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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 TEN HAGEN COTTAGE-STEGEMAN STORE

other names/site number ten Hagen, A. J. C. & Charlotte Cottage, G. F. & Catherine Stegeman Store, vander Veer, Mabel House

2. Location

street & number 1110 West Washington Street N/A not for publication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.)
Balboa A. Mitchell DSHP April 24 2008
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property (meets does not meet) the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is :
 entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
 determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet
 determined not eligible for the National Register
 removed from the National Register.
 Other, (Explain)

Calvin H. Beall Signature of Keeper Date of Action 7-16-08

ten Hagen Cottage-Stegeman Store
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	
_____	_____	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
_____	_____	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 _____
COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store _____

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

VACANT/NOT IN USE _____

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

MID-19TH CENTURY _____

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation _____ Stone _____
walls _____ Wood _____

roof _____ Asphalt _____
other _____

Narrative Description

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

ten Hagen Cottage-Stegeman Store
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.

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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

Circa 1857

Circa 1876

Significant Dates

1857

Circa 1876

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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

ten Hagen Cottage-Stegeman Store
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 | 506495 | 4583890 |

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 October 20, 2007

street & number 520 East Sheridan Avenue (Page) telephone 515-243-5740; FAX 515-243-7285

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 Historic Pella Trust, Inc.

street & number Post Office Box 1 telephone 641-780-4650 (Wayne Stienstra)

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

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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ten Hagen Cottage-Stegeman Store, Marion County, Iowa.

The ten Hagen Cottage-Stegeman Store is located along West Washington Street in Pella. This street has served for more than 150 years as the main overland highway from Southeastern Iowa to Des Moines and other points west in the state. During the earliest years of Pella's settlement in the 1840s, the four or five city blocks along this portion of West Washington Street became known as Strawtown, a node of residential and commercial development on the western outskirts of today's Pella but then the center of its settlement. Early construction in Strawtown included the William Van Asch House-Huibert De Booy Commercial Room (NRHP) at 1105-1109 West Washington Street. The ten Hagen Cottage-Stegeman Store occupies a visually prominent location on the north side of West Washington Street in this historic node.

MAIN BLOCK

Constructed circa 1857, the ten Hagen Cottage-Stegeman Store is a frame, 1-story building, originally constructed as a single-family, side-gabled cottage by A. J. C. and Charlotte ten Hagen. G. F. Stegeman purchased this cottage in 1876 and enlarged it for use as a general store, while continuing to live there. Stegeman extended the building about 18 feet to the west, added a wing to the rear of the building, and constructed a shallow porch across the full width of its south façade. The footprint of its main block now measured 38 by 16 feet. This block is covered with a side gable roof. The porch measures 38 by 5 feet.

The main block rests on limestone footings with a crawl space under the front of the building. Originally, the south elevation of the cottage possessed three bays with the front door situated in the middle bay. Stegeman added three bays to the west and located the front door in the third bay from the west. The building is clad with narrow, clapboard siding. Walnut clapboard clads the south façade from the front door to its east end. This clapboard has an exposure of 5-3/4 inches +/- . The balance of the south façade employs pine clapboard. Its exposure measures 4-1/2 inches +/- .

Corner boards are situated at each corner of the main block. A side gable roof of moderately steep pitch covers the main block and is clad with asphalt shingles.

The front porch features mixed materials from different time periods. The porch rests on a modern, poured concrete deck. Spindle-turned posts, perhaps dating to the enlargement of the building, support a low-pitched shed roof clad with asphalt shingles. Spindle-turned posts also abut the front façade of the building near each of its corners. The ceiling of the porch features wood bead board, also perhaps dating to the 1870s. An historic photograph of this building pictures a similar porch extending across the façade.

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ten Hagen Cottage-Stegeman Store, Marion County, Iowa.

The main block's fenestration varies in design. The east gable end features small, paired windows with 1/1 double-hung sash. The sole window in the west gable is highly unusual and reflects Dutch influence. It is essentially a wood, 2/2 double-hung sash with an additional narrow pane situated in the middle of each sash. (See Photograph #4.) The front façade features wood, 2/2 double-hung sash, dating to the circa 1876 improvements to the property.

Presently, a metal flue serves to ventilate the furnace in the building. A nonextant brick chimney originally was situated on the ridge of the east end of the roof. This is the reason for the two windows, which flanked it. Another nonextant, brick chimney was situated on the roof ridge some feet from the west elevation. This is the reason that the window in that gable end could be single. In addition to their functional purpose, these chimneys provided another symmetrical element to the design of the building. Their replacement is encouraged. Remnants of the east chimney remain in the attic. Study of the attic floor and roof might reveal the location of the west chimney.

