

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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NATIONAL REGISTER

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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, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Schindhelm-Drews House

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 410 N. Lucas Street N/A not for publication

city or town Iowa City N/A vicinity

state Iowa code IA county Johnson code 103 zip code 52245

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.)

David [Signature]
Signature of certifying official/Title

12/16/83
Date

State Historical Society of Iowa
State of 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] Signature of the Keeper

Entered in the National Register 1/28/84 Date of Action

Schindhelm-Drews House
Name of Property

Johnson Co., 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 the count.)

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

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single family dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single Family dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Other

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone

walls stone

roof asphalt

other brick

Narrative Description

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

Schindhelm-Drews
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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 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.)

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 # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Ethnic Heritage: European

Exploration/Settlement

Period of Significance

1855-1899

Significant Dates

1855

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Schindhelm-Drews House
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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property .16 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

1	5	6	2	2	8	7	0	4	6	1	3	5	4	0
Zone	Easting				Northing									

3

Zone	Easting				Northing									

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 Marlys A. Svendsen, editor and Jenny Stayer-Jones, researcher/writer

organization Svendsen Tyler, Inc. date _____

street & number 215 Main St., Ste. 901 telephone 319/324-1910

city or town Des Moines state IA zip code 52801

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 Marybeth and Kenneth Slonneger

street & number 1109 Davenport St. telephone 354-8700

city or town Iowa City state IA zip code 52245

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.

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Description:

The Schindhelm-Drews House is located on a level lot comprising the north 90' of Lot 5, Block 8 of the Original Town of Iowa City. It is situated in "Goosetown," a neighborhood known for its modest scale residences generally associated with families of Bohemian and German descent. Primary entrances to the house are from the west on Lucas Street, a quiet residential street adjacent to an unpaved east/west alley on the north and another residence on the south. Like many other houses in the neighborhood, this building contains an older core section with one or more additions constructed over a period of years or decades to house a growing family. The oldest portion of the Schindhelm-Drews House built in 1855, is a one-story, two-room limestone building. Its rectangular plan is covered by a simple side gabled roof. The front facade, which faces west, runs parallel with Lucas Street and is setback approximately 15' from the sidewalk. Development of the building continued between 1867 and 1899 with the construction of a series of additions forming a one and one-half story frame extension abutting the south end of the stone structure and projecting to the east.

Stone Structure

The foundation and walls of the stone structure are constructed of buff-colored limestone from a local quarry and light gray, soft-lime mortar. The ashlar stone is arranged in a loosely coursed rubble pattern. Typically, these stones range in height from three to six inches, with some taller stones - six to eight inches - appearing at grade level. At the foundation level, the stone wall is approximately eighteen inches thick and extends below grade. The unfinished excavated space beneath the floor of the home forms a shallow cellar, which is accessed by a cellar door located at the rear of the house.

Above grade, the stone wall thickness tapers to about 12". The exterior of the limestone wall was plastered and painted sometime between 1912 and 1920. During this same period, a narrow porch along the front of the House, known only by its indication on Sanborn Fire Insurance maps from 1906 and 1912, also disappeared. During the 1992 rehabilitation of the Schindhelm-Drews House, the stone walls were revealed and the soft mortar carefully tuck pointed.

The 24' front facade, has one off-center, four-panel door, whose left-most edge begins 8' from the left (north) corner of the stone structure. Two six-over-six windows flank the door; the one to the right is centered in the remaining space, while the window on the left is closer to the entry door. Heavy timber lintels carry the masonry load over the windows and doors. Narrow, plain trim boards surround all exterior openings.

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The north facade has one six-over-six window, centered on the 16' wall, which is smaller but similar in construction to the windows found along the front facade. The rear elevation (facing east) has one four-panel door, whose left-most edge is again located approximately eight feet from the left (south) juncture of the stone and frame house sections. The south facade serves a common wall between the stone and frame section.

On the inside, two features connect the 1854-55 stone structure with the frame section. Behind a modified Z-brace door, a steep 2'6" wide staircase leads from the south room of the stone house into the upper story of the frame addition; the stairway interrupts the south wall at the southeast corner of the room. This is the only interior passageway that connects the two structures. The construction design indicates the possibility that a portion of the existing frame section or an earlier frame addition may have connected to the stone structure on the south. This possibility is discussed further below.

