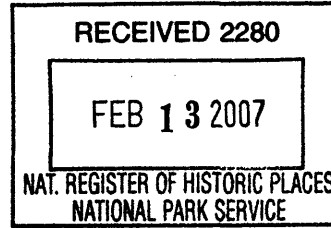


JAN 30 2007
207

NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places
Registration 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 an 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, work processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name The Oversen, Julius and Anine House
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 2037 So. Lemon St. N/A not for publication
city or town Sioux City N/A vicinity
state Iowa code IA county Woodbury code 193 zip code 51106

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the national Historic Preservation Act, 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. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Mcowell J. Drake Deputy SHPO, Feb. 8, 2007
Signature of certifying official/Title 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 certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the 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.
- other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Jenna McChilland

3/28/07

Name of Property

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

Table with columns: Contributing, Noncontributing, buildings, sites, structures, objects, Total. Values: 2, 0, 0, 0, 3, 5, 0.

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

none

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN/Italianate

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick

walls brick

roof asphalt

other wood

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark an "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 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.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1900

Significant Dates

1900

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

9. Major Bibliographic 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:

The Oversen, Julius and Anine House
Name of Property

Woodbury, IA
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 14 E 718480 N 4705060

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 Glenda Castleberry
organization SiouxLandmark date May 1, 2006

street & number P.O. Box 1077 telephone 712-279-6286

city or town Sioux City state IA zip code 51102

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 SHPO or FPO.)

name Patricia J. Glisar

street & number 2037 So. Lemon St. telephone (712) 276-2573

city or town Sioux City state IA zip code 51106

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 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 Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

The Oversen, Julius and Anine, House
Woodbury County, IA

7. Narrative Description

Built between 1899 and 1900, the Julius and Anine Oversen House is a beautiful, two-story brick house at the intersection of Lemon Street and Fourth Avenue in the southern part of Sioux City, Iowa locally known as Morningside. This house, with its segmental-arched topped windows and low-pitched roof, is executed in a modest Italianate architectural style with a wrap-around porch. Located on a corner lot with a large grassy yard, the Oversen House is very visible in its neighborhood.

Lot Description:

Included on the lot are a carriage house (contributing) and a cistern (contributing), approximately one and a half feet in diameter, near the south back entryway which is connected to a pump in the basement. The roof drainage is designed in such a way that it can be connected directly to the cistern, although at present it is not connected. In the front of the house is an in-ground planter (contributing), approximately three feet in diameter, made of concrete which may be original to the house. The current owner of the house added a tall flagpole to the center of the planter in the late 1970's. In the space between the sidewalk and Lemon Street are two matching hitching posts (contributing) original to the house. These posts are constructed of concrete with a metal piece at the top of each post. A historic photo dated around 1917 clearly shows the hitching post.

Exterior

The front of this house, or the east façade, faces Lemon Street. Immediately noticeable on approaching the east façade is the large porch that wraps around to the south façade. This porch, which is only one story tall, has a concrete floor with brick porch pillars. The ceiling of the porch is made of white painted wood. The asymmetrical design of the east façade places the front door, complete with beveled glass and a transom with red glass, on the right side of the house. To the right of the front door and overlooking the porch are two windows, both double hung with segmental arched tops. On the second floor, two matching windows are directly above the porch windows, and a third window sits above the front door.

The south façade faces Fourth Avenue and has an additional entryway. The large front porch wraps from the east façade to approximately one-third length of the south façade. Overlooking the porch on this side of the house is another window identical to those on the front of the house, again with a matching window above it on the second story. At the point where the porch ends, there is a two-story bay window.

On each story there is one window that faces southeast, two that face south, and one that faces southwest. These windows, like all the windows of the house, are double hung and have a segmented arched top. On the other side of the bay window are two more windows and the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 **Page** 2

The Oversen, Julius and Anine, House
Woodbury County, IA

back entryway. This extra small porch most likely was originally a covered porch, but is now an enclosed entryway. On the first floor, this enclosed porch is constructed of white wood siding, with the second floor being made of the same brick used in the remainder of the house. A door on the south façade enters into the enclosed porch, and there is a window next to the door and one above the door.

On the west façade, and only on the first floor, is the enclosed porch made of white wood siding, and it extends out a few feet from the rest of the house. To the left of the enclosed porch are four rectangular, double-hung sash windows, two on each story, identical to the other windows on the house. Under these windows is a short, slanted wood structure that is the cellar door. On the first floor and to the left of these windows and the cellar door is another door that leads into a two-story sun porch, which is made of white wood siding, except for the bottom several feet that are constructed of brick. Both stories of the sun porch have windows across the length of the porch, but these windows do not match the windows of the main body of the house.

Continuing around to the north façade is the sun porch, which extends several feet from the main body of the house. On both stories of the sun porch, and on both the north and east façades of the sun porch, are windows that stretch the length of the porch. Again, they are not like the windows on the main part of the house and are plain. To the left of the sun porch on the main brick area of the house are two windows on the first story with two matching windows above them on the second story. On the first story of this façade is the north end of the porch, with a low brick wall to separate the porch from the yard.

Wrapping around this house is white painted moulding directly under the roof and above the brick exterior walls. Decorative brackets fit along the exterior walls and the roof extension, keeping with the Italianate design. The roof itself, made of gray shingles, has a low pitch. On the roof are two chimneys, one near the front façade and one near the rear, and a small, square trapdoor behind the rear chimney that serves as the attic's entrance to the roof.

Interior

Main Floor:

On entering the house from the main (east) entrance, the front door with its beveled glass and red glass transom are immediately apparent. Beyond the door is the narrow entryway, with a staircase on the right and the front parlor on the left. The entryway still has its original light fixture, and the wood floors are original throughout the house. The stairway still has its original

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

The Oversen, Julius and Anine, House
Woodbury County, IA

wood banister and wood steps. Most of the steps run parallel to the north wall, but a few steps at the top and bottom of the staircase turn to the south to provide easy access to the first and second floors. The front parlor, with its original light fixture, has two windows on the east wall and one on the south wall, all of which overlook the front porch.

