



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" on the appropriate line 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 TUTTLE, THOMAS F. AND NANCY, LOG HOUSE
other names/site number Sneller House

2. Location

street & number 608 Lincoln Street N/A not for publication
city or town Pella N/A vicinity
state Iowa code IA county Marion code 125 zip code 50219

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.)

[Signature] 09 DEC. 2014
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 Historical Society of Iowa
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] 1-27-15
Signature of Keeper Date of Action
Edson W. Beall

Thomas F. and Nancy Tuttle Log House
Name of Property

Marion County, Iowa
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many lines as apply)
Category of Property (Check only one line)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal
- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1		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

0

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)

OTHER/Midland Log House

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE
walls WOOD/log
roof WOOD
other _____

Narrative Description

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

Thomas F. and Nancy Tuttle Log House
Name of Property

Marion County, Iowa
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" on one or more lines 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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

SETTLEMENT

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1843

1847

Significant Dates

1843

1847

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Tuttle, Thomas F. & Nancy

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" on all the lines 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 Bibliography 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):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historical Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository _____

Thomas F. and Nancy Tuttle Log House
Name of Property

Marion County, Iowa
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 | 15 | 5 | 07 0 70 | 4 58 4 12 0 |

Zone Easting Northing

2 | --- | --- | --- | --- |

Zone Easting Northing

3 | --- | --- | --- | --- |

Zone Easting Northing

4 | --- | --- | --- | --- |

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 William C. Page, Public Historian

organization Historic Pella Trust, Inc. date December 30, 2013

street & number 520 East Sheridan Avenue (Page) telephone 515-243-5740 (Page)

city or town Des Moines state Iowa zip code 50313-5017

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 Gail Lynn Kirby

street & number 476 240th Place telephone 641-780-0500 (c)

city or town Pella state Iowa zip code 50219

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

CFN-259-1116

Thomas F. and Nancy Tuttle Log House, Marion County, IA.

The Thomas F. and Nancy Tuttle Log House is a wood, 1.5-story "single-pen" (one room) dwelling, originally constructed in 1843 as a residence and still used today for that purpose. The house is the oldest building in Pella, Iowa. The Virginia and Lee McAlester typology of log houses classifies it as a Midland type. (McAlester: 82) In 1973, the building was dismantled and re-erected about 40 feet to the north of its original site, on the same lot. This included the construction of a basement for the building and an addition on its east elevation to house a staircase to the basement. The setting of this house today is urban-residential although originally it was rural. The condition and integrity of the building are good.

SITE

The Tuttle Log House originally served as a claim cabin for a homestead claim on this site. When North Pella was platted as an addition to Pella in 1854, the plat laid out a street to the south of the house named North Street. This name was changed subsequently to Lincoln Street. At the time the log house was erected, the entire area was devoid of any improvement whatsoever. A farmyard associated with it survived into the early 20th century. It contained a pump for water, a privy, and a small woodshed. A barn stood to the west of the house with an alley running between the two buildings. (See Figure 4.) The barn was torn down in 1944. The property no longer serves as a farm. The Tuttle Log House remains the only building situated on the site today. None of the other ancillary buildings remains extant.

The surroundings of the Tuttle Log House today are built-up with residences, mostly dating from the early to mid-20th century. Main Street, which serves as County Road T14 through the northern part of Pella, is situated one-half block to the west of the house. Sunken Gardens Park, a municipal park improved in the 1930s with a Dutch-style windmill and floral gardens, is situated directly to the north of the Tuttle Log House. Downtown Pella stands two city blocks south of Lincoln Street.

The Tuttle Log House stands today on a parcel measuring 66 x 60 feet. This, of course, is much smaller than the original tract of land Thomas F. and Nancy Tuttle purchased in the 1840s. That tract formed part of what Domine Henry P. Scholte purchased later in the 1840s for his band of Dutch Colonists.

An amateur drawing pictures the site in the 1950s. (See Figure 5.) Ronald D. Rietveld, a great-grandson of Gerrit and Lubbertje Sneller, drew the picture as a boy. The drawing shows an eye for detail and, in addition to the log house, pictures a frame summer kitchen situated a little to its northeast corner. The summer kitchen features a front gable roof and a chimney at its rear. A

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 2

CFN-259-1116

Thomas F. and Nancy Tuttle Log House, Marion County, IA.

rudimentary frame, open porch, built between the house and summer kitchen, links the two buildings together for convenience. The summer kitchen included a small, wood-burning stove for cooking and to heat warm water for bathing. (Ronald D. Rietveld informant interview) An ancient tree stood a little to the southwest of the log house and near the public right-of-way. (See Figures 5 and 6.) By 1973, this tree had been cut down, but the stump remains to the present day. A water pump was situated to the east of the summer kitchen. Of all these resources, only the log house (and the pump, at a different off-site location) survives today.

In 1973, the Thomas F. and Nancy Tuttle Log House went up for auction. Robert van Vark purchased it. Van Vark wished to add a kitchen to the building. To that end, he excavated a basement about 40 feet to the north of the existing building and poured a concrete foundation. He then removed the roof and front porch and stripped the Insulbrick and clapboard cladding from the house. Then he numbered and disassembled the walnut logs and re-assembled them on the new foundation. The numbered logs were re-erected according to their original locations and then chinked with concrete. Van Vark also constructed a new roof and front porch for the building using its original design as a model.

Today, the house faces south and stands about 40 feet north of the public right-of-way along Lincoln Street. A poured concrete pedestrian walk runs parallel to the street with a grassy parking area between them. A poured concrete driveway stands at the southeast corner of the property and provides access to Lincoln Street. A poured concrete pedestrian walk leads west from the driveway to the front porch of the main block. A short and narrow pedestrian walk of poured concrete leads from the driveway to the east elevation of the wing and its door to the basement.

EXTERIOR

The Tuttle Log House began life as a single-pen (or one room) dwelling. Today, the house contains three components: the main block (dating to 1843), the front porch, and the east wing. (The latter two components date to the 1970s.)

The main block's footprint measures 17 feet 6 inches x 16 feet, with the wider dimension that of the front facade, for a total of 280 square feet. The main block is constructed of walnut timber felled from a virgin forest situated in the 1840s just to the north of the site of the Tuttle Log House. Sometime in the late 19th century, the house was clad with clapboard siding. Later still, the clapboard was covered with a gray-colored Insulbrick-type fiberboard, which remained in place until

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 3

CFN-259-1116

Thomas F. and Nancy Tuttle Log House, Marion County, IA.

Robert van Vark stripped off both layers of cladding when he moved the house to its present location in 1973. The walnut logs of the house were subsequently treated for termites.

A full-width open porch extends across its front facade. The porch measures 17 feet 6 inches x 4 feet 6 inches and is covered with a shed roof. This porch was built in the 1970s and follows the general design of a porch it had in the 19th century.

The east wing's footprint measures 11 feet 8 inches x 5 feet 3 inches. The wing's sole purpose is to provide staircase access to the basement, and its narrow dimension allows just enough space for a straight flight staircase to it. The wing was built in the 1970s.

Foundation and Walls

The main block rests on a poured concrete foundation clad on the exterior with tawny-colored brick veneer.

The walls are made of square hewn, walnut logs about 6 x 6 inches in section. Tool marks in the wood remain visible from the adze used to shape the round timbers into rectangular sections. About ten logs are used for each of the main block elevations and are tied into their corners by V-notches. While most of the logs conform in dimension with one another, in some places thinner dimensioned logs offset certain irregularities in the horizontal runs. The top logs on the south and north elevations have a series of seven rectangle-shaped notches cut in regular intervals perpendicular to their lengths along their top surfaces. Each notch measures about 3-inches wide and, variously, about 4 to 6-inches high depending on each log's height. These notches served as pockets for the attic floor joists. When the log house was re-erected in 1973, new floor joists were placed in these same locations.

The spaces between the logs are chinked with concrete of undetermined composition struck flush with the plane of the logs. The logs are very weathered and retain their natural untreated surfaces. With age, the logs have shrunk and spaces have appeared at various places between them and the chinking. Additional concrete has been applied to some of these spaces to seal the joints.

Horizontal lapped wood boards clad both gable ends of the main block. This wood, of undetermined species, has weathered over the years to a grayish-brown color and retains its natural and untreated surface. The bottom edges of the boards ripple, showing the effects of their hand-hewn fabrication.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 4

CFN-259-1116

Thomas F. and Nancy Tuttle Log House, Marion County, IA.

The wing rests on an extension of the main block's brick foundation. The wing's walls are clad with vertical wood boards and battens. The wood is weathered and retains its natural untreated surface.

Modern mechanical equipment is situated on and near grade at the rear of the main block.

Roofs

A steeply pitched, side gable roof with narrow eaves on each end covers the main block. Modern, dimensional lumber edges the ends of the eaves. The roof is clad with wood shingles. This roof has stood up well over the years, but its functional life is coming to an end, and its shingles need replacement. A metal chimney flue is situated on the north slope of the roof near its ridge. This flue dates to the 1970s remodeling of the interior of the main block.

The front porch features a wood deck covered by a shed roof clad with wood shingles. Three wood posts with braces support the roof. Although the construction of this porch dates to the 1970s, its simple design, placement, and size resemble the property's original 19th century porch.

A side gable roof with moderately wide eaves covers the east wing. The roof is clad with wood shingles.

Doors and Fenestration

The front facade of the Tuttle Log House features three bays with the front door in the eastern bay with two windows flanking it asymmetrically to the west. A rear entrance, already in place circa 1912, was centered on the north elevation of the main block. In 1973, it was converted into a window. As outlined above, the east wing contains a door to the basement. All these doors are of wood and date to the 1970s rehabilitation of the building. The front entrance also features a combination aluminum screen door. The side entrance features a wood storm/screen door.