On the interior, the cottage features a central hall flanked by one room on each side. The rear additions have added two rooms to this floorplan. The attic over the main block is one open space, and there are several smaller spaces over the rear additions. The floorboards in the attic show the circular kerf marks of a pioneer sawmill.

STEGEMAN IMPROVEMENTS

In 1876 or soon thereafter, the ten Hagen Cottage was enlarged to function as a general store as well as a residence. An historic photograph pictures the building soon after this conversion. (See Continuation Sheet 7.) This occurred upon its purchase by G. F. Stegeman from Charlotte ten Hagen, its previous owner. Up until this time, Charlotte had owned and likely lived in this cottage since the death of her husband in 1857. Perhaps the incorrect construction date for this building—"1885," as recorded by the Marion County Assessor's Office—relates to the Stegeman enlargement. (Property Record Card)

G(errit). F. Stegeman and Catharina Stegeman, his wife, enlarged the building with an extension to the west side of its façade and the construction of a wing at the rear of the property. This wing is frame and 1.5 stories in height. The wing measures 31 x 19.5 feet. It is clad with wood siding. Two front gable roofs, situated side-by-side, cover this wing. This peculiar roof design suggests that the wing might be an existing building (or buildings) relocated to the site.

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ten Hagen Cottage-Stegeman Store, Marion County, Iowa.

Whatever the reason for the two gable roofs, the internal valley formed where the two eaves abutted encouraged standing water, ice, and snow and the collection of tree debris. Subsequently, an over-arching hipped roof was constructed to cover the valley and eliminate these problems. When viewed from the rear of the property, this hip roof is very distracting, but it is barely visible from the street.

An enclosed porch is inset on the east end of the rear wing and measures 7 x 19.5 feet. A low-pitched, shed roof, clad with asphalt shingles, covers this porch. The porch might date to the circa 1876 improvements, but its enclosure is of much later construction.

The Stegeman improvements also included the replacement of the original windows across the front façade of the building. Although the appearance of the original windows is unknown, they likely featured the Dutch-influenced fenestration pattern. The replacement windows, which remain in place to the present day, feature wood, 2/2 double-hung sash. The inside bottom sash includes a spring-activated, broad-headed, metal pin on each side to hold the open sash in place. This mechanism was popular during the late Victorian period.

It is possible that the installation of these replacement windows preserved their original window framing. The window in the west gable end of the building—pictured in the historic circa 1880 photograph of the building—features a similar framing design.

The Stegemans also made improvements to the interior of the building. They included the installation of double-pocket doors between the parlor and dining room and painting floors and woodwork with false graining. These improvements modernized the building and brought its decoration more in line with late Victorian taste. A ceiling might have been installed at this time to cover previously exposed floor joists under the attic.

Gerrit F. Stegeman had owned the lot adjoining the ten Hagen Cottage to the east for many years before purchasing the ten Hagen property. (In 1856, Stegeman had mortgaged Lot 6 in Block 13 to the Marion County School Fund for \$190.00.) Following Gerrit's death in 1886, his heirs—surely Catharina, his widow, and perhaps others—continued living in the building for another quarter century. When Gerrit's heirs sold this property in 1903, they attached three-quarters of Lot 6 to the ten Hagen property. (Abstract of Title) This parcel has remained attached to Lot 5 to the present day and is included as part of its historic boundaries.

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ten Hagen Cottage-Stegeman Store, Marion County, Iowa.

INTEGRITY

The integrity of the ten Hagen Cottage-Stegeman Store is outstanding. It remains at its original location. Its design remains substantially intact from its circa 1876 expansion. Although the front porch deck is a replacement and highly visible, it replicates in dimension that of the original deck and could be removed and replaced with more sympathetic materials and design. Although post-World War II buildings flank the ten Hagen Cottage-Stegeman Store on both sides, they do not visually intrude upon the property. The front lawn of the building remains intact with no obstruction to the building. Hence, the building's immediate setting has been preserved. It is true that the age of the automobile has greatly changed the broader setting of this area. West Washington Street is heavily trafficked today. Still, this road has always served as a primary access to Pella, so that these modern changes are commensurate with the corridor's historic function. A cluster of historic buildings nearby lends further integrity to this building's historic setting. A feeling of antiquity pervades the ten Hagen Cottage-Stegeman Store, conveyed by the rumpled look of its old materials, a quality which must be preserved. Further, as to materials, frame buildings are fragile and vulnerable to the weather, fire, and other natural elements, as well as to unsympathetic alteration by the hand of man. It is remarkable that this building has survived so intact given its great age. The exterior of the main block preserves its original walnut and pine siding intact. Although the windows on the front façade are not original to the building, they are more than 100 years old and have acquired architectural significance, as indicative of fenestration during the 1870s or 1880s. As to the building's integrity of association, the ten Hagens might not immediately recognize their remodeled cottage, but the Stegemans would recognize it at a glance as their store.