All interior walls are covered with two 1/4" layers of plaster applied over milled lath. Fragments of several layers of wallpaper and traces of white-wash on top of the plaster can be found in both rooms. Interior milled trim, which has been painted numerous times, is identical in both rooms. The baseboards consist of a flat 5-1/2" board with a 1" quarter-round cap and a 3/4" shoe. Baseboard on the exterior walls is pine and for the partition wall is oak suggesting that the original floor plan had only a single room. Door casings and window mullions are fashioned out of flat lumber, ranging in width from 3-1/2" to 4-3/4". Doors are attached to casings with two hinges and each is fitted with a different example of a post-1840 rimlock; all hardware, including the square-headed nails, is machine manufactured. In addition to being smaller than those on the front, the window on the north wall also has muntins which are rounded over, in contrast to the more complicated profile of those in the front windows.

The interior partition wall, which divides the north and south rooms into the nearly equal dimensions of 10'7" x 14' and 11' x 14' respectively, contains one four-panel door and, immediately adjacent to it, an early chimney flue. The ceiling, which is 7-1/2' above the finished floor, is made of tongue-and-groove lumber in standardized lengths; a quarter-round molding forms a modest cornice. The present floor is made up salvaged, wide pine boards which were installed during the 1991-92 rehabilitation. The material is consistent with the original flooring material.

The roof sheathing and the roof rafters consist of rough cut, bark covered boards and likely date from the original construction of the house. The roof itself, currently covered in asphalt shingle, has a gentle pitch just under 1:2 and is currently punctuated by a rebuilt central chimney. Shallow eaves project over a 7" cornice with a simple 1-3/4" half-diamond molding at the fascia/soffit joint. On the Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of 1906, the first on which the property appears, the house had a wood shingle

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roof. During the 1991-92 rehabilitation, wood shingles were found under several layers of asphalt material. Samples of the shingles were retained by the owner.

Frame Additions

The Schindhelm-Drews House was situated on the entirety of the corner lot at Lucas and Davenport Streets. Frame sections were added sometime between 1867 and 1899.¹ The enlarged house had its principal orientation to the south facing Davenport Street with a deep setback from the street. Full development of the lot came more than three decades later in 1925 when the south 60' of the lot was sold and two older homes moved onto that end of the property.² As a result, the main entrance of the Schindhelm-Drews House currently fronts onto a narrow side yard.

The frame additions are of light construction and rest on a stone foundation. The original siding, a plain bevel clapboard, is in good condition and was exposed during the 1992 rehabilitation of the building which involved removal of a layer of post-World War II asbestos shingle siding. The plan of the frame additions is a truncated ell-design. The main leg, which runs west to east and lies flush against the south wall of the stone house, measures 16' x 14'6". The short leg projects from the east end of the main leg a distance of 11'2" with a width of 18'6". In the shallow space created by their intersection is a recessed 4' x 16' front porch with a shed roof and Carpenter Gothic details. The third frame section extends an additional 10' to the east and construction methods (sloping floor and a pier system foundation) suggest that this section was originally a porch later enclosed and used as a kitchen.

The frame additions have a complex roof plan with an asphalt shingle covering.³ The main west-east leg is covered by a gable roof; this is intersected by a second gable roof running perpendicular to the first. However, the second gable roof covers only the western half of the short projecting wing. The later eastern side is covered by an extension of the first gable roof. Because the dimensions of these west-east structures do not match, the roof line of the main gable is at a different height on either side of the intersecting small gable. There are two small dormers on either side of the small gable end; on the east is a tall gable dormer (finished in decorative wood shingles), on the west a shorter hipped dormer (sheathed in clapboard). The front porch is covered by a shed roof whose pitch matches that of the main gable roof. Dormer windows are six-over-six sash.