The original fenestration of the Tuttle Log House remains a mystery. Given the building's early construction and with no local sawmills or railroads nearby at the time of construction, it is reasonable to assume that the house originally lacked glazed windows. Indeed, the Tuttle might have made do without window openings altogether, as did a single-pen log house of comparable age in Summers, Missouri. (McAlester: 85) Conversely, the Tuttle Log House might have featured

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 5

CFN-259-1116

Thomas F. and Nancy Tuttle Log House, Marion County, IA.

window openings covered with sliding boards or animal skins, as did some log dwellings in Wisconsin. (Calloway & Cromley: 506)

Sometime during the 19th century, 2/2 double-hung wood sash windows were installed on the front facade of the building. (See Figure 7.) Following the 1973 rehabilitation of the building, 1/1 double hung aluminum sash replaced them. At one time, a small, 2/2-configured window was located in the west gable end of the building. (See Figure 3.) The 1973 rehabilitation removed this window and replaced it with a pair of small, 2/2-configured windows.

Exterior Changes over Time

Several images of the Tuttle Log House document changes to its fabric over the years.

The Rietveld drawing discussed above shows the house on its original site and pictures its configuration during the occupancy of the Sneller family from circa 1912 to the early 1970s. (See Section 8 for family history.) During those years, the house included the 19th century full-width front porch across the front facade (which provided a design for its reconstruction in the 1970s), as well as a 19th century lean-to addition, summer kitchen, and a porch linking the house and the summer kitchen, which were razed in the 1970s.

During the Sneller years, the house included a "little cellar," as it was called, a low half-height space used to store provisions and homemade wine. Rietveld's drawing of the log house shows an outside entrance to this cellar on the east side of the building. The front door of the house, according to Rietveld (who stayed there often with his grandmother), was seldom used. Instead, another door had been installed at the north end of the east elevation and served as the main entrance. (Rietveld interview) This door is shown in his drawing. The drawing pictures two chimneys serving the house: an inside brick chimney capped with a tile flue, is situated on the northwest corner of the roof slightly north of the ridge and a second inside brick chimney on the east end of the roof on the ridge. A metal flue has since replaced the brick and tile chimney. The brick chimney is nonextant.

Another drawing, dating to 1969, also pictures the property. (See Figure 6.) Drawn by Ed Le Cocq, it corroborates Rietveld's image with few exceptions. (The cellar door and brick chimney on the east elevation of the house are gone.) The front porch is shown in ramshackle condition. The chimney at the rear of the summer kitchen is of brick.

Both of these drawings—but particularly Le Cocq's—picture the house with wood siding

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 6

CFN-259-1116

Thomas F. and Nancy Tuttle Log House, Marion County, IA.

INTERIOR

The interior of the main block features a full, 280 square foot basement (constructed in 1973), a 280 square foot first floor, and a partially finished 98 square foot attic. Although the interior's floor, wall, and ceiling surfaces date largely to the 1980s, these spaces retain their original single-room floor plans.

Basement

The basement and its modern surface finishes date to the 1970s. The basement features one room, which is used as a kitchen and dining area. One staircase on the east wall provides access to the first floor. Another staircase on the east wall leads up within the wing to an outside entrance to the building.

First Floor

The first floor of the main block contains one room. Its floorboards are wood plank. A fireplace with a brick hearth, face, and lintel (constructed in the 1980s) is situated on the west wall of the room. The chimney for this fireplace is internal with a metal flue to vent the fumes. Wood built-in cupboards and bookshelves flank both sides of the fireplace. Walls are clad with wood planks fixed horizontally across them. Wood rafters run north to south above the first floor and support the attic floor. The first floor ceiling features wood joists running south and north supporting the attic's wood plank floor. A straight flight of open wood stairs is situated on the east wall of the first floor and provides access to the attic. These stairs date to the 1970s, when many changes occurred to the building's interior, including the installation of a bathroom located beneath this flight of stairs. All these exposed wood surfaces feature natural finishes and lend a cozy feeling to this small space.

The wing contains just the space enough for a single flight of stairs to the basement.

Attic

The attic contains one room, which serves as a bedroom. A drop-down door is hinged on the east wall, which when closed lends privacy to the attic. The attic floor is clad with wide planks of wood.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 7

CFN-259-1116

Thomas F. and Nancy Tuttle Log House, Marion County, IA.

Its walls feature tongue-in-groove paneling. Exposed wood rafters support the roof. The ceiling features the same tongue-in-groove paneling as the walls. All of these wood materials are finished natural surfaces.

The west wall of the attic features a chimney situated between two windows with a built-in bookcase and forced air register beneath the windows. Built-in cupboards are also situated in the northwest corner of the room.

Interior Changes Over Time

During the Sneller years, a ladder was situated directly inside the front door of the main block. Set at a steep angle, this ladder provided the only access to the attic. In the 1930s, Gerrit and Lubbertje Sneller partitioned off a portion of the east wall north of the ladder to form a closet. In the 1970s, this ladder and closet were removed and replaced by a flight of open stairs attached on the east wall.

During the Sneller years, a wood-burning cook stove stood in the northwest corner of the lean-to. This stove also heated the room in the winter but provided little heat to the main block. Around 1948, Pete Kelderman cut a window between the lean-to and the main block to alleviate this and bring heat into the main block. This window can be seen to the west of the main block's north door. To cut the opening required considerable effort on Kelderman's part because of the wall's heavy timber.

CONDITION AND INTEGRITY

The Tuttle Log House is in good condition. The building has remained occupied for most of its life and continues to be well maintained. While it is true that the building underwent substantial rehabilitation in the 1970s, the building's essential elements—its hewn logs and single-pen floor plan—remain intact and solid. For a building of such great age, one would expect a replacement roof and porch, and this is the case for this building.

The Tuttle Log House possesses good integrity according to the National Register's seven qualities, particularly given its great age, the fragility of its construction materials, and its limited practical use as a residence given modern expectations of comfort and convenience.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 8

CFN-259-1116

Thomas F. and Nancy Tuttle Log House, Marion County, IA.

The property's integrity of *location* is good. Although moved, Criteria Consideration B is satisfied because this move involved only about 40 feet. Further, the building's orientation remains the same.

The integrity of the building's *design* is good. The essential elements of this building—its hand-hewn log members with their V-notches and single-pen floor plan—remain intact. While it is true that the roof of the main block and the front porch are replacements, they conform in materials and general design with what likely would have been original. It is also true that the east wing is visually distracting, but its placement at the rear of the main block minimizes its massing, and it easily could be removed. Although the integrity of the building's interior is poor—all surface finishes now reflecting their 1970s installation—the building's essential floor plan retains its original configuration.

The *setting* of the Tuttle Log House is fair. Obviously, the vast expanses of the Tuttle's original farm have long since vanished from the scene. Today, the land surrounding the Tuttle Log House is built-up with residential properties dating mostly from the early to the mid-20th century. Still, the scale of these 1- or 1.5-story buildings is modest and not overwhelming to the house, and a certain spatial openness prevails. Additionally, the presence of Sunken Garden Park immediately north of the Tuttle Log House adds to this sense of spaciousness.

The integrity of *materials* in this building's materials is good. Its hand-hewn logs and their adze tool marks remain intact and in good condition.

The *workmanship* evident in the building is best seen in the fabrication of its hand-hewn log timbers, V-notches, and lapped wood siding in the gable ends. The integrity of these architectural elements is excellent.

The Tuttle Log House retains a very good historic *feeling*. The natural finish of its logs and unpainted wood surfaces lend a rustic feeling of pioneer times to the property.

The Tuttle Log House possesses a very good quality of *association*. Visitors from its period of significance would likely recognize the building as it stands today, although they would find the city, which has grown up around it, surprising.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8

Page 9

CFN-259-1116

Thomas F. and Nancy Tuttle Log House, Marion County, IA.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

Historically significant, locally and under National Register Criterion A, the Thomas F. and Nancy Tuttle Log House served effectively as the birthplace of Pella, Iowa, in 1847, when Dutch colonists under the leadership of Dominie Henry P. Scholte chose Marion County, Iowa, as the location of their new home. On July 29, 1847, Scholte partook of his noon meal with Mr. and Mrs. Tuttle at this, their home, and negotiated with them the purchase of the Tuttle farm for the site of the colonists' new settlement. (Van Stigt: 29; Oostendorp: 155)

Constructed in 1843, the Thomas F. and Nancy Tuttle Log House is significant, locally and under National Register Criterion C, because it calls attention to the influence of the Midland tradition of folk building on its design. The log construction of the house—with its V-notched system of corner joints and its single-pen floor plan—adheres to this tradition as practiced in Iowa in its pre-railroad era. The preservation of this building is remarkable, given its age and its site's value for residential redevelopment.

The period of significance and significant dates for this building are the years 1843, when it was erected, and 1847, when the Tuttle family transferred the property's title to Scholte. The property possesses two resources. The log house is counted as contributing and classified as a building. Criteria Consideration B pertains for this resource because it has been moved. This criterion is satisfied because the building was moved only about 40 feet and within its original lot.

BACKGROUND

During its 170 years of existence, the Thomas F. and Nancy Tuttle Log House has served as a residence, occupied by four families in particular.

Thomas F. and Nancy Tuttle

Thomas F. and Nancy Tuttle were among the earliest Euro-American settlers in Lake Township, Marion County, Iowa, and the first in what became the City of Pella, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Tuttle acquired the land on which their log house stands when the United States Government opened the land for claiming on May 1, 1843. The erection of their log house—a "claim cabin," as these structures were known—established their right to claim ownership of the land, even before its purchase price was paid in full. This land consisted of the south one-half of Section 3 in Township

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 10

CFN-259-1116

Thomas F. and Nancy Tuttle Log House, Marion County, IA.

76 North, Range 18 West. To erect the house, the Tuttle cut timber from a grove of walnut trees to the north of the site. (See Figure 10.) The Tuttle subsequently erected another claim cabin in the north one-half of Section 10 in the same township to establish a claim for that land. The construction of that building remained incomplete at the time the Tuttle transferred their claim to it and that half section to H. P. Scholte in 1847. (See below.)

