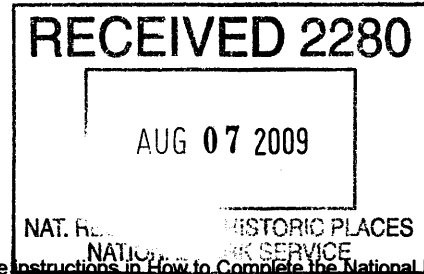


JUL 30 2009

NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



713

National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Schrup, John and Marie (Palen), Farmstead Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 10086 Lake Eleanor Rd. not for publication N/A
city or town Dubuque vicinity X
state Iowa code IA county Dubuque code 061 zip code 52003

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ___ nationally ___ statewide X locally. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Barbara Mitchell, DSHPO
Signature of certifying official

August 3 2009
Date

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
- See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register

Edson H. Beall
Signature of Keeper

9-16-09
Date of Action

other (explain): _____
Schrup, John and Marie (Palen), Farmstead Historic District
Name of Property

Dubuque County, Iowa
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property (do not include previously listed resources in count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register

N/A

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling
Agriculture/subsistence/outbuilding
Agriculture/subsistence/animal facility

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling
Work in progress

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Other/European/Luxembourg

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone/limestone
walls Stone/limestone
Vinyl
roof Asphalt
other _____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Schrup, John and Marie (Palen), Farmstead Historic District
Name of Property

Dubuque County, Iowa
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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "X" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

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

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or a 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)

Ethnic heritage/European

Exploration/settlement

Architecture

Period of Significance

ca. 1854-1885

Significant Dates

ca. 1854

ca. 1860

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: _____

Schrup, John and Marie (Palen), Farmstead Historic District
Name of Property

Dubuque County, Iowa
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 3 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	<u>15</u>	<u>692512</u>	<u>4699456</u>	3	_____	_____
2	_____	_____	_____	4	_____	_____

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Calvin F. Gatch, Jr.
organization _____ date 02/25/2009
street & number 10086 Lake Eleanor Rd. telephone 563-556-8732
city or town Dubuque state Iowa zip code 52003

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps: A **USGS** map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A **sketch** map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs: Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Calvin F. Jr., and Barbara Gatch
street & number 10086 Lake Eleanor Rd. telephone 563-556-8732
city or town Dubuque state Iowa zip code 52003

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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National Register of Historic Places
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Section 7 Page 1 Property name Schrup, John and Marie (Palen), Farmstead Historic District
County and State Dubuque County, Iowa

7. Narrative Description

Materials continued:

Roof: Wood/shingle

Metal/steel

7. Narrative Description

The John and Marie (Palen) Schrup Farmstead Historic District is located at 10086 Lake Eleanor Road in the South West ¼ of Section 7, Mosalem Township, Dubuque County, in eastern Iowa. The rectangular farmstead district is approximately 3 acres.

The John and Marie (Palen) Schrup Farmstead Historic District includes the original farm house, stone barn and stone well-house, all of which share many typical mid-nineteenth century Luxembourgian vernacular characteristics. Each is constructed from both field stones and cut stones. Each mirrors the spare, simple and graceful design of farm buildings of Luxembourgian influence. The farmstead district includes the current windbreak and stone retaining walls on the north side of the well house and the south side of the house. The Farmstead Historic District also includes the land set aside for the vegetable garden and the family orchard.

Contributing buildings include three stone structures: the house, barn and well-house. One non-contributing structure is a small storage shed at the southeast corner of the house. The Historic Farmstead District is located approximately six-tenths of a mile northwest of the Lake Eleanor Road entrance to the farm.

Stone/frame house (contributing)

The initial house, constructed ca. 1854, consisted of a cellar, a one-room first floor and a one-room second floor. This was most likely built by Martin Burkhardt, who acquired the land from Andrew Schneider on August 12, 1850. Andrew Schneider had been granted the land on March 1, 1850 by the U.S. government. Martin Burkhardt sold the land to Casper Burkhardt in November of 1855. Casper Burkhardt sold the land to John Schrup in 1856. John and Marie (Palen) Schrup built an addition on the east side of the existing house ca. 1856 when they moved to the farm. A frame two-story rear-gabled addition with one-story porches on the east and west sides was added on the north side around the turn of the century. Although the two original stone sections are similar in size and design, there are several distinct differences between the two. The earliest section – the westernmost – displays more primitive materials and workmanship: there are hand-hewn logs supporting the first floor. Sawn 2-inch by 8-inch fir floor joists support the floor of the later eastern addition. Horsehair plaster covers what was once the exterior of the east wall. Mortar in the original section is less adhesive than the mortar in the later addition, the rocks are less substantial.

The exterior walls of the limestone house are coated with stucco of a light yellow/brown color as was the Luxembourgian custom. The floor plan of the stone portion of the house is a horizontally stretched rectangle; its length is approximately two times its width.

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The house is similar to one described in the Village of St. Donatus nomination for the National Register of Historic Places; described as "Symmetrically arranged windows and doors are rectangular in shape. Doors and windows, barely set back in their openings, are framed with stone. The main entrance is squarely in the center of the eaves-side of the house. Windows are spaced evenly along the exterior of the house with the upper windows sitting directly above those on the first floor.... The house adheres to a traditional Luxembourg kitchen-parlor design. Sleeping areas are on the second floor, accessed by a narrow turning enclosed staircase, to conserve space and heat, in the corner of the kitchen." (1.)

Starting on a clockwise tour of the exterior of the house, the front door faces south and is located in the center of the stuccoed limestone portion of the house. A stone lintel is over the doorway. The original portion of the house is the 21-foot section to the west of the doorway. The roof's edge is 14 feet above ground level. All the house windows are insulated glass and are steel-clad on the exterior. There are two windows on the first floor and two similar windows symmetrically above these on the second floor. A brick-lined cellar window-well is centered below these windows. The window lintels and sills are limestone. There is a steel gutter at roof's edge. The roof is asphalt shingles. Windows in the original rock portion of the house are similar to the original one-over-one double-hung sash windows.

The west side of the rock portion of the house is 20 feet wide. A cellar window-well is centered in the middle of this wall. There are no windows on the first floor of this wall; a window is centered on the second floor. It is 19 feet to the ridgetop.

At the north edge of the limestone portion of the house, there is a 16-foot by 20-foot cedar deck. A one-story addition extends out 12 feet from the center of the two-story, rear-gabled wing of the house. The siding for this addition and the two-story rear-gabled wing of the house is cream-colored vinyl. There is a vertical window just south of an oak-glass door, which is the entranceway to the west side of the house. On the other side of the door is a picture window that extends from the door to the north edge of this wall. The roof above the one-story addition includes a four-foot overhang. Two windows are symmetrically-spaced in the second floor west wall.

The north side of the house includes a ground-level basement entryway below the one-story addition. There are two windows on the ground floor level. A seven-foot picture window extends from the west edge of the north wall eastward. There are two windows on the first floor of the two-story rear wing of the house, and one window on the second floor. The brick chimney flue is centered just inside the north wall and extends three feet above the ridgetop. A nine-foot by twelve-foot one-story open porch extends from the main portion of the frame house eastward.

There is a window on the east side of the two-story rear wing of the house looking out onto the open porch and a window looks out of the north side of a one-story addition located in the angle formed by the east wall of the rear wing and north wall of the stone section onto the open porch. A doorway to the house is located in the southeast corner of the porch. The bottom three and one-half feet of the south wall of the open porch is limestone façade.

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This rock façade extends eleven feet south to the original rock portion of the house. There is a window at the north edge of this wall. A doorway is located four feet from the rock portion of the house. Symmetrical windows mirroring the second floor windows on the west side of the house are located above the porch and addition on the east side of the rear-wing portion of the house.

The east wall of the stone portion of the house has two window wells, on either side of the cellar entryway, a limestone stairway extending down six steps to the cellar. A fiberglass cover encloses the stone stairway. First-floor and second-floor windows are centered above the cellar stairway.

Turning the corner to the south side of the original stone portion of the house, the east portion of the house mirrors the west portion, with two symmetrical windows on the first floor and the second floor.

House interior

A 5-foot by 6 ½-foot-entrance hallway is located inside the front entrance of the house. The east wall of the hallway was at one time the outside wall of the original portion of the house and is rough plaster. The west wall of the hallway is sheetrock.

This hallway room is the southwest section of an 18-foot by 16-foot room – the parlor. The ceiling consists of 12 2-inch by 8-inch exposed fir joists. The north wall is exposed limestone; three 1-inch by 6-inch fir boards are imbedded into the limestone at the top, the middle, and close to the bottom of the limestone wall. Lath was originally nailed to these boards. The east wall is plaster over lath, and the south wall is plaster over rock. A built-in bookcase made of rough-sawn 2-inch by 12-inch planks is on the north side of the east wall. A window is centered on the east wall and two windows are symmetrically centered on the south wall.

