

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 90000004 Date Listed: 2/12/90

Van Spanckeran, B.H. and J.H.H., Row Houses: Marion Co., IA  
Property Name County State

Multiple Name

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This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Beth Boland  
Signature of the Keeper

2/12/90  
Date of Action

=====

Amended Items in Nomination:

Item # 6: Materials:

The foundation material is cement. "Other materials" include brick.

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DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

JAN 02 1990

# NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

## 1. Name of Property

historic name B. H. VAN SPANCKEREN AND J. H. H. VAN SPANCKEREN ROW HOUSES  
other names/site number WYATT EARP HOUSE; PELLA HISTORICAL SOCIETY (COMMON NAMES)

## 2. Location

street & number 505-507 FRANKLIN STREET [ ] not for publication  
city, town PELLA [ ] vicinity  
state IOWA code IA county MARION code 125 zip code 50219

## 3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>      </u>	<u>0</u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>      </u>	<u>0</u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>      </u>	<u>0</u> objects
		<u>2</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A  
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

## 4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this  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  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheets.

Signature of certifying official *David* Date 12/22/89  
State or Federal agency and bureau Bureau of Historic Preservation

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

## 5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:  
 entered in the National Register. *Beth Boland* 2/12/90  
 See continuation sheet.  
 determined eligible for the National Register.  See continuation sheet.  
 determined not eligible for the National Register.  See continuation sheet.  
 Removed from National Register.  
 Other, (explain:)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of the Keeper \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Action \_\_\_\_\_

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**6. Function or Use**

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Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTICMULTI-FAMILY DWELLINGS

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Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

MUSEUM/COMMERCE

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**7. Description**

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Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: VERNACULAR ROW HOUSE

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Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONEwalls BRICK

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roof ASPHALT SHINGLESother 

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Describe present and historic physical appearance.

**ABSTRACT**

The B H and J H H Van Spanckeren Row Houses, located in the original plat of Pella and the centerpiece of an historical village, part original and part created, consist of two brick row houses, sharing a common center wall. Each unit is 2-1/2 stories tall, four bays wide and capped with a side-gable roof of medium pitch that is pierced at its apex by three interior chimney stacks. The building possesses little discernible stylistic influence in the academic sense but does show construction techniques the early settlers of Pella brought with them from the Netherlands. This Dutch vernacular influence includes row house planning, the floor spanning technique, the beam anchor system, and window design.

**SITE SURROUNDINGS**

The Van Spanckeren Row Houses form the core of the Pella Historical Village. This complex is the creation of the Pella Historical Society. The village consists of approximately 21 buildings. Some of these buildings were moved onto the site; some have been newly built to resemble historic Dutch buildings; and some are authentic to the site having been constructed there prior to the American Civil War.

The Van Spanckeren Row Houses front directly on Franklin Street. They are situated on their original siting and share a common facade line. These facades are viewed unimpeded from the street. For this reason, the buildings suffer no adverse impact from other buildings in the historical village. Only 505 and 507 Franklin Street are included in this nomination. All other buildings in the historical village are excluded from this nomination. The nomination does, however, include the parking, that is the grassy area between the public sidewalk and Franklin Street in the area directly in front of the row houses.

**B. H. VAN SPANCKEREN ROW HOUSE (505 FRANKLIN STREET)**

Foundation consists of stone now parged with cement. Brick is laid common (American) bond. A set of beam anchors provides structural support. Anchors are located between first and second floors on north and east elevations and also between second floor and attic on east elevation. Facade (north elevation) features brick cornice under eaves. Fenestration on facade consists of four bays. Double hung sash on first floor are 6/6. Double hung sash on second floor are 3/6. Lintels and sills are wood (although door and window lintels on south elevation and window lintels on east elevations are brick laid as headers).

East elevation features main entryway to house with very old, if not original, paneled door with 4-fixed window panes. A small porch remains extant with balcony. Balcony railing was replaced circa 1966. Paneled door with wood lintel serves balcony from second floor.