Several historical sources document the Tuttle's pioneering efforts. According to one, Thomas Tuttle was among the most prominent of those who first settled Lake Prairie Township. (Donnel: 140) When another pioneer, Elias Prunty, arrived in the area in the fall of 1843, he visited the Tuttle residence before striking out to stake his own claim. (*Ibid.*: 214)

Because of the historical significance of this building, local lore has preserved stories about it, which otherwise might have remained only in the Tuttle family's oral tradition. One of these stories involves a 9- or 10-day trip Mr. Tuttle took to Fort Madison, Iowa Territory, to replenish supplies of flour, sugar, salt, spices, and other provisions. During his absence, Mrs. Tuttle remained alone in the house, except for her cat, to protect their claim to the property. Native Americans passed back and forth from their campsites near the Des Moines River to the prairie uplands, sometimes entering the house unannounced and often asking for food. (Donnel: 153; Cole: 102) The story calls attention to Mrs. Tuttle's pioneering fortitude. The various versions of this story invariably note that the cat was unusually large.

About the same time, Mr. and Mrs. Tuttle began to erect another log structure on what would become Pella's Garden Square (Central Park) in order to establish their pre-emption claim on that property. Dr. Ronald D. Rietveld's research has uncovered what subsequently became of that structure. In the words of Domine Scholte:

In 1847, when I bought the claim of the [Tuttle] farm of which the garden square is a part, there was the body of a log house, which I directly finished for a dwelling house, in which I resided with my family and other persons in my employ at that time, and I used the place known as garden square for a place to raise vegetables. I occupied the house on said Garden Square with my family, till the house now in was ready. (Depositions)

Scholte wrote "the body of a log house" to denote its incompleteness. This structure remained standing until after the Civil War and was used for various purposes. By 1869, it had been removed from Garden Square (Koch) to an unknown fate. Given the Dutch sense of thrift, its logs might have been incorporated into another building.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 11

CFN-259-1116

Thomas F. and Nancy Tuttle Log House, Marion County, IA.

To clear up any doubt about the existence of two Tuttle log structures, Cyrenus Cole, writing in 1895, noted:

As president of the colony, Mr. Scholte occupied a log cabin which stood on the center of what is now a beautiful park. This cabin was built as a claim pen, in 1843, by Thomas Tuttle and his wife. Farther north was another cabin which this pioneer couple used as a residence. (Cole: 102)

The latter structure, as noted by Cole, is the subject of this nomination.

Jan Steenhoek

Jan Steenhoek purchased the land on which the Tuttle Log House stands in 1866. A deed for Lot 17, Block 21 conveyed that property from Henry P. Scholte to him. (Marion County Auditor's Office, *Transfer Book Town Lots A-1*, 239) This property formed a part of North Pella, a plat laid out in 1854 by Scholte as its sole owner. This was the first time Scholte had conveyed the title for Lot 17 to anyone. Subsequently, Steenhoek conveyed the property to J. W. van der Heiden in 1876. (*Ibid.*: *Transfer Book Town Lots B*, 67) The latter might have been responsible for the erection of a barn, which stood on the site into the 20th century. (See Figure 4.)

Sneller Family

The basic protection provided by log houses against the elements was intended typically as a first dwelling until a more substantial home could be erected. (Gowans: 12) In contrast, the Thomas F. and Nancy Tuttle Log House has provided domestic shelter in Pella for more than 170 years. The longest occupants, the Sneller family, occupied this property from 1912 to 1973. During this time, residential development occurred all around the building. Had the frugal Sneller family not lived there, this modest house might well have been razed and its site redeveloped.

John Sneller was the first member of the Sneller family to emigrate to Pella from the Netherlands. John came to Pella, under local sponsorship, in 1901. He, in turn, sponsored his family's emigration in 1912, including Gerrit and Lubbertje Sneller, his parents; Altje Sneller, his sister; and his two half brothers, Gerrit Sneller and Jacob Sneller.

Gerrit and Lubbertje Sneller were the first generation of this family to occupy the Tuttle Log House. Gerrit and Lubbertje were known for raising a special breed of chickens and were proud of them.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 12

CFN-259-1116

Thomas F. and Nancy Tuttle Log House, Marion County, IA.

Called "kopjes" (little caps) in Pella, they featured unusual topknots. Lubbertje continued to live in the log house after Gerrit died in 1929. At her death, she bequeathed equal parts of the property to her children, John and Altje. The two siblings agreed for John to buy Altje's share in the property so he could live there. Altje was two years older than John.

John Sneller had married Peetje Kelderman. (Peetje subsequently Anglicized her name to "Pady.") Following his mother's death, John and Peetje moved into the Tuttle Log House. At the time of John's death, payment in full of Altje's share in the Tuttle property remained unpaid. To settle this debt to her sister-in-law, Peetje subdivided a portion of the land to the east of the Tuttle Log House and sold it in 1932. (The Snellers had used it as a garden.) With the proceeds from this sale, Peetje repaid in full what John had owed his sister's estate. A frame cottage subsequently arose on this land. Peetje lived into the 1970s. When she was hospitalized near the end of her life, the Tuttle Log House fell into disrepair. (See Figure 6.)

Van Vark Family

Following Peetje Sneller's death, the Tuttle property went up for sale at auction. In 1973, Robert Van Vark of Pella bought it. Gail Van Vark Kirby, his daughter, inherited the property from him and continues to hold its title to the present day. This family has continued the tradition of respect for the Thomas F. and Nancy Tuttle Log House. Robert's rehabilitation of the building preserved its essential features into the 21st century. Gail is presently considering the title transfer of the property to the Historic Pella Trust, Inc., as a commitment to its preservation for Pella's future.

SETTLEMENT

Emigrating to the United States to escape religious oppression by the National Reform Church's Protestant Synod of Holland, several successive bands of Dutch citizens left the Netherlands in the 1840s and settled in Marion County, Iowa, under the religious and secular leadership of Dominie Henry P. Scholte, their pastor.

In 1847, following a trans-Atlantic journey to Baltimore, Maryland, the first wave of colonists traveled by canal and rail to Pittsburgh and by steamboat from there to St. Louis. From there, Scholte, who also served as the colonists' real estate agent, journeyed, along with a commission of several other colonist leaders to Fort Madison and Fairfield, Iowa Territory, to seek out a new homeland.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 13

CFN-259-1116

Thomas F. and Nancy Tuttle Log House, Marion County, IA.

On reaching Fairfield the committee met with Rev. M. J. Post, whose duties as a minister of the Gospel, and also as a mail carrier had taken him through the frontier as far as Fort Des Moines, and made him acquainted with many of the settlers along the Des Moines River. Mr. Post recommended the belt of country lying between the Des Moines and Skunk rivers in Marion county as a suitable locality to established a colony, and with the committee went over the ground. (Donnel: 161)

As Scholte himself described these events, he examined maps (presumably those on hand at the U.S. land office in Fairfield but whose present disposition is now unknown), which showed:

that the best places were claimed—that is to say, they were occupied and tilled by the first colonizers. These had already spent all their time and energy putting it into cultivation but were unable to save enough money to pay the government for the land (usually a half-section). Since the rights of these occupants are to be respected it is almost an impossibility to buy that land from the government unless the dwellers can be persuaded to sell. Only in such districts was our settlement possible because in other places where the occupants had so far progressed that they were able to pay the government, it was unthinkable that the majority of them would clear out for the newcomer without demanding such exorbitant prices as would be entirely out of proportion to the means of such an association as ours.

On Thursday towards noon we arrived at this place from which I am now writing without any possibility of having any rumor preceded us. This was indeed very necessary so that the settlers would not be prepared that is, that they would not know what was going on and get together to make a common stand.

We proceeded at once to deal with the man with whom we had our noon meal. We agreed upon a price for his farm [see Figure 10, ed.], asking for time until Saturday at one o'clock to close the deal. This was done for the reason that we wished to be certain of the others farms. He gave us a list of the names of the other settlers. From that point on we rode around, and before nightfall we had the promise of each one of them to sell at a fixed price. There were a few whom we did not exactly trust so bound them under witnesses with an earnest.

. . . on Saturday we presented ourselves at the appointed hour and place. Here written contracts were given by both parties—by the pioneers as sellers and by me as the buyer, all to be fulfilled by the end of the month. (Van Stigt: 29)

On this trip, Scholte and his committee first purchased land from Thomas F. and Nancy Tuttle, which they had settled in 1843 and acquired by the erection of a log residence to prove their pre-emptive claim. This structure is the subject of this nomination. This land subsequently became the site of the City of Pella. Although unexpressed in the historical record, it stands to reason that the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 14

CFN-259-1116

Thomas F. and Nancy Tuttle Log House, Marion County, IA.

Tuttle Log House served as the location for the noon meal Scholte mentioned above and the ensuing negotiations between him and the Tuttles, given the fact that it was the Tuttles' dwelling place.

Within the space of only two days, Scholte bought up other pioneer claims within a radius of two townships, which earlier pioneers had already staked prior to the Hollanders' arrival. (*Ibid.*) (See Figure 10.) The first owners usually relocated to regions further west. (Union Historical Company: 625) The Tuttles subsequently moved to Vandalia in Jasper County, Iowa. (Donnel: 153)

Following these purchases, the Scholte party returned to St. Louis to usher the colonists to their new home. In the meantime, preparations were made for their arrival in Iowa:

mechanics were immediately sent forward to construct temporary shelter for the emigrants on their arrival, which was soon. Sheds were erected in different parts of where the city of Pella now stands, some families moved into the cabins recently occupied by those whose claims had been purchased, while others built sod houses on the prairie and improvised a roof of grass which was in abundance on the edge of the sloughs. Thus we find the founders of the now flourishing settlement making their debut in Marion county. . . .
(Donnel: 161)

Upon the colonists' return to Marion County later in 1847, Henry P. Scholte, Mariah Scholte, his wife, and their family immediately made use of the log house the Tuttles had begun to erect in Garden Square and Scholte had had completed, as noted above.

