster, Rock Island County's, Mississippi, founding father

COLONEL DAVENPORT'S HOUSE: oldest, Black Hawk War, log cabin, trading post, Davenport, railroad, U. S. government, commandant, Arsenal, Col. Davenport Historical Foundation

COLONEL DAVENPORT'S FAMILY: Quad Cities, alderman, St. Anthony's, Iowa College, Rock Island Arsenal, railroad, railroad, Susan Lewis, Cemetery, restore, concerts

COLONEL DAVENPORT'S STORY

In 1816 Colonel Davenport came to this area with the soldiers who were going to build Fort Armstrong. He had a contract to provide food for the men.

Colonel Davenport got a license for the fur trade in 1817. He and his partners collected furs from Native Americans and shipped them to St. Louis. Hats made from beaver furs were very popular.

Colonel Davenport and his partners had other businesses, too. They ran ferries, a livery stable, a hotel, and a big store. With money he earned, Colonel Davenport bought many acres of land along the Mississippi.

After the Black Hawk War forced the Native Americans to move into central Iowa, Colonel Davenport built a house for himself on the island. He encouraged white people to settle in this area.

The colonel helped found the city of Davenport in 1835. He also took part in developing Rock Island, Moline, Port Byron, and Le Claire.

Colonel Davenport served as both the area's first postmaster and one of Rock Island County's first three commissioners. In 1845 he hosted a meeting to discuss bringing the railroad to the Mississippi.

Colonel Davenport's many accomplishments make him a founding father of what we now call the Quad Cities.

COLONEL DAVENPORT'S HOUSE

The Colonel Davenport House is the oldest permanent residence in the Quad Cities. Colonel Davenport started building it after the Black Hawk War in 1832. Before that his family had lived first at Fort Armstrong and then in a double log cabin that was half house and half trading post.

In 1835 men met in the house to plat the city of Davenport. In 1845 Colonel Davenport hosted a meeting in it to discuss bringing the railroad to the Mississippi.

The U. S. government bought the Davenport house in the 1860s. The commandant of the Confederate prison camp used it as his headquarters during the Civil War. After the war, the stonemason for the Arsenal lived in the house with his family. He drew plans for the stone shops on Rodman Avenue in its storeroom.

After the stonemason's family moved out in 1869, the house stood empty and fell apart. The first modern restoration took place in 1906. Since 1978 volunteers for the Colonel Davenport Historical Foundation work to make the house look the way it did when the colonel lived in it.

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COLONEL DAVENPORT'S FAMILY

Colonel Davenport helped shape the area we now call the Quad Cities. So did his family.

His older son, George L., served as an alderman of Davenport and one of the first trustees of St. Anthony's, the first church in Davenport. He gave money to Iowa College, the first college with a graduating class west of the Mississippi. (It's now called Grinnell.)

His other son, Bailey, served seven one-year terms as Rock Island's mayor. During the Civil War, he headed the committee that asked Congress to establish Rock Island Arsenal.

Both George L. and Bailey worked to make Colonel Davenport's dream of bringing the railroad to the Mississippi come true. This railroad helped our area grow and thrive.

Colonel Davenport's stepdaughter, Susan Lewis, chose the name for Chippiannock Cemetery from a Mesquakie word that means "City of the Dead." She and Bailey helped found Trinity Church in Rock Island, which has a stained glass window in her memory.

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