MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This report presents the results of an intensive Phase I archeological, geomorphological, and architectural investigation performed for the Iowa Falls Area Development Corporation by Bear Creek Archeology, Inc., Cresco, Iowa. The investigation was to determine the impact on potential cultural resources located at the site for a proposed rail development area. The project area is approximately 5.2 ha (12.9 ac) located in portions of the NW¼ and NE¼ of Section 23, T89N, R21W, Hardin Township, Hardin County, Iowa. The project area is associated with the Des Moines Lobe, and the area is located on glacial upland landforms overlooking historically drained wetlands. Bear Creek Archeology, Inc. personnel conducted the field investigation on May 14 and 15, 2013.

Prefield research indicated the project area had moderate archeological potential on upland ridges and along the rim overlooking the prehistoric wetland area. A review of the records held at the Office of the State Archaeologist indicated four previously recorded sites and six previous investigations were located within a 1.6 km (1 mi) radius of the project area. None of the previous sites or surveys are within the project area. A farmstead was noted in the project area.

The field investigation consisted of documenting landforms through soil profiles (n = 3), a pedestrian survey, shovel testing (n = 6), and an architectural survey. The majority of the area was located on the gentle slopes and flats surrounding a small knoll and ridge system overlooking a prehistoric wetland to the north and swale/depression to the east. The farmstead was located on the knoll and ridge system and the surrounding slopes and flats were in agricultural fields. No artifacts or sites were located.

There were three architectural properties located within the project area, the Helen Doty Farmstead (42-02680), associated house (42-02681), and associated barn (42-02682). The farmstead dates to approximately 1892, but an exact date of establishment is not known. This farmstead contains buildings that are typical of most farmsteads in the area and is of a mundane nature. The house was subjected to multiple renovations that have detracted from its historical design. The original house is a typical American Foursquare constructed approximately 1892. The barn has also undergone several modifications that detract from its historic design. The original design of the barn is a hay/feeder barn constructed at an unknown time.

Bear Creek Archeology, Inc. recommends the architectural properties are not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Because no archeological sites were identified through the course of this investigation and the architectural properties are recommended not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, Bear Creek Archeology, Inc. recommends no further work for the project area.
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MANAGEMENT SUMMARY</td>
<td>i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TABLE OF CONTENTS</td>
<td>ii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIST OF TABLES</td>
<td>iii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIST OF FIGURES</td>
<td>iii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTRODUCTION</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROJECT AREA DESCRIPTION</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INVESTIGATION PREMISES</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td> Physiographic Region</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td> Dows Formation</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td> DeForest Formation</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td> Upland Landform Model</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td> Project Area Soils and Landscape Analysis</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>METHODS AND RESULTS</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td> Archival Research</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td> Field Investigation</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td> Helen Doty Farmstead</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RECOMMENDATIONS</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REFERENCES CITED</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIGURES</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPENDIX A: National Archaeological Database Form</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPENDIX B: Site Inventory Forms</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPENDIX C: Historical Architectural Database Form</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Soil information for the project area.................................................................5

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Physiographic location of the project area ......................................................18
Figure 2. Topographic coverage of the project area ........................................................19
Figure 3. Scale map of the project area .........................................................................20
Figure 4. Location of the project area in the Des Moines Lobe .......................................21
Figure 5. Diagram of potential landform components ....................................................22
Figure 6. Soil map of the project area ...........................................................................23
Figure 7. 1850 map of the project area .........................................................................24
Figure 8. 1875 map of the project area .........................................................................25
Figure 9. 1892 map of the project area .........................................................................26
Figure 10. 1903 map of the project area .......................................................................27
Figure 11. 1916 map of the project area .......................................................................28
Figure 12. 1939 aerial photograph of the project area ....................................................29
Figure 13. 1958 aerial photograph of the project area ....................................................30
Figure 14. Coverage of the agricultural field west of the farmstead.
View to the east ...........................................................................................................31
Figure 15. Coverage of the agricultural field east of the farmstead.
View to the east ..........................................................................................................31
Figure 16. Scale map of the Helen Doty Farmstead (42-02680) ....................................32
Figure 17. Coverage of the Helen Doty Farmstead (42-02680).
View to the northeast ..................................................................................................33
Figure 18. Coverage of the Helen Doty Farmstead (42-02680). View to the east .......33
Figure 19. Coverage of the Helen Doty House (42-02681). View to the southwest.....34
Figure 20. Coverage of the Helen Doty house (42-02681). View to the northwest ......34
Figure 21. Coverage of the Helen Doty Barn (42-02682). View to the east .................35
Figure 22. Coverage of the Helen Doty Barn (42-02682). View to the west ...............35
Figure 23. Lean-to added on the north side of Helen Doty Barn (42-02682).
View to the south .......................................................................................................36
Figure 24. Interior of the Helen Doty Barn (42-02682). View to the southeast .........37
Figure 25. Interior of the Helen Doty Barn (42-02682). View to the northeast ............37
INTRODUCTION