ARCHITECTURE

The Thomas F. and Nancy Tuttle Log House calls attention to the influence of the Midland tradition of folk building on its design. The house's use of logs hewn square and laid horizontally one on top of another and locked together at the corners adheres to the building practice that emerged among Germanic immigrants in the middle colonies of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland during the early years of their settlement. As settlement spread westward, this building tradition underwent change, as English and Scotch-Irish settlers adapted it. These changes included the relocation of the chimney placement from the center to a side elevation of a building and alteration of a multiple room floor plan to a format of one-room deep. Architectural historians have dubbed examples exhibiting these changes as the Midland tradition of folk building. (McAlester: 76, 82) The transplantation of this technique to Iowa occurred in the 1830s and 1840s during early years of that state's territorial settlement by pioneers from the Mid-Atlantic region and its hinterlands in Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, and elsewhere.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 15

CFN-259-1116

Thomas F. and Nancy Tuttle Log House, Marion County, IA.

Midland Tradition

The Tuttle Log House employs a V-notched system of corner joints to hold its timber members in place. Although not the strongest system, it provides greater strength than more rudimentary joints such as saddle notches. The notches used for the Tuttle Log House have withstood the test of time and remain structurally sound.

Although we do not know the age of the window openings, their asymmetrical arrangement on the facade is unusual. As architectural historian Alan Gowans has noted:

Log cabins, however temporary their builders' dwelling intentions, were often informed by traditional folk-building principles of proportion and quasi-symmetry related to traditional vernaculars of the British Isles. (Gowans: 12)

From other examples of log houses pictured in the McAlester book, this same atavistic urge for symmetry seems to have obtained among the Germanic immigrants as outlined above. (McAlester: 128) While not rare (*ibid.*: 129, #1), the reason for the front door's asymmetrical placement on the Tuttle facade remains a mystery. Later occupants of the house likely added the small windows in each of its gable ends.

The simple floorplan of the Tuttle Log House conforms to that of a single-pen log house. The first floor of the building contains only one room. A one-room loft is situated above it for sleeping.

Architectural historians often make a distinction—including this nomination—whereby buildings employing logs hewn square are called *log houses*, while those houses employing logs left round and joined together at the corners by saddle notches are called *log cabins*. (*Ibid.*: 84)

First Generation Housing

The Thomas F. and Nancy Tuttle Log House calls attention to the use of logs to construct the first generation of housing in Pella. The Pella Dutch called a log house a "blokhuis" (block house) and a large one, such as the Tuttle example, a "groot blokhuis" (large block house). (Scholte as quoted in Van Stigt, 78)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 16

CFN-259-1116

Thomas F. and Nancy Tuttle Log House, Marion County, IA.

Henry P. Scholte believed that his Dutch colonists should conform to American customs, including architecture among others. He recognized the merits of the log house as a building type for pioneer life and readily adopted it for colonist use. As Scholte later noted:

I had made arrangements with some Americans for the construction of fifty log houses during my absence [in St. Louis before leading his colonists to Marion County], but when we arrived at the place, I found that nothing more than a pile of boards had been delivered. With these a shelter was hastily erected. (*Ibid.*: 47)

The early Dutch settlers in Pella followed Scholte's lead. Some occupied the log houses that the earlier pioneers already had erected and vacated after selling out to Scholte. An 1847 map (see Figure 10) pictures their locations.

Others erected new log houses. Some of the Dutch experimented with their design. G. Hagens, who owned property southwest of Strawtown (an early section of Pella on its west side) built a "duplex log house" as a farm residence. By 1897, this double-pen structure had vanished. (*Ibid.*: II, 58)

In addition to logs, the early Dutch settlers also constructed rudimentary shelter using sod and bushes. (Cole: 103) These dwellings were of the most impermanent quality. They served only temporarily and soon vanished from the scene. In contrast, log structures proved serviceable and adaptable for residential use. When subsequently covered with clapboard (as many were), these buildings took on a permanent appearance and blended into later residential construction in their surroundings. The Tuttle Log House serves as one example.

Adhering to his principle of adaptation to American customs, Scholte built his own house—a rambling and dignified dwelling at 728 Washington Street (NRHP)—of frame. Scholte easily could have afforded brick, but wood construction predominated in Iowa.

PRESERVED HERITAGE

Over the years, historic buildings in Pella have come under threat of demolition. Often small and modest in design, they often lack many of the amenities modern Americans desire. As property values have risen in Pella, developers have purchased and demolished many of these 19th century buildings to redevelop the raw land on their sites for single- and multiple-family dwellings.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 17

CFN-259-1116

Thomas F. and Nancy Tuttle Log House, Marion County, IA.

Within this context, the preservation of the Tuttle Log House is particularly remarkable. Its small size lacks many of today's perceived amenities. The preservation of this property is due, in large part, to the Sneller family, who occupied and maintained it for so long.

The Historic Pella Trust, Inc., seeks to halt this loss of community heritage. In 1995, the Trust purchased one such historic property, the First Christian Church at 824 Franklin Street (NRHP), sensitively rehabilitated it, and has leased it for commercial use. In 2006, the Trust purchased, sensitively rehabilitated, and resold a frame cottage at 710 West First Street. The ten Hagen Cottage-Stegeman Store is another recent effort in the Trust's mission. The Trust partnered with Gail Van Vark Kirby, the current title-holder of the Thomas F. and Nancy Tuttle Log House, to underwrite the subvention to nominate it to the National Register of Historic Places.

REPRESENTATION IN OTHER CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEYS

In 1974, Stephen J. Stimmel photographed this building and noted: "Uncovered recently from larger house. To be restored by owner." (Stimmel)

In 1978, the Central Iowa Regional Association of Local Governments (CIRALG) conducted an historic resources survey of Pella. An Iowa Site Inventory Form was not prepared for this building.

The Historic Pella Trust, Inc., has honored the Thomas F. and Nancy Tuttle Log House by designating it a Historic Pella Landmark. A bronze plaque, now attached to the front facade of the building, bears witness to this status.

POTENTIAL FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

The site's potential for archaeological significance is, as yet, unexplored. Given the fact that relatively little ground disturbance has occurred on the site over the years, it seems likely that potential exists for archeological discovery. As a former visitor to the site has noted: "There was a small woodshed behind the cabin and a privy, which was moved to various sites from time to time." (Rietveld)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 18

CFN-259-1116

Thomas F. and Nancy Tuttle Log House, Marion County, IA.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH, REGISTRATION, AND TREATMENT

The planting of prairie grasses between the log house and neighboring properties would soften the jarring effect of seeing a mid-19th century pioneer dwelling adjacent to mid-20th century dwellings. The rough-hewn log house and its weathered surface sharply contrast with the neighboring white-painted clapboard. One or two runs of rail fence to frame the house and help visually transition the viewer's eye from one historic epoch to another in the neighborhood also would be appropriate.

Many National Register nominations have evaluated individual properties in Pella; but, in spite of Pella's historical significance as a premier ethnic settlement in Iowa, the community still lacks a comprehensive survey of its historic and architectural resources. Such a survey should be undertaken and include as many property types as possible.

H. P. Scholte's map of 1848 (Figure 10) offers an enticing opportunity to uncover any extant log houses from this early time in rural areas of Pella. Such a survey has never been undertaken.

SELECTION OF HISTORIC NAME

The selection of an historic name for this property posed no challenge, as the property and the names of its builders have come down to the present in many local histories.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author acknowledges with appreciation the assistance of the Historic Pella Trust, Inc., Gail Van Vark Kirby for contemporary information about the property, and Dr. Ronald D. Rietveld, Emeritus Professor of History at Cal-State University Fullerton, who provided important documentary evidence about H. P. Scholte and information about the Sneller Family for this nomination. Thanks also to Cory Quist, Law Librarian at the Iowa Library Service-Law Library, who found in the State Capitol Building's archives "The City of Pella v. Scholte," 24 Iowa 283, a primary source of information about Garden Square.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 9 Page 19

CFN-259-1116

Thomas F. and Nancy Tuttle Log House, Marion County, IA.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

PRIMARY

Cole, Cyrenus

1895 "A Bit of Holland in America," in *Iowa, The Definite Collection*, Zachary Michael Jack, ed., North Liberty, Iowa, Tall Corn Books, 2009.

Depositions

1874 "Taken in the case of the City of Pella against H. P. Scholte and M. H. E. Scholte on the 7th day of March 1867, and given in evidence by the defendant and marked 3." Marion County District Court citation pending.

Donnel, William

1872 *Pioneers of Marion County, Iowa*; Republican Steam Printing Company; Des Moines, Iowa. Reprinted circa 1976.

Iowa Reporter

1868 24 Iowa 283, *Supreme Court of Iowa, The City of Pella v. Scholte, Apr. 15, 1868*. Des Moines, 1868.

Koch, Augustus

1869 "Bird's Eye View of Pella, Marion County, Iowa, 1869." Chicago Lithographing Company, Chicago.

Marion County Auditor's Office

various Transfer Book Town Lots.

Marion County Assessor's Office

n.d. Property Record Card.

Marion County Auditor's Office

various Land Transfer Books.

"Pella Advertiser Souvenir Edition"

1895 Special publication of *The Saturday Advertiser*, Pella, IA.

Pella Cemetery Records

n.d. Pella Public Library.

Pella History

n.d. Three-ring notebook with newspaper clippings, including those from *Pellas Weekblad*. Pella Public Library, Local History Room.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 9

Page 20

CFN-259-1116

Thomas F. and Nancy Tuttle Log House, Marion County, IA.

Union Historical Company

1881 *The History of Marion County, Iowa.* Birdsall, Williams & Co., Des Moines, Iowa.