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South elevation features a full-length east-to-west porch on first floor and partial length porch with shed roof on second floor. An outside stairway serves the second floor porch and provides entry to second floor interior. Until the 1960s, access to 505 second floor was exclusively by the outside stairway. Original porch was bad deteriorated and replaced in the 1960s using a similar design. An 1860s lithograph of Pella shows the original porch in place. There is one outside door and two windows on first floor and this arrangement is duplicated on second floor.

Roof is side gabled and covered with wood shingles. There is one interior brick chimney on roof ridge near east end of building. A second interior brick chimney is non-extant. It was located on the roof ridge slightly east of the common wall between the row houses.

### **J. J. H. VAN SPANCKEREN ROW HOUSE (507 FRANKLIN STREET)**

Foundation consists of stone now parged with cement. Brick is laid common (American) bond. A set of beam anchors provide structural support. Anchors are located between first and second floor on north and west elevations. Facade (north elevation) features brick cornice under eaves. Facade features four bays, three with windows and one with door on first story and with four windows on second floor. Main entry door has transom. First and second floor windows are double-hung 6/6. Door and window lintels and sills are wood on north and west elevations. Lintels on south elevation are brick laid as headers while sills are wood. Second floor windows on facade are taller on 507 than 505. This difference in height makes only a subtle visual impact.

West elevation has two windows on first floor and two windows on second floor. There is a single window cavity, now filled in with louvers in the gable end.

South elevation features the porch described for 505. There are two outside doors and one window on first floor. Doorway on east replaced a window about 1980. There two outside doors and one window on second floor. These openings are all original to the building.

Roof is side gabled and covered with wood shingles. There is one interior brick chimney on roof ridge near west end of building and one interior brick chimney on roof ridge slightly west of the common wall between the two row houses.

### **OUTBUILDINGS (505-507 FRANKLIN STREET)**

No outbuildings survive. Sanborn maps indicate a variety of buildings over a period of time. In 1895, for example, there was a barn and three other outbuildings all built of frame. Some had foundations. Brick footings have been found in the back yard area.

### **ALTERATIONS**

Integrity of the row houses remains high. An historic photograph, circa 1922, exists for comparison. The biggest exterior alteration is the reconstructed rear porch already mentioned. Brick is now painted a cream

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color. A second chimney serving 507 is non-extant. It was located slightly west of the common wall between the row houses. The 1922 photograph shows second floor windows on 507 to have been double hung, 1/1. These are undoubtedly replacements. Since 1922, these four windows have been replaced with double hung 6/6 windows. A narrow, wooden platform has also been added across the facade of 505 to tie into the one in front of 507. Interiorwise, alterations include, in 505, an inside stairway from first to second floors. (Historically, access to the second floor here was via rear porch stairway). Interior walls of 505 and 507 were sheet rocked in the 1950s. Sheet rock was subsequently removed and walls replastered. Acoustical tile was also placed on the ceilings of 507. This has also have been removed. In the 1950s the southwest corner room of 507 was converted into a kitchen. In the 1970s the east wall of this room was moved a little to the east. Original woodwork remains extant throughout most of the interior. Millwork is simple in design and painted.

#### **CURRENT USE & CONDITION**

Both floors of 505 and the second floor of 507 have served since the 1960s as house museums. First floor of 507 houses offices of the Pella Chamber of Commerce and the Pella Historical Society. The Van Spanckeren Row Houses are well maintained by the Pella Historical Society and the condition of the buildings is fine.

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**8. Statement of Significance**

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Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

 nationally       statewide       locallyApplicable National Register Criteria     A     B     C     DCriteria Considerations (Exceptions)     A     B     C     D     E     F     G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Period of Significance

1855-circa 1860  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_Significant Dates  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Cultural Affiliation

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Significant Person

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_

Architect/Builder

UNKNOWN  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

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**ABSTRACT**

The B H and J H H Van Spanckeren Row Houses are one of a small handful of extant brick buildings erected by Pella's early Dutch settlers that show the influence of the vernacular building practices of their homeland. These particular buildings, erected between 1855-circa 1860, illustrate this influence in their row house plan which follows a basic Dutch design. The Van Spanckeren Row Houses also illustrate vernacular Dutch building practices in their employment of plank and beam floor construction, the use of beam anchor systems, and in their fenestration, especially in the double-hung, three-over-six configuration on the upper floor of 505. These row houses are significant under Criterion C, properties that embody the distinctive characteristics of a period, type, and method of construction. The row houses also illustrate a family in its business-like plan for the sharing of land and the construction buildings.

**HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

By the late 1840s, five members of the Van Spanckeren family had relocated to Pella from the Netherlands. They included Mrs Catharina Reerink Van Spanckeren (1785-1864) and four of her children: J H H (1824-1916); L H (18??-??); B H (1826-1914); and Charlotte (18??-??). Old documents invariably refer to the sons' Christian names only by initials. Their mother bought in 1849 Lot 2, Block 41 in the Original Town of Pella. This parcel measured 192'x100'. In 1855 she divided by sale this parcel to her three sons. B H bought the west 37-1/2'; L H bought the east 25'; and J H H bought the balance which totaled 37-1/2' (see attached map of Lot 2).

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In 1855 or sometime thereafter, the two brothers B H and J H H each built row houses on their property abutting one another--B H at 505 and J H H at 507 Franklin Street. These houses were sited so their common wall straddled the property line between the subdivided lot owned by the two brothers. At no time in the early history of the property did one owner have title to both row houses. In fact title to both houses came into one ownership only in 1966.

Both B H and J H H Van Spanckeren were merchants. J H H was a tailor. B H operated a general store after an initial bakery business in Pella. B H built a 2-story, brick commercial room in Pella for his general store, probably in the late 1870s. Prior to this, local oral traditions relate that B H operated his general store in his building at 507 on the first floor.

L H Van Spanckeren, the third brother, sold his parcel in 1864. J H H subsequently purchased this land in 1865. J H H owned this and his original parcel until his death in 1916 and the settlement of his estate in 1926. B H owned his parcel until his death in 1914 and the settlement of his estate in 1918. Title to B H's parcel passed to his son, J H H (18??-1936) who held title until his death in 1936. By 1938 title to all of Lot 2 had passed from Van Spanckeren family ownership.

Ownership of Lot 2 remained as the two Van Spanckeren brothers left it, that is the west 37-1/2' being one parcel and the east 62-1/2' being another parcel. Both parcels came into one ownership in 1966 when Frank and Eva Ryken bought the east 62-1/2'. They had bought the west 37-1/2' in 1964. Today the Pella Historical Society owns the entire Lot 2.

This chain of ownership is complicated. It is recounted here to explain some peculiarities of the row houses which will be discussed below.

The property at 505 Franklin is also commonly known as the Wyatt Earp House. This folk hero and icon of the Wild West lived fourteen years of his boyhood in Pella. His father, Nicholas P Earp, was Pella's Town Marshall between 1861-1863. Local traditions relate that the Earp family lived at 505 before the family moved to California in 1864.

For the purposes of National Register listing, the Earp name is best connected with the building as a common name. Birthplaces and childhood homes are, according to National Register guidelines, "not eligible if it was briefly associated with an important individual and the association did not have historical impact or results, or if the association occurred outside of the period of the individual's significance" (NRHP Criterion B).

## DATE OF CONSTRUCTION

It is impossible precisely to date construction of the Van Spanckeren Row Houses. A Nineteenth Century fire in the offices of *The Pella Chronicle* destroyed the newspaper's backfiles of many issues. This loss effectively limits attempts at research. Other print sources provide the next most accurate means of dating construction, but these sources only provide date parameters. Abstracts of Title for 505 and 507 Franklin Street record that Catharina Van Spanckeren sold the lot to her sons in 1855. *The Souvenir History of Pella, Iowa* repeatedly refers to the row houses as that of JHH and BH Van Spanckeren. We can safely conclude that they, rather than their mother Catharina, built the houses. An 1869 pictorial lithograph of Pella shows the row houses *in situ*. These facts establish the parameters for dating construction: 1855-1869.

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Current scholarly work on Pella's architecture holds that many Dutch ethnic building techniques had fallen into disuse by the late 1860s. One can say, therefore, that, from technical grounds, the building probably dates prior to the Civil War (1861-1865) as little construction was undertaken during the war. The war seems to have acted as a watershed for construction practices. It quickened the Americanization process in Pella. The railroad arrived soon afterwards along with its resource for the importation of manufactured building materials.

