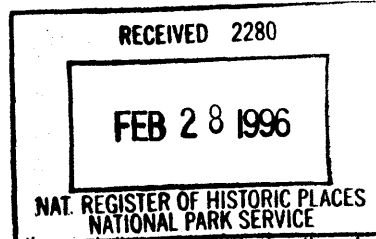


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Bostick, William, House

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 115 North Gilbert Street N/A not for publication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.)

Patricia Chalkin DSAPO 2-22-96
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

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:)

Edson H. Beall 3/28/96
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Entered in the National Register

William Bostick House
Name of Property

Johnson County, Iowa
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	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/ multiple dwelling

WORK IN PROGRESS

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Mid-19th Century/ Greek Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK

walls BRICK

roof ASPHALT

other _____

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1851

Significant Dates

1851

1908

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Bostick, William

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

William Bostick House
Name of Property

Johnson County, Iowa
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

115	622350	4613150
Zone	Easting	Northing

2

--	--	--

3

Zone	Easting	Northing

4

--	--	--

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Completed By

name/title Joan M. Hart

organization _____ date April 12, 1995

street & number 328 E. Jefferson St. telephone (319) 338 - 4142

city or town Iowa City state IA zip code 52245

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 Joan and Michael Hart

street & number 328 E. Jefferson St. telephone (319) 338 - 4142

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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Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 1William Bostick House
Johnson County, Iowa**Description**

Situated in an older Iowa City residential neighborhood, the William Bostick House, built in 1851, is a large, two story, brick, midwestern vernacular Greek Revival style house with limestone and wood components and with an asymmetrically shaped low hipped roof of metal covered by several layers of asphalt shingles. An east-facing front porch was added to the rectangular house when it was moved from the front of a corner lot to the rear of the same lot on another brick foundation in 1908. The Bostick House features strong hallmarks of the vernacular Greek Revival style with its overall symmetry plus the following simple and bold identifying characteristics which are predominantly seen on the two street-facing facades: the roofline with a slight eave overhang, the wide wood cornice line beneath the eave, the flat lintels and sashes of sawed limestone on the doors and windows and the sawed limestone watertable. Transom lights head the three entrance doors. The interior of the house also exhibits the strength of the style; the geometrically regular floor plan of four rooms over four has a central hall with staircase connected by opposing entrance doors. The heavily molded window and door frames and most of the four paneled doors remain from the original building while the floors and ceilings demonstrate high-quality craftsmanship of the period (1908) in which the house was moved. The house has remained on its original lot on a downtown block which has several other homes built before the turn of the century; this lot is just three blocks from Old Capitol. The tower of St. Mary's, one block west, adds a commanding ambience to the neighborhood scene; the cornerstone of the church was laid in 1867. The "Bird's Eye View of 1868" shows the dominance of these two buildings in the neighborhood. The University buildings across Jefferson Street to the south are also part of the original buildings of the University complex. The Bostick House displays the alterations made when it was moved in 1908; the window shutters have disappeared and it needs considerable repair due to deferred maintenance, but the house still demonstrates the spirit of the times in which it was built. The adjectives straight, strong, sturdy and symmetrical suit it well; it is simple, refined and dignified. The property has an added level of significance for the years between 1851, when it was built, and 1862 because the owners of the property during that time were people who made significant contributions to the development of industry, government and service of the city of Iowa City and to the state of Iowa when Iowa City was the seat of the state government.

It was May 22, 1842, that Mr. William Bostick purchased Lot 8 of Block 59 from the territory of Iowa. This lot was within eye view of the Capitol while the capitol was being built three blocks to the southwest across Church Park. It was not until December 1841 that the first official state business was conducted in Iowa City, and in December 1842 the Iowa legislature first met within the walls of the Capitol building. A photo of a map included with the abstract from Plat Book #1, page 116 of Johnson County shows the advantageous location of the Bostick lot. However, it was not until November 29, 1851, that Mr. William H. Bostick took a mortgage for \$1900 to cover Lot 8 in Block 59. Mr. Bostick is recorded in Shambaugh's history of Iowa City as erecting the first brick building in Iowa City in 1840. That building burned down twenty-seven years later, but the brick Bostick House on Lot 8 of Block 59 continues to stand firm in the vernacular Greek Revival style as a complementary architectural companion to the more formally styled public Greek Revival building of Old Capitol.