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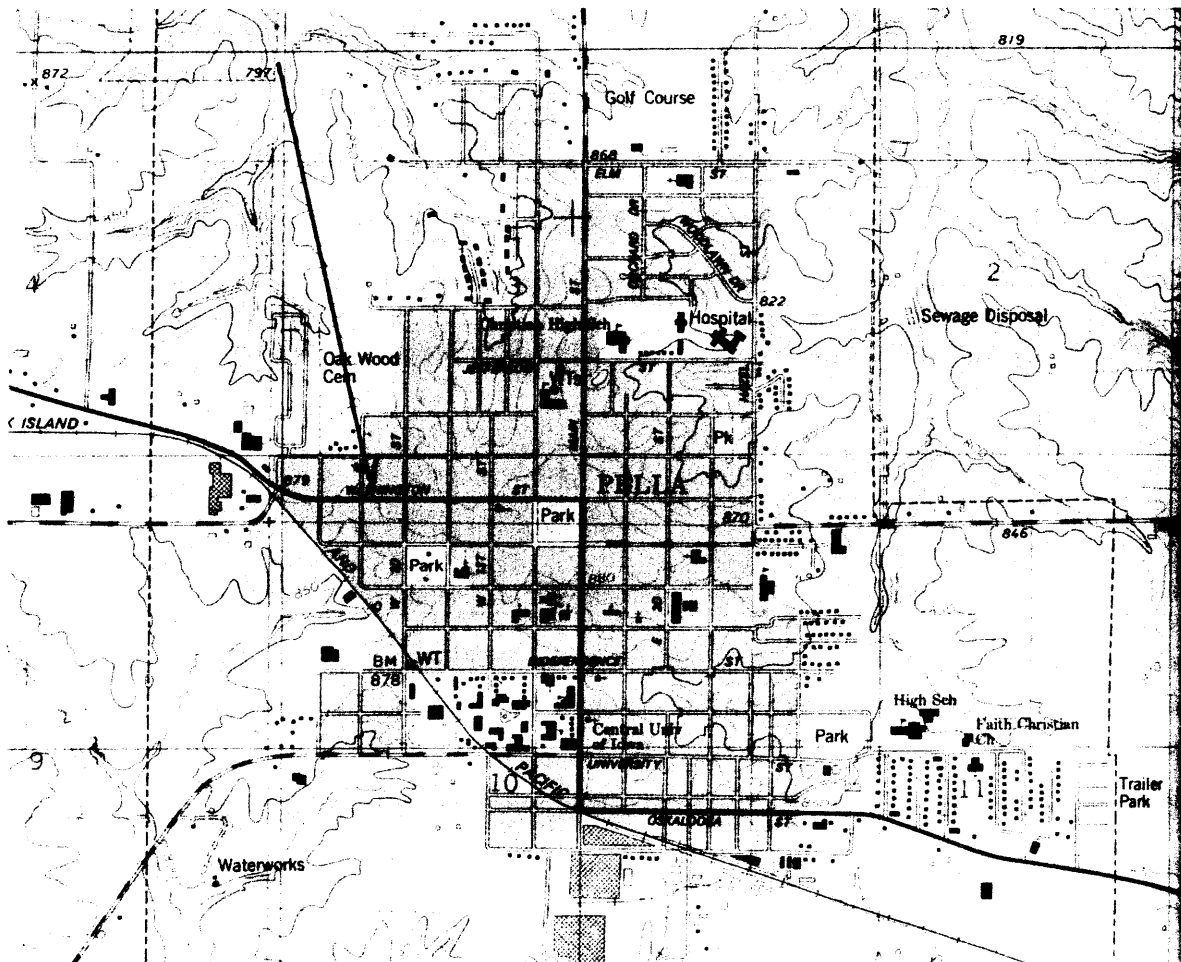
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ten Hagen Cottage-Stegeman Store, Marion County, Iowa.

SITE MAP

ARROW LOCATES PROPERTY



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

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ten Hagen Cottage-Stegeman Store, Marion County, Iowa.

STRAWTOWN AND ENVIRONS IN 1869

ARROW LOCATES THE TEN HAGEN COTTAGE



This historic drawing pictures Strawtown, Pella's earliest commercial and residential node, located today on the west edge of the city. The double arrow locates the William Van Asch House-Huibert De Booy Commercial Room (NRHP), the original home of Central College. The misspelled Confidence Avenue is now known as West Third Street.

Source: Augustus Koch, 1869.

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ten Hagen Cottage-Stegeman Store, Marion County, Iowa.

HISTORIC PHOTO CIRCA 1880



The caption of this photo reads "West Washington Street looking east from the old store and cigar factory. This street was once the finest in Pella. It is a beautiful street today. Many of the old buildings may still be found on this thoroughfare."