During the course of reroofing the frame sections of the Schindhelm-Drews House, the record of the house's organic development was clearly revealed as a series of additions. The pattern of roof sheathing indicates that the living room, the central projecting ell (dining room), and the rear section

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(kitchen) were constructed in distinct phases. The interior plan and materials illustrate its history as a house built as materials became available, as needs dictated, or as time and money allowed. That is, the existence of significant variations in interior features, such as doors - some panel, some homemade z-brace, windows - some casement, others double-hung, and floor heights which fail to match from one room to the next, argue against the scenario of the house having been conceived and executed as one harmonious design. Interviews with family members indicated a pattern of frugality in building the house sections and a willingness by the contractor/owner to use materials brought home from other construction jobs and materials salvaged from other projects or the house itself.

While most of the original interior is intact, some of it, particularly on the ground floor, is currently eclipsed by "modernized" features such as dropped ceiling panels, carpeting, and the addition of a bathroom in the 1950s into the north end of the dining room. Period lighting fixtures are also absent. Other than these relatively easily reversed alterations, the frame section of the house is in excellent condition following a rehabilitation completed according to Secretary of the Interior Guidelines for Historic Buildings in 1991-92.

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Significance:

The Schindhelm-Drews House is significant as a well preserved example of 19th century domestic architecture in Iowa City's Goosetown neighborhood. Consisting of an 1855 stone house section with frame additions completed between 1867 and 1899 (Drews family occupancy began in 1867 and property values in assessor's records from 1899 document the fact that the fully expanded house was in place), the Schindhelm-Drews House embodies the concepts of continuity through adaptation⁴ and organic growth. Not a high style design but rather a combination of vernacular house forms and simplified stylistic features, the combined stone-frame residence tells the story of the relative austerity and modest scale of first generation frontier housing, the growing prosperity of successive generations of Bohemian and German immigrants and their need for and ability to finance building additions, and finally, the valuable role that housing played in promoting strong family bonds and maintaining a cultural identity for these ethnic groups. Nomination of the Schindhelm-Drews House is consistent with the historic context for "Iowa City Neighborhoods: Town and Country (1840 - 1940)" and included in the "Iowa City Historic Preservation Plan" (1992).

Schindhelm Family Period:

Dating of the original construction and growth of the Schindhelm-Drews House has been accomplished by an examination of tax records, physical evidence, comparison with other comparable structures with confirmed dates, and genealogical information demonstrating family growth patterns. Tax records indicate a series of owners but no dramatic change in property values until 1855.⁵ The oldest stone section of the Schindhelm-Drews House appears to have been built between 1854 and 1855 by Christian Schindhelm, a day laborer and recent immigrant from Saxony, Germany. The 1854-55 date matches the relatively reliable construction date assigned to the Nicking House, 410 E. Market Street, by architectural historian Margaret Keyes.⁶ Even though the Nicking House (1854) is both larger (one and one-half stories) and more elaborately detailed, the two structures share similar plans, exhibit comparable construction techniques, are built from the same material, and are within four blocks of one another.

By 1855, the population of Iowa City had increased tenfold from its 1840 level of 500 to 5,000. As a rapidly expanding community, Iowa City supported five lumberyards, several active stone quarries, and the much-celebrated Finkbine & Lovelace factory, a steam sash, door and blind mill.⁷ The construction of the Nicking House according to Keyes is believed to have been under the direction of contractors Finkbine & Lovelace. Stone masons were readily available in a community situated near limestone quarries with 85 men reporting employment as stone masons or cutters in Johnson County in 1856.⁸ Stone was a local material used for dozens of commercial buildings, residences and the town's largest public building,

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Old Capitol. Thus, while new arrivals to the area such as Christian Schindhelm, would have traveled to Iowa City via still primitive means in the early 1850s, they would have found that machine-made construction supplies (such as the standard lengths of tongue-and-groove panels used for the ceiling in the Schindhelm-Drews House) and local professional stone masons were readily available if the budget allowed.

In early 1856, Schindhelm married and moved his new bride, Catherine Ruppert, into the stone house. Their first child was born by year's end. By 1859 with a second child born and a third on the way, the Schindhelms sold their Lucas Street house. The next two owners, Frederick E. Smith (1859 - 1864) and Joseph Kral (1864 - 1867) likely maintained the property as rental housing or resided there only briefly.