The thirty foot by forty foot rectangular, red-painted brick house was placed on the front part of the lot on a brick foundation at the northwest corner of Jefferson and Gilbert Streets. A silver maple tree must have been planted at an early date on the center of the south side of the street right of way as the circumference of that tree trunk now measures over fourteen feet at a distance three feet up from its base. An informal survey indicates that this is one of the largest trees in Iowa City. The Bird's Eye View of 1868 is said to be surprisingly accurate in details of the sketch. A tree is drawn in the Bird's Eye View

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Johnson County, Iowa

in the same location where a silver maple stands now. The Bostick House is constructed of soft fired bricks bonded with a soft mortar having a high sand content. The bricks are laid with particular care as continuous stretchers in a running pattern on the south and east sides of the house. The bricks are seven and three-fourths inches by two inches with one-fourth inch mortar spacing. These two sides of the house have a very smooth appearance. The north and west sides of the house have intermittent rows of headers interspersed with the stretchers. The walls of the house are three layers of brick in thickness; each wall thickness is thirteen inches. The exterior house walls are painted red while the trim is painted yellow. The two street-facing facades, the south and east sides, have a sawed limestone watertable, sawed flat limestone door and window lintels and sills, and a wide wooden cornice line with dentils. The yellow paint is continued in much of the same pattern on the west and north sides, but the window lintels are bricks placed vertically over the window frame and the watertable is simply painted bricks. Rectangular transom lights head the three entrance doors. The second story of the two-story house has the same dimensions as the first; the windows are the same size also. The low-pitched metal roof is asymmetrically shaped with a roof line characteristic of the style but having a hipped roof on the south street facade and having a plain, gabled end on the north, alley-facing facade. Several layers of asphalt tiles cover a standing seam metal roof. The unusual roofline gives rise to speculation whether the building was constructed as a house or as a commercial building. However, the floor plan is typical of a residential floor plan and the earliest listing on the Tanbourn Fire Map (1879) lists the structure as a dwelling. It is possible that Mr. Bostick planned to enlarge the building on the north side when it was financially feasible, but he apparently moved from the Iowa City area before the project was completed. The building was sold in its present form.

The house was moved directly to the back part of the lot in 1908, facing the same direction as it did in its original (primary) location. Apparently the house had no entry porches on either street-facing facade when it was built, but after the move, an east porch and a small latticed wood west porch were added. The east entrance became the main entrance to the house. The house was placed on a new foundation of larger bricks. Shutters were still on the windows at that time; they are seen in a photo taken after the house was moved in 1908 but before 1912, the publication date of the book in which the photo appears. None of the original windows are left on the house. The south entrance, which had paired entrance doors, has been modified for use as a large window. It is not known when this change occurred, but a small sidewalk is still present along the south side of the house, indicating that the doors might have been in use after the move to the rear of the lot.

The south facade of the house is the primary or main facade; it was from this side that one could look across Church Park in a diagonal pattern and view the Capitol building. The "Bird's Eye View of 1868" shows the clear view afforded from the Bostick House. The house was set on the lot in typical Greek Revival style with the main facade being the short side of the rectangle facing the broader street, Jefferson Street. Jefferson Street was plotted with a one hundred foot right of way; Gilbert Street was plotted with an eighty foot right of way as the early Johnson County Plat Map clearly indicates. The dominating features of this three-ranked facade which clearly determine its "frontal face" are the low-hipped roof line and the paired door entrance. The entrance is designed in the same simple, straightforward style as the other two entrances on the house; the elaboration is shown in proportions of size. The flat, sawed limestone lintel above the entrance is five courses of bricks in width, compared with three courses of bricks over the single door entrances on the east and west sides. There are seven rectangular transom lights over this entrance — three smaller rectangular panes on each side of a longer central pane. The door surround is a simple but bold recessed rectangular paneled wood frame. The pattern is similar in all three entrance doors. The fourteen inch sawed limestone threshold remains as a continuous part of the watertable. The window lintels and the watertable of flat, sawed limestone are all

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Johnson County, Iowa

three rows of bricks wide; the sawed limestone window sills are two rows of bricks wide. All the limestone is painted yellow. The classical entablature on the two street-facing facades is yellow-painted wood with dentils in the cornice line.