Although Washington Street was laid out as a wide thoroughfare, property owners built with shallow setbacks from the right-of-way. The distinctive Dutch-influenced window in the west gable end of the ten Hagen Cottage-Stegeman Store is clearly evident in this photograph, along with a painted sign reading "Store." A long stretch of West Washington Street retains its historic character to the present day and likely qualifies as a National Register historic district.

Source: *Souvenir History of Pella, Iowa.*

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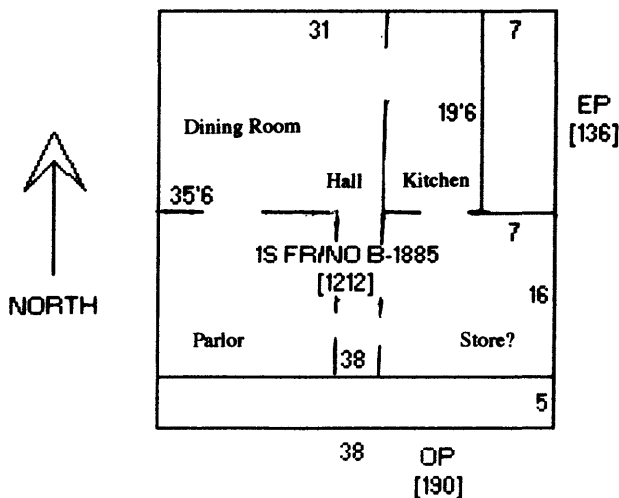
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ten Hagen Cottage-Stegeman Store, Marion County, Iowa.

FOOTPRINT SKETCH



The construction date given on this sketch—"1885"—is incorrect for the reasons and documentation outlined in this report.

Source: Marion County Assessor's Office, 2007.

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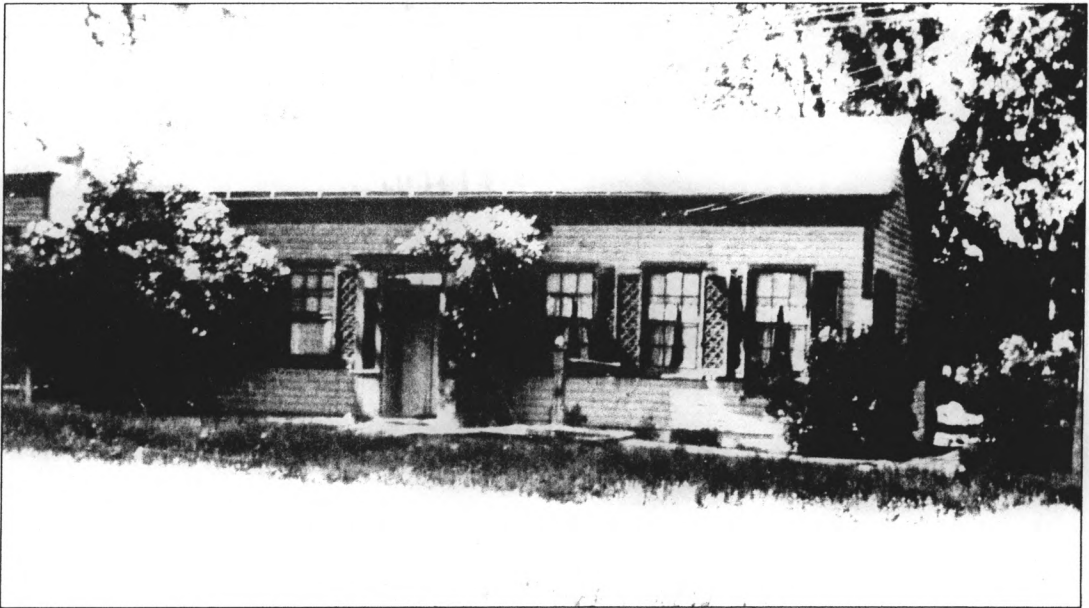
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ten Hagen Cottage-Stegeman Store, Marion County, Iowa.

PELLA HOUSE OF SIMILAR DESIGN



This historic photograph dates from the late 19th or early 20th century and pictures a circa 1860 frame cottage in Pella. Its 6-bay, asymmetrical façade and side-gabled roof are similar to the ten Hagen Cottage, but here we see 6/6, double-hung sash, rather than the 2/2 sash as installed by the Stegemans. The lower sash of the window to the left of the door is fully operable. Although we do not know what sash design the ten Hagens installed, those installed by the Stegemans now possess acquired significance. Note the cornice, corner posts, shutters, lintels, sills, window frames, and window sash picked out in a darker color than the body of this house. The absence of a full-width front porch was not unusual for these cottages, but oftentimes an entry porch was included, this example replete with trellises and vines. A pump and well are situated in front of the window to the right of the door. Transom windows surmount the door, and sidelights may flank it, although the door itself appears to be solid or perhaps open. Oddly enough, part of the corner post at the right appears missing. A stoop porch extends across the façade of the building. A gutter runs across the façade. Shutters flank the windows. This photograph conveys the feeling of comfort and domestic tranquility in a well-tended garden.