Drews Family Period:

In 1867, August and Henriette Drews, recently arrived immigrants from Prussia acquired the stone house as a residence for their family. August supported his family by working as a tailor. The Drews children, one son and six daughters, ranged in age from 9 to 27 at the time they moved into 410 N. Lucas. Construction of the first frame addition by the Drews' only son, Albert (age 24), came sometime after the purchase. Albert learned the carpentry trade in Germany before emigrating. The family of nine probably found the stone house and any frame additions it may have accumulated by 1867 to be cramped and inadequate. The restricted conditions improved for a time following the marriages of daughters Bertha, Theresa and Hulda by late 1872.

Any empty space in the Drews residence was soon filled when Albert married his wife Augusta Baumbach and the couple moved in with the senior Drews in late 1872. During the next fourteen years, Albert and Augusta had nine children of which four died in infancy. Additional space was added while Albert's remaining sisters Mathilda, Emma and Paulina continued at home. Albert's parents continued to reside with their son and grandchildren until Henrietta's death in 1882 and August's death in 1897. City directory listings indicate that the property used street addresses on both N. Lucas (stone section) and E. Davenport (frame additions) at times. Though specific dates cannot be given to the separate additions, the building that presents itself today was in place by 1899. The effect of the additions was to more than double the original value of the property from \$450 to \$1,100.

Like the Schindhelms before them, several generations of Drews family members became active in the Zion German Lutheran Church. August and Henrietta Drews were original members of the congregation; Mathilda Drews was treasurer of the Sunday School; Augusta Drews, Albert's wife, was secretary of the Ladies Society; and Albert was superintendent of the

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Sunday school, a church officer and a trustee at the time of his death. Albert's name appears in records associated with the construction of the Zion German Lutheran Church; given his identification with construction of church steeples, he may have been involved with this portion of the project.

Multiple generations of Drews family members continued in residence at 410 N. Lucas after 1900. In 1925 following the deaths of Albert and Augusta (1917 and 1922), the south 60' of the lot was sold and two small houses were moved on site. The balance of the property was sold to the current owners in 1991. A historic rehabilitation was completed for the house in 1991-92.

The Goosetown Neighborhood:

The Schindhelm-Drews House is located at the eastern edge of the Bohemian and German neighborhood in Iowa City known as "Goosetown." The neighborhood stretches from Bloomington Street and the flood plain north of Ralston Creek to Oakland Cemetery. The western boundary of Goosetown is North Market square and the eastern edge is Reno Street. Goosetown developed in the latter half of the nineteenth century as a neighborhood of successive generations of Bohemian or Czecho-Slovakian immigrants and their families. The name for the neighborhood comes from the practice of Bohemian women and children of herding flocks of geese from the residential area to vacant nearby pasture land each day for feeding.

The neighborhood originally included blocks containing regular 80' by 150' lots identical to the plan in other parts of the original town. After 1900, the deep corner lots were divided with some north-south streetscapes containing as many as four or five houses on what had originally been a single lot. The Goosetown neighborhood also contained a series of full-block out lots. When houses were erected on these out lots, irregular parcels resulted.

Later, when Wood's Addition was laid out adjacent to the original town plat, it contained narrow lots measuring 65' by 150'. Even more building sites were created when continuous long blocks were formed along Bloomington, Davenport, Fairchild, Church and Ronalds Streets by the vacation of intersecting North Summit Street. New building lots were laid out in the former street right-of-way. As a result of these patterns, a greater number of small dwellings were constructed with less regard for uniform siting.

Bohemians and Germans settled in Goosetown beginning in the 1850s with few new immigrants after 1900. During this time, Bohemians grew to constitute the largest single ethnic group in Iowa City and the pattern of settlement created the clearest ethnic community in the city. Employment for

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Goosetown residents ranged from unskilled occupations, like day laborers, farm hands, brickyard workers, quarrymen, factory hands, livery grooms, and domestic help to skilled work as carpenters and horticulturists. After a time, the Bohemians gained the economic means to secure proprietary businesses including tailor shops, restaurants, saloons, grocery stores, meat markets and clothing stores. Only a handful of Bohemians entered the professions.