Van Stigt, Kommer

1897 *Geschiedenis van Pella Iowa en Omgeving. Eerste, Tweede, Derde Deel.* (History of Pella, Iowa, and Vicinity. First, Second, and Third Parts). Pella Weekblad Drukkerij (Pella Weekly Newspaper Press). Pella, Iowa. English translation by Elizabeth Kempkes. Both on file, Special Collections, Geisler Library, Central College, Pella, Iowa.

Wright, John W., and William A. Young

1915 *History of Marion County, Iowa.* S. J. Clarke Publishing Co., Chicago. Two volumes.

SECONDARY

CIRALG

1978 "Historic Resources in Central Iowa; Architecture." Survey report of Central Iowa Regional Association of Local Governments, Des Moines, Iowa.

Calloway, Stephen, and Elizabeth Cromley

1991 *The Elements of Style: A Practical Encyclopedia of Interior Architectural Details from 1485 to the Present.* Simon and Schuster, New York

Gowans, Alan

1992 *Styles and Types of North American Architecture: Social Function and Cultural Expression.* IconEditions, New York.

Jack, Zachary Michael, editor

2009 *Iowa, The Definitive Collection, Classic & Contemporary Readings By Iowans, About Iowa.* Tall Corn Books, North Liberty, Iowa.

Kirby, Gail Lynn van Vark

2013 Informant interview with William C. Page, Pella, Iowa, November 29, 2013.

McAlester, Virginia Savage

2013 *A Field Guide to American Houses.* Alfred A. Knopf, New York. Second edition.

Oostendorp, Lubbertus

1964 "H. P. Scholte, Leader of the Secession of 1834 and Founder of Pella IA." Academic thesis to obtain the degree of doctor of theology at the Free University in Amsterdam, 1964. English copy on file at Pella Public Library.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 9 Page 21

CFN-259-1116

Thomas F. and Nancy Tuttle Log House, Marion County, IA.

Page, William C.

1989 "The Upbuilding of Pella's Town Center as a Commercial Node, 1847-1941." Prepared for the Community Development Committee of Pella, Iowa, and on file in Pella and at the State Historical Society of Iowa, Des Moines, Iowa.

Pella Historical Society

1988-1989 *History of Pella 1847-1987*. Two volumes. Curtis Media Corporation, Dallas, Texas.

Souvenir History of Pella, Iowa

1922 Privately printed, The Booster Press, Pella, Iowa.

Rietveld, Ronald D., Ph. D.

n.d. "Thomas Tuttle Cabin-1843." MS provided by Rietveld to the author.

Stimmel, Stephen J.

1974 "Iowa Site Inventory Form, Log House." Archives of the Iowa State Historic Preservation Office, Des Moines, Iowa.

MAPS

Marion County Assessor's Office

n.d. GIS maps of Pella, Iowa.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps of Pella, Iowa: 1906, 1911.

United States Geological Survey

1976 "Pella Quadrangle."

ORAL HISTORY INTERVIEW

Kirby, Gail Lynn van Vark, with William C. Page, November 25, 2013. Kirby holds title to the Tuttle Log House and shared information about its rehabilitation in 1973-1974.

Rietveld, Ronald D., Ph.D., with William C. Page, October 28, 2013. Rietveld is a member of the Sneller family and shared information about their occupancy of the Tuttle Log House.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 10 Page 22

CFN-259-1116

Thomas F. and Nancy Tuttle Log House, Marion County, IA.

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

North Pella, Lot 17, west 66 feet, Block 21,

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

Contains a portion of the land historically associated with the property.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 10 Page 23

CFN-259-1116

Thomas F. and Nancy Tuttle Log House, Marion County, IA.

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

- | | | | |
|----|--|----|--|
| 1. | Thomas F. and Nancy Tuttle Log House
608 Lincoln Street
Pella, IA 50219
Looking northeast (site)
William C. Page, Photographer
March 21, 2013 | 6. | Thomas F. and Nancy Tuttle Log House
608 Lincoln Street
Pella, IA 50219
Looking east (detail of gable end)
William C. Page, Photographer
March 21, 2013 |
| 2. | Thomas F. and Nancy Tuttle Log House
608 Lincoln Street
Pella, IA 50219
Looking north northwest
William C. Page, Photographer
March 21, 2013 | 7. | Thomas F. and Nancy Tuttle Log House
608 Lincoln Street
Pella, IA 50219
Looking northwest (detail of notches on s.e. corner)
William C. Page, Photographer
March 21, 2013 |
| 3. | Thomas F. and Nancy Tuttle Log House
608 Lincoln Street
Pella, IA 50219
Looking northeast
William C. Page, Photographer
March 21, 2013 | 8. | Thomas F. and Nancy Tuttle Log House
608 Lincoln Street
Pella, IA 50219
Looking southwest (interior view first floor)
William C. Page, Photographer
March 21, 2013 |
| 4. | Thomas F. and Nancy Tuttle Log House
608 Lincoln Street
Pella, IA 50219
Looking southeast
William C. Page, Photographer
March 21, 2013 | | |
| 5. | Thomas F. and Nancy Tuttle Log House
608 Lincoln Street
Pella, IA 50219
Looking southwest
William C. Page, Photographer
March 21, 201 | | |

Printed on HP Premium Plus Photo Paper, high gloss,
paper using HP 84/85 ink.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

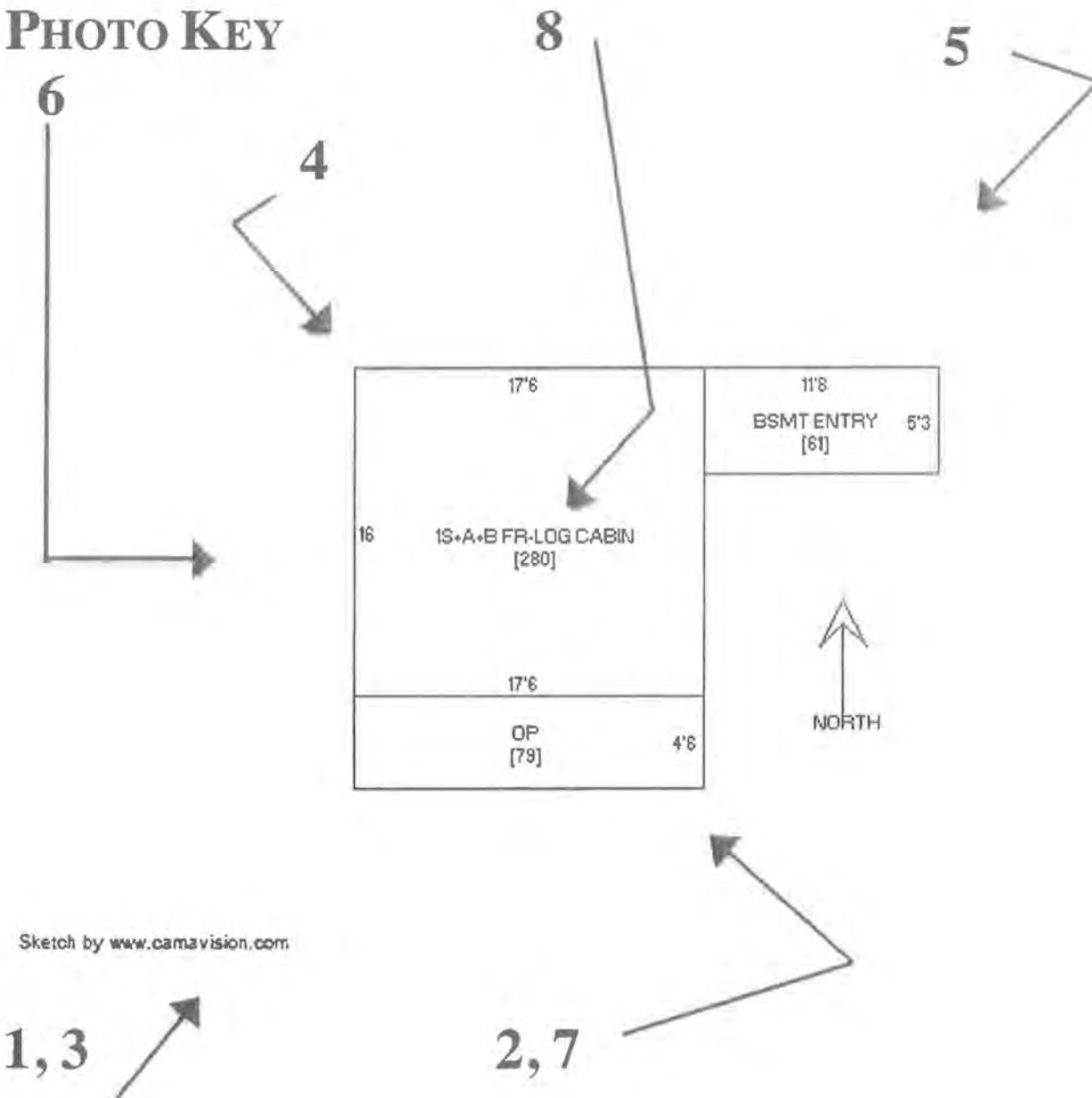
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 10 Page 24

CFN-259-1116

Thomas F. and Nancy Tuttle Log House, Marion County, IA.

PHOTO KEY



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number Embedded Images Page 25

Thomas F. and Nancy Tuttle Log House, Marion County, IA.

MAP

ARROW LOCATES PROPERTY



Figure 1

Source: U.S.G.S. Map (7.5 Minute Series), Pella, Iowa, Quadrangle, 1980.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number Embedded Images Page 26

Thomas F. and Nancy Tuttle Log House, Marion County, IA.