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ten Hagen Cottage-Stegeman Store, Marion County, Iowa.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

Constructed circa 1857 and enlarged circa 1876, the ten Hagen Cottage-Stegeman Store is National Register eligible, under Criterion C, as an outstanding example of a building erected by the original colonists to Pella, Iowa. Of heavy frame construction, the building documents the employment of this building technique, as used by the Pella Dutch with native Iowa timber. The building incorporates construction methods brought by these settlers from the Netherlands, including a distinctive flooring technique and fenestration design. The survival of such an early, frame building is remarkable. An 1869 drawing and a circa 1880 photograph of the building document its historic appearance and corroborate its present integrity.

The period of significance of this building is circa 1857 and circa 1876, the years when it was erected. The property contains one resource for this nomination, which is contributing and classified as a building.

BACKGROUND

Origins of the Pella Colony

Emigrating to escape religious persecution, 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 Domine Henry P. Scholte, their pastor. A. J. C. and Charlotte ten Hagen emigrated from the Netherlands in the first group of colonists led by Scholte.

The ten Hagen Cottage-Stegeman Store is of historic interest because it calls attention to patterns of commercial development in Pella. The building is located in the Strawtown area of Pella. This was the original commercial center of the community in the 1840s before the area around the Central Park—the site of Pella's central business district today—emerged to play that role.

According to one early report:

Walters & Smith carried on the first business, a store of general merchandize in a small building about one mile from the city, as it now is. (Union Historical Company: 626)

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ten Hagen Cottage-Stegeman Store, Marion County, Iowa.

One source styles Smith's name as "Smink." (Donnel: 164)

Soon after purchasing the ten Hagen Cottage in 1876, G. F. Stegeman enlarged the building and opened a general store in it, a function graphically depicted in a circa 1880 photograph. The west side of the building boasts a large sign reading "Store" painted on its gable end (See Continuation Sheet 7.) Stegeman conducted his general merchandise business from these premises through at least 1881. (*Ibid.*: 631)

Date of Construction

From the following information, contained in the property's abstract of title, we can conclude that the ten Hagen Cottage was constructed circa 1857.

On September 22, 1856, Henry Scholte transferred the title to this property by warranty deed, to A. J. C. ten Hagen. Scholte acted as the Pella colonists' real estate agent. He was not a developer, so it is safe to assume that the property had remained unimproved up until this time.

A. J. C. ten Hagen died in 1857. In his last will, admitted to Probate Court on August 30, 1857, Charlotte ten Hagen, his wife, inherited the property as its sole owner, recorded in the public record on June 9, 1861. (Abstract of Title)

It is highly unlikely that Charlotte would have undertaken the construction of this building as a widow. She sold the property by warranty deed to G. F. Stegeman on April 21, 1876.

From these data, we can conclude that the cottage was constructed between A. J. C. ten Hagen's purchase of the unimproved land in 1856 and his death in 1857.

A drawing by Augustus Koch, dated 1869, pictures the ten Hagen cottage in place, along with various other buildings in the Strawtown area of Pella. (See Continuation Sheet 6.) A stereopticon photograph of West Washington Street, dating from circa 1880, also pictures the property, now enlarged to function as a store. (See Continuation Sheet 7.)

Although the Marion County Assessor's Office dates the construction of this building to 1885, the historical data recounted above argue against that claim.

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ten Hagen Cottage-Stegeman Store, Marion County, Iowa.

ARCHITECTURE

The ten Hagen Cottage-Stegeman Store illustrates how the Pella Dutch used heavy wood frame to fabricate their first generation dwellings and exhibits ethnic construction techniques brought by the Pella Dutch settlers from their homeland in the Netherlands to the United States prior to the American Civil War.

Heavy Wood Frame

The heavy wood frame system is most evident in the attic, particularly on the south side. There, a heavy horizontal timber, or girt, forms the top member of the building's wood frame. This girt exhibits a smooth surface, indicative of sawmill rather than hand hewn fabrication. The girt measures about 5 by 5 inches in section. (See Photograph #5.)

This girt also illustrates how mortise and tenons interlock the building's frame. Photograph #5 pictures one of them. A tenon extending upward from a vertical post fits tightly into the girt's mortise.

Another aspect of the building's heavy wood frame construction is visible at this same location. The subject girt is formed by two heavy timbers, joined together by a scarf joint held fast with a wood peg. (See Photograph #5.) The two timbers are skewed by about one inch from one another.