Moving towards the back of the house from the front parlor is the back parlor, which has an original light fixture and original bay windows facing south. The wood floors continue throughout this room. There is a fireplace on the west wall that was added by the current owner in the 1980's.

Turning north from the back parlor and crossing the narrow entryway is the original dining room. A short wall on the southeast side of the dining room is slanted, allowing a chimney from the basement to go up to the roof. The walls are painted.

The kitchen is located at the west (rear) end of the house. On the north wall of the kitchen is an original, floor-to-ceiling pantry complete with tilt-out flour bins. Lining the south wall of the kitchen are the appliances, all of which are modern and not original to the home.

On the northeast corner of the kitchen is a small walkway with another floor-to-ceiling pantry on the east wall original to the house. Across from the pantry is the narrow staircase to the basement, complete with original double doors. Continuing through the walkway is the sun porch that is the northernmost point of the house. Although an exact date is not known, the sun porch is believed to have been added soon after the house was constructed, as it is included on the Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of 1924. This room has windows on each wall (west, north and east), but the windows on the sun porch are not like the windows found elsewhere on the house.

A back stairway is located in the northwest corner of the kitchen and is concealed by an original wood sliding door. On the south side of the kitchen is the back porch that is now enclosed. Local historians believe that this porch was enclosed at the same time as the sun porch was built. On the south side of the porch is the house's rear entrance to the south yard. Located through a doorway on the east side of the porch is a small laundry room that was once a room with a sink and a doorway on the east wall that led into the back parlor. This doorway was made into a wall when the current owner added the fireplace to the back parlor.

Second Floor:

The front staircase opens into a hallway up to the second floor. Immediately on the left is a door that leads to a small room that is believed to have been a nursery because of its very small size. Since it has a doorway to the adjacent bedroom, it is now used as that bedroom's closet, but

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 **Page** 4

The Oversen, Julius and Anine, House
Woodbury County, IA

the original structure has not been altered. The door leads into that adjacent bedroom, which is on the southeast corner of the second floor. This room, like all the bedrooms, has no original ceiling lights because all the original lighting was from wall sconces. This southeast bedroom has two windows on the east wall and one on the south wall. Its doorway into the hall is on the west wall.

Just past this bedroom, the hall makes a ninety-degree turn so that it runs east to west. Immediately past the turn is a doorway on the right with a glass transom above that goes into the north bedroom. This is the only bedroom to have two entrances to the hall: one on the south wall and one on the west wall. This bedroom has two windows, both on the north wall.

Across the hall from this room is another bedroom, and this is the only other bedroom to have a glass transom above the door. Since the rooms with transoms are located across the hall from each other, it is believed that the transoms were added for better airflow and lighting through the upper floor of the house. This bedroom on the south side is above the back parlor and therefore has the bay window taking up much of its south wall.

On the southwest corner of the second floor is the fourth bedroom. Its doorway lies at an angle, as the hallway at this point makes another ninety degree turn once again to run north to south. This bedroom is the only one with a built-in closet, which was included by the current owner when the fireplace on the first floor was added. This bedroom has two windows, both on the south wall.

North of this bedroom is the house's only bathroom with its original bathtub on the south side of the bathroom. On the south wall is an original wood cabinet. On the north wall is the sink, the toilet to the left of the sink, and a small closet beyond that. There is a window on the west wall.

North of the bathroom is the back staircase, and past the staircase is a door into the second floor of the sun porch, which is configured like the sun porch on the first floor. In the ceiling above the entrance to the southwest bedroom is the access area to the attic, which is a full, unfinished attic. The attic itself also has a wooden ladder with a trapdoor that leads onto the roof.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 **Page** 5

The Oversen, Julius and Anine, House
Woodbury County, IA

Basement:

The basement in this house is unfinished and is made of concrete up to the wooden joists. It is here an architect was able to inspect the window wells and the foundation area and determined that these features were originally executed in brick. The basement is divided into three areas: west, center, and east. The center and east areas have a solid concrete shelf that runs the perimeter of the room and is about half as tall as the room. In the center area also is the remnant of an old coal chute on the south wall. The basement does not extend under the sun porch or the back entryway. The basement window wells were originally constructed with brick and remain intact.

Other Interior Features:

Interesting details throughout this house include the following: original wood floors throughout; original light fixtures and switches; original heating vents in the floors and walls; original doors and doorknobs; and original mopboards approximately one foot high.

Carriage House:

In addition to the house, there is an original carriage house on the northwest corner of the property, which is now used as a garage. It is two stories high and is constructed of white wood siding. The front of the barn faces east and has two doors large enough for a vehicle to drive through. To the right of the doors is a small window. Like all of the windows on the carriage house, this is a four-over-four double hung window. The south, west, and north walls have two windows each. The second floor of the west wall also has a hay loft door that opens to the outside. Inside the structure is a staircase to the second floor, which is located along the west wall. The second floor has a high, steep ceiling. There appear to be no alterations to the carriage house except for a new roof.

Alterations

According to the current owner, the fireplace in the back parlor was added in 1981. The addition of the fireplace did not change the outside architecture of the house, and it was vented using an existing chimney to keep the exterior lines of the house intact. The kitchen has been modernized. The basement windows have been replaced with glass blocks. In a historic photo

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7,8 Page 6

The Oversen, Julius and Anine, House
Woodbury County, IA

dated around 1917 and included as a part of this nomination, other alterations to the exterior are apparent: 1) a low brick knee wall has been added on the front porch between the brick porch pillars, and 2) a decorative balustrade on the roof of the front porch has been removed. Researchers have not been able to ascertain the dates of these alterations. The structure would be easily recognizable by the original owners, as the exterior is very much the same as it was when constructed.