A doorway in the middle of the west side of this wall enters into the library. This room is 16 feet by 7-foot, 9-inch. The north, east and south walls are limestone; the west wall is sheetrock. The ceiling shows the exposed fir 2-inch by 8-inch joists. The window well is exposed stone. The floor is pine.

At the northwest corner of this room is a 2-foot, 9-inch by 6-foot hallway. A door at the corner leads into a guest room on the south. This room is 10-foot by 13-foot, 3-inch. The south and west walls are exposed limestone. The east and north walls are sheetrock. There is a window on the south side and a 3-foot by 3-foot recessed cupboard west of the window. A 3-foot wide stairway to the cellar is located in the northwest corner of the room below the ascending stairway to the second floor. The floor is pine and the floor joists holding the second-floor are exposed 2-inch by 8-inch fir beams. There is evidence of an 8-inch hole in the original floor that allowed a flue to rise to the second floor and eventually to exit via a chimney built into the second-floor stone wall.

On the other side of the hallway, directly opposite and north of the guest room doorway is a 2-foot by 6-foot opening in the limestone wall leading into a 10-foot, 6-inch by 7-foot office/study room. There is a 10-inch step down into this room. The south wall is rough

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plaster; the other walls are sheetrock. A window is centered on the west wall between two book cases. A small window looks into the kitchen on the west side of the north wall, the rest of which is covered with book cases and an oak desk-area. The floor is carpeted.

At the northwest corner of the previously-described parlor is the entrance to the kitchen. The doorway to the kitchen is framed by the 20-inch limestone wall of the living room on one side, and the rough-plastered limestone wall on the other side. There is a 10-inch step down. Immediately on the other side of the step down is a 6-foot by 12-foot entry way to the kitchen.

On the southwest side of this entryway is a 3-foot by 6 ½-foot kitchen closet, which is located under the ascending stairway to the second floor, located at the northwest corner of the entryway. On the southeast side, is the door to the laundry room and mud room.

The kitchen is 20-foot by 18-foot minus the 6-foot by 6-foot southeast corner, which is the laundry-room. The adjacent area includes the 11-foot by 12-foot former porch area to the west that is now part of the dining room area. Two vertical 5-inch by 5-inch barn beams hold up a 14 foot long 5-inch by 8-inch horizontal barn beam that supports the ceiling. The floor is maple; picture windows take up most of the west wall, adjacent to the oak framed glass door, and the north wall of the addition. A brick enclosed wood burning stove is located between the two conventional windows in the kitchen area. The dimensions of the brickwork are 4-foot by 3-foot, 8-inch. The mantel is a 3-inch by 12-inch pine beam from a barn. The kitchen cabinets, of more recent vintage, are solid walnut. The sink and stove are located along the east wall. Immediately above the sink is a window, and to the south of the window is the doorway leading into a 5 ½-foot by 11-foot pantry.

Red oak and white pine shelves line the south wall of the pantry. There is a window in the west wall and the north wall, and a doorway in the northwest corner leads to the open porch. The south and west walls are white pine boards; the floor is linoleum.

Adjacent to and south of the pantry are the laundry room and the mud room, which are accessed by a door on the east wall of the kitchen entryway. The laundry room is 5 feet by 5 feet and includes the washer and dryer. Immediately to the east is the 5 feet by 5 feet bathroom, consisting of a sink and stool. The flooring under the washer and dryer is maple flooring; the flooring in the bathroom is quarry tile.

Adjacent to and east of this bathroom is the mud room, which is 5-feet by 6-feet. The floor is concrete. The south wall is rough plaster, the east wall is cut limestone, and the south and east walls are sheetrock. A door in the east wall leads to the outside. Hot and cold water hydrants are located on the east wall.

Second floor

There are two stairways to the second floor. One is located in the northwest corner of the downstairs hallway in the original stone portion of the house. This stairway is 2 ½-foot wide and has six steps before turning to the south and ascending another eight steps to the bedroom above.

Immediately above the guest room and library is a bedroom that is 17 ¾-feet by 12 ½ feet. Two windows are centered on the south wall and one window on the west wall. The entire north wall of the room consists of closets that extend 3 ½ feet into the room. The east

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wall is exposed limestone; the south and west walls are sheetrock, and the north wall is rough plaster.

A doorway on the northeast side is one step up on the east wall leading into a 4 ½-foot by 6-foot hallway. A door on the east side of this hallway leads into a bedroom. A door on the north side leads into another hallway.

The bedroom is 14-feet by 15 ½-feet. Two windows are centered on the south wall and one window is centered on the east wall. The ceiling of this room is 6-foot, 9-inch. A built-in walnut wardrobe is located 3 feet away from the west wall of this room. The area behind the wardrobe is storage space.

The hallway to the north is 12-feet by 8-feet. A doorway to the east leads into the bathroom, which is 5-feet by 8-feet. A doorway to the north leads into a bedroom, and the stairway to the west leads downstairs.

The bedroom to the north is 17-feet by 11-feet. A 3-foot by 8-foot closet is located on the east side of the south wall. Windows are centered on the east and west walls and a window also is located on the east side of the north wall. The bricked-chimney flue is centered on the north wall, extending 2 ½ feet into the room.

The stairway leading downstairs off this hallway is 2-feet, 9-inches wide.

Cellar

There are two cellar rooms under the east and the west sides of the stone portions of the house, and two cellar rooms are under the north frame-portion of the house and the addition on the west side of the frame portion of the house.

A cellar stairway leads from the guest room down to the west 16-foot by 18-foot cellar room. The floor is dirt. Because these cellar floors were both dug out about 18 inches, an 18-inch high stone retaining wall extends out from and below the original foundation stones, thereby preventing the dirt under the original foundation from giving way. Six 19-foot white oak beams are anchored into the east and west walls. One 17-foot beam stretches in the middle of the room from the north to the south wall under the six lengthwise beams. A vertical oak log supports this beam in the center of the room. Another vertical oak log supports one of the beams that was cut off to make room for the stairway in the northwest corner. There are cellar window wells centered on the west and south walls. The ceiling is 7 ½ feet above the dirt floor.

The 16-foot by 18-foot east cellar room is accessed through a doorway in the rock wall. An 18-inch concrete retaining wall extends out and down from the rock foundation around this room. On the east wall, there is a stone stairway leading to the outside.

A stairway down four steps in the northeast corner of the west cellar room leads through a break in the limestone foundation to the north cellar room, which is 15 ½ feet by 17 feet. A concrete block retaining wall extends out and down from the original stone 3-foot foundation of this room on the south half of the west wall, the south wall and the southeast wall of this room. The north wall and the north half of the west wall are limestone. Centered on the north wall is a limestone-enclosed wood burning stove unit. This entire limestone enclosure

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serves as the foundation for the bricked flue that extends directly above it. There is a window to the outside on the west side of the north wall and two windows looking to the cellar addition on the north side of the west wall. A doorway exits to the unheated cellar storeroom on the west side.

This cellar storeroom is 11-feet by 17-feet and has a concrete retaining wall on the bottom four feet on the east and south side and a limestone foundation on the west and north side. There is a window and a one-step up doorway on the north wall. The ceiling joists and structural beams are creosoted planks and beams salvaged ca. 1975 from the Lake Eleanor Road bridge over Granger Creek. Extruded polystyrene insulation is placed between the planks. The floor is concrete.

Alterations

The first section of the house, which was built ca. 1854 consisted of one room down, one room up, and a cellar. Another similar rock addition (one room down, one room up and a cellar) was built ca. 1856, most likely upon the arrival, or shortly after the arrival of the Schrups. The frame addition on the north side of the stone portion was built about the turn of the century.

The original wide-board flooring of the oldest section was covered over by a tongue-and-groove pine flooring, probably about the turn of the twentieth century. This room was originally the kitchen; it is now divided into a library, a guest room, and a hallway leading into the study/office. The wainscoting and plaster lath were removed by the current owners about 30 years ago, exposing the limestone walls.

Most of the other significant alterations have taken place in the past 35 years by the current owners, who purchased the farm in 1973. All the original windows on the first and second floor have been replaced by insulated glass steel-clad windows. All the wooden exterior sills in the stone portion of the house were replaced with rock sills; the wooden lintels were replaced with stone lintels. The interior wood frame window wells of the original west section of the stone house were replaced with stone window wells. The wood lintel above the main doorway was replaced with a stone lintel.

Many of the interior changes allow more light into the rooms and highlight the basic simplicity of the house construction. The narrow entrance hall that extended from the front door 16 feet to the doorway into the frame portion of the house was removed and replaced by a 6 1/2-foot hallway that is open to the parlor and allows more light into the north room.

The original doorways from the front hall into the library and into the kitchen had been wood framed. The wood frames were taken down, exposing the rough plaster and limestone walls. Likewise the lath and plaster were removed from the walls in the living room, kitchen, library, guest room and upstairs bedroom to expose the limestone walls. The original pine floor of the parlor had significant rotting problems and was replaced with a maple floor.