Although it is unknown how many other heavy timber buildings survive in Pella from the pre-Civil War era (if any), the preservation of this example is notable because of its outstanding integrity. As such, this building provides an excellent example of what is thought to have been a once common type of construction used during Pella's first generation of construction.

As the McAlesters have noted:

In the early 19th century. . . the increasing abundance of commercially sawed lumber, together with the development of relatively inexpensive wire nails, led to a modification of the traditional post-and-girt system known as braced-frame construction. This system still

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ten Hagen Cottage-Stegeman Store, Marion County, Iowa.

employs heavy corner posts connected by heavy horizontal timbers, generally with hewn joints. But within this heavy skeleton, loads are carried not by widely spaced and equally massive intervening posts and corner members, but by light, closely spaced vertical studs nailed between the horizontal timbers. (McAlester: 36)

Since the joints interlocking the corners of this framing system remain hidden, their design remains conjecture. Further survey is needed to determine if the ten Hagen Cottage-Stegeman Store employs the technique present by the McAlesters above. At the present time, the presence of the mortise and tenon points to the use of the earlier framing technique. The framing technique of the addition to the ten Hagen Cottage-Stegeman Store remains hidden so that an analysis of it is presently not possible.

Native Timber

The ten Hagen Cottage-Stegeman Store illustrates how the Pella colonists employed first growth, native timber to erect a frame dwelling. The settlers found rich resources of timber along the Des Moines River valley and on the uplands. The girth and height of these trees lent efficiency to their use. Long and wide planks could be sawn and speeded construction. The widths of some floorboards in the attic of the ten Hagen Cottage-Stegeman Store measure, for example, 20 inches.

The timber for the building was harvested from a local source, as yet unidentified. Although the name of the specific sawmill that supplied this wood remains unidentified, we know that already in 1846 a sawmill operated four miles south of Pella and that Wellington Nossaman and Joseph Porter operated a steam-powered sawmill in Pella a little later "in after years." (Donnel: 141)

One portion of the ten Hagen Cottage-Stegeman Store uses native walnut to clad the building. Its south elevation to the east of the front door features walnut clapboard. Pella settlers quickly discovered the utility of this native wood. Its close grain, its strength and durability, and its luxuriant growth in the environs of the village recommended its use for a variety of purposes. Such lusty employment of a wood now prized by cabinetmakers seems extravagant for cladding, and yet at the time pioneers valued its practical utility. Multiple layers of flaking paint are visible on this clapboard today. One wonders if this clapboard was left unfinished originally.

When Domine Scholte, leader of the Dutch colonists to Pella, arrived in the United States in the 1840s, he noted the wide-spread use of wood for houses, as he traveled across the country to Iowa.

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ten Hagen Cottage-Stegeman Store, Marion County, Iowa.

Upon settling Pella, this leader built his own house of wood to show allegiance to his new homeland. Many Pella colonists followed this example.

The use of wood for residences was not unknown in the Netherlands. One architectural historian has noted that:

Houses with wooden walls are prevalent, especially in North Holland. Upon a low brick wall, tarred, and varying in height from 18 to 30 inches, the timber frame was erected. Boards were simply nailed to it and the framing was commonly left exposed to view on the exterior. The boarding was well coated with paint or tar for protection against the weather. A roof of thatch or tiles, well projecting at the eaves, covered the whole. There was thus provided, by simple and economical means, a type of building well suited for its purpose. (Holme: 80)

Simple and economical means recommended themselves equally well to life on the frontier in Iowa during the 1840s and 1850s.

Floors and Joists

The ten Hagen Cottage-Stegeman Store employs a flooring technique brought to Iowa from the Pella colonists' home in the Netherlands. A simple, plank floor is placed directly over floor joists without intermediary sheathing. Although the employment of this technique in brick residences has been identified in Pella, the ten Hagen Cottage-Stegeman Store is the first example noted in a frame building. This technique is dramatically evident in its attic. (See Photograph #7.) At some time in the past, one of the attic's floorboards was reversed. Its bottom side is now visible as part of the attic's floor. This plank shows sections of the first floor's original ceiling painted green and stripes of wood in natural finish where the plank rested on the supporting joists. This technique is not evident on the first floor today because its drop ceiling masks the area.

This flooring technique is evident in other pre-Civil War residences in Pella, such as the Dirk and Cornelia J. Vander Wilt Cottage at 925 Broadway (NRHP). Earlier immigrants to North America from the Netherlands employed a similar technique in the Delaware River Valley during the 18th century. (Shank) The Dutch emigrants to Pella brought this characteristic Dutch building technique with them. (Page 1987; 1989a) The circa 1876 addition to the ten Hagen Cottage-Stegeman Store does not exhibit this construction technique.