There are several buildings in Pella similar in construction technique to the Van Spanckeren Row Houses. The Willem Van Asch House and the Huibert DeBooy Commercial Room (both NRHP) are, for example, well documented. The former was built in 1855 and the latter about 1856. These dates corroborate the parameters set for construction of the row houses.

It is reasonable to conclude, therefore, that the Van Spanckeren Row Houses were built between 1855 and circa 1860. There is construction evidence, discussed elsewhere in this application, that both row houses were probably built simultaneously.

## BUILDERS

The builders of the B H and J H H Van Spanckeren Row Houses are undocumented. A division of labor undoubtedly obtained, masonry and carpentry trades being the most important.

There were, early on, any number of builders in Pella. *Brieven uit Pella*, letters to the Netherlands written in 1858 by John Nollen under the pseudonym *Een Gelderschman*, noted that "the number of carpenters in Pella is amazingly large, and if one wants to call everyone who builds his own house a carpenter, then the number would surely reach a hundred, or maybe a hundred and fifty. Of those who really deserve the name of 'builder' there are many. To name a few of the Hollanders among them: J. Blanke, A. G. Gesman, H. Wormhoudt, J. Verhey, W. De Haan, A. Boogarts, H. van der Plaats, etc. etc. Also there is no dearth of masons. Among the Hollanders are: Harmsen, J. H. van den Berg, the brothers Van Der Ley, K. Van Kralingen, P. Meijer. Also 1858-1859, the brothers Carl and Fritz Schmidt were operating in Pella a cabinetmaking shop and a turning lathe (reportedly a great help to builders). Hieronijmus Van Nimwegen was reputedly the leading painter.

The participation of any of these craftsmen in the Van Spanckerens' construction is conjecture. It is reasonable to conclude, however, that the Van Spanckerens, merchants by occupation, contracted out the construction of their row houses rather than undertaking the construction themselves. It is also reasonable to conclude that, given the vernacular architecture of the buildings, they were constructed by local craftsmen of Dutch extraction.

## PROVENANCE OF BUILDING MATERIALS

Sources of building materials for the Van Spanckeren Row Houses are undocumented. Materials probably originated, however, locally as railroad lines into Pella arrived in 1866, a time by which the buildings were already constructed.

In Pella, first settled in 1847, the fabrication of building materials began already by 1848. "Many dwellings and other buildings had already been built [in March 1848], besides which a brick kiln, a lime kiln, sawmill,

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etc., were already in operation...". By 1858-59, Frederick C Mathes and brother had a stone cutting plant ("he cut much of the stone work that went into the buildings of Pella"); J A Toom was operating a lime kiln; and Jacob Colyn operated a lime kiln and a brick kiln (*Souvenir History of Pella, Iowa*, p 54; 107-108; 149).

The participation of any of these businesses in supplying materials to the Van Spanckerens is conjecture. It is reasonable to conclude, however, that building materials for the Van Spanckeren Row Houses were of local origin.

## DESIGN & CONSTRUCTION METHODS

The Van Spanckeren Row Houses present textbook examples of the building techniques brought to Iowa from the Netherlands.

Dutch building practices in the Netherlands (and in colonial America) employed, for example, a peculiar floor-framing technique. One architectural historian (Shank, *Eighteenth-Century Architecture of the Upper Delaware River Valley of New Jersey and Pennsylvania*) documents several examples on the eastern seaboard of the United States where floor beams clear-span buildings without intermediary supports. Such a system is employed in Pella in the basements of 505 and 507. The technique is most evident in the east room, second floor of 505. *The Iowa HABS Catalog* (p 21) cites this very example in text and photograph.