Side porches that had existed on either side of the frame portion of the house were torn down and expanded to form the office/study and dining room on the west side and the pantry, laundry room and mud room and open porch on the east side. The original west wall of the

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kitchen was taken out, and two 6-inch by 6-inch vertical barn beams support a horizontal structural barn beam holding up the ceiling. The 16-foot by 20-foot cedar deck was added about 2002 to the west side of the house.

Carpeting was laid over the pine floors on all second-floor floors. Also, on the east, south and west walls of the second floor, the walls were studded out, insulated and covered with sheetrock.

A bathroom was first added to the house about 1965. It was remodeled about 1991.

The most major structural alteration was the digging of a cellar under the two-story rear-gabled wing of the house in about 1975. There had originally been a crawl space under this wing. At the same time that a cellar room was added, a limestone enclosed wood burning unit was built into the north wall of this room, and this became the foundation for the first-floor wood burning unit and the brick-enclosed flue that extends on the inside north wall of the house up through the roof and four feet above the ridge of the roof.

Several years later, an unheated cellar room was added to the west side of the excavated cellar. That provided the foundation for the expanded addition on the west side (consisting of the office/study and the addition to the dining room) of the frame portion of the house.

The original cedar shingle roof was torn off, plywood sheeting laid, and asphalt singles installed in about 2000.

Both cellar rooms were excavated about 18 inches and retaining walls built out from the original foundation. A propane furnace and water heater were installed. The stone stairway from the east side of the house to the cellar was rebuilt about 2004. The stonework replicates the original stone stairway. A plexiglass cover makes visible the stonework and fir door at the bottom. At the same time as the stairway was rebuilt, the crumbling limestone portions of the wall above the stairway and above the cellar window wells on either side of the stairway were repaired by extensive tuck-pointing and actual replacement of portions of the rock. Similar tuck-pointing and rock replacement was done when new windows were installed in the rock portion of the house.

The plumbing and wiring has all been replaced in the past 35 years. A new 200-amp underground electrical service was installed in about 2000.

A flagstone patio was added about 1992. At the same time a kitchen herb garden was established on the edge of the patio.

Limestone barn (contributing)

A limestone barn, built ca. 1860, is situated approximately 120 feet southwest of the house. The outside dimensions of the barn are 33 feet by 18 feet. The entire structure is constructed of limestone.

The main doorway is located on the south side of the barn. It is 14 feet to the top of the south wall. There is a window directly above the doorway and windows centered on either side of the doorway. There are arched limestone lintels above these windows. There are also two ventilation portals symmetrically placed on the second floor. Four iron rods extend from the outside of the south wall through the interior of the barn to the outside of the north

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wall. There are four low limestone stabilizing buttresses symmetrically placed on the south wall, which has both a visible lean and a bow. The north wall also has a visible bow.

Going clockwise around the building, there is a window on the second floor of the west side of the building. The roof ridge is 17 feet above ground level.

The north side of the building has a second-floor doorway centrally located on the wall. There are two ventilation portals mirroring the portals on the south side of the building. It is 11 feet from the ground to the top of the wall.

The east wall is a mirror image of the west wall, with a second-floor window centered on the wall, and the top of the wall being 17 feet above the ground.

The cedar shingle roof has been covered over with pieces of barn siding and galvanized steel as a temporary cover.

For many years, the first floor of the barn was used to house livestock and the second floor to store hay. There were milking stanchions in the barn 25 years ago.

Interior

There is a dirt floor on the ground level of the barn, which consists of one open room. There is a three-foot diameter circular section of the north wall that is concrete, the result of a repair made to the rock wall about 40 years ago. The rest of the ground floor interior walls have been tuck-pointed. The interior dimensions are 15-feet by 30-feet. The floor joists are 2-inch by 10-inch fir boards, and the flooring consists of wide boards. The rafters are 2-inch by 4-inch fir boards. Many of the boards and most of the cedar shingles are in deteriorated condition. The entire roof is in urgent need of replacement.

The second floor is accessed by the doorway in the center of the north wall. There is not an access from the ground floor. The windows are all open to the elements and there are portions of the limestone walls that have deteriorated. Although much tuck-pointing has been done, much remains to be done.

Alterations

Extensive tuck-pointing has been done on both the interior and exterior walls. At the same time, major cracks in the west wall, the east wall and the northeast and northwest corners, around the south doorway and over the windows on the south wall were repaired by filling in limestone rocks in such a way as to bind the two sides of the crack together. There had been a concrete floor that was taken out, allowing for the repair of the tuck-pointing down to the bottom limestone foundation rocks.

Four limestone buttresses were added about 30 years ago to arrest and stabilize the bow and lean in this wall. Further stabilization work on this wall needs to be done. The wood lintels over the south facing windows were rotted and the rocks severely deteriorated, and the wood lintels were replaced by arched limestone lintels. The wood lintel over the doorway is rotted and a custom-sawn oak beam will replace it.

The cedar shingles are deteriorating and the current owners have covered them with a

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temporary roof of barn siding and galvanized steel.

Limestone well-house (contributing)

A small limestone well-house, also constructed ca. 1860, is located some 50 feet southeast of the barn and approximately 15 feet south of the original well from which water was pumped into a cistern next to the well-house and then pumped from the cistern into the well-house to keep cream cans cool while they were being stored before delivery to the creamery.

A hand pump manufactured by the A. Y. McDonald Manufacturing Company of Dubuque bears the patent date 1898 and sits atop the cistern lid. A 6-inch round flue opening on the south wall close to the top of the wall makes likely the use of the small stone structure as a smoke-house during the winter.

The doorway faces north and is in the middle of the north wall whose roof ridge is nine feet high. There is a simple wooden door attached to the wood frame. There is a four-inch hole in the wall at ground level to allow water to enter on the east corner of this wall.

The east wall of the well-house is 4 feet high and there is a window at ground level that is 5 feet long by 2 feet high. The outside wall measures 16 feet long.

The south wall is 13 feet wide and is windowless as is the west wall, which is the same length (13 feet) as the east wall. The roof is cedar shingles.

Interior

The interior dimensions are 10 1/2-feet by 13 1/3-feet. The rafters are 2-inch by 4-inch fir boards and are on two-foot centers. The rafters sit on logs that have been sawed on three sides. The floor of the well-house is two feet below ground level, necessitating three steps down. Being partially built into the ground gives the building some natural insulation from the summer heat.

Alterations

The current owners re-shingled the roof in the 1980s with cedar shingles. Later work has included repairing major structural cracks in the east and south walls, tuck-pointing, and taking out the concrete floor in anticipation of further tuck-pointing and further restoration.

The west wall was for many years on the edge of the cattle lot, thereby exposing the foundation to degradation as the result of erosion. To stabilize the structure, a limestone retaining wall was constructed approximately six feet from the south and west walls about twenty years ago.

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Storage shed (non-contributing)

A wood frame storage shed was built about 12 feet southeast of the southeast corner of the house sometime in the first part of the last century. It measures 14 ½-feet by 10 ½-feet and is accessed by a door on the northwest corner. There are windows on the east, south and west walls. The building is a pole-type structure with a wooden floor.

Integrity

The house, barn and well-house maintain a high degree of all seven aspects of integrity but particularly of location, design, workmanship, setting, and feeling. The three buildings allow an observer today to witness the design, workmanship and setting of a mid-1800's Luxembourg farmstead. The configuration of the buildings remains unchanged. While a frame addition was added to the north side of the house, the barn and well-house stand unaltered except for stone lintels over the two ground-level windows. Stone lintels and sills in the house are the major deviation from original materials in the house. The stone lintels and sills are a structural concession to the crumbling rock portions of the walls around the windows. The location, setting and the core limestone portions of the buildings remain as they were when constructed. Except for a pole barn just west of the district, there are no other modern structures, silos, confinement buildings, etc. to distract from the feeling of the original farmstead.

The setting itself, more than a half-mile from the county road and at the crest of the hill, gives the viewer a sense of the location chosen in 1850 by Martin Burkhart who built the first section of the stone house. In 1856 this setting attracted a Luxembourg couple starting life anew. The entrance to the farmstead district is the same. The surrounding countryside on all sides for more than one mile is undeveloped and an observer today can get a sense of the feeling that the Schrupps must have had in 1856.

The proximity of the Farmstead District to the historic Luxembourg settlement of St. Donatus links this farmstead district with the major Luxembourgian migration that occurred between 1850 and 1870. During that time, St. Donatus became a major Luxembourgian enclave and other Luxembourgian families established farmsteads in the vicinity of Mosalem Township in Dubuque County and Tetes des Morts Township in Jackson County.

That the buildings have simply endured for more than a century and a half is testament both to the design, workmanship and materials and to the frugality and simple lifestyles of the original settlers' descendants who remained on the farm until 1973. Had the buildings been constructed of lesser materials, poorer structural design or shoddier workmanship, they would not have survived the rigors of use and the ravages of the elements.