Regarding the seven aspects of integrity: The location of this house is original and unchanged; the design is original and unchanged; the setting is exactly as it was when constructed; all materials are original to the building; workmanship is quality by the original brickmason/owner; feeling and association are the same as when constructed as the original owner would immediately recognize the home in its setting.

8. Statement of Significance

The Julius and Anine Oversen house, built between 1899 and 1900, is locally significant under Criterion C as a very good example of a local interpretation of the Italianate style. The house is very well preserved and the property retains the original carriage house, hitching posts, cistern, and retaining wall. The period of significance is the approximate date of construction of the house, which is based on oral history and city directory research. The property may also have local significance for its association with residential development during Morningside neighborhood's and Sioux City's boom period of 1893-1910 and as the home of the masonry foreman for the Sergeant Floyd Monument (a National Historic Landmark built in 1900). However, no claim for significance under either Criterion A or Criterion B is being made at this time. Additional research is needed on the history of residential development in the area and on Julius Oversen's construction career in Sioux City in order to make a claim under these criteria.

Historic Background

The Oversen house is located in a part of Sioux City known as "Morningside". In a book entitled *Sioux City, A Pictorial History* written by Scott Sorensen and B. Paul Chicoine, published in 1982, (pages 67 and 68) the development of Sioux City's first residential suburbs are explained. It wasn't until the late 1880's during one of Sioux City's boom periods that real estate promoters in Sioux City began buying up vast tracts of open prairie land at their own expense. These tracts became the new residential suburbs of Leeds (north), Riverside (west), Highland Park (near north), and Morningside (south). Sioux City's development from 1893-1910 is called the period of "Reorganization and Rebirth" in *Sioux City, A Pictorial History*. This

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 **Page** 7

The Oversen, Julius and Anine, House
Woodbury County, IA

period begins just after the financial panic of 1893 (known as Black Tuesday) and continues through 1910, when Sioux City was the second largest City in the State of Iowa. It was also during this period when other public projects occurred, including the construction of the Sergeant Floyd Monument, built to commemorate the only causality of the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

The property on which the Oversen House was built was part of an addition sold to Sioux City by D.T. and Mary Hedges in 1888 during the boom period. The land was surveyed and made into neighborhoods under the name Hedges Morningside Subdivision. One of America's first elevated railroads was built to the Morningside area in 1891, which opened the area for residential development. The city limits changed the previous year to include Morningside. Those boundaries remained virtually unaltered for the next sixty years. Additional information on the development of Morningside can be found in *Sioux City, A Pictorial History* and in the National Register nomination for the Morningside College Historic District (listed on the National Register in 1997).

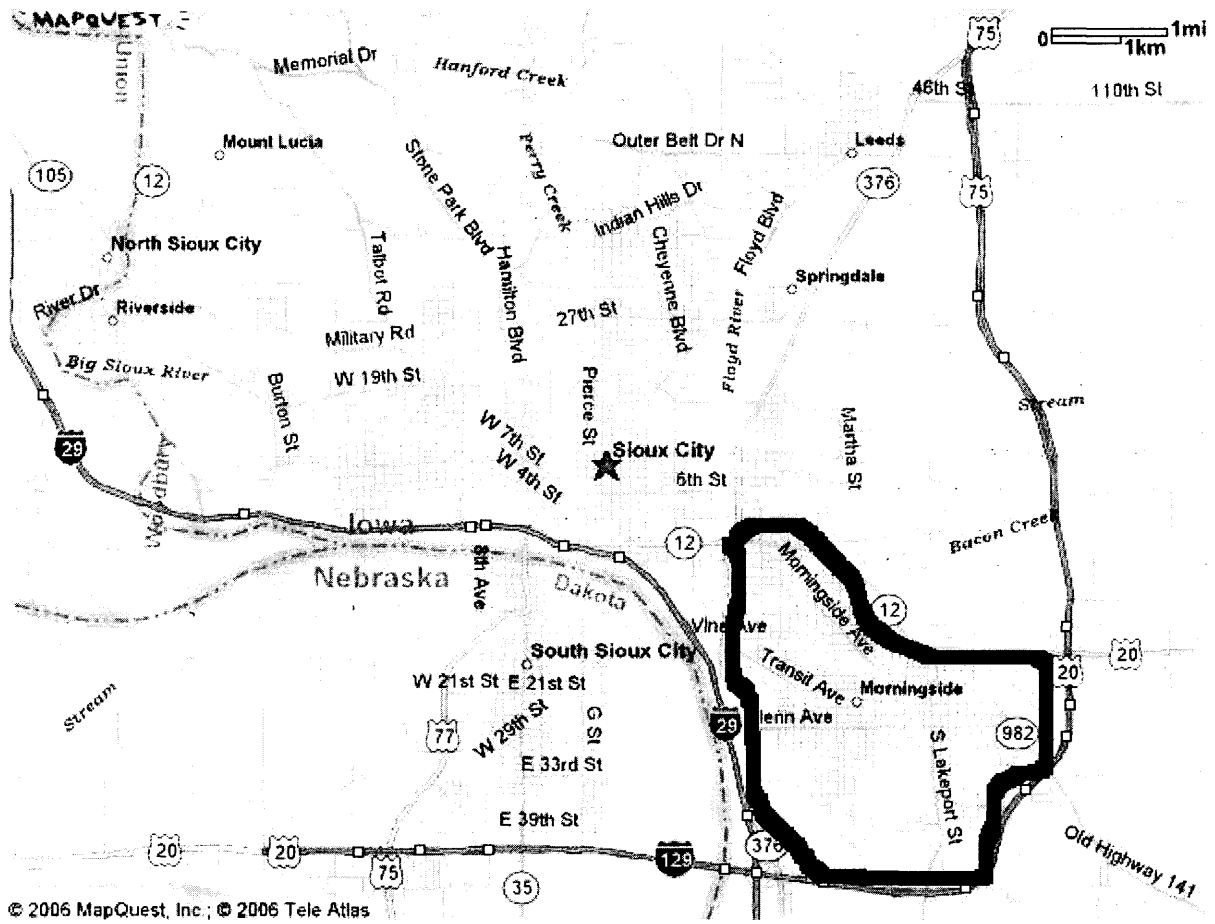
The original street names in Morningside were different from their current names: Lemon Street was known as Live Oak Street and Fourth Avenue was known as Grape Street. Thus, the original address of this house was 1920 or 1916 Live Oak Street (both addresses are listed in different years of the city directory under the Oversen name). In March of 1911, Sioux City changed the street names and numbering systems in many areas of Morningside, so that they would better relate to the names and numbers in the rest of the city. It was at this time that the house's address officially became 2037 South Lemon Street.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 8