The double hung fenestration holds considerable interest and is a rarity in Iowa. Facade windows on 505 exhibit an unusual 3/6 configuration. This allows an entirely open window to comprise only one-third of its area. This appears to have been a standard design in the Netherlands transplanted to Pella from the homeland. "This form of window only permitted the admission of a very little fresh air. This, however, was not considered a disadvantage in Holland at that period, when people were afraid of dust, fresh air, and sunshine" (Yerbury's *Old Domestic Architecture of Holland*, pp ix-x). This configuration appears only on the second story of 505. Window design on other elevations of the complex show a great variety, partly because of replacements but also reflecting an original dissimilarity. First floor sash at 505 consist of 6/6. Sash at 507 consist entirely of 1/1 arrangement which undoubtedly reflects replacements of earlier sash. The 1/1 sash were already in place in 1922 as evinced by an historic photograph in the *Souvenir History of Pella, Iowa*.

Pressure of population in the Netherlands and the limited scale of the country's geography have caused a densely built-up environment. In such an environment, employment of row houses is widespread. Although an infrequent building type in Pella, the presence in the community of the row house as a type calls attention to another aspect of Dutch architectural vocabulary.

The Van Spanckeren Row Houses present an unusual access arrangement to interior space and may reflect design traditions from the Netherlands. Originally 505 comprised 2-apartments, one on each floor. 507 comprised originally 1-apartment on second floor and, it is believed, B H Van Spanckeren's business room on the first floor. Access to the second floor apartments was unavailable interiorwise. One gained entrance to them through an outside flight of stairs at rear of the building.

Employment of beam anchors is a hallmark of traditional Dutch architecture. This support system appears similar to tie rod systems, and, while both systems provide support to exterior walls, beam anchors consist of iron pins driven into ceiling beams. The beam anchors do not extend full horizontal width of the building as

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with tie rods. The iron pins of the beam anchors have eyes which, when crimped onto vertical bars, complete the beam anchor device. The vertical bars and eyes are visible on the external wall and traditionally the vertical members were decorated with simple designs. Both units at 505 and 507 employ anchor beams and demonstrate the use of this system.

## SIMILAR RESOURCES IN THE COMMUNITY

Few row houses appear to have been built in Pella although the concept seems to have been current in the community. Some of these examples are non-extant. Included among these was the Sjaardema Apartments in the 800 block of West Washington Street. One other row house remains extant in Pella in the 800 block of East 1st Street. This building has received extensive alterations effectively impairing more than seventy-five percent of its exterior. The Van Spanckeren Row Houses remain alone as unimpaired examples of this rare type in Pella.

Several other buildings in Pella employ the 3/6 window configuration. The Willem Van Asch House and the Huibert DeBooy Commercial Room (NRHP) are notable examples. There are also a handful of other buildings, some frame, some brick, which demonstrate this building technique. This fenestration design is a most important aspect of vernacular architecture in Pella. A survey to identify and evaluate these few precious resources should be undertaken before further alterations take place.

## PREVIOUS PROFESSIONAL EVALUATIONS

Scholarly interest in Iowa has focused on the Van Spanckeren Row Houses. Professor Wesley I Shank has cited this building in *The Iowa Catalog, Historic American Building Survey* as one of three in the community exhibiting "the same plank-and-beam floor construction found in seventeenth century Dutch buildings in New York and New Jersey, ultimately derived from the Netherlands."

The Central Iowa Regional Association of Local Governments (CIRALG) conducted an historical and architectural survey of Pella in 1974-1979. The Architectural Survey grouped all buildings in Pella's Historic Village onto one site sheet. There is no treatment of individual buildings. There is also no evaluation of architectural significance. The Historic Sites Survey addressed the Van Spanckeren Row Houses in terms of their association with Wyatt Earp's boyhood. This survey concluded that the building's connection was only tangential to Earp's career, and, as such, insufficient to meet National Register guidelines in this regard. The preparer of this nomination application concurs with this conclusion that Criterion B is inappropriate.

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE

No work has been performed to date concerning the potential historic archaeological significance of the site of the Van Spanckeren Row Houses. Future survey work might locate non-extant outbuildings, material remains and artifacts, and determine the previous environmental setting of the property. The findings of such studies would clarify the site's potential under Criteria D of the National Register guidelines.