Particular features, such as the stuccoed limestone exterior, the vented openings in the barn walls, the presence of a recessed cabinet in a rock wall, narrow curving stairways, absence of ridge poles in the house and barn, and the buildings' simple symmetrical designs all link this farmstead district with its Luxembourg heritage. The feeling and association is resonant.

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Nonetheless, there are essential structural issues, some that have been dealt with and others that must be addressed in the future. Without significant structural repair in the past and anticipated structural repair in the future, none of the buildings would still be standing or would continue to stand.

The basic design of all three buildings follows the distinct vernacular architectural design of Luxembourgian houses and barns in St. Donatus and the surrounding area. The buildings are simple, yet solid, with few bows to showiness. Their spare practicality and functionality result in an understated elegance.

The preservation, restoration and rehabilitation have been done with an emphasis on maintaining the original design, workmanship and feeling of the buildings. The interior rehabilitation displays and features the original core materials, methods and workmanship of the original construction.

Rehabilitative structural repairs to the barn have focused on preserving the simplicity of the design, materials and feeling of the original structure. The buttresses that shore up the leaning south wall of the barn are a practical concession to the design shortcomings of the building's foundation. Likewise, the rock retaining wall on the south and west sides of the well-house prevents further deterioration of the building's west wall.

Interior changes have also kept intact the design, workmanship and feeling of the original house. The Schrupps would feel at home if they walked in the house today. The sparseness in the lifestyle of the current occupants is mirrored in the simplicity of the interior today. There is no "entertainment" room to distract from the feeling of the original house. Some of the rehabilitative alterations, particularly the elimination of the wood window and door frames, expose the original workmanship and core materials. Exposed limestone walls make visible both the muted color of the limestone and the pattern of the field stones and cut stones. The elimination of wooden window and door frames exposes hand-hewn interior lintels embedded in the limestone walls and allows more light into the house.

The cellar floors remain dirt floors. While the floor level was excavated 18 inches to make it possible to stand up in the cellar, the limestone retaining wall that extends out from the original rock walls in the original cellar room is compatible with the general feeling of the original structure. And the cellar stairway that was excavated to make an entrance down to the basement room under the north addition is likewise lined with limestone rocks and field stones. The concrete retaining wall below the foundation of the east cellar room, the concrete pad under the furnace and hot water heater, the plumbing lines, furnace ducts, propane gas lines, and electrical lines are visible concessions to modern living.

Because the original limestone portions of the house were built at two different times, there are distinct differences in the earlier and later materials and workmanship. The rehabilitation has been done to make visible as many of those differences as possible. So, for instance, one can easily see the hand-hewn logs under the original cellar, and the sawn joists above the later cellar, the crumbly mortar mixture used in the original construction, the more adhesive mix used in subsequent construction, the several layers of floors, and the holes in the floors through which the wood-stove flues passed. These differences in materials and workmanship all help to associate this farmstead with Martin and Casper Burkhart, the likely builders of the first portion of the house sometime ca. 1854, and the Schrupps who added to

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the house and built the barn and well-house ca.1856.

Future Plans

The plan for the house is to continue making basic repairs that preserve its unique historic nature and its desirability as an abode.

Plans for the well-house and barn are to stabilize the buildings structurally with the long-term goal of converting them into guest accommodations.

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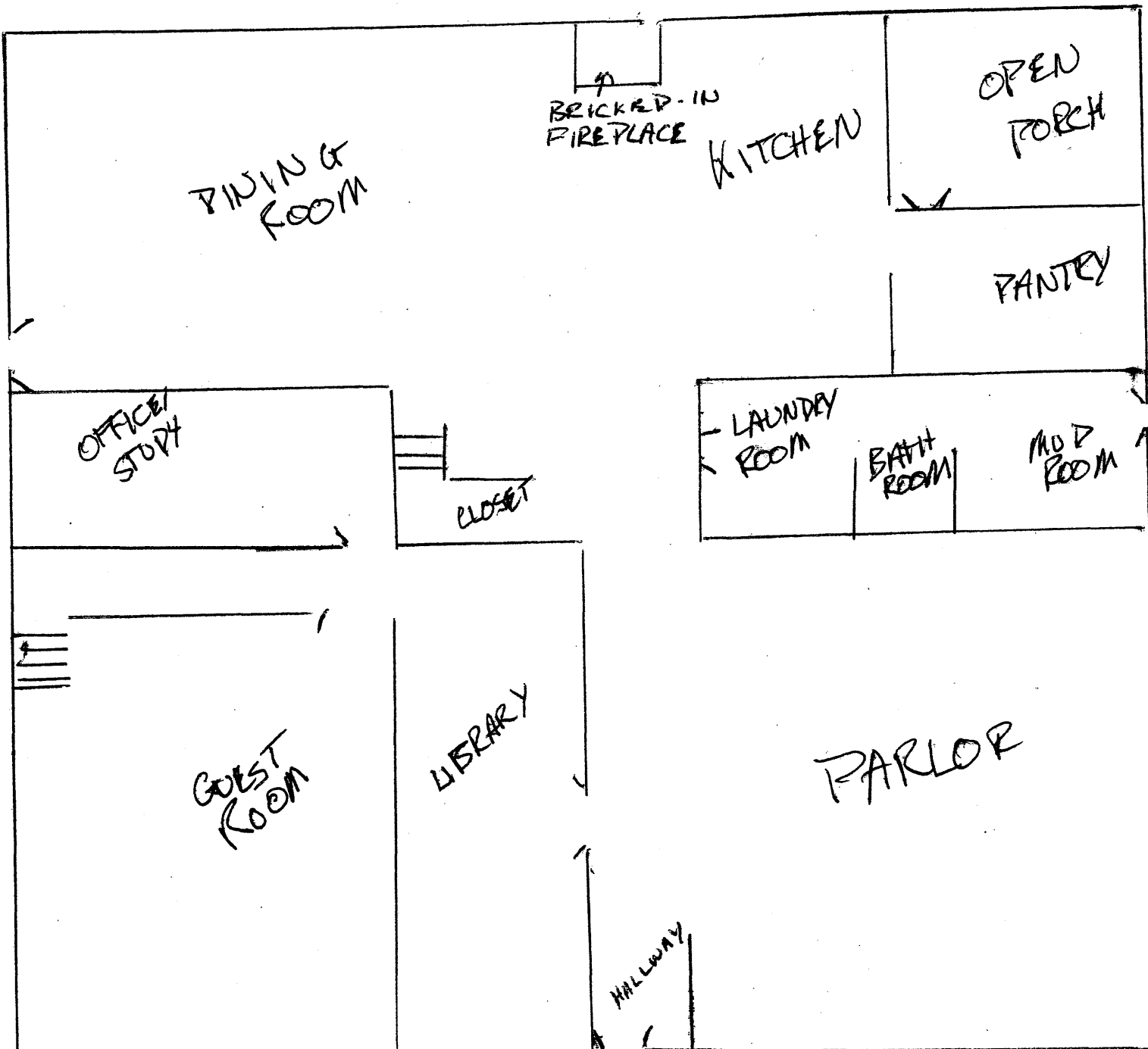
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FIRST FLOOR

February 15, 2009
Calvin F. Gatch, Jr.