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A simple architectural detail provides visual accent to this flooring technique. It is thought that this device is another motif brought by the Pella Dutch from their homeland. The floor joists in the ten Hagen Cottage-Stegeman Store feature a simulated cock bead near their top and bottom edges. A cock bead is a narrow molding of semi-circular section, protruding from the face of an object. Cock beading was frequently applied in 18th and early 19th century architectural features like wall panels and doors, as well as on furniture, to provide a decorative embellishment and a visual transition between different planes and surfaces. The ten Hagen Cottage-Stegeman Store features simulated cock beading, as adapted in a pioneer settlement. Each floor joist features a shallow channel, cut horizontally on each of its sides. (Photograph #6 pictures the top cock bead on one joist. The bottom cock bead is masked by a later drop ceiling.) The cock bead could be cut into the wood by locally available tools quickly and without undo expense, and yet it served to finish off the ceiling with an effective decorative note.

Fenestration

Window design has historically played an important role in the architectural history of the Netherlands. As a Northern European country with long winters, cloudy skies, limited land, and small and confined rooms, the Dutch have sought to flood interior spaces with as much natural light as possible. They achieved this through the use of glass to the greatest possible extent. (Holme: 47) The ten Hagen Cottage-Stegeman Store illustrates fenestration designs redolent of this tradition and brought by the Pella Dutch from their homeland in the Netherlands. Other windows in the building illustrate a transition taking place in Pella toward standardized American building practices. Taken together, then, these windows nicely illustrate a progression of window design in Pella over a period of some twenty years.

The window in the west gable end of the building dates to the 1850s. This double-hung sash features a 3/6 configuration of lights. (See Photograph #4) A small central pane in each of the sash is flanked by two larger ones. The central muntins, which separate these panes, give the window a feeling of upward thrust, a popular motif of Neoclassical styling. The influence of this styling was still current in the vernacular architecture of the Netherlands, when the Pella settlers emigrated. It is assumed that this Dutch influenced remained with them after their journey to the New World. The bottom sash of this window is twice the size of the top sash. This is another ethnic tradition brought to Pella from the Netherlands. This design allowed a greater expanse of glass than standard American windows at the time, while still admitting fresh air when open. This window is

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undoubtedly of local fabrication and is the only known example of this design in Pella today. Its peerless rarity makes it of over-arching significance for the community's architectural heritage.

The east gable end of the ten Hagen Cottage-Stegeman Store features a pair of 1/1, double-hung sash windows. They likely date from the original construction of this building and are also probably of local fabrication. They feature heavy members and lack the delicacy of the window in the opposite gable. When originally constructed, an inside brick chimney stood in the middle of the east elevation. This is the reason this gable features two windows rather than the single window in the west gable.

The front façade of the building employs a series of five, 2/2, double-hung, wood sash. These are circa 1876 replacements of the original façade windows and possess acquired significance. They illustrate a movement emerging among the Pella Dutch to abandon their ethnic building traditions and to conform to mainline American practices. By the 1870s, many millworks throughout the upper Midwest offered ready-made sash of similar design, and the arrival of the railroad in Pella in 1866 made their rapid delivery possible. By the same token, the local manufacture of these windows should not be excluded. In either case, these circa 1876 windows show the effects of standardization on Pella's architecture.

To conclude this discussion of fenestration, it must be noted that, given the historic Dutch concern for natural light and windows, it is not coincidental that a premier manufacturer of window products in America today—Pella Corporation—emerged among the descendents of Dutch settlers in Pella, Iowa.

Architectural Form

As an architectural form, the ten Hagen Cottage-Stegeman Store is a side-gabled, frame rectangle with one story. This form was popular for residential construction in Pella prior to the American Civil War. An historic photograph of a nonextant house (see Continuation Sheet 9) pictures another local example. Six bays punctuate the front facades of these edifices. Windows are situated in five of these bays and a front door in the sixth. Windows are also located on each side elevation of the building.

A series of National Register nominations has developed a typology for the identification and analysis of early single-family, brick dwellings in Pella. These nominations include the Dirk and Cornelia J. Vander Wilt Cottage at 925 Broadway, the Porter-Rhynsburger House at 514 Broadway,

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and the Hendrik J. and Wilhelmina H. Van den Berg Cottage at 1305 West Washington Street. These nominations classify the Vander Wilt and Van den Berg Cottages as Type I buildings. Type I buildings have side-gabled roofs and are of rectangular shape with the long dimension forming the front facade. This façade features five bays with a central doorway flanked by two windows on each side.

Until now, no frame dwelling in Pella has been nominated because of its architecture. The design of the ten Hagen Cottage-Stegeman Store suggests that the typology developed for brick dwellings requires revision when applied to frame dwellings. Of particular note is the fact that the ten Hagen Cottage-Stegeman Store features six bays across its front facade instead of the five bays for Type I brick cottages of the same period.