The secondary facade which faces east to Gilbert Street is a five ranked facade. The yellow-painted limestone door lintel and window lintels are all three rows of bricks wide; the sills are two rows of bricks wide; the transom lights over the door are three; two smaller rectangular plain panes are on either side of a larger central rectangular pane. A recessed, paneled door surround frames a thirty-six and one half inch door, though this door is not original to the house. The well-worn limestone threshold is fourteen inches wide. This entrance is now the main entrance to the house. It is approached by a porch added in 1908 when the house was moved. The porch extends over the central two-thirds of the first floor of the house shielding the windows on either side of the door. The porch supports are squared piers in the same Arts and Crafts style but of smaller dimensions as those on the house built on the old Bostick foundation. The balustrade is made of turned spindles in late Victorian style. The porch roof is metal with blue-painted beaded ceiling boards underneath the metal roof. The classical entablature of yellow-painted wood beneath the slight eave is continued on this facade. The roof line appears asymmetrical from this view as the hipped roof was designed on the south end and a plain pedimented roof is seen on the north side.

The north facade of the house has no entrance; this is the alley-facing side. It is the gable end with a close rake. At the roof line, the cornice trim consists simply of two layers of yellow-painted wood which follow the roof line. The window lintels are vertically standing bricks painted yellow; the yellow paint of the limestone waterable is continued on the north side as three rows of yellow-painted bricks. There were four windows on this side of the house when it was built; the northwest window on the first floor has been bricked in. The predominant feature of this facade is an exterior brick chimney; it stands midway on the northeast side. This chimney is in great need of repair. There are three other chimneys built in the walls of the house. One of these is in the northwest wall of the house, apparently built for kitchen use. There is a chimney in the west wall and one in the east wall of the house. The early picture of the house shows the western and northern wall chimneys still extending above the roof.

The west side of the house has yellow paint around the foundation line on three rows of bricks, in continuation with the paint on the other sides of the house. The window lintels are yellow-painted bricks set longitudinally. The door lintel is yellow-painted wood three rows of bricks wide. The transom lights match those on the east entrance; the threshold is painted wood fourteen inches wide; this threshold also shows extensive wear. The door to this entrance is an original four-paneled door with its hardware intact. The east and west doors directly oppose each other through a central hall. The back porch, also painted yellow, is presumed to be added in 1908. It has wood lattice walls with decorative trim at the top and a metal roof. The roof has a semi-hipped design in sympathy with the south facade roof design. An outside entrance to the basement is on the south side of the porch.

The roof has all the characteristic features of the Greek Revival style. It is low pitched with a six to eight inch eave overhang on the south and east facades. The roof line on the north and west sides is flush with the painted wood cornice trim just below the roof. The roof line exhibits both characteristic roof forms; it is hipped on the main south facade and gabled on the plain north face. At the roof-wall junction is the classical entablature in yellow-painted wood with dentils in the cornice line on both the south and east facades. The trim is continued on the north and west sides as a more simple pattern of painted wood.

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Johnson County, Iowa

The rafter system is a queen post, trussed rafter system with three principal rafters lying horizontally (east-west) nine and ten feet apart along the forty foot length of the rectangle. The principal rafters and the tie beams are all approximately eight inches by ten inches. The rafters are joined by hewn and pegged joints. Metal rods with heavy screws also connect the tie beams to the principal rafters for additional security. The principal rafters are laid in pockets in the brick walls and are tied to the outside with anchor bolts seen on the west and north sides of the house. The common rafters are spaced with sixteen inch centers of each other and are similar in size to the floor joists. The hipped end of the roof is framed with the hip rafters meeting the common rafters; the jack rafters tie into the hip rafters. Cribbing or shingle molding is nailed to the common rafters; these boards are roughly cut and vary in width. A standing seam metal roof covers the shingle molding and four or five layers of asphalt shingles lie on top of the metal sheets. The roof is in great need of repair as is the fascia and entire entablature around the roof line. This rafter system is in excellent condition and is designed as a self-supporting system; it does not add excessive weight to the building walls.