^ N 1 inch = 5 1/2 feet



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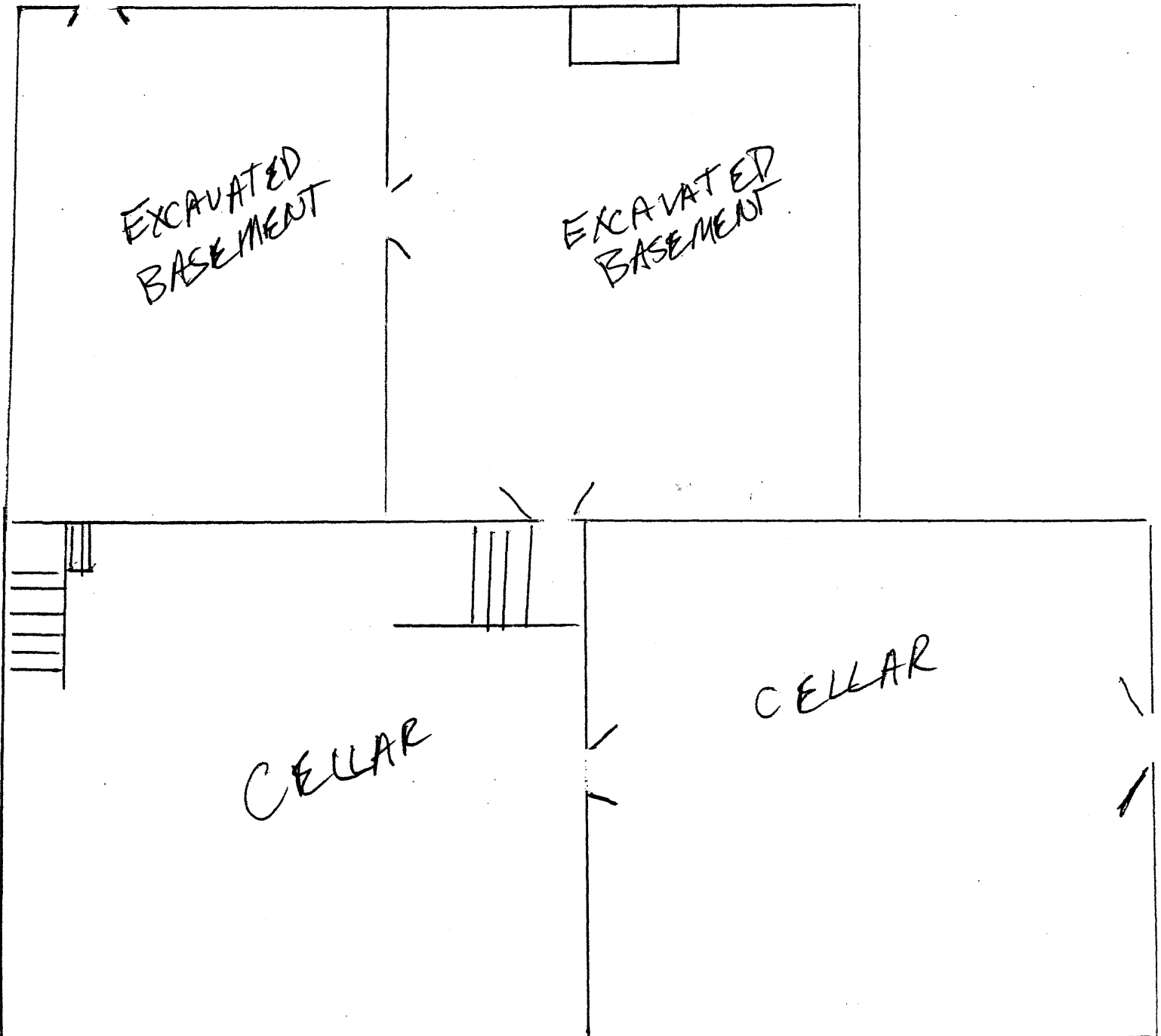
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CELLAR

February 15, 2009
Calvin F. Gatch, Jr.

^ N 1 inch = 5 1/2 feet



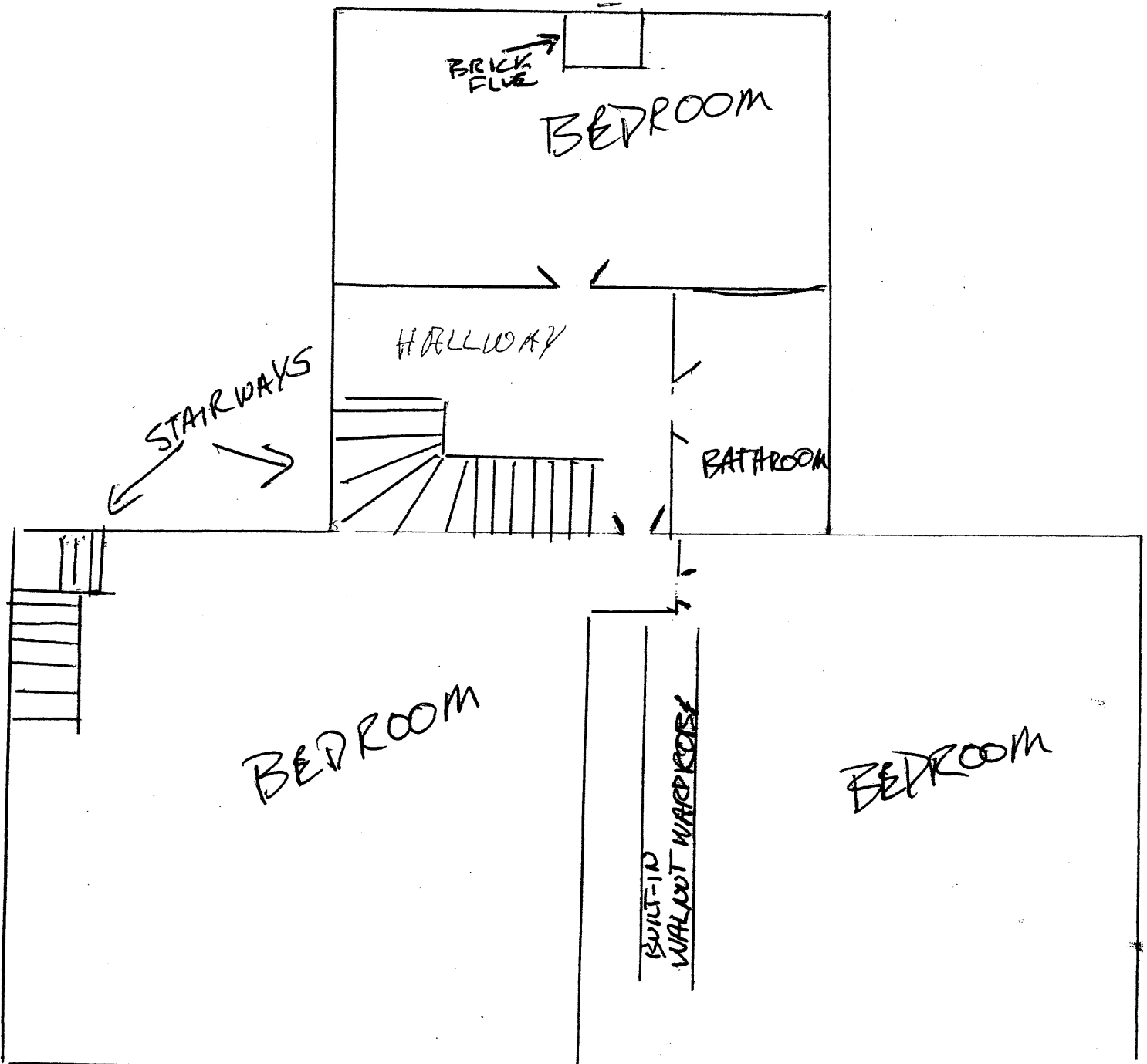
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February 15, 2009
Calvin F. Gatch, Jr.

^ N 1 inch = 5 1/2 feet
SECOND FLOOR



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8. Narrative Statement of Significance

The John and Marie (Palen) Schrup Farmstead Historic District is locally significant under Criterion C for its architectural significance as a well-preserved mid-nineteenth century Luxembourgian farmstead, including the house, barn and well house. The original stone portion of the house was built ca. 1854 by Martin Burkhart, who sold the farmstead to Casper Burkhart in 1855, who in turn sold the farmstead to John Schrup in 1856. While the national ancestry of the Burkharths is uncertain, the distinctively Luxembourgian features of the structure they built or had built make it seem possible that either they were from Luxembourg or the builders they hired were Luxembourgian. It is likely the Schrups built a stone addition to the house and built the barn and well house just before or shortly after moving to the farmstead. The farmstead district is significant under Criterion A for its association with a Luxembourgian family whose descendants mirrored the agricultural, political, social and financial impact of the Luxembourgian immigration to Dubuque and Jackson counties in the period from the late 1840's until ca. 1880. Three generations of descendants of John and Marie (Palen) Schrup remained on the farmstead – until 1973.

The farmstead district is part of the original farm of 193 acres settled by John and Marie (Palen) Schrup. The farmstead district is located within the original Julien Dubuque land claim, negotiated with the Mesquakie Tribe by Julien Dubuque in 1788 and confirmed in 1796 by Governor Baron Francisco Carondelet for the Spanish government. Julien Dubuque sold title to this land to Auguste Chouteau of St. Louis in 1804, who in turn sold half-interest to John Mullanphy, the great-great-great-great grandfather of one of the current owners and occupants, Calvin F. Gatch, Jr.

The heirs of Chouteau and Mullanphy lost their claim to the land in 1853 as the result of a U.S. Supreme Court decision ruling that Julien Dubuque did not possess fee simple, but merely the right to mine the lead. There is a vertical lead mine shaft located within a quarter of a mile of the farmstead district, and the 1858 Mineral Map of Dubuque and Vicinity indicates the presence at that time of a lead furnace just north of the farmstead district.

However, the Luxembourgers who started migrating to Dubuque and Jackson County in the 1850's were drawn not so much by the opportunity to mine lead as by the opportunity to build lives akin to the ones they had left behind in Luxembourg. Many settled in the nearby town of St. Donatus and some settled on farms in Dubuque County's Mosalem Township and Jackson County's Tete des Morts Township.

The distinct architectural styles of the Iowa Luxembourgian houses and barns and the strong religious ties with the Catholic Church make clear the extent to which the early Luxembourg settlers clung to their cultural and religious traditions.

As agriculture and rural life has changed in the 150 years since the early Luxembourgian settlers arrived, old limestone houses, barns and well-houses are simply not practical. Although there are scattered buildings still standing, there are few farmsteads intact. Most of the original Luxembourgian buildings have been torn down to make room for more modern farm houses and barns. The John and Marie (Palen) Schrup farmstead is one of the few remaining farmsteads that represent the Luxembourgian settlement of the second half of the 19th century.