TUTTLE LOG HOUSE IN 1869

ARROW LOCATES PROPERTY

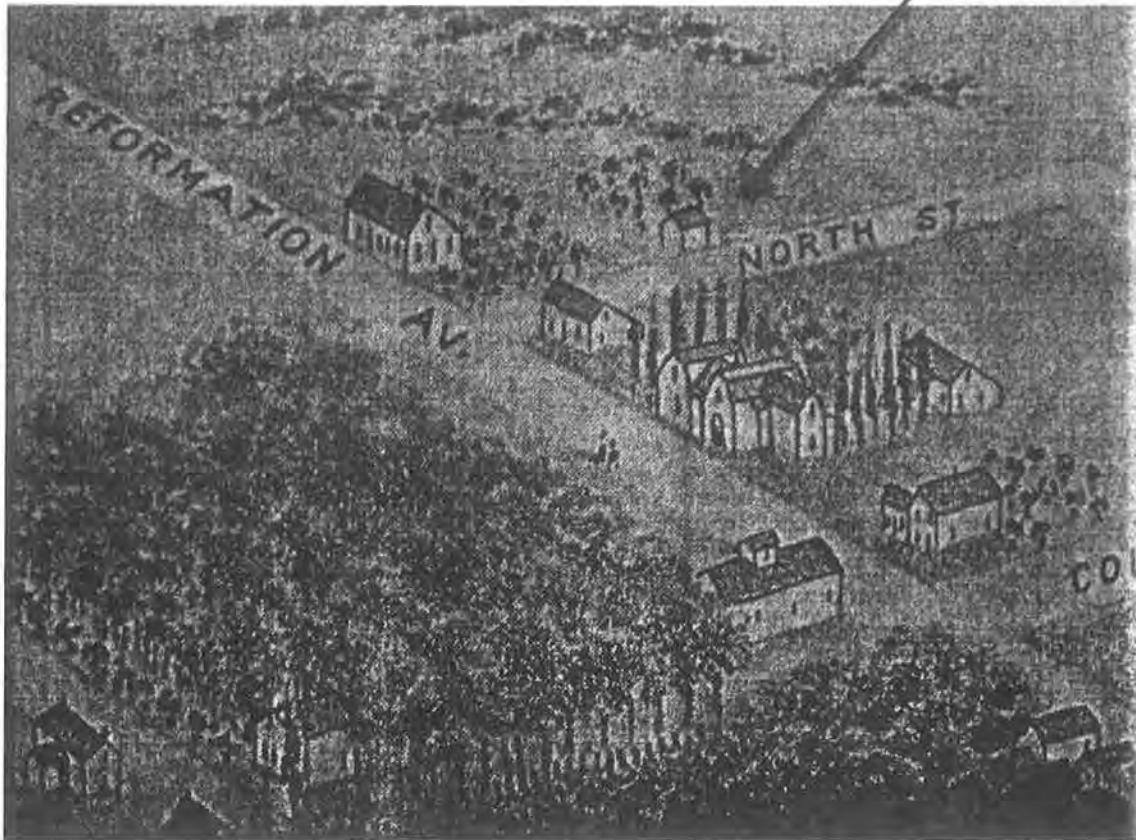


Figure 2

This drawing shows the Tuttle Log House (arrow) in 1869.

Source: "Bird's Eye View of Pella, Iowa." Augustus Koch, delineator, 1869.
Archives of Historic Pella Trust, Inc.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number Embedded Images Page 27

Thomas F. and Nancy Tuttle Log House, Marion County, IA.

CIRCA 1940 PHOTO



Figure 3

Looking to the east, this photograph pictures the west elevation of the Tuttle Log House and the open front porch existing at that time.

Source: Collection of Dr. Ronald D. Rietveld, Pella, Iowa.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number Embedded Images Page 28

Thomas F. and Nancy Tuttle Log House, Marion County, IA.

CIRCA 1940 PHOTO



Figure 4

Looking to the northwest, this photograph pictures the nonextant barn, which was associated with the property and possibly associated with J. W. van der Heiden, who held title to the property during the late 19th century.

Source: Collection of Dr. Ronald D. Rietveld, Pella, Iowa.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number Embedded Images Page 29

Thomas F. and Nancy Tuttle Log House, Marion County, IA.

1948 DRAWING



Figure 5

"Mrs. Pady Sneller/608 Lincoln Street/Pella, Iowa"

Ronald D. Rietveld drew this picture of the Tuttle Log House as a 10-year old boy in 1948. Mrs. Pady Sneller was Rietveld's grandmother. "Pady" was a nickname she chose for her given name "Peetje."

Source: Collection of Dr. Ronald D. Rietveld, Pella, Iowa.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number Embedded Images Page 30

Thomas F. and Nancy Tuttle Log House, Marion County, IA.

1969 DRAWING



Figure 6

Drawn by Ed Le Cocq, this image bears the following caption:

"The ravages of time and weather have finally caught up with this old timer—An example of the unpretentious cottage and outbuilding, so typical before the turn of the century. Abandoned, it awaits the bulldozer and wrecking crew. . . like the human experience, it has gone the full cycle."

Fortunately, rehabilitation, not this romantic view of the building, prevailed.

Source: Collection of Dr. Ronald D. Rietveld, Pella, Iowa.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number Embedded Images Page 31

Thomas F. and Nancy Tuttle Log House, Marion County, IA.

1973 PHOTOGRAPH

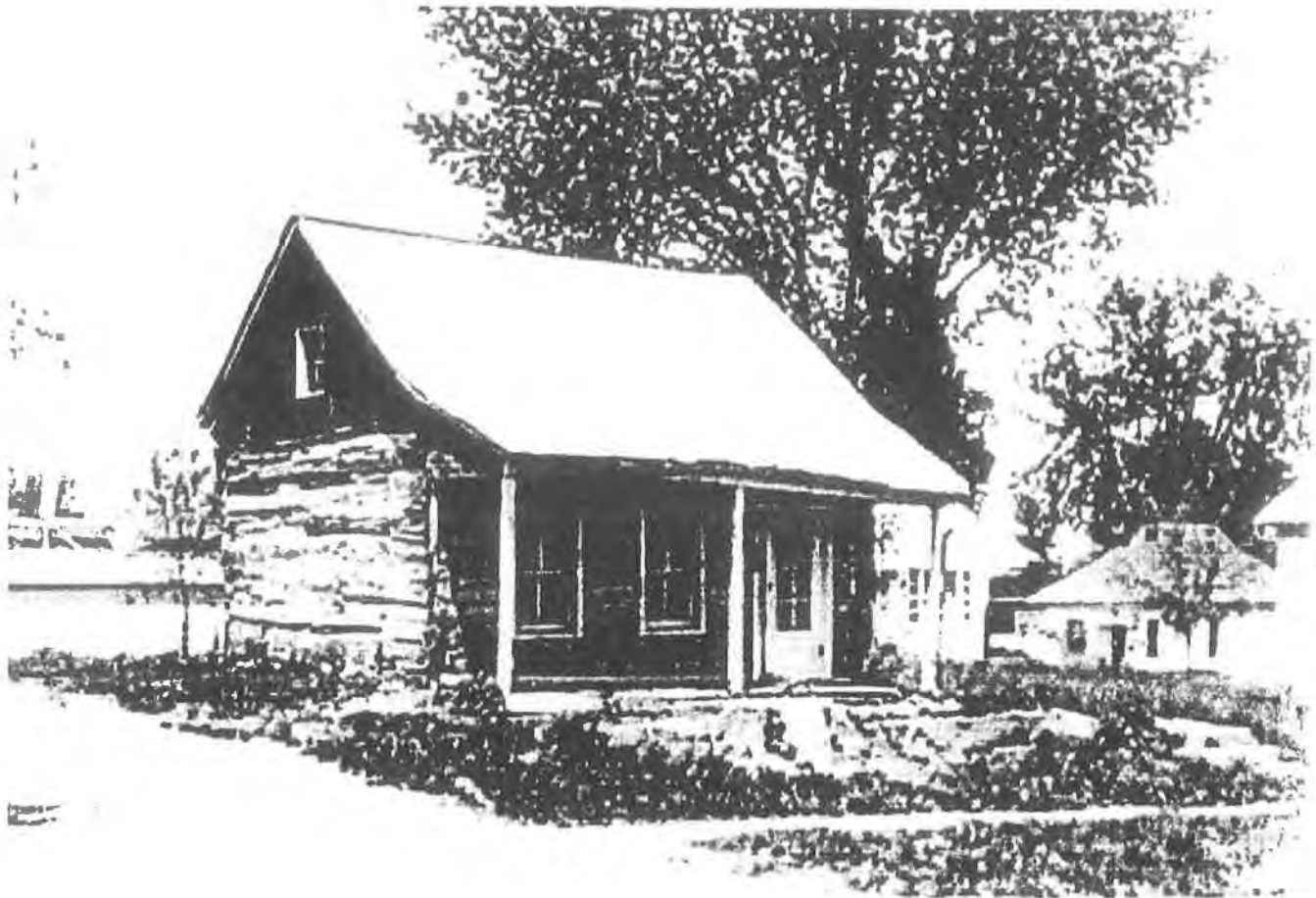


Figure 7

This picture shows the Tuttle Log House on its first site on Lincoln Street before its relocation to the north some 40 feet. By this time, the summer kitchen, as shown in the Rietveld drawing, was non-extant.

Source: Collection of Dr. Ronald D. Rietveld, Pella, Iowa.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

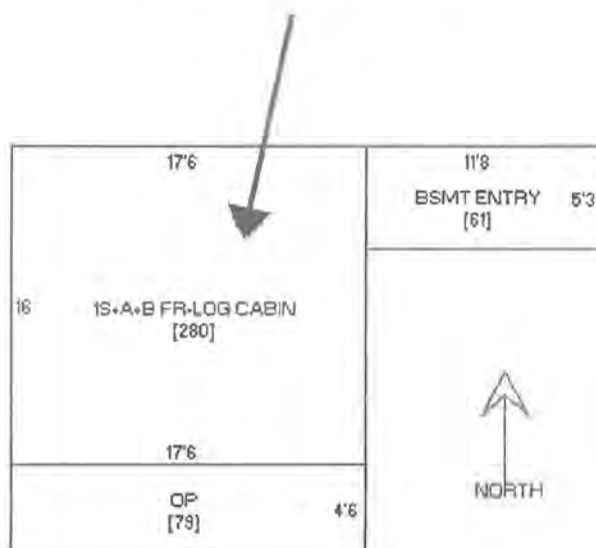
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number Embedded Images Page 32

Thomas F. and Nancy Tuttle Log House, Marion County, IA.