When the house was moved in 1908, a new basement was dug and a new foundation was laid. The outer layer foundation bricks are larger, rough cut bricks of eight and one-half inches by three and one-half inches with mortar joints of one-half inch. These are laid as all stretchers in a running pattern, an extra construction effort that is consistent with the building above. The interior wall bricks are of the smaller size. The brick foundation wall is a triple thickness of bricks and measures thirteen and one-fourth inches thick with an additional poured concrete base seventeen inches thick below the brick wall. This poured concrete base rises four feet seven and one-half inches above a concrete floor. A thirteen inch thick central brick supporting wall runs in east-west direction separating two basement rooms with a door cut between them. The floor is further supported by roughly cut tree trunks placed in the central parts of the rooms. A supporting post by the interior basement stairwell is a six inch by six inch post cut from a relatively straight tree trunk. It has roughly chamfered edges; ax marks are visible in the wood and one of the harder knots was left bulging from the side. The floor joists are eleven and one-half inches by two and one-half inches and are spaced with sixteen inch centers. Some of the floor joists have radial saw marks; some are straight-cut. The joists are set in pockets in the brick foundation. Some of the beams around the basement windows are double thickness; these are joined by hewn and pegged joints. The subfloor is made of five and one-half inch wide pine boards.

The interior floor plan is a typical residential floor plan of four rooms over four rooms with an east-west central hall and staircase. The two south rooms on the first floor were originally open to each other by wide, heavily molded framing. The windows and door frames have the same style molding but the proportions are smaller. The baseboards in the two south rooms have an extra molding added to the top to make a nine inch baseboard. This extra molding is not seen in any of the other downstairs rooms, an interior design feature emphasizing the facade as the primary facade. Moldings in all other rooms are all six and one-half inches wide. Several four-paneled doors with accompanying hardware remain. When the house was moved in 1908, new floors of diagonal maple boards were laid on both the first and second floors. The ceilings on the first floor are all turn of the century patterned, pressed tin. The kitchen ceiling is made of dark wood beaded ceiling boards. Some very early wooden painted cabinets remain in use as the kitchen cabinets. Two bronze light fixtures of this period still hang from the ceiling of the first floor rooms. The decorative covers for the air ducts for the coal furnace are still present and in use.

A heavy, brown-painted, turned newel post rises from the floor at the base of the thirty inch wide staircase. The string board has the same design and width as the molded baseboards in the two south rooms of the first floor. A sturdy bannister joins the newel post with a slight curve. The balusters are

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Johnson County, Iowa

similar in design as the newel post, but smaller turned spindles. As the stairs emerge on the second floor, a double row of balusters frame either side of the stairwell. Smaller newel posts of the same design as on the first floor frame the stairs as they exit to the second floor. The floor to ceiling height on the first floor is nine and one-third feet; the floor to ceiling height on the second floor is ten and two-thirds feet. The windows on both floors measure thirty-eight inches by seventy-three and one-half inches. The windows all have heavily molded, painted frames but the windows on the second floor have an additional wooden pediment crowning the molding. These pedimented windows give the rooms a very formal ambience. Only one ceiling on the second floor has a simple pressed tin ceiling. The original plaster on the second floor has been replaced with new plaster walls. Other modern alterations have been installed: two new furnaces have been added; new wiring and new plumbing for a bathroom and kitchen on the second floor have been installed.

Statement of Significance

The Bostick House is locally significant under Criterion C as one of the best surviving examples of Greek Revival-influenced residential design in Iowa City. The strength of the structural design and the purity of line in which form and function are closely aligned typify the spirit of high idealism combined with a direct approach found in Iowa City during the time that the city was emerging both as a city and as the state capital. Mr. Bostick used quality materials and excellent construction methods in conjunction with a clean design; he emphasized the strength of the building components to convey the boldness of the Greek Revival design. Only a modest amount of decoration was seen on the original house. The entablature crowns the house in a simple but dignified manner.

Historical background:

An added level of significance distinguishes this house. The historical significance of the Bostick House is focused on its being a little altered example of the high style and craftsmanship of the first builder of a brick structure in Iowa City and, additionally, through accounts of oral history of this building's public use as City Hall and as a center for the recruitment of Civil War regiments. Between the years after 1851, the date that the house was built, and 1861, the owners of the property were men who made important contributions to the city of Iowa City and apparently used the house for public purposes. However, the house is listed as a dwelling on the 1879 Fire Map of Iowa City, the earliest fire map for this location. Mr. Bostick, mentioned in the local histories as the builder of the first brick building in Iowa City, is named in the abstract as Mr. William Bostick. His name cannot be found in any of the early census reports nor in the 1857 Iowa City directory. A perusal through the Iowa City newspapers of that time gives no further mention of his name. Apparently he moved from the area; this is further indicated by his granting power of attorney to his attorney, Mr. Hugh D. Downey, a prominent pioneer lawyer and public servant. Mr. Bostick requested that Lot 8, Block 59 be sold in July 1855 in partnership to Alexander Rider and to Dr. Henry Murray. Mr. Rider was an early settler who owned a livery stable; Dr. Henry Murray was the first regular physician to practice medicine in Iowa City, was personal physician to Governor Henry Lucas, was personally instrumental in assuring that the railway route passed through Iowa City in 1850, was physician for the care of paupers, and was active in forming regiments for the Civil War. The property again was sold in June 1856 to Joseph Zenieschek, reported to be the first Bohemian to own property in Iowa City; he was eighteen years old. Morgan Reno held a mortgage on the property beginning in August 1857, and became owner of the property in June 1858 through a state tax sale.

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William Bostick House
Johnson County, Iowa

According to oral history, the Bostick House was used as City Hall at one time. This is both possible and probable, as Iowa City was not incorporated as a city until 1853, and several different locations served as City Hall. Two life-long neighbors of the Bostick House, Misses Erna and Norma Englert, told Irving Weber in an interview in 1974 that their mother spoke of the Bostick House being used as City Hall. The Englert sisters were elderly at that time. Morgan Reno was mayor of Iowa City in 1857 during the time that he held a lien on the property; Reno first served as a member of the city council in 1853. Mr. Reno came to Johnson County in 1839 and was among the first settlers to claim land. He was a lawyer by profession, being a partner of Mr. H. D. Downey. He switched to banking and established the second bank to open in Iowa City in the early 1850s. He served as territorial auditor from 1840 and was the first-elected treasurer of the state in 1846, serving until 1850. He was commissioned in the Sixth Iowa Cavalry during the Civil War, serving for the commissary. Another account of oral history contends that regiments for the Civil War were organized in the Bostick House. This also has credibility with the facts as the house was not occupied by its owners; moreover, the owners were citizens dedicated to public service. It appears the house was used for these purposes. Both Mr. Morgan Reno and Dr. Henry Murray were active in recruiting supplies and soldiers for the Union Army for the Civil War. Dr. Murray offered eighty acres of land to specified soldiers of the "Iowa Regiment" who would return with an honorable discharge.

In August 1861, Morgan Reno sold Lot 8, Block 59 to Mr. George Rohret, another early settler who became a prosperous Johnson County farmer. He was also one of the Rohret men who was well known for walking in from the farm each day to help build the Capitol. Mr. Rohret settled the claims to past debts on the property by 1880; this included a debt owed to Dr. Henry Murray. According to Mr. Rohret's will, which was included in the abstract, he moved from his farm to the Bostick House about 1896, perhaps as the first owner-occupant. It was Mr. George Rohret who then had the house moved to the rear of the lot in 1908 for his new house on the old Bostick foundation. He died October 19, 1908; he was eight-four years old. It is not known whether he was able to move into his new home before he died, but Mr. George Rohret was a forward-looking man who apparently chose to keep abreast of the progressive building techniques and styles used at the turn of the century. In conversation that Irving Weber had with William Godwin, the architect for the new house, Mr. Godwin reported that George Rohret chose to build a house with the best prospects available in Iowa City; the best architect, the best construction company, and the best materials. This new house was serviced with both gas and electricity. At the same time, Mr. Rohret respectfully preserved the Bostick House by moving it to the rear of the lot.

It is hoped that the spirit of community service of these early pioneers of Iowa City can continue to be remembered and demonstrated through the recognition and restoration of the William Bostick House.

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William Bostick House
Johnson County, Iowa

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Jacobsen, James E. Iowa Site Inventory, North Side Neighborhood. Vol. I. Iowa City, Iowa, Summer, 1981.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Map for Iowa City, 1879. Iowa City: Iowa State Historical Society.

Verbal Boundary Description

Original Town of Iowa City: The north fifty-eight (58) feet of Lot eight (8), in Block fifty-nine (59).