The inclusion of a sixth bay has design implications. The five bay arrangement allowed the placement of the front door in the middle of the building and the positioning of windows as flanking elements. This arrangement emphasized symmetry-- so appealing to Neoclassical taste. The offset front door in the six bay arrangement diluted this symmetry. Some homeowners obviously preferred the advantage of greater interior space to a fashionable facade.

Threatened Heritage

Over the years, early buildings in Pella have come under threat of demolition. Small in size and simple in design, they often lack many of the amenities modern Americans desire. As property values have risen in Pella, developers have purchased many of these 19th century properties and demolished them for residential redevelopment.

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 the most recent effort in the Trust's mission.

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REPRESENTATION IN OTHER CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEYS

In 1978, the Central Iowa Regional Association of Governments (CIRALG) conducted an historic resources survey of Pella. This survey did not include the ten Hagen Cottage-Stegeman Store in its report.

In 1989, William C. Page of the Dunbar/Jones Partnership surveyed Pella's central business district. This historical survey was restricted to commercial buildings. No other properties were included.

Several 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.

POTENTIAL FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

The site's potential for archaeological significance is, as yet, unevaluated. Historical archaeological investigations may uncover traces of previous habitation on the site--such as privies or other nonextant outbuildings or materials now buried by accident or intent.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH AND REGISTRATION

The ten Hagen Cottage-Stegeman Store offers rich opportunities for further research and possible registration under Criterion D. As a largely intact, pre-Civil War frame building, it provides an outstanding source for the study of early construction techniques in Pella. The building might yield further information on the transmigration of such techniques from the colonists' homeland in the Netherlands and their application in the New World. The building might provide information about the earliest period of settlement in Pella and the colonists' efforts to construct their first generation shelter. The answers to these and other yet unformulated questions might lie hidden in the historic fabric of this building. Efforts to rehabilitate the building should bear this in mind, move with great deliberation, and respect the unparalleled opportunities for research that this building offers.

As more is learned about Strawtown and early commerce in Pella, the ten Hagen Cottage-Stegeman Store has the potential to call attention to this historic context under National Register Criterion A. As one historic photograph shows, the building functioned as a store circa 1880.

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West Washington Street is likely eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places as an historic district. Stretching eastward from Brinkhoff Park at West Fifth Street, this corridor served as an early residential and commercial center of the emerging Pella community. According to one account in 1922, "This street was once the finest in Pella. It is a beautiful street today. Many of the old buildings may still be found on this thoroughfare." (*Souvenir History of Pella, Iowa*) Today, commercial and residential redevelopment threatens the integrity of the West Washington Street corridor. It should receive high priority for preservation planning.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author acknowledges with appreciation the assistance of the Historic Pella Trust, Inc., which underwrote this nomination and contributed to its preparation, and to Wayne Stienstra, whose expertise in historic preservation and historic Dutch building techniques clarified the author's thinking.

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Lot 5 and the west $\frac{3}{4}$ of Lot 6, Block 13, Original Town of Pella, Iowa.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

Contains the land historically associated with the resource, including the west $\frac{3}{4}$ of Lot 6, added to the property in 1901 and associated with it since that time.

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| <p>1. ten Hagen Cottage-Stegeman Store
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Pella, IA 50219
Looking northeast
William C. Page, Photographer
October 23, 2007</p> | <p>6. ten Hagen Cottage-Stegeman Store
1110 West Washington Street
Pella, IA 50219
Detail, floorboards in attic w/ reversed board
showing original ceiling paint
William C. Page, Photographer
October 23, 2007</p> |
| <p>2. ten Hagen Cottage-Stegeman Store
1110 West Washington Street
Pella, IA 50219
Looking northwest
William C. Page, Photographer
October 23, 2007</p> | <p>7. ten Hagen Cottage-Stegeman Store
1110 West Washington Street
Pella, IA 50219
Detail, false grain floor in parlor
William C. Page, Photographer
October 23, 2007</p> |
| <p>3. ten Hagen Cottage-Stegeman Store
1110 West Washington Street
Pella, IA 50219
Looking southwest
William C. Page, Photographer
October 23, 2007</p> | <p>These photographs were printed on
Hewlett-Packard Premium Plus Photo
Paper with Vivera HP ink.</p> |
| <p>4. ten Hagen Cottage-Stegeman Store
1110 West Washington Street
Pella, IA 50219
Detail, west gable end window, looking east
William C. Page, Photographer
October 23, 2007</p> | |
| <p>5. ten Hagen Cottage-Stegeman Store
1110 West Washington Street
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Detail, scarf joint & peg and mortise & tenon in
attic, looking south
William C. Page, Photographer
October 23, 2007</p> | |