Bear Creek Archeology, Inc. (BCA), Cresco, Iowa, conducted an intensive Phase I archeological and architectural investigation of a proposed rail development area for the Iowa Falls Area Development Corporation of Iowa Falls, Iowa. The archival research, fieldwork, analysis, and reporting have been completed in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act (Advisory Council on Historic Preservation 1999, 2006) and the Secretary of the Interior’s standards for the identification of historic properties (National Park Service 1983). The fieldwork and report presented herein meet or exceed the guidelines for archeological investigations in Iowa (Association of Iowa Archaeologists [AIA] 1999). The purpose of this investigation was to identify possible cultural resources at the Phase I level. The fieldwork was conducted May 14 and 15, 2013.

PROJECT AREA DESCRIPTION

The project area is located in central Iowa within the physiographic region known as the Des Moines Lobe (Prior 1991; Figure 1). The boundaries of the survey area were provided to BCA by Cindy Litwiller of the Iowa Falls Area Development Corporation (Figures 2 and 3). This area is located adjacent to 140th Street and JJ Avenue between two railroad lines: Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Rail Line to the south-southeast and Illinois Central Gulf Rail Line to the north (Figure 3). The project area consists of Dows Formation glacial upland landforms overlooking drained Woden Member wetlands. The area examined is 5.2 ha (12.9 ac). The project area is within Hardin Township and includes portions of the NW¼ and NE¼ of Section 23, T89N, R21W, Hardin County, Iowa (Figure 2).

INVESTIGATION PREMISES

The survey strategy of this Phase I investigation was based on an analysis of the project area and the landforms that exist within it. Because geological processes determine the geographic and pedologic character of a region, the understanding of an area’s geologic history is crucial to any evaluation of the archeological record. Landform and soil characteristics have a strong influence on the presence and distribution of the plant and animal communities utilized by human populations. Geological processes not only affect the patterns of human settlement, but they are also largely responsible for the preservation and destruction of the archeological record. Thus, the archeological record can be viewed as a product of both cultural and geological processes (Bettis and Green 1991).
Because archeological sites are incorporated into the environment by natural formation processes, they may be viewed not only as cultural remains but also as geological deposits. This perspective on the location of sites allows the investigator to create predictive models of archeological site occurrence and patterned distributions within a given area relative to its existing landforms (Bettis and Benn 1984; Bettis and Thompson 1981). Such an approach also proves useful for the recognition of post-settlement alluvium (PSA), madeland, plowzones (Ap horizons), and other disturbances that may have modified the area under investigation.

This type of landform modeling as a tool of cultural resource management is crucial to the development of survey strategies. More geologically sensitive strategies allow the investigator to focus on those areas where the probabilities of site occurrence are highest, reducing or eliminating the cost of surveying those areas where sites would not logically occur (e.g., made-land, heavily disturbed areas, or landforms consisting entirely of recent alluvium, etc.). Within those areas of focused investigation, informed survey strategies allow for the determination of the depth and distribution of subsurface tests necessary for the location of buried cultural deposits. Additionally, the nature of the proposed impacts can be assessed in terms of the landforms present.

**ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT**

*Physiographic Region*

The project area is located in central Iowa within the Des Moines Lobe physiographic region (Prior 1991; Figures 1 and 4). This region was created during the extension of the Wisconsinan Laurentide ice sheet into Iowa approximately 14,000 years ago (Kemmis et al. 1981). Because this area was covered with glacial ice, the thick deposition of loess common in most of Iowa was prevented (Prior 1991). Subsequently, the Late Wisconsinan-age glacier deposited materials commonly referred to as the Dows Formation (Hoyer 1980; Kemmis et al. 1981; Ruhe 1969). Relief on the Des Moines Lobe is generally low. As the region has only been free of glacial ice for 12,000 years, the drainage system is still developing. Glacial till, more resistant to erosion than loess, further slows the process of valley incision.