Verbal Boundary Justification

The nominated property includes the entire parcel of land associated with the William Bostick House.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

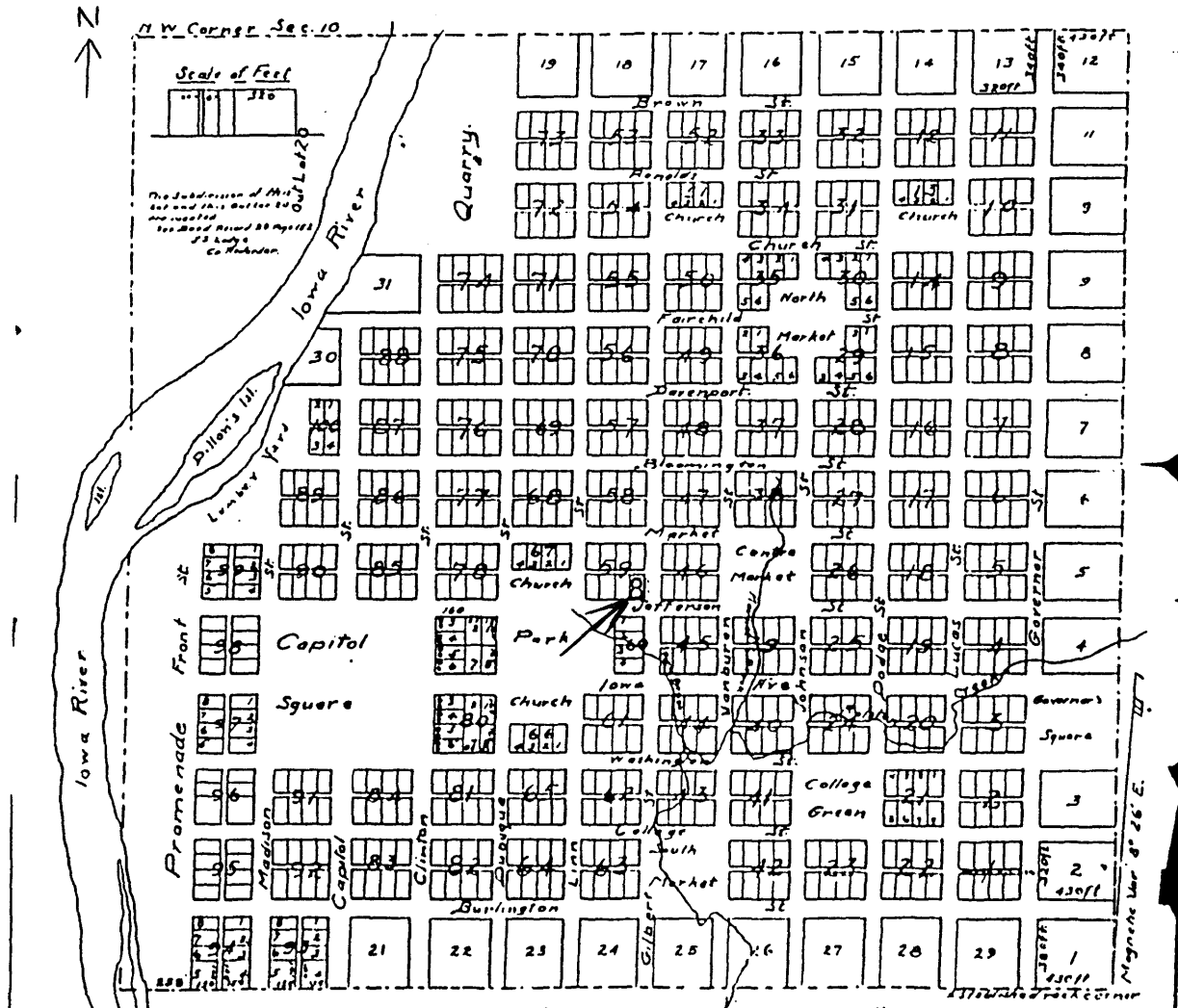
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

William Bostick House
Johnson County, Iowa

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Abstract Map: Original Town of Iowa City, Iowa
From: Plat Book No. 1, Page 116
Johnson County, Iowa MAP