FIRST FLOOR PLAN SKETCH

Living Room



Sketch by www.camavision.com

Figure 8

"OP" = open porch on first floor only. Not to scale.

Source: Marion County Assessor's Office, 2013.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number Embedded Images Page 33

Thomas F. and Nancy Tuttle Log House, Marion County, IA.

BASEMENT PLAN SKETCH

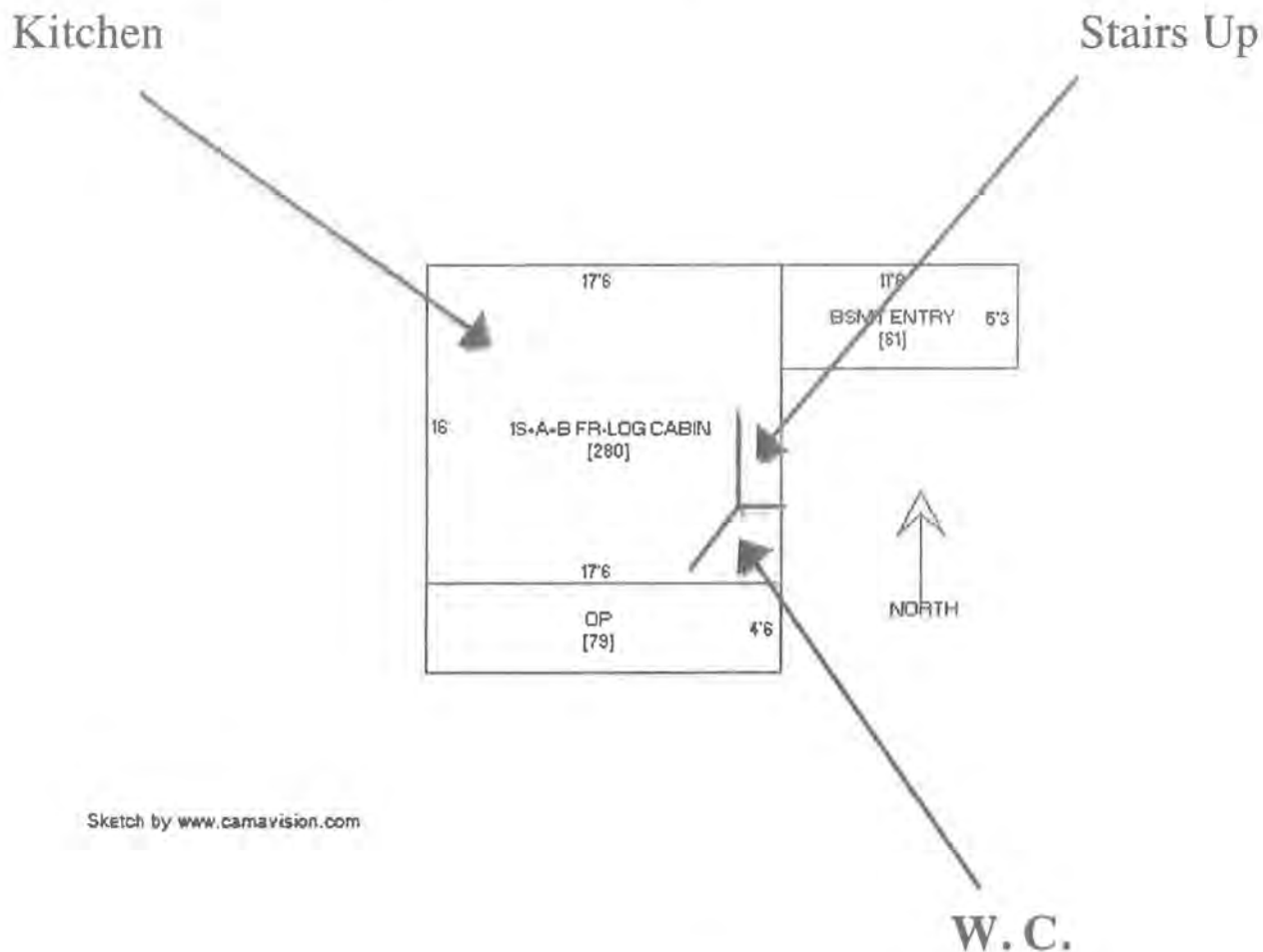


Figure 9

"OP" = open porch on first floor only. Not to scale.

Source: Marion County Assessor's Office, 2013.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number Embedded Images

Page 34

Thomas F. and Nancy Tuttle Log House, Marion County, IA.

DWELLINGS PRIOR TO THE COLONISTS

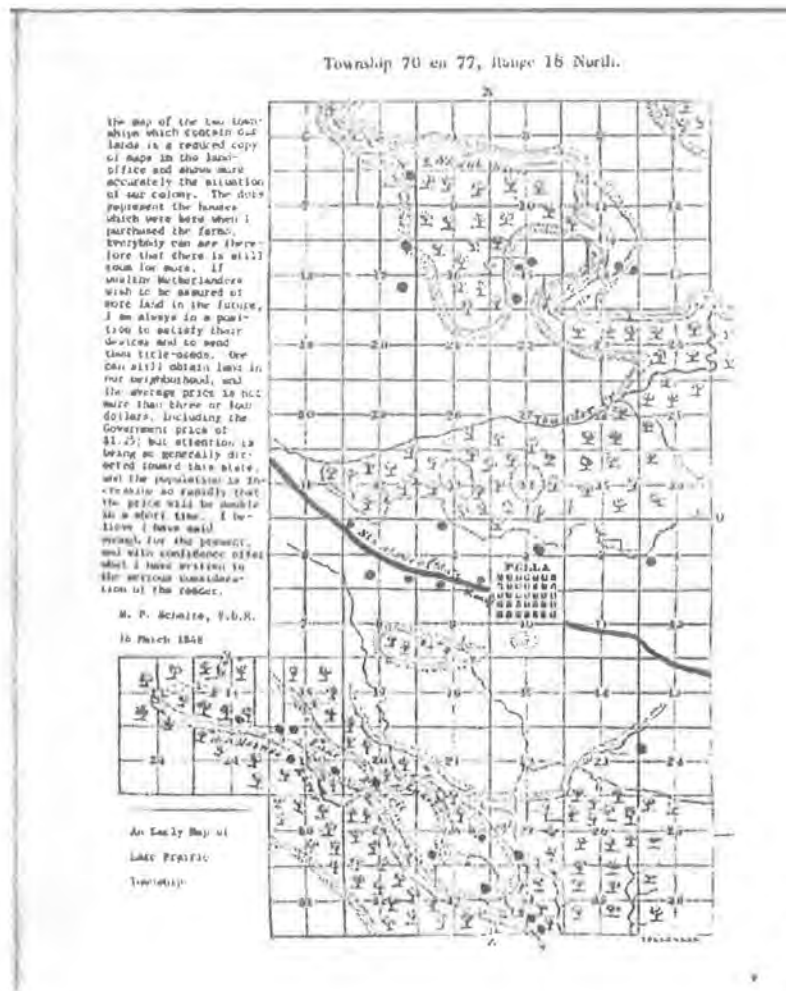


Figure 10

H. P. Scholte used this U.S. Government survey map to indicate dwellings (dots) existing in 1847 at the time he purchased the land shown above in Marion County. Presumably, they were of log construction. The dot above Pella locates the Thomas F. and Nancy Tuttle Log House.

Source: Pella Historical Society, p. 9.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number Embedded Images Page 35

Thomas F. and Nancy Tuttle Log House, Marion County, IA.