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## CONCLUSIONS

The Van Spanckeren Row Houses are, in conclusion, one of the finest surviving examples of the vernacular architecture early settlers to Pella brought with them from the Netherlands. The complex is also one of the few surviving such examples. The two units of this complex read as a unified architectural study. The units illustrate row house design, plank and beam floor technique, beam anchors, and traditional Dutch window configuration. The Van Spanckeren Row Houses also call attention to one family's land-use planning, their implementation of a common building design, and the Pellans' preference and skill in businesslike relationships.

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

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 # IA-97
- recorded by Historic American Engineering  
Report # \_\_\_\_\_

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Specify repository: \_\_\_\_\_

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property LESS THAN ONE ACRE

UTM References

A	[1]5	[5]0[7]6[6]0	[4]5[8]3[2]10	B	[ ]	[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]	[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	[ ]	[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]	[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]	D	[ ]	[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]	[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning in Lot 2, Block 41, Original Town of Pella, Iowa at a point 15-1/2 feet South of the center of Franklin Street directly abutting a brick driveway, then East 74' 4" to include a sidewalk, thence South 69' to a brick planter, thence West 74' 8" to the aforementioned brick driveway, thence North 69' to the point of beginning.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary contains all land in front of the row houses to encourage the continued unimpared view of them. Boundary otherwise includes only land directly adjacent the row houses so as to exclude later buildings deemed inappropriate for listing on this nomination.

See continuation sheet

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title W C PAGE, PUBLIC HISTORIAN

organization \_\_\_\_\_

street & number 520 EAST SHERIDAN AVENUE

city or town DES MOINES

date JUNE 12, 1989

telephone 515/243-5740

state IA zip code 50313

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National Park Service

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PRIMARY

Abstract of Title; East 62.5', Lot 2, Block 41, Original Town, Pella, Iowa. Property Pella Historical Society.

Abstract of Title; West 37.5', Lot 2, East 12.5', Lot 3, Block 41, Original Town, Pella, Iowa. Property Pella Historical Society.

"Bird's Eye View of Pella, Marion County, Iowa, 1869;" Chicago; Chicago Lithographing Company. "Drawn by Augustus Koch." Pictures Van Spanckeren property in a view looking northeast. Also shows an outbuilding (now non-extant) south of the main block.

De Hollanders in Iowa; Brieven uit Pella van Een Gelderschman (John Nollen); D A Thiema, editor; Arnhem, The Netherlands; 1858; pp 116-120. English translation, Martha Lautenbach, Pella, IA.

Earp, Josephine Sarah Marcus; I Married Wyatt Earp; Tucson, AZ; University of Arizona Press; 1976. "Wyatt Earp was born in Monmouth, Illinois, March 19, 1848. The family moved to Pella, Iowa, in 1850, where Wyatt's father Nicholas Porter Earp had purchased farm land. Wyatt told Stuart Lake that here as a youth he developed a lifelong sympathy for the hoeman, especially during the Civil War, when he and his younger brothers Morgan and Warren were charged with raising 160 acres of corn" (p 38). Morgan S Earp was born at Pella 24 April 1851. In 1864 the Earp family moved to the vicinity of San Bernadino, California.

Pella Advertiser Souvenir Edition (Special publication of *The Saturday Advertiser*; 1895; p 15.

Sanborn (Fire Insurance) Map Company; New York.

December 1883 (only buildings on Central Park mapped).

June 1888 (present bldg shown w/small outbldg disattached at east & "shed" w/2-small wings south of bldg. Also small outbldg at SW corner of Lot 2 & 2-structures located on Lot which appear related to the bldgs on Lot 3. 505-507 appear numbered as "458" & labeled "Tenemt."

November 1895 (505-507 as 1888. Outbldgs remain unchanged except south outbldg related to Lot 3 which is non-extant.

January 1906 (505-507 as 1888. Outbldgs remain unchanged except the one at SW corner of property which is non-extant & outbldg related to Lot 3 which is also non-extant. New outbldg appears near SW corner of 507.

October 1911 (property remains as 1906 except 505-507 labeled "D"(welling).

SECONDARY

Shank, Wesley I; The Iowa Catalog, Historic American Buildings Survey; Iowa City; University of Iowa Press; 1979; pp 18, 20-22. Includes 2 photos, 1 showing plank & beam floor technique.