The Oversen, Julius and Anine, House
Woodbury County, IA



Map of the City of Sioux City, Iowa indicating the Morningside Neighborhood.
Source of Map: MapQuest, Inc. Web Site.

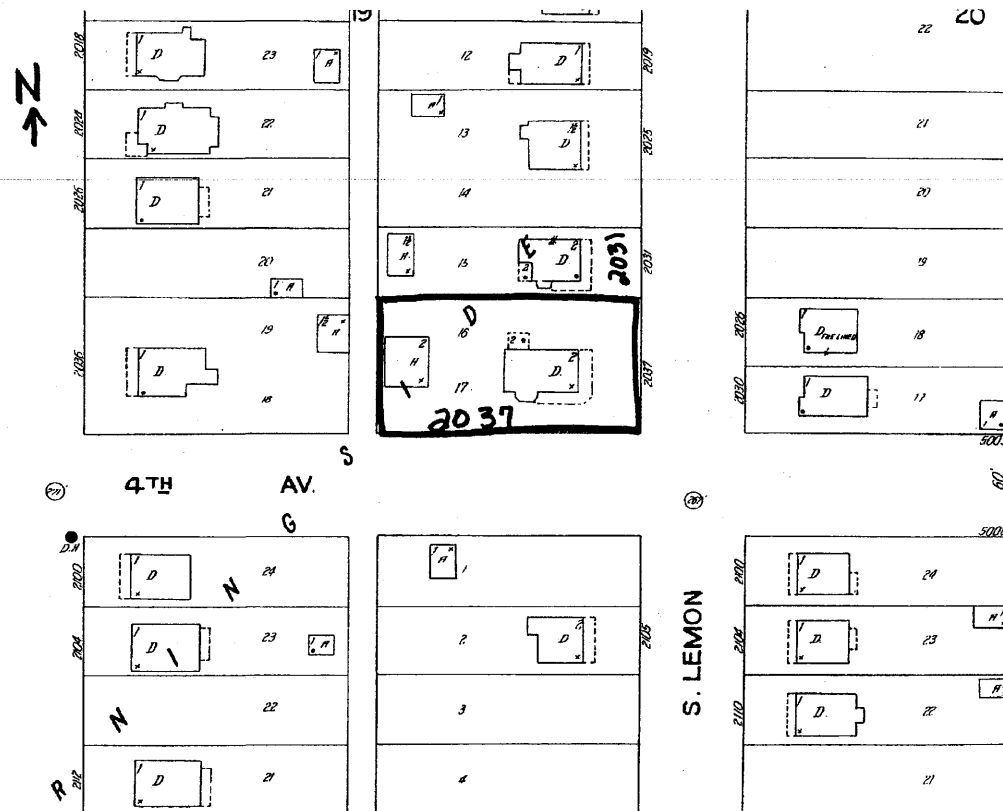
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 9

The Oversen, Julius and Anine, House
Woodbury County, IA

Although Morningside had already begun to develop by the time the 1902 Sanborn map for Sioux City was published, the subdivision and this property first appear in the 1924 Sanborn Map for Sioux City. (see map below)



1924 Sanborn map for Sioux City, Iowa, Volume 2, Sheet 260
2037 S. Lemon Street, Sioux City, Iowa
Source: State Historical Society of Iowa

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 **Page** 10

The Oversen, Julius and Anine, House
Woodbury County, IA

Julius and Anine Oversen

The Oversen House was built around 1900 by Julius and Anine Oversen, sometimes written as Julias and Annie Oversen. The Sioux City Directory in 1899 lists Mr. Oversen as a "Bricklayer" at 409 W. 6th Street and the 1900 Sioux City Directory has his address listed at new house on Lemon Street which was known as "Live Oak Street" at that time. He is always shown as a "Bricklayer" or a "Mason" in the Sioux City Directories. Julius Oversen appeared to remain in the brick and paving industry his entire career. He is listed in the City Directories as living at this address from 1900 until 1924. At this writing, information about the house's architect or contractor was still not found and further investigation is needed. The surviving relatives assume that Mr. Oversen acted as his own general contractor.

The wife of a grandson of Mr. Oversen, Mrs. E. William Pape (Yvonne Yanney Pape), still lives in Sioux City and has provided an oral history and historic photo of the house. The Sioux City Public Museum provided the Sergeant Floyd Monument celebratory capping photo which has Mr. Oversen posing with his tool of trade, a trowel. The Floyd Monument was completed on April 22, 1901. The approximate date of the historic photo of the house has been confirmed by the family as follows: The young boy standing next to Julius Oversen is Walt Oversen, son of Julius and Anine, born in 1907. Mrs. Pape believes he was approximately 10 years old in the photo and therefore, estimates that the photo was taken around 1917. (photo on next page)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 11

The Oversen, Julius and Anine, House
Woodbury County, IA



Young woman, unknown

Julius Oversen and his son Walt (approx. 10 years old)

Photo Source: Sioux City Public Museum Date of photo approx 1917

The Oversen family has long told of the stories of how Grandfather Julius was in charge of purchasing all the materials for the construction of the Sergeant Floyd Monument and that the Carriage House on the property was built using scaffolding lumber from the construction of the monument. A local elderly woman, Mame Skyler, years ago told the family that she was a young store clerk with a lumber company and helped with the sale of the materials to Mr. Oversen to build the monument. Since the Sergeant Floyd Monument was constructed in 1900, this date

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 **Page** 12

The Oversen, Julius and Anine, House
Woodbury County, IA

does match the construction date of the Oversen House and further supports the date the family built the house.