William Bostick House: Block 59 IOWA CITY
Lot 8 TWP 79N R6W5PM



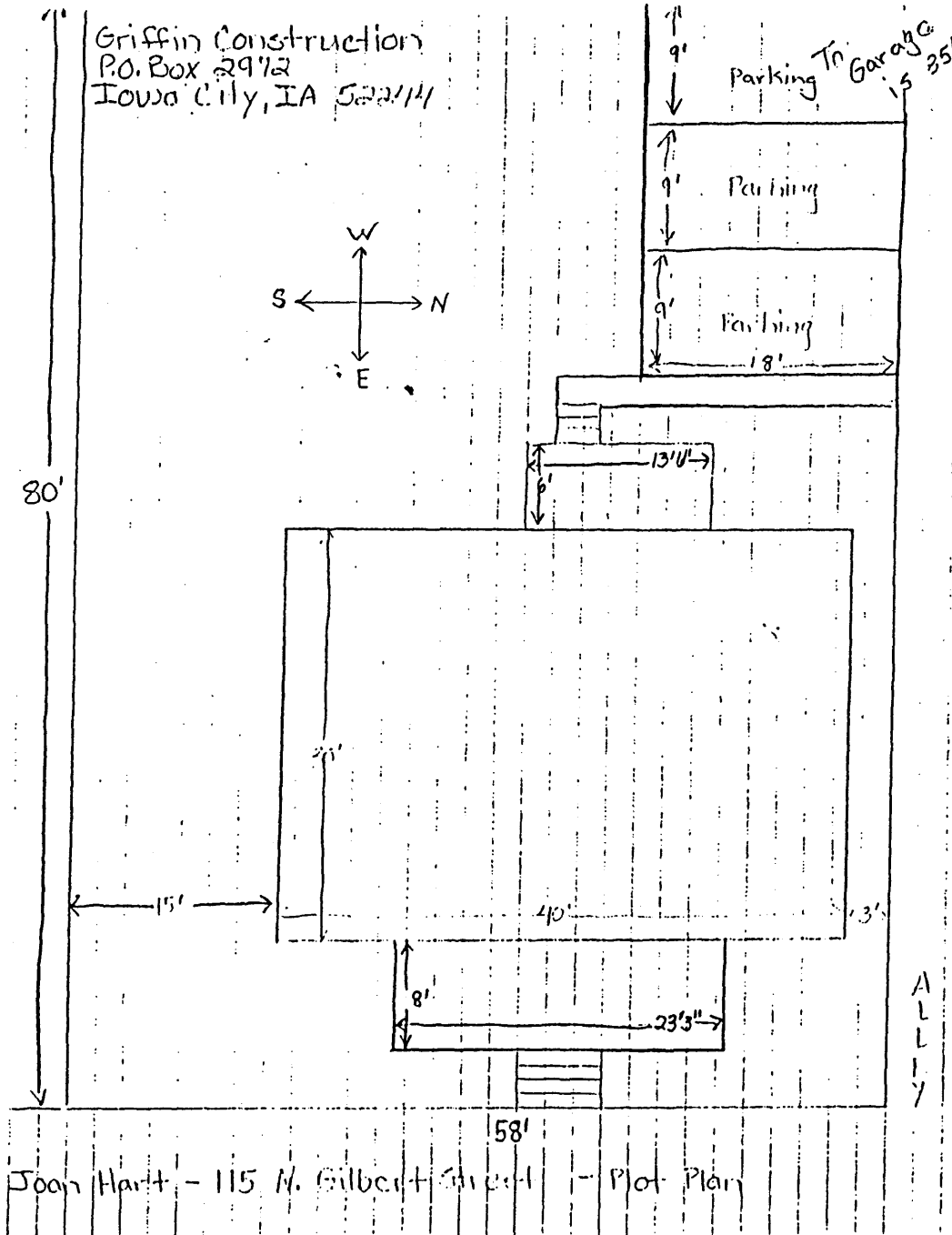
Explanation - The dimensions of Fractional and Out Lots are noted on their respective lines
Out Lots are numbered separate from the Block Blocks are 320 ft sq., Alleys are 20 ft.
Iowa Ave is 125 ft wide, Washington Jefferson, Clinton, Capitol and Madison Sts are each 100 ft
All others are 80 ft Regular Lots are 80 by 150 ft

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

William Bostick House
Johnson County, Iowa

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RESIDENCE OF JOHN ENGLERT

Leading Events in Johnson County, Iowa History.
Volume II. Autobiographical. Cedar Rapids:
Western Historical Press, 1913

William Bostick House: Background, Right Side