*ibid.* "Eighteenth-Century Architecture of the Upper Delaware River Valley of New Jersey and Pennsylvania;" *Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians*; Vol XXXI, Number 2; May 1972; pp 137-144.

Souvenir History of Pella, Iowa; The Booster Press; Pella, IA; 1922; pp 20 (reproduces antique photograph of building); 93; 146 (biographical re: J H H Van Spanckeren including a photographic portrait); 156 (biographical re: B H Van Spanckeren, Senior, including a photographic portrait); 194. "In the block on Franklin street, west of the Garden City Feeder Factory, the Van Spanckeren Brothers had established a shoe shop, and Dikker & Van Gorkom a blacksmith shop. In the early years the mercantile business was scattered over Pella from the extreme east limits of the city to the west end of Washington street. For a long time B. H. Van Spanckeren, Sr., had a bakery on East 3d street, about two blocks south of the East Market Square" (p 60).

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## **NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

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Yerbury, F R, editor; Old Domestic Architecture of Holland; London; The Architectural Press; 1924; pp ix-xv.

Letter of Correspondence; Wesley I Shank to W C Page; October 1986. Discusses Dutch floor construction techniques, other Dutch building characteristics, & some non-extant examples in Pella.

"Architectural Survey Data Form" (505 & 507 Franklin Street, Pella); Central Iowa Regional Association of Local Governments (CIRALG); Des Moines, IA; 1978.

Waters, Frank; The Earp Brothers of Tombstone; Lincoln, NE; University of Nebraska Press; 1960.

### **ORAL INTERVIEWS**

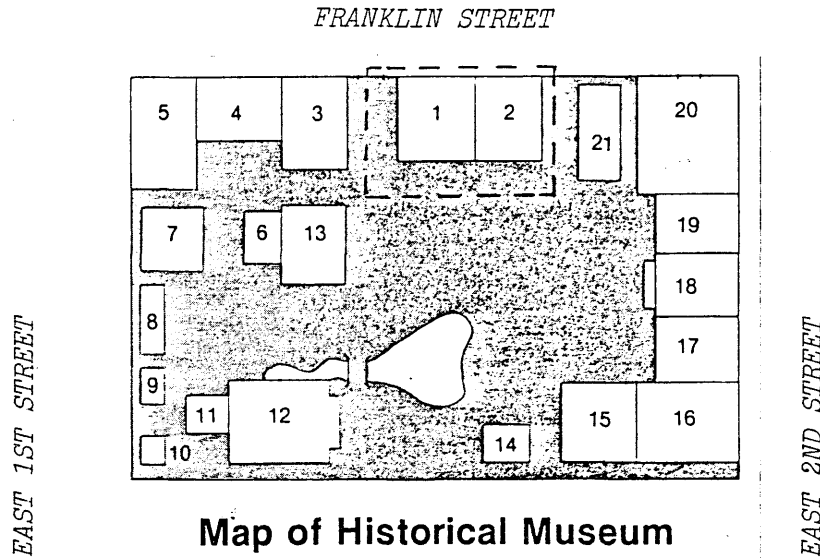
Telephone Interview; Wayne Franklin w/W C Page; February 1987. Prof Franklin, English Department & American Studies, University of Iowa, has studied & lectured on Pella architecture.

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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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- |                         |                        |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Museum               | 12. Beason Mill        |
| 2. Wyatt Earp House     | 13. Werkplaats         |
| 3. Van Spanckeren Store | 14. Dutch Bakery       |
| 4. Sterrenberg Library  | 15. Heritage Hall      |
| 5. Birdsell Delft House | 16. Village Barn       |
| 6. Gift Shop            | 17. 19th Century House |
| 7. Log Cabin            | 18. Farm House         |
| 8. Carriage Shed        | 19. Viersen House      |
| 9. Pottery              | 20. Scholte Church     |
| 10. Kiln                | 21. Blom House         |
| 11. Blacksmith Shop     | Rest Rooms             |