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The period of significance begins ca. 1854. Martin Burkhart bought the land in 1850 from Andrew Schneider, who had been granted the land earlier that year by the U.S. government. It is likely that construction was begun on the first portion of the house after Martin Burkhart acquired the land. The ending date is 1885, when it was sold to Anna Schrup Kress and her husband George. The farmstead was sold to Schrup descendants again in 1921, and 1952 and then to the current owners in 1973.

The farmstead district is located on one of the highest spots of the original 193-acre farm with a view of the countryside to the ridge-tops several miles to the south and west. The principal farming activity has always revolved around dairy cows. The rock barn and well-house allowed early settlers to milk a few cows and store the cream in the well-house until it could be delivered to the creamery.

The farmstead district was occupied by three generations of descendants of John and Marie (Palen) Schrup, lasting from 1856 until 1973. Four families of children – 34 in all – grew up in the simple house. Five of the girls joined Catholic religious orders, one of the boys joined the priesthood, several held elective office, several were pillars of the Dubuque financial community and many served in the military.

Criterion C:

The farmstead stone house, barn, and well-house are architecturally significant because they compose one of few well-preserved Dubuque County Luxembourgian immigrant farmsteads settled in the mid-nineteenth century. Had the farmstead's occupants been more prosperous, it is unlikely that the original farmstead buildings would still be intact. They would probably have been torn down to make room for silos or modern dairy facilities as has been the fate of most of the original stone Luxembourgian houses and farm structures.

The historical and architectural significance was noted by Martha Bowers, National Register Coordinator for the Division of Historic Preservation of the Iowa State Historical Society, who wrote in a letter to the current owners after visiting the site in 1978: "It is our feeling that the farmstead merits nomination to the National Register..... Stone houses of mid-19th century vintage in Iowa are relative rarities. Even more rare are stone barns. We would plan to approach a nomination from the point of view that there are three stone buildings here of some age, representing not only architectural rarities but a particular form of building and use of native materials in the early period of the area's settlement." (2)

The house, barn and well-house share many typical mid-nineteenth century Luxembourgian vernacular characteristics. Each is constructed from both field stones and cut stones and each exhibits the spare understated Luxembourgian architectural design. They are similar architecturally to many of the structures in the town of St. Donatus, Iowa, located about ten miles south of the Farmstead District, and many of which are listed on the National Register of Historic Places, in that "they are distinguished less by decoration than by their well proportioned mass and vertical planes." (3.)

2. Martha Bowers, Letter to Calvin Gatch, Dec. 1, 1978 concerning NRHP eligibility
3. Sara Anne Daines, *ibid*

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In discussing the St. Donatus houses that were built in the same time-frame, Sara Anne Daines notes in the village of St. Donatus application for the National Register of Historic Places : "Some of the stones may have been quarried from nearby limestone bluffs and the lime for the mortar and plaster came from the Niagaran Dolomite that formed the bedrock and bluffs around the area and was easily quarried and provided a ready source for lime, a principal ingredient of the stucco. (4.)

While there is no documentation that any of the six stone masons living in and around the town of St. Donatus between 1856 and 1860 participated in the construction of the house, barn or well-house, one may conjecture that they might have helped or been consulted, and that a nearby quarry was the source for stones.

The original portion of the house was likely constructed ca. 1854 by Martin Burkhart. The second portion of the stone house, the east side, was likely constructed ca. 1856, soon after the Schrups arrived from Luxembourg. The stone barn and well-house were also likely built shortly after the Schrups arrived.

The house shares a common Luxembourgian architectural design with other houses in the St. Donatus area, so described in the village of St. Donatus application for the National Register of Historic Places, as: "symmetrically arranged windows and doors are rectangular in shape. Doors and windows, barely set back in their openings, are framed with stone. The main entrance is squarely in the center of the eaves-side of the house. Windows are spaced evenly along the exterior of the house with the upper windows sitting directly above those on the first floor. The house adheres to the traditional Luxembourg kitchen-parlor design. Sleeping areas are on the second floor, accessed by a narrow turning staircase to conserve space in the corner of the kitchen." (5.)

Because hilltop farmsteads had to have a source of water, dug wells and cisterns were necessities. In the case of the John and Marie (Palen) Schrup Farmstead Historic District, the existing well appears to be the one that was dug some 150 years ago. A windmill pumped the water for many years until an electrical pump was installed. There is a cistern between the well and the well-house, and there had been cisterns on the southwest corner and northeast corners of the house.

There are few remaining mid-nineteenth century Luxembourgian stone barns and well-houses still standing in Iowa. The John and Marie (Palen) Schrup barn is not large. The milk production from the dairy cows yielded milk, cream and butter for the settlers' families and the excess was sold to a local creamery. The fact that the barn and well-house are still standing reflects the rather modest agricultural enterprise of John and Marie (Palen) Schrup and their descendants. The stone barn was still being used for milking until shortly before the farm was sold in 1973. A pole-type barn added to the east side of the stone barn gradually succumbed to the forces of nature ca. 1995.

4. Sara Anne Daines, ibid
5. Sara Anne Daines, ibid
6. Sara Anne Daines, ibid

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The well-house was used as a storage shed after its useful life for storing cream cans came to an end with the advent of electricity and refrigeration.

Criterion A:

John and Marie (Palen) Schrup were part of the Luxembourgian immigrant movement into the Iowa countryside of Mosalem Township, Dubuque County and Tete des Morts Township, Jackson County. The Luxembourgian immigrants also settled the towns of Rockdale and Key West on the south side of Dubuque and further south, the towns of St. Catherine and St. Donatus. Mosalem and Tete des Morts Townships share similarities in topography and land cover with much of Luxembourg, explaining the natural attraction of the area to the immigrant Luxembourgian families that started migrating in the late 1840's. Lead mining was still being conducted in the vicinity. There is a vertical lead mine shaft not far from the farmstead district, and the 1858 Mineral Map of Dubuque and Vicinity shows the presence of a furnace within one mile north of the farmstead district.

Economic unrest and political upheaval in Luxembourg in the 1820s and 1830s resulted in the beginnings of what would become a pattern of out-migration to the United States. By 1870 there were 1,344 Luxembourgers living in Iowa. By 1880, that number had increased to 3,104. Some 1000 Luxembourg families were scattered across the state, with the majority located in the counties of Dubuque (450) and Jackson (275). (7.)

"Luxembourgian families came to the New World not to work the lead mines or trap fur-bearing animals," according to Sister Mary Cleo Tritz, O.S. F., "but to build homes on the land and rear their children in the heritage of their European culture." (8.)

The early settlers kept alive their distinct Luxembourgian culture and heritage, formed by struggles over the centuries to preserve their identity.

The distinct architectural style of the Iowa Luxembourgian farmsteads and the strong religious ties with the Catholic Church are evidence of the extent to which the early Luxembourgian settlers clung to their cultural and religious traditions.

"However, notwithstanding the apparent transfer of architectural styles and techniques, the early settlers did not reproduce the village system they had known in their home-land. Unlike Luxembourg, where they had lived in villages and cultivated tiny plots of land in commonly held fields outside the village boundaries, the geographical setting of Dubuque and Jackson Counties and the U.S. Government's homestead policy enabled the early settlers to individually acquire and improve large blocks of land. Farms, ranging in size from 80 to 320

7. Nicholas Gonner, Luxembourgers in the New World, Dubuque, Iowa, A re-edition based on the work of Nicholas Gonner, Die Luxembourger in der Neuen Welt, Dubuque, Iowa, 1889, Esch-sur-Alzette, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, Editions-Reliures Shortgen, 1987

8. Sister Mary Cleo Tritz, OSF, St. Donatus: A settlement of Luxembourgers in Northeastern Iowa, A dissertation submitted to the Faculty of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences of the Catholic University of America, 1954

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acres were developed across the landscape." (9.)

Unlike much of Iowa's prairie landscape, Mosalem Township is hilly and was forest-covered 150 years ago. Oak-hickory forests rise up from spring-fed streams that meander through valleys emptying into the Mississippi River. The 1906 Iowa Atlas description of Mosalem Township some 50 years after the initial Luxembourgian settlement, reads: "Mosalem is fitted by nature for a dairy township. Some sell milk, others sell cream, and the rest sell butter or cheese. With the dairying, each farmer has some special work. There are the cattlemen, the haymen, the fruit raiser, the gardeners, and in some parts, the wood choppers, but no farm is without the cow." (10.)

The John and Marie (Palen) Schrup Farmstead provided for the basic needs of its early settlers and their descendants. The gardens provided vegetables for canning and drying, the orchard yielded apples and pears, the forests provided wood for heat, its proximity to St. Joseph's Catholic church in Key West provided a church and school, and nearby Dubuque provided social and economic opportunities.