Mrs. Pape says that family members have indicated that a female family member of Anine's, possibly a sister or an aunt, loaned them the money to build this house. Anine's maiden name was Rasmussen and together with Julius, they had 6 children: three boys (Walt, George and Clarence) and three girls (Jewel, Mildred and Sylvia). Mrs. Pape's husband is the son of Sylvia who married a Pape.



Wedding of Mildred Oversen, daughter of Julius and Anine Oversen

Photo taken inside 2037 S. Lemon, ca 1920-1925
Photo Source: Sioux City Public Museum

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 **Page** 13

The Oversen, Julius and Anine, House
Woodbury County, IA

Julius Oversen's Role in the Construction of the Sergeant Floyd Monument

The Sergeant Floyd Monument Marked the 96th anniversary of the death of Sergeant Charles Floyd's death, the only member of the Lewis and Clark Expedition to have died on route. The monument is over 100 feet high and built of Kettle River sandstone as a solid masonry obelisk patterned after ancient Egyptian models.

Following is a copy of a manuscript found in documents at the Sioux City Public Museum. Notice that Mr. Oversen is mentioned near the end, which supports the oral history given by Mrs. Pape.

Floyd Monument History
(constructed May 29, 1900 – August 20, 1900)
Dedicated May 30, 1901

President Thomas Jefferson organized an expedition led by Meriwether Lewis and William Clark in 1804 to find a navigable route to the Pacific. The expedition left St. Louis in May of 1804. On August 20 the expedition was camped along the Missouri River in what is today Dakota County, Nebraska. A young Sergeant, Charles Floyd was ill. They dispersed the leading medical treatments known to them but Floyd's illness overtook him and he passed away, possibly of a ruptured appendix. The expedition decided to bury him across the river on a high bluff on land that is now Sioux City, Iowa. They named a nearby river in his honor and continued on their way.

On the return trip down the Missouri River the Expedition revisited Floyd's grave. In the next several decades other travelers along the Missouri River also stopped at the gravesite which had become a landmark high on that high bluff. In 1857, after the city of Sioux City was founded, the citizens realized that Sgt. Floyd's remains had come close to being washed down the Missouri River. Sgt. Floyd's remains, consisting of a partial skeleton, were rescued from the bluff's edge and reburied further back on the bluff.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 14

The Oversen, Julius and Anine, House
Woodbury County, IA

In 1895, after Sgt. Floyd's journal from the expedition was located and he was gaining national recognition (being the only man to die on the Lewis & Clark Expedition) Sioux City leaders decided to construct a monument over Sgt. Floyd's grave. They unearthed Sgt. Floyd's remains a second time, photographed and made a plaster cast of his skull before reburying him in a temporary grave. During the next five years the city raised funds for the Floyd Monument and once again unearthed his remains and then reburied the remains in a concrete vault beneath the new stone monument.

Hansen Brothers Construction Company received the bid to build the monument. Hansen Brothers hired Julius Oversen, to be the foreman of the masons who actually laid the stone of the Floyd Monument. Oversen, two other workers, Nels Anderson and Albert Hansen and the mayor of Sioux City, David McGee, were photographed laying the capstone on the Floyd Monument in 1901. This photograph, often mistaken for the capping of the Washington Monument, has a clear view of the Missouri River below the Monument, proving that it was the Floyd Monument, not the Washington Monument. In a *Sioux City Journal* newspaper article on April 22, 1901 it explains how the capping took place. **"A few deft turns of the trowel in the hands of Julius Overson (sic) and the little piece of Kettle River sandstone had found its resting place for unknown years to come."** Thus has been completed a monument, not only to the lone hero of the band of pioneer surveyors, but also to the energy and ability of those of the Floyd Memorial Association in charge who resolved to perpetuate the name of the man whose body was found half washed from the bank of the Missouri further down the river." The Floyd Monument was dedicated on May 30, 1901. In 1960 the Floyd Monument became the first National Historic Landmark in the United States.

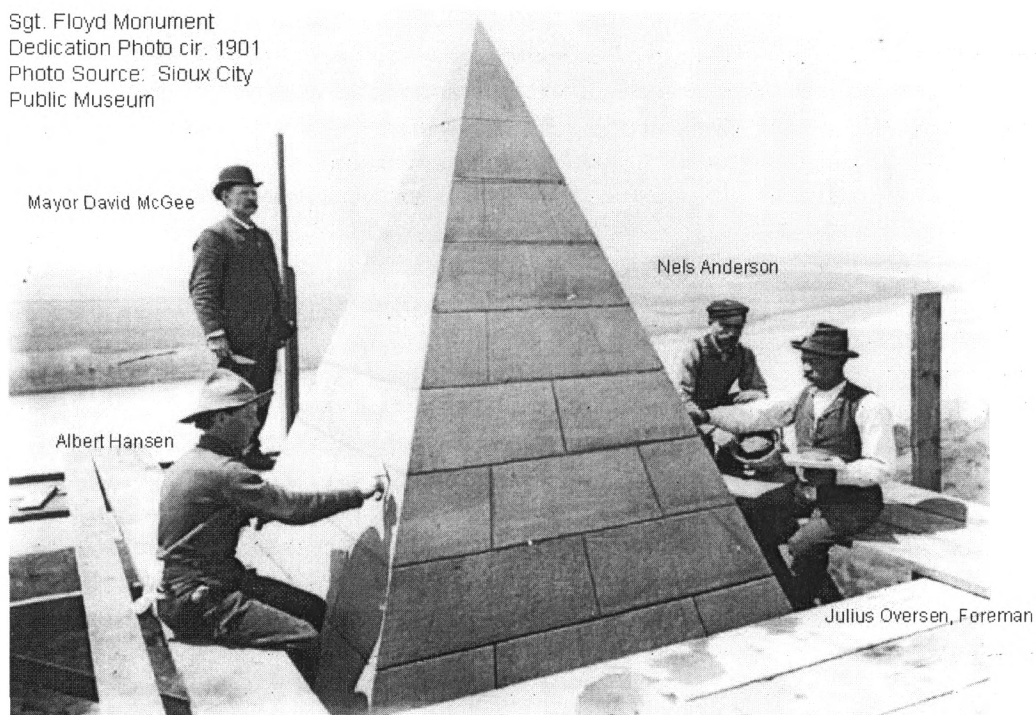
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 15