A large portion of the lobe area is hummocky with distinct ridges and swales marking the limits of the major ice advances. The hummocky areas are comprised of elevational highs such as end moraines, kettles, and knobs. The relatively flat plains are underlain by ground moraine till (Prior 1991). Swales, depressions, and low relief drainages produce a grid across portions of the Des Moines Lobe. These linked drainage-depression systems are glacial features that were formed during the collapse of stagnant-ice environments rather than moving ice. Evidence for these environments can be found regionally across the lobe (Bettis et al. 1996). Recent work on the glacial and post-glacial deposition and environmental changes on the Des Moines Lobe have further refined sequences from earlier works (Bettis et al. 1996; Kemmis et al. 1981; Ruhe 1969). The following section
summarizes what is currently known about terminal Pleistocene deposits and those associated with the Holocene-age DeForest Formation (Bettis et al. 1996).

**Dows Formation**

Almost all of the uplands within the Des Moines Lobe are covered with thick, glacially deposited sediments termed the Dows Formation (Kemmis et al. 1981). The formation is subdivided into four different members: Alden, Morgan, Lake Mills, and Pilot Knob, which were deposited by glacial advances between ca. 15,000 and 12,000 B.P. (Bettis et al. 1996). The loamy Alden Member contains till that was deposited beneath the glacial ice. The Morgan Member is comprised of loamy sediments that exhibit a higher density of coarse materials as compared to the Alden Member. These materials are associated with the upper and marginal portions of the glacier. The Morgan Member consists of alternating beds of unsorted and size-sorted sediments. The Lake Mills Member consists of an upper bed of fine-grained sediments and a thinner, lower bed of sands and gravels. This member formed in glacial lakes through the initial transport of larger sediments by glacial meltwater followed by fine-grained deposition consistent with low-energy lake environments. The Pilot Knob Member contains the coarsest sediments of the Dows Formation. This member consists of sands and gravels associated with subglacial meltwater and streams. The sediment-laden meltwater often resulted in the formation of kames and eskers.

**DeForest Formation**

The most recent of the Quaternary-age geological formations is the DeForest Formation and includes Holocene-age alluvium from rivers and streams, colluviums deposited at the base of upland slopes, and paludal sediments collecting in ponds, lakes, marshes, and wetlands. On the Des Moines Lobe, the formation contains seven members (Bettis 1992). The first three members are sediment packages forming terraces. Terrace-forming sediments are distinguished by age of deposition, which is generally discernible by the relative position of the terraces and the degree of soil development (Bettis and Benn 1987; Bettis and Littke 1987). Gunder Member, the oldest (ca. 10,000–3000 B.P.) and highest of the Holocene-age terraces, also has the highest degree of soil development. Roberts Creek Member deposits follow in age (ca. 3000–500 B.P.) and can be inset into the mantle of the Gunder Member, resulting in a buried surface. The youngest DeForest Formation terraces, Camp Creek Member, began forming ca. 500 years ago and are still being deposited today. This recent sediment can mantle any of the other DeForest Formation members or be underlain by older, pre-Holocene geologic materials. The Corrington Member encompasses alluvial and colluvial fan deposits found along the base of valley walls. The alluvial/colluvial fan deposits forming the Corrington Member have the widest time range of deposition of any of the alluvial members of the DeForest Formation, beginning at the start of the Holocene and continuing to this day. Multiple buried soils representing former, stable surfaces are common in Corrington deposits. DeForest Formation members specific to the Des Moines Lobe are the Flack, Woden, and West Okoboji (Bettis et al. 1996:26–31). Like the Corrington Member, the deposition of these three members may extend throughout the Holocene up to the present day. The
Flack Member consists of colluviums located at the base of upland slopes and roughly correlates with lower hillslope components (footslope and toeslope) defined by Ruhe (1969:130–133; Figure 5). The Woden Member is located within closed and semi-closed depressions and consists of alternating layers of organic material and mineral sediment. The sediment source is colluviums eroded during times of landscape instability from lands surrounding the wetland basin. On the Des Moines Lobe, these sediments originate from the Dows Formation deposits. Organic materials are deposited during periods of stability in the surrounding uplands and are a result of debris accumulation from the hydrophilic plants within the wetland. The West Okoboji Member is composed of the lacustrine sediments settling in existing lakes. Consequently, most deposits of this member are presently underwater.