John and Marie (Palen) Schrup were both born in Luxembourg. John, ssin Esch in 1810; Marie in Harlange in 1821. They were married in Roodt de Ell in 1843 and came to this country in 1855 with six children. They moved to the Mosalem Township farm in 1856. John died in 1868 at the age of 58. Marie stayed on the farm, assisted by her sons, until 1885, when she moved to Dubuque. In 1885, she sold the farm to one of her daughters, Anna Marie and her husband George Kress, who had married in 1866. Marie Palen Schrup died in 1897, 29 years after the death of John.

The Schrup family was one of the Luxembourgian families to settle in Mosalem Township; others included the Noels, Webers, and Kemps. Like the preponderance of Luxembourgians, the Schrups had deep religious convictions. Their social lives revolved around the many religious and social functions of nearby St. Joseph's Church.

At the same time, like other Luxembourgians, the Schrups assimilated into the social, financial, agricultural and political groups of the day, frequently rising to leadership positions and frequently displaying philanthropy, concern for the well being of the overall populace and generally being gregarious and outgoing members of the population. The families were large and although one or two members stayed on the farm, most moved into trades, business and professions in Dubuque and other cities.

It became a tradition of the descendants of John and Marie Palen Schrup to host frequent picnics in their creek-bottom fields along Granger Creek, as evidenced by numerous group picnic pictures saved in descendants' albums.

Of John and Marie's ten children, one, Josephine, became a Sister of Notre Dame of Milwaukee, the order of nuns that taught at St. Mary's Academy, a parochial boarding school for girls in the town of St. Donatus. Her religious name was Sister Mary Crescens.

Another, Nicholas, became a pillar of the Dubuque financial community, was elected to

9. Sara Anne Daines, *ibid*

10. Atlas of Dubuque County, The Iowa Publishing Co., Davenport, Iowa, 1906

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the Iowa Senate twice, and was a founding member of a group that founded the predecessor bank to American Trust and Savings Bank, which endures today.

Another child, Victorine, donated \$4000 (half the cost) to build a school for St. Joseph School in Key West in 1926. The parish raised the other half. Another child, George W. Schrup, 1859-1946, was assistant county auditor before becoming Dubuque County auditor.

Daughter Anna Marie, who had been born in Luxembourg in 1847, and her husband George Kress, bought the farm in 1885. They had nine children. Two daughters, Louise, born in 1870 and Anna Margaret, born in 1871, joined the Sisters of Notre Dame where their Aunt Josephine (Sister Mary Crescens) had professed her religious vows. Alois Peter Kress, one of their sons, became the Dubuque County Superintendent of schools in 1898.

One of George and Anna Marie's sons, Bill, was born in 1880. Bill and his wife, Mary, purchased the farm from his parents in 1921. Anna Marie died three years later, in 1924. George lived another 14 years, dying in 1937. Anna Marie and George remained on the farm until their deaths, sharing the house with Bill and Mary.

With the death in 1924 of Anna Marie, who had been born in Luxembourg in 1847, the John and Marie Palen Schrup farmstead district lost the last of its occupants to have been born in Luxembourg.

Two of Bill and Mary's nine children, Wilfred, born in 1912, and Bertilla, born in 1910, joined the religious life. Wilfred was ordained a priest in 1939 and Bertilla professed her vows with the Presentation Sisters of Dubuque. Another daughter Marcella purchased the farm in 1952 with her husband, Don Lawler, whom she had married in 1944, and with whom she had eight children.

Don and Marcella Lawler sold the farm in 1973 to Barbara E. and Calvin F. Gatch, Jr., ending 116 years of ownership of the John and Marie (Palen) Schrup farmstead by the Schrups or one of their descendants.

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10. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

The 3-acre rectangular lot is in the southwest ¼ of Section 7 of Mosalem Township, Dubuque County, Iowa.

Begin at a point of the pasture fence adjacent to Conlan Road (Conlan Road is identified on the U.S. Department of Interior Geological Survey map and on the MapQuest map). This point is approximately 190 feet west of the gate leading into Dan and Barbara Conlan's farm; this point is also 20 feet west of the pasture corner post.

From that point proceed due north along the edge of the walnut plantation and on the east side of the orchard 440 feet to the edge of the raspberry patch on the north side of the windbreak.

From that point, proceed 290 feet west to a large original windbreak white pine tree on the slope of the hill leading to the pond.

From that point, proceed due south for 440 feet to the east-west enclosure fence. The 40-foot by 80-foot pole barn is approximately 15 feet west of the boundary line.

From that point, proceed due east 290 feet back to the starting point.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the farmstead district were drawn to include all the farmstead buildings historically associated with the John and Marie (Palen) Schrup Farmstead proper.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

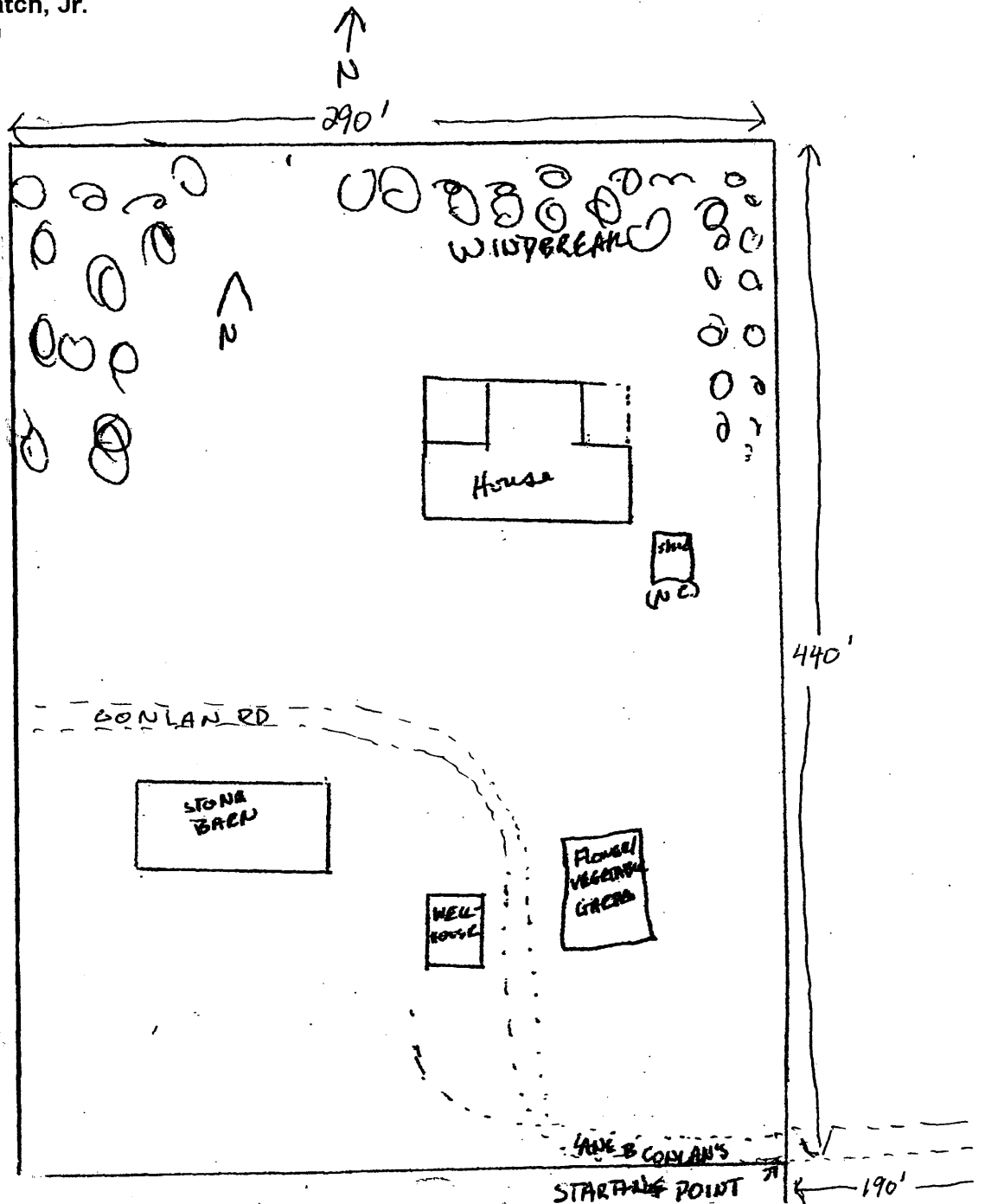
Section 10 Page 24 Property name Schrup, John and Marie (Palen), Farmstead Historic District

County and State Dubuque County, Iowa

Site Plan Sketch

Source: Calvin F. Gatch, Jr.