SKETCH OF FARMSTEAD

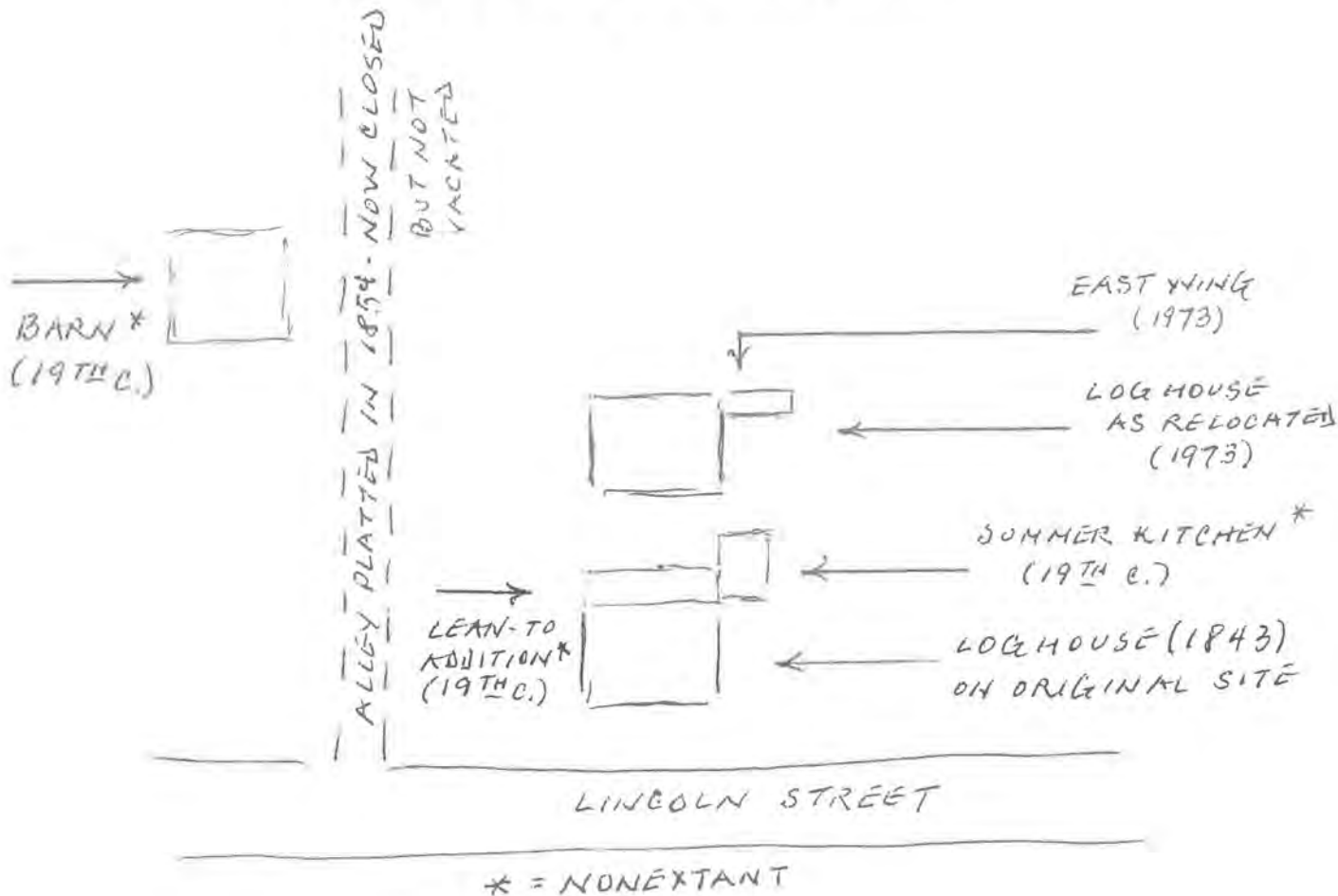
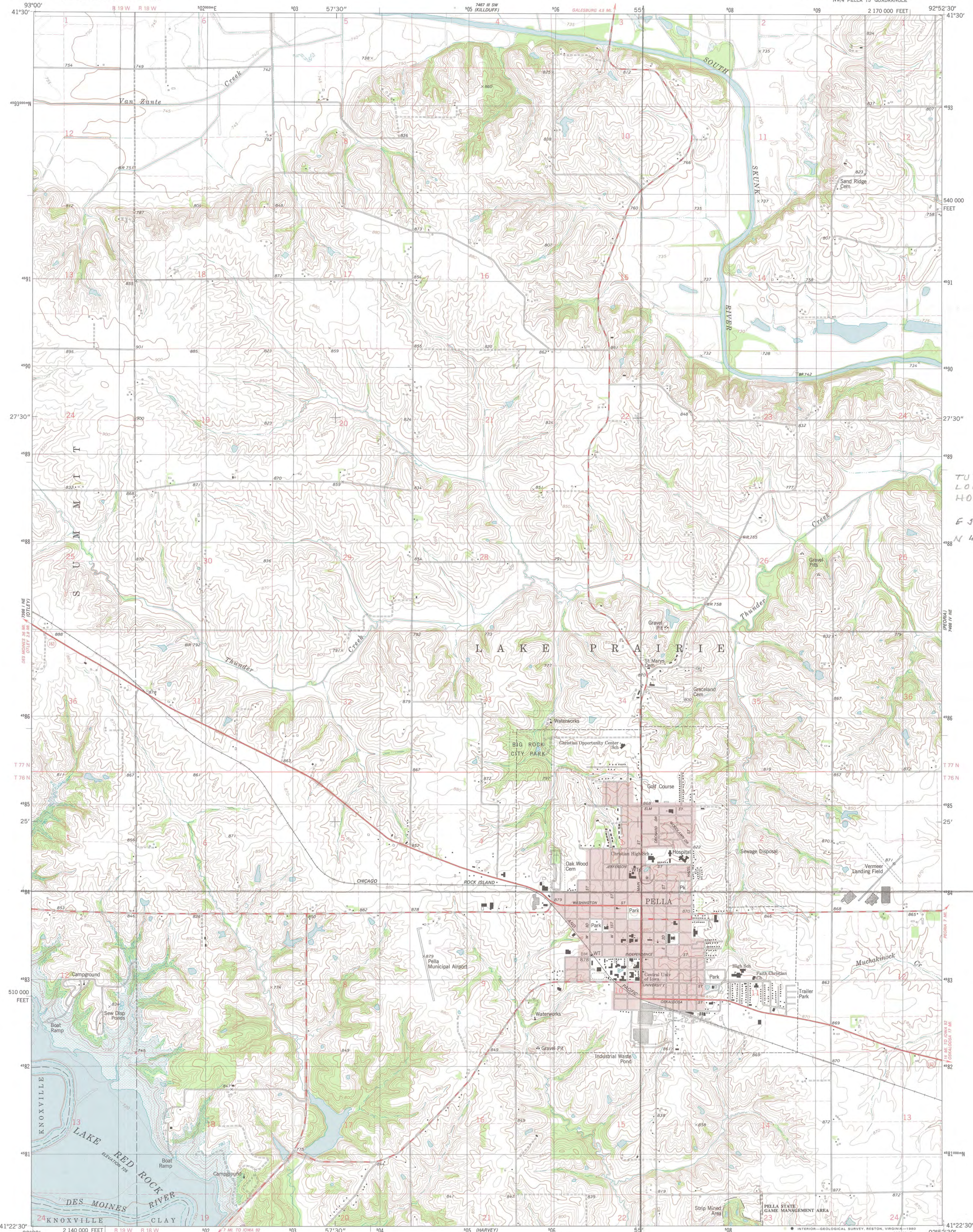


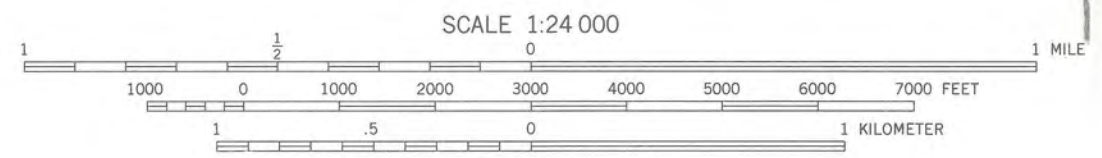
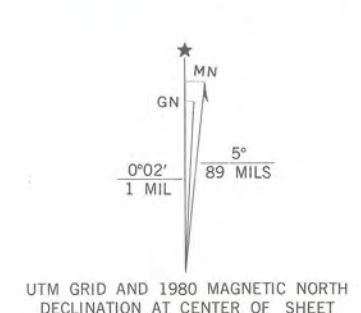
Figure 11

This sketch (not to scale) locates various improvements on the site as they came and went over the years.



TUTTLE
LOG
HOUSE
E 507070
N 4584120

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1974. Field checked 1975. Map edited 1980
Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: Iowa coordinate system, south zone (Lambert conformal conic)
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 15 1927 North American Datum
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 3 meters north and 16 meters east as shown by dashed corner ticks
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map
Areas covered by dashed light-blue pattern are subject to controlled inundation
Red tint indicates area in which only landmark buildings are shown



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
DOTTED LINES REPRESENT 5-FOOT CONTOURS
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
AND BY THE IOWA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, IOWA CITY, IOWA 52240
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface	Unimproved road
Interstate Route	U. S. Route
	State Route

PELLA, IOWA
NW/4 PELLA 15' QUADRANGLE
N4122.5-W9252.5/7.5

1980

DMA 7466 IV NW-SERIES V876



THOMAS F. & NANCY TUTTLE
LOG HOUSE

MARION CO., IA
#1



THOMAS F. & NANCY TUTTLE
LOG HOUSE
MARION CO., IA
2



THOMAS F. & NANCY TUTTLE
LOG HOUSE

MARION CO., IA
#3



THOMAS F. & NANCY TUTTLE
LOG HOUSE

MARION CO., IA
#4



THOMAS F. & NANCY TUTTLE
LOG HOUSE

MARION CO., IA
#5



THOMAS F. & NANCY TUTTLE
LOG HOUSE

MARION CO., IA

6



THOMAS F. & NANCY TUTTLE
LOG HOUSE

MARION CO., IA

7



THOMAS F. & NANCY TUTTLE
LOG HOUSE
MARION CO., IA
8

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Tuttle, Thomas F. and Nancy, House

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: IOWA, Marion

DATE RECEIVED: 12/12/14 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 1/21/15
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 2/05/15 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 1/27/15
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 14001209

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 1.27.15 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Stamp: RECEIVED
National Register of Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.

IOWA DEPARTMENT OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS

MARY COWNIE, DIRECTOR
CHRIS KRAMER, DEPUTY DIRECTOR

TERRY E. BRANSTAD, GOVERNOR
KIM REYNOLDS, LT. GOVERNOR

IOWA
ARTS
COUNCIL

PRODUCE
IOWA

STATE HISTORICAL
SOCIETY OF IOWA

STATE HISTORICAL
MUSEUM OF IOWA

STATE HISTORICAL
LIBRARY & ARCHIVES

STATE
HISTORIC
SITES

STATE HISTORIC
PRESERVATION
OFFICE OF IOWA

IOWA
HISTORICAL
FOUNDATION

December 11, 2014

Carol Shull, Interim Keeper
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1201 Eye Street, N.W.-- 8th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20005

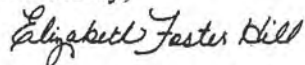
Dear Ms. Shull:

The following National Register nomination(s) are enclosed for your review and listing if acceptable.

- Tuttle, Thomas F. and Nancy, Log House, 608 Lincoln Street, Pella, Marion County, Iowa

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,



Elizabeth Foster Hill
National Register