**Upland Landform Model**

The upland landform model (Figure 5) used in this report is based on Ruhe’s (1969) analysis of hillslope evolution detailing the erosional and depositional sequences of upland components. Hillslopes are divided into five components (listed in descending order): summit, shoulder, sideslope, footslope, and toeslope. Not all components, however, may be present on a given hillslope.

Summits comprise the upper portion of the uplands and tend to be stable, but are subjected to minor deposition and erosion by eolian processes. Shoulders form by the gradual back cutting of hillslopes at summit margins and are generally convex in cross-section with a low degree of slope. Comprised of backslope, headslope, and noseslope subcomponents, sideslopes are erosional features formed by the back cutting of valley walls. Footslopes, the lower remnants of hillslopes, are eroded and often covered by colluvial deposits derived from the shoulder and backslope. Toeslopes are found at the base of the upland landform and consist almost entirely of colluvial deposits.

Due to their low degree of erosion and relative flatness, summits and shoulders have high potential for containing prehistoric sites that, at times, may be intact and shallowly buried. Footslope and toeslope areas also have a good prehistoric site potential because they represent depositional features (i.e., they are time transgressive in terms of stability), generally have a low degree of slope (Van Nest 1993), and may be relatively close to water. Sideslopes, because of their steeper inclines and higher rates of erosion, rarely contain intact prehistoric materials. Finally, historic archeological sites can be found on any upland landform component.

When using this model, it is important to account for agriculturally induced wind and water erosion. For example, all cultivated upland components have been subjected to erosional pressures. Consequently, summit, shoulder, footslope, and toeslope positions that have undergone decades of cultivation typically possess lower potential for intact sites.
Project Area Soils and Landscape Analysis

The following information presented below was obtained from the Soil Survey of Hardin County, Iowa (Voy 1982) and the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS; 2006). The soils summarized in Table 1 are the series types mapped as potentially occurring within the project area (Figure 6).

Table 1. Soil information for the project area (NRCS 2006; Voy 1982)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol/Soil Name</th>
<th>Project Area %</th>
<th>Geomorphic Context</th>
<th>Drainage Class</th>
<th>Parent Material</th>
<th>Native Vegetation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nicollet loam, 1–3% slopes</td>
<td>41.5</td>
<td>Convex ridges, concave slopes of uplands</td>
<td>Somewhat poor</td>
<td>Loamy glacial till</td>
<td>Mixed grass prairie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harps loam, 1–3% slopes</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>Rim of upland depression</td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>Loamy glacial till</td>
<td>Water-tolerant grasses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clarion loam, 2–5% slopes</td>
<td>24.4</td>
<td>Convex ridges and slopes of uplands</td>
<td>Well</td>
<td>Glacial till</td>
<td>Mixed grass prairie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Webster-Nicollet Complex, 1–3% slopes</td>
<td>19.4</td>
<td>Flats and in swales, along with low ridges and slopes of uplands</td>
<td>Poor, somewhat poor</td>
<td>Loamy glacial till</td>
<td>Prairie grasses and water-tolerant plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clarion-Storden loam, 5–9% slopes</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>Knolls, convex ridges, and slopes of uplands overlooking waterways</td>
<td>Well</td>
<td>Glacial till</td>
<td>Mixed grass prairie</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Within the project area there are four upland soil types documented: Harps, Nicollet, Clarion, and Clarion-Storden. Harps loam soil is found along the rims of upland depressions and representative of Dows Formation upland landforms with a low degree of slope. Nicollet loam and Clarion loam are associated with upland ridges and slopes and also represent Dows Formation upland landforms with low degrees of slope. Clarion-Storden loam is associated with upland knolls, ridges, and slopes adjacent to and overlooking drainages and is representative of Dows Formation upland landforms with higher degrees of slope.

Dows Formation upland soils associated with landforms immediately adjacent to and overlooking depressions and drainages with higher degrees of slope represent areas with low archeological potential. While not directly associated with excessively wet areas and wetlands, these areas comprise the slopes adjacent to them and would be less likely to contain intact archeological deposits. Dows Formation upland soils associated with ridges and areas with lower degrees of slopes represent areas with moderate archeological potential as these areas could have been used for temporary camps and resource acquisition.

Webster-Nicollet complex is associated with upland swales/flats and represents Woden Member of the DeForest Formation, which are comprised of colluviums and organic sediments found in depression features of the Des Moines Lobe (Bettis et al. 1996).
Woden Member soils represent areas of low archeological potential as they are associated with excessively wet areas and wetlands.