The Oversen, Julius and Anine, House
Woodbury County, IA

Sgt. Floyd Monument
Dedication Photo cir. 1901
Photo Source: Sioux City
Public Museum



As indicated earlier, no claim for Mr. Oversen's significance is being made at this time. Additional archival research into the career of Mr. Oversen and his influence and success in the construction industry in Sioux City may prove additional significance for this property under Criterion B. The Oversens retained the property until sometime after 1924 as the Sioux City Directories no longer show the family at this address after 1924.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 16

The Oversen, Julius and Anine, House
Woodbury County, IA

Architectural Significance

The Italianate style of architecture was popular in the United States in the mid- to late-1800s, making the Oversen House a late example of this style. The Italianate style began in England as part of the Picturesque movement. This movement was a reaction to the classical formalism that had dominated for two centuries in art and architecture. Architecture that was part of the Picturesque movement tried to capture the same rustic aesthetic embodied in art of the period, with the Italianate style drawing upon informal Italian farmhouses or villas. The style in America was popularized by Andrew Jackson Downing's pattern books of the 1840s and 1850s, and became unfashionable as the Queen Anne style rose to prominence near the end of the 19th century.

Although no comprehensive survey of Sioux City's residential architecture has taken place, approximately 40 residential properties exhibiting Italianate features are included in the statewide inventory maintained at the State Historical Society of Iowa. Of these, the few houses with a known date of construction were built primarily in the 1870s and the 1880s—toward the end of the national trend. Only three of the 40 houses with Italianate features recorded in Sioux City have been recommended as eligible for listing on the National Register: 2922 Correctionville Road (two-story brick house built circa 1880), 1422 Douglas Street (two-story frame house built 1855), 1409 Grandview Boulevard (two-story frame built 1886). Another brick Italianate in the state inventory, a two-story brick house at 1123 Summit Street (built circa 1880), is recommended for additional research and is likely eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Lastly, a brick two-story Italianate at 915 Douglas Street has been identified by local preservationist as likely to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Other Italianate style houses in the Morningside neighborhood have not been formally evaluated. However, there are no brick Italianates in the immediate ½ mile radius of this house, except for the smaller Italianate next door and to the north of this property, 2031 S. Lemon. The Oversen house is a larger example of Italianate. All homes built on the east side of S. Lemon were built after 1920

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 **Page** 17

The Oversen, Julius and Anine, House
Woodbury County, IA

and are small one story homes. Only one historic home still exists south on S. Lemon (2105 S. Lemon) and that was built approximately in 1900. All the homes to the west and southwest are also small one-story homes built after 1920. The subject property appears to represent the end of the style's use in this neighborhood.

The Oversen House, built between 1899 and 1900, is a very late example of the Italianate style in Sioux City. The date of construction has not been verified, but it is based on oral history of the Oversen family and city directory research. The house clearly exhibits the hallmarks of the Italianate style. A full two stories with a full attic, the Oversen House has a low-pitched roof with decorative brackets supporting overhanging eaves. Although a simple home, the Oversen House also has tall, arched windows, common on Italianate designs. The wrap-around porch, while not typical of modest Italianate houses, is sometimes found on some of the more elaborate examples. It may be a result of the house's location on a corner lot or it may illustrate the transition to the popularity of Queen Anne style at the turn of the last century. The porch may also have simply represented the personal tastes of the family or Mr. Oversen's construction methods, as interviews with surviving relatives indicate that Mr. Oversen also built two other smaller houses in the neighborhood with the same Italianate features and wrap-around porch, both still exist immediately to the north and adjacent to this property. The porch is a little massive for an Italianate or Queen Anne design, which also supports the late construction date. Additional research into Oversen's training, construction career, and other buildings he worked on in Sioux City might shed additional light on his architectural tastes and influences.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Section number 9, 10 **Page** 18

The Oversen, Julius and Anine, House
Woodbury County, IA

9. Bibliography

Insurance Maps of Sioux City, Iowa. Sanborn Map Company, New York: 1924 (updated 1952.)

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. 1984. P. 210-214, 262-264.

Phillips, Steven J. Old House Dictionary. 1989. P. 118, 181-182.

Sioux City Directories, 1898, 1899, and years 1900-1925, R.L. Polk and Co., Sioux City, Iowa.

Woodbury County. Property Records, Woodbury County Courthouse. Sioux City, Iowa.

Sorensen, Scott and B. Paul Chicoine, Sioux City, A Pictorial History , 1982, P. 67, 68 & 123

Pape, Yvonne, oral history

Sioux City Journal newspaper article dated April 22, 1901

Sergeant Floyd Monument Manuscript, Sioux City Public Museum, Completed by Grace Linden, History Curator.

10. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

The Oversen House is located in the Hedges Morningside Subdivision of Sioux City on lots 16 and 17 of block 19. It is located on the northwest corner of the intersection of Fourth Avenue and South Lemon Street. Its address is 2037 South Lemon Street.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the Oversen House includes that portion historically associated with the property.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number **Add'l** **Page** 19

The Oversen, Julius and Anine, House
Woodbury County, IA

Photographs

The Oversen, Julius and Anine, House
2037 South Lemon Street
Sioux City, Woodbury County, Iowa

Photographer: Katherine Divis

Date: September 2002

Negatives: SiouxLandmark, Sioux City, Iowa

View:

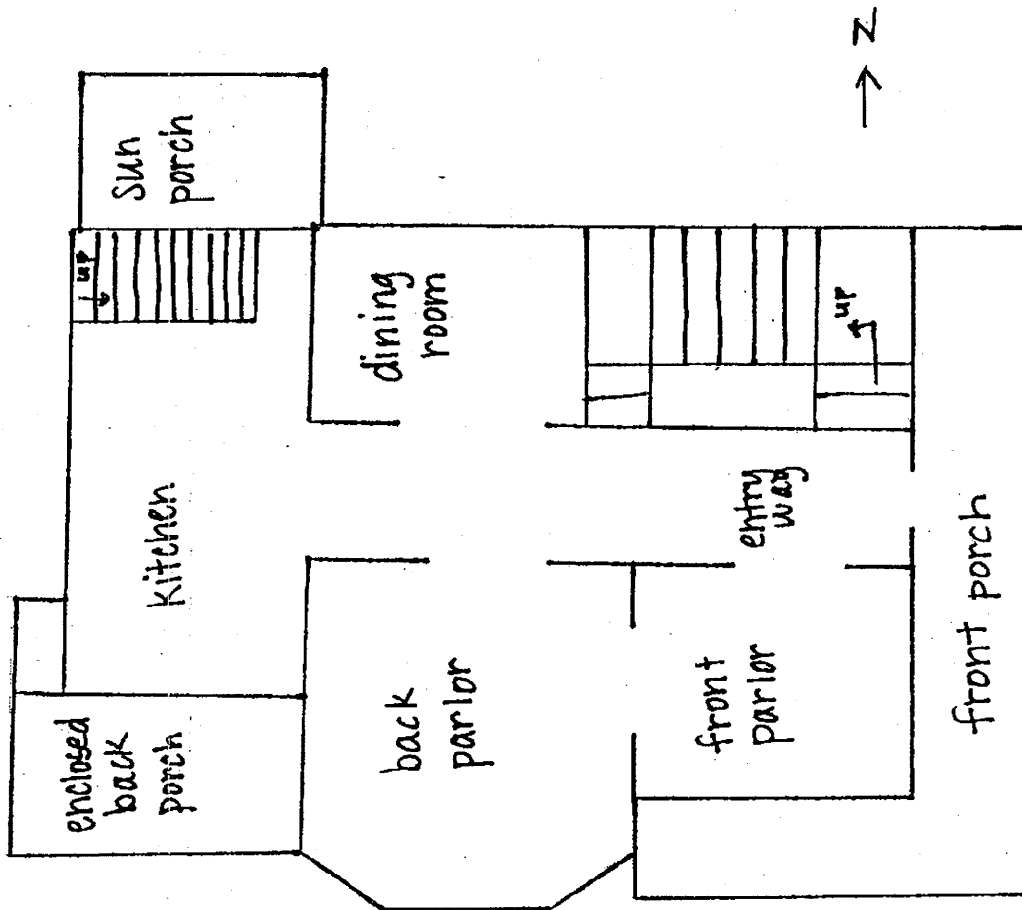
1. to west (east façade)
2. to north (south façade)
3. to southwest (north façade)
4. to west, original hitching post
5. front entrance
6. pantry in kitchen
7. pantry between kitchen and sun porch
8. original doors to basement stairway
9. taken from bottom of back stairway
10. taken from top of back stairway
11. taken in south bedroom
12. taken in west bathroom
13. taken in back parlor
14. taken in southeast bedroom
15. taken in second floor hallway
16. taken in entryway
17. taken in front parlor
18. taken in front parlor
19. taken in second floor hallway
20. taken in second floor hallway, corner detailing
21. carriage house, south and west façades
22. carriage house, south and east facades
23. carriage house, south and east facades