Date: March 2, 2009



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

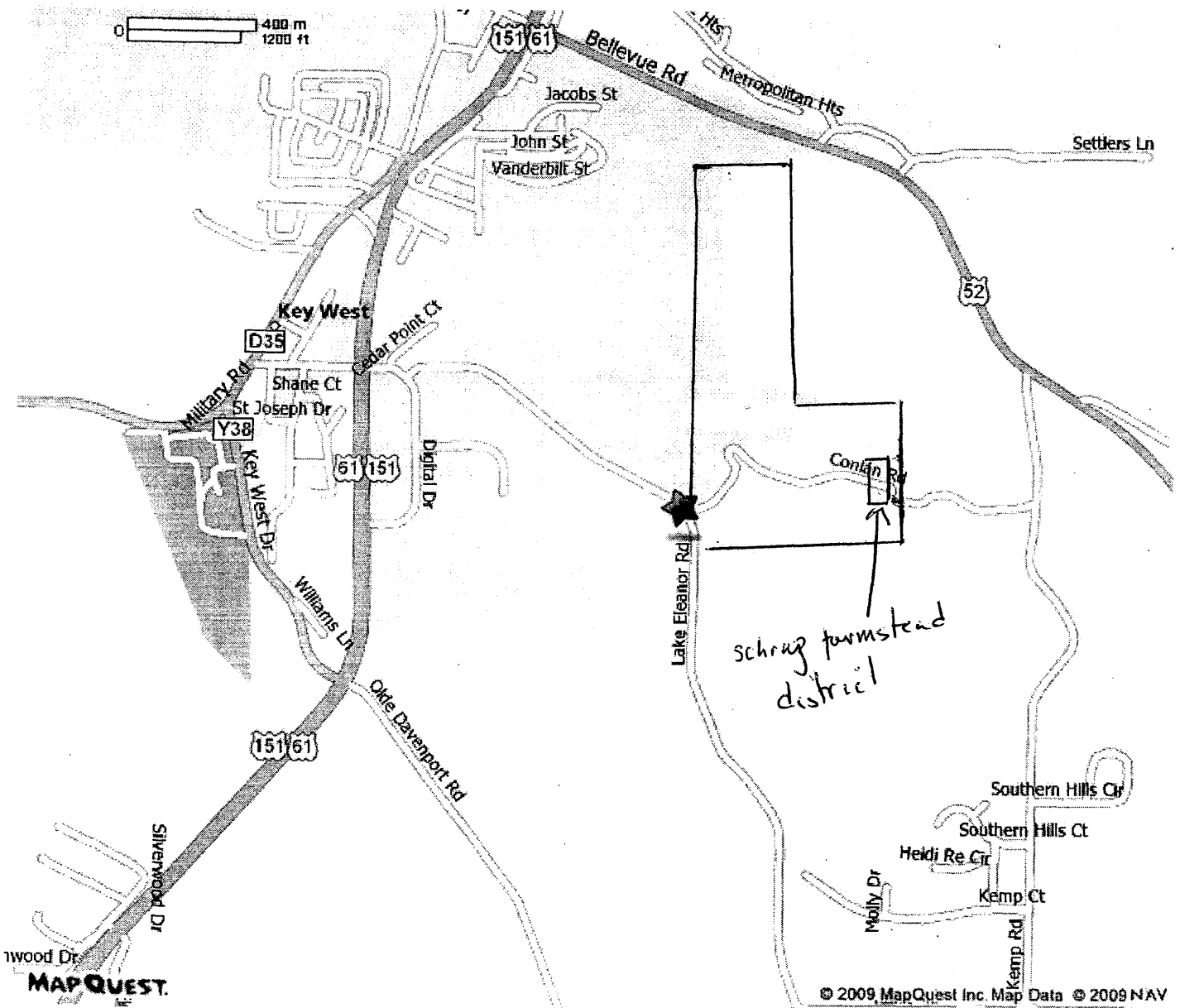
Section 10 Page 25 Property name Schrup, John and Marie (Palen), Farmstead Historic District

County and State Dubuque County, Iowa

Map Continuation Sheet:

MapQuest map of Mosalem Township showing Conlan Road through Farmstead District

March 27, 2009



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

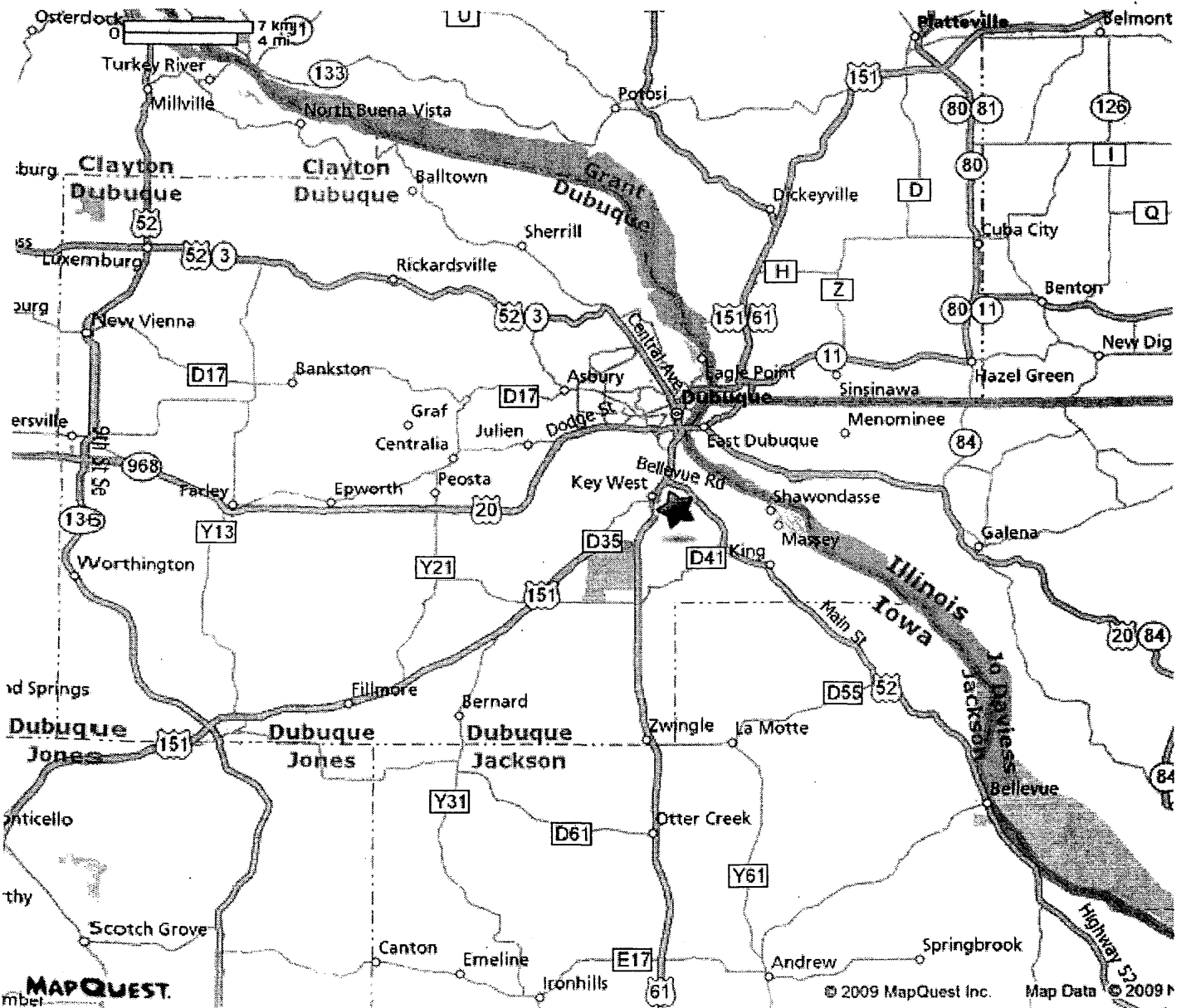
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 10 Page 26 Property name Schrup, John and Marie (Palen), Farmstead Historic District
County and State Dubuque County, Iowa

Map Continuation Sheet:

MapQuest map of Dubuque County and vicinity, showing Schrup Farmstead Historic District

March 27, 2009



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section Photos Page 27 Property name Schrup, John and Marie (Palen), Farmstead Historic District
County and State Dubuque County, Iowa

Photographs

Photographic continuation sheet:

Photographer for all photos is Calvin F. Gatch, Jr. Photographs # 1-13 were all taken in August, September and October, 2008. Photographs #13 and 14 were taken in March, 2009. The original negatives are in the possession of Calvin F. Gatch, Jr., 10086 Lake Eleanor Rd., Dubuque, Iowa 52003.

1. Stone/frame house, southeast
2. Stone well-house, southwest
3. Stone well-house east
4. Stone barn and well-house, east
5. Stone/frame house, northwest
6. Stone barn and well-house, south
7. Stone/frame house, northeast
8. Stone/frame house, north
9. Guest room, interior
10. Stone barn, ground floor interior
11. Kitchen/dining room, interior
12. Cellar of original stone portion of house, interior
13. Shed, east
14. Shed, northeast