The Bohemian and German community in Iowa City put great value on self-sufficiency, homeownership, family, patriotism, and the culture of their homeland. These values are manifested in visual reminders still evident in Goosetown. Self-sufficiency is evidenced in utilitarian landscape features such as rhubarb patches, fruit trees, and grape arbors. To increase the prospects of homeownership, Bohemians and Germans were willing to buy affordable, modest houses on small lots. Members of the same family would often share quarters or build houses near one another out of a sense of familial closeness or economic self-reliance. Like the Drews family, members of the Parizek family resided close together in a cluster of houses built by the father and two sons at 911, 915 and 917 East Fairchild Street.

A cultural identity for Goosetown was retained in religious practice and ethnic institutions. The facilities built for the practice of these religious and cultural activities remain as evidence of the Bohemian way of life. They were mostly located at the western section of Goosetown in the immediate vicinity of North Market square. St. Wenceslaus Roman Catholic Church (630 East Davenport Street, National Register listed) was completed in 1893 after the Bohemian community had evolved a level of social and financial standing. The church served as the visual center of Goosetown signaling the prosperity of its residents and the significance placed in the practice of their faith. National Bohemian holidays were celebrated by church members and Czech foods were an important part of these celebrations. Zion German Lutheran Church (310 N. Johnson) served a similar purpose for the German residents in Goosetown and other northside neighborhoods.

Considerable study has been completed on the immigrant group residents who made up the Goosetown neighborhood. Future research may involve the preparation of a National Register Historic district nomination for the neighborhood. Should that work proceed, the Schindhelm-Drews House should be considered a key building in the district because of its early presence, uncommon building materials relative to the neighborhood and Iowa City, its organic pattern of development, and the continued presence of historic building fabric.

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Summary:

In summary, the Schindhelm-Drews House is significant because of its ability to relate the story of several generations of working class German-Americans and the value they placed on homeownership, thrift, and family closeness. The excellent condition of the house, the substantial documentation of the building and its working class residents, and its location within a neighborhood traditionally associated with immigrant families heightens its significance. The history of the property provides a valuable illustration of the ways in which the land, and the structures that were built on it, were used and adapted by successive waves of newcomers to the area.

Endnotes:

1. The dating for these additions is based on information contained in Tax Assessor's Books for Johnson County and Johnson County Tax Lists.
2. House moving was a common practice in Iowa City which especially flourished during periods of major growth of the University of Iowa such as the one which occurred between 1910 and 1931. Neighborhoods such as Goosetown which originally developed with spacious lots and small houses became home to houses relocated from neighborhoods to the east which had greater proximity to the University campus.
3. Converted from wood shingles sometime between 1912 and 1920 according to Sanborn Fire Insurance maps.
4. Baxter, Elaine and Douglas Lee, North Side Neighborhood Preservation Study, Iowa City: City of Iowa City, 1977, p. 4.
5. According to the Abstract of Original Deeds From the State of Iowa for Lots in Iowa City, Lot 5 was originally purchased on February 1, 1848 (along with others) by Columbus C. Catlett. The property was sold two more times - on March 15, 1849 to James T. and Eugenie Robinson, and on December 14, 1853 to John and Nancy Hughes - before the limestone house was built. [All transactions are recorded in the Johnson County Transfer Books.]

Between 1854 and 1855, the first significant jump in land value, from \$200 to \$450, is documented in the pages of the Tax Assessors Book for Johnson County - Iowa City. While two important events from the local history of 1855 may have affected property values during that year - the announcement of Des Moines as the new Capital and the anticipated completion of the Mississippi & Missouri railroad from Davenport to Iowa City - other lots on the same block as the Schindhelm-Drews lot do not show the same magnitude of increase in assessed value. This change in value, the clearest indication of the date of the appearance of the limestone house, is recorded on the tax list under the name of property owner "Christine Schinhelm" (Christian Schindhelm).