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Add'l Page 20

The Oversen, Julius and Anine, House
Woodbury County, IA



FIRST FLOOR, not to scale

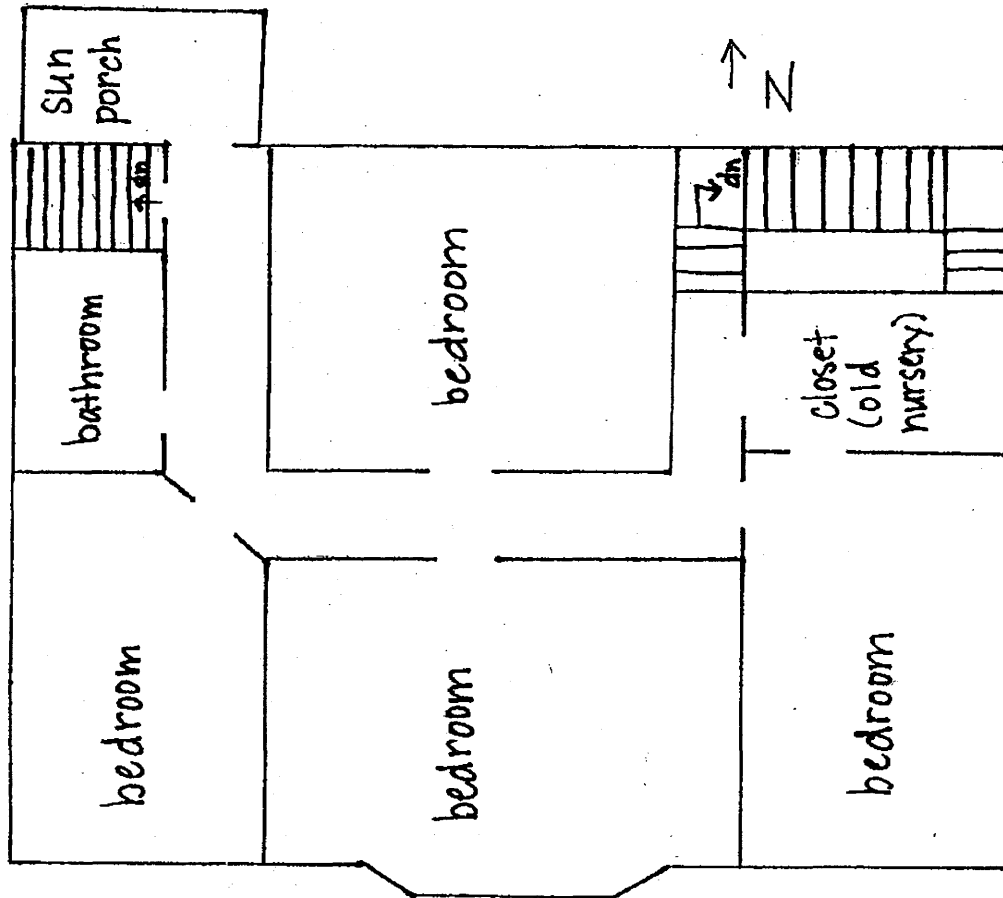
Source: Sioux City, City Hall, Planning Department

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

The Oversen, Julius and Anine, House
Woodbury County, IA

Section number Add'l Page 21



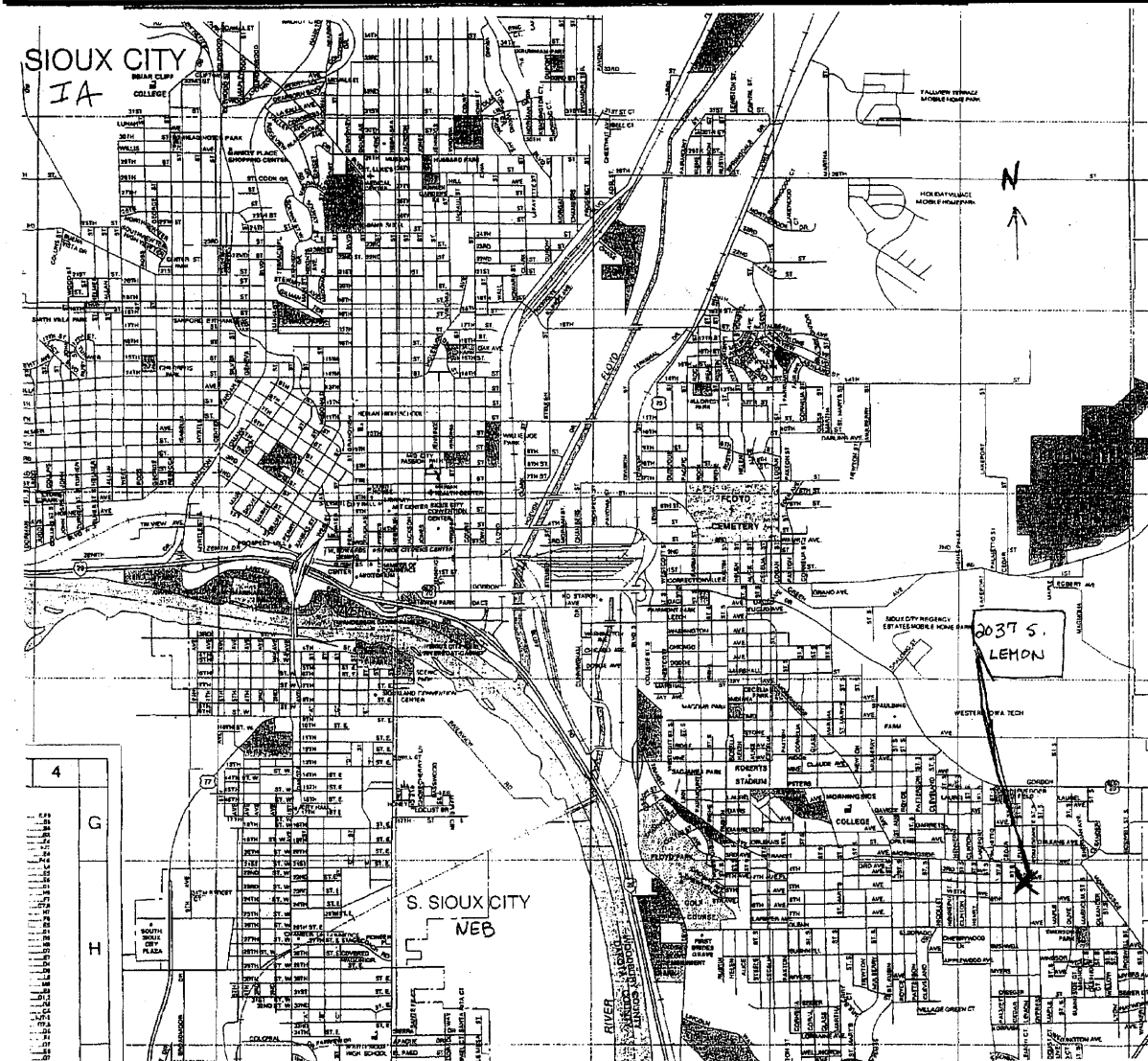
SECOND FLOOR, not to scale
SOURCE: Sioux City, City Hall, Planning Department

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

The Oversen, Julius and Anine, House
Woodbury County, IA

Section number Add'l Page 22



Sioux City Iowa and South Sioux City Nebraska Map, 2005
Source: SIMPCO