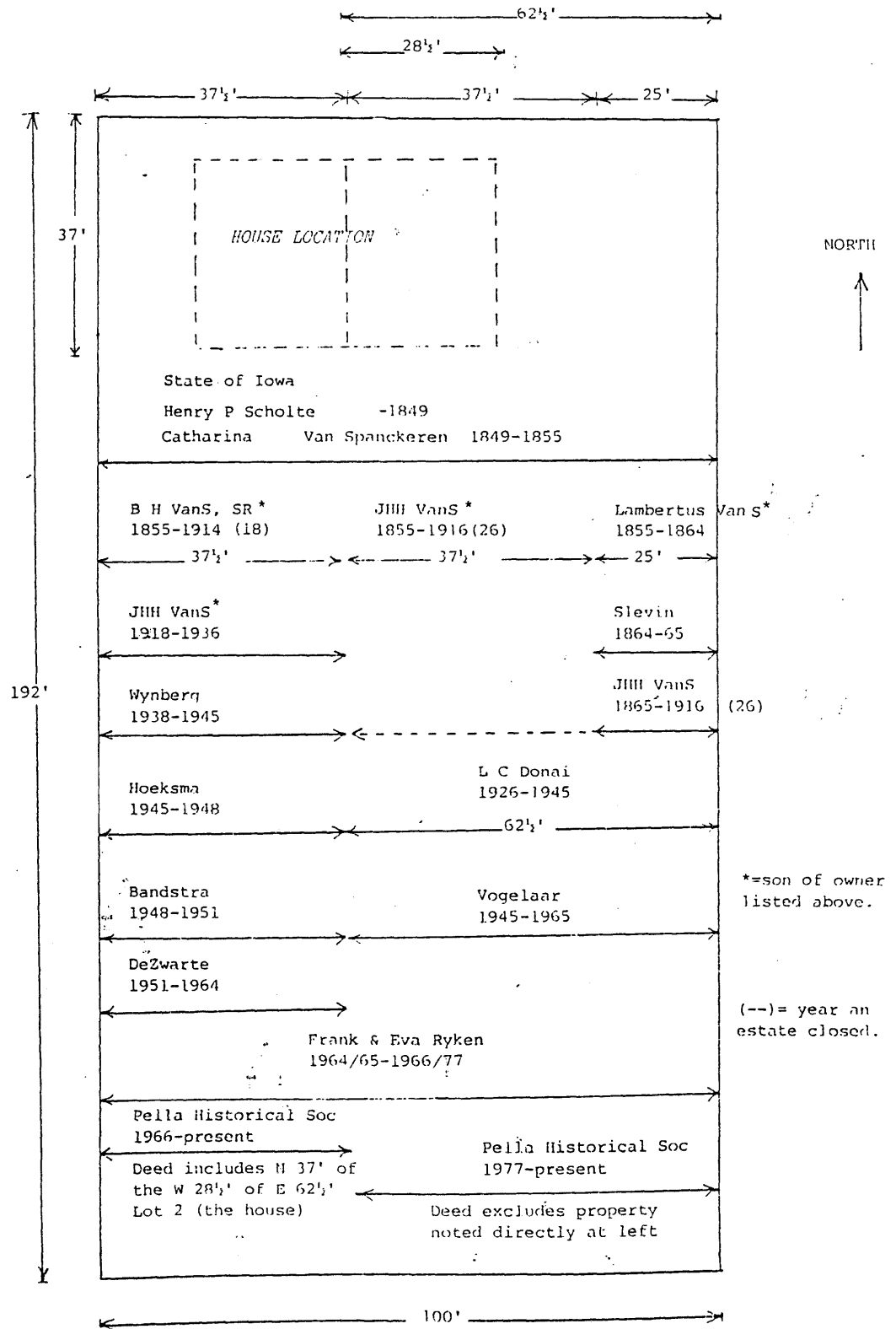
1. *B H VAN SPANCKEREN BUILDING*
2. *J H H VAN SPANCKEREN BUILDING*

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PHOTO LIST

B. H. & J. H. H. Van Spanckeren Row Houses  
Pella, Marion County, Iowa  
Date: June 1987  
Photographer: W. C. Page

View:

1. SW
2. W
3. NE
4. SE
5. Detail, facade fenestration & beam anchors