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6. Keyes, Margaret, Nineteenth Century Architectural Styles in Iowa City, Iowa City: The University of Iowa Press, 1966, pp. 18-19.
7. Nathan H. Parker, The Iowa Handbook for 1856, Des Moines, p. 63-65.
8. The Census of Iowa for 1856, Des Moines: the State Printer, p. 205. The building trades accounted for the city's largest industry a fact demonstrated by the number of local construction workers - 529 men employed as carpenters, bricklayers, plasters, stone masons, stone cutters, painters, tanners, and brick makers..
9. "Goose Town Historic District" National Register nomination, draft prepared by William Page for the City of Iowa City, 1985; based on a previous National Register nomination on the same subject by James E. Jacobsen in 1982.

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Bibliography:

Abstract of Original Deeds From the State of Iowa for Lots in Iowa City.
Johnson County Administration Building.

Baxter, Elaine and Douglas Lee. North Side Neighborhood Preservation Study. Iowa City: City of Iowa City, 1977.

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Schindhelm-Drews House

Property Name

Johnson County, Iowa

County and State

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Schindhelm-Drews House

Property Name

Johnson County, Iowa

County and State

Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundary for this property is concurrent with its legal description as follows: the north 90' of Lot 5, Block 8 of the Original Town of Iowa City, Johnson County, Iowa.

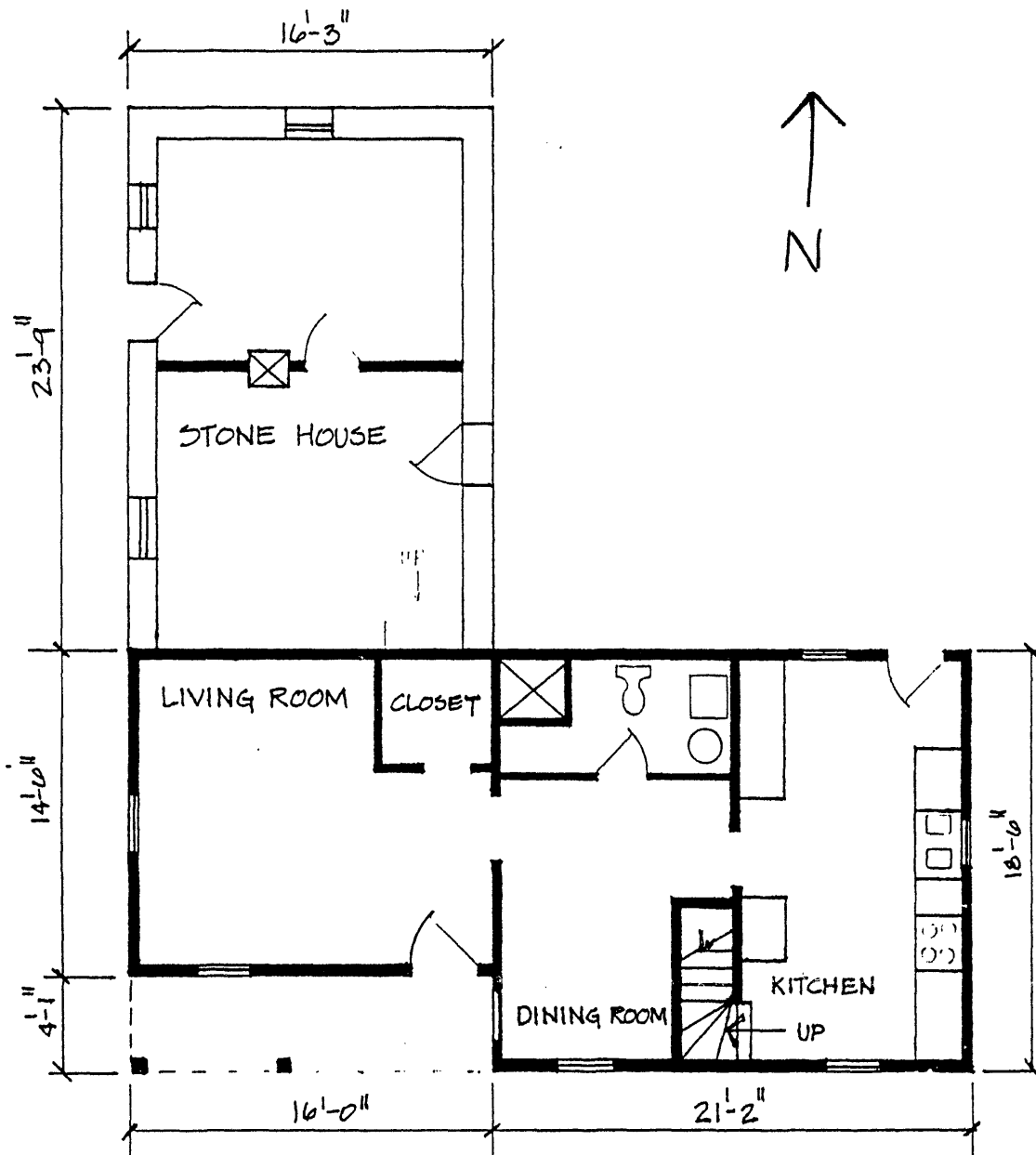
Boundary Justification:

The boundary selected is concurrent with the property currently associated with the Schindhelm-Drews House. Since the south 60' of Lot 5 now contains two additional houses with separate ownership, it was not appropriate to include all of the property originally associated with the house.

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FIRST FLOOR PLAN

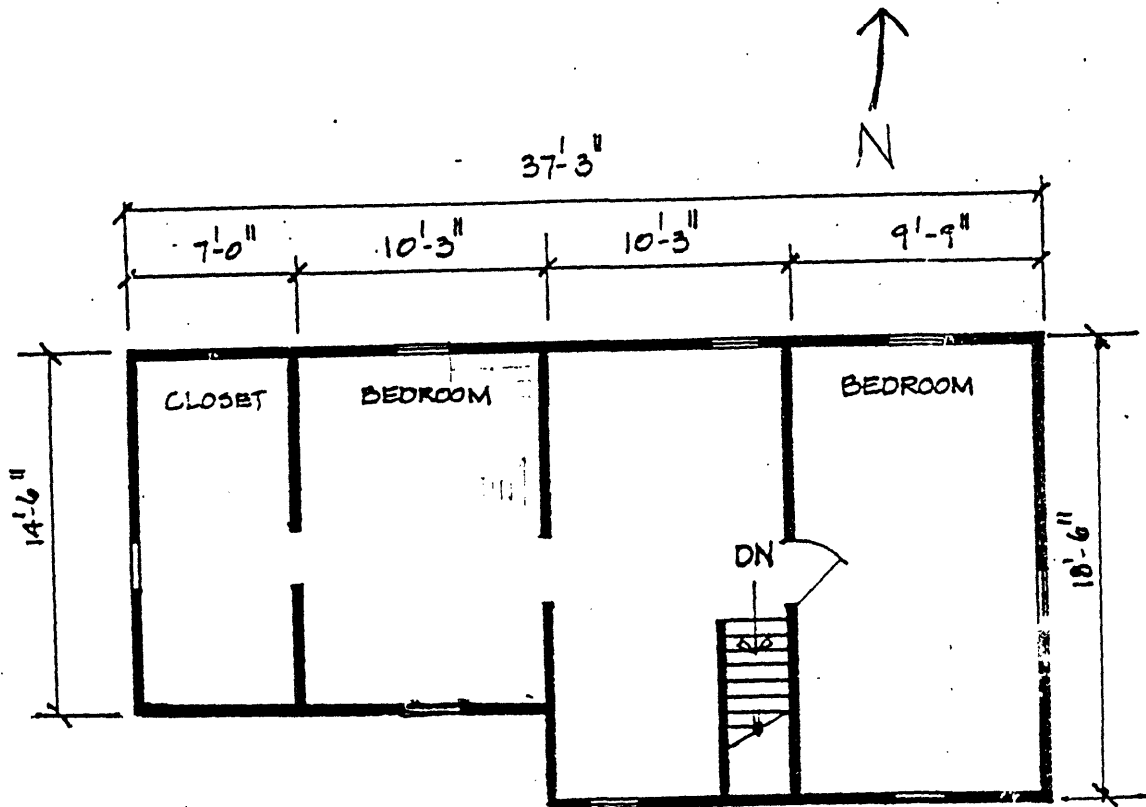
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

410 N. LUCAS
MARYBETH SLONNEGER

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SECOND FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

410 N. LUCAS
MARYBEH SLONNIGER