A review of the topographic map (Figure 2) indicates that the project area resides on a gently undulating upland comprised of a central knoll and small ridge system extending to the north, which slopes gently to the west and east. The highest elevation within the project area is approximately 1,160 ft above the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD), and the lowest elevation is just below 1,140 ft. The area with the highest archeological potential is located on the crest of the knoll and ridge system overlooking swale/depression features to the north and east. This area is where the farmstead is located making the potential of finding an intact archeological site significantly lower.

While soil survey and topographic map analyses are essential at the prefieild level, field investigation is necessary to determine if the reported information from these sources is accurate. Because much of the soil survey information is documented without localized field inspection and landforms are constantly evolving, one must accurately document the current landscape to determine a given project area’s archeological potential.

METHODS AND RESULTS

To facilitate data collection necessary for this investigation, two lines of research were conducted to assess the impact of the proposed rail development project on cultural resources. Both archival research and field survey were conducted under the guidelines commonly followed in Iowa (AIA 1999).

Archival Research

Prior to fieldwork, information regarding previously documented archeological sites and surveys within or near the project area was obtained from the on-line resource managed by the Office of the State Archaeologist (OSA) in Iowa City. This archival search indicated that four previously recorded sites are within a 1.6 km (1 mi) radius of the project area. Six archeological surveys have been conducted within 1.6 km (1 mi) of the project area, and two of the surveys identified archeological sites (Anderson 1997; Benton et al. 2000; Heeren and Scott 2012; Hotopp and Burnight 1978; Langseth and Stanley; Morrow 2009a).

The four previously recorded sites within 1.6 km (1 mi) of the project area are 13HA240, 13HA241, 13HA245, and 13HA421. Sites 13HA240, 13HA241, and 13HA245 were originally identified by Jeff Ulch in 1974 and were all described as prehistoric open habitation sites (Ulch 1974a, 1974b, 1974c). The sites have not been evaluated for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Site 13HA421 was originally identified by Toby Morrow (2009a) during a Phase I survey. The soil profiles appeared minimally eroded and disturbed. One large flake was recovered from 30–40 cm depth, and two other flakes were recovered. Subsequent Phase II testing was conducted in December.
2009. Six 1 x 1 m (3.3 x 3.3 ft) test units were excavated, recovering a very sparse number of historic and prehistoric artifacts (Morrow 2009b). The portion of the site within the area tested was determined not eligible for the NRHP. However, the area tested possibly represents the extreme periphery of a much larger site, probably extending north and west of the project area (Morrow 2009b).

A General Land Office (GLO) map, an 1875 state atlas, plat maps, and aerial photos were reviewed (Andreas 1875; Gardner Map and Atlas Company 1903; GLO 1850; Midland Map Company 1916; Northwest Publishing Company 1892; Figures 7–11). The GLO map and 1875 state atlas show no historic resources located within the project area. The 1892, 1903, and 1916 plat maps show the existence of a farmstead within the project area. The aerial photography shows the alteration of the farmstead throughout the twentieth century. The farmstead covers approximately the same amount of area since at least 1939. Also, the aerial photographs show that the agricultural fields within the project area have been in use since at least 1939 (Figures 12 and 13).

Additional information pertaining to structures identified within the project area was sought and obtained from the Hardin County Assessor and the Iowa State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). The information from the county assessor provided some additional details pertaining to the structures and identified it as parcel #892123100008. The farmstead, according to the county assessor, is comprised of a house, garage, barn, three lean-tos, shed, loafing shed, corncrib, and three metal grain bins. All structures, except the grain bins, are reported to be wood frame structures, the grain bins are steel frame structures. The assessor’s report stated that all of these structures were built in 1900, except the garage, which was built in 1940. Since the farmstead appears on the 1892 plat, it can be assumed that the house and some of the associated farmstead structures were built prior to the “1900” date given. It can also be assumed that some of the structures were built after the “1900” date given, for example, the metal grains bins are of modern design and do not date that far back. The assessors report also indicated that the house had one addition built at an unknown point in time. The farmstead and associated structures have not been previously inventoried.

While historic plat maps and assessors records can provide a wealth of information regarding historic properties, structures may exist that were not recorded and those that are recorded can occur in a different location than that depicted. It is for these reasons that historic plat maps and past records must be substantiated through field investigation.

Field Investigation

The project area consisted of a farmstead surrounded by agricultural fields. The farmstead is located in the western half of the project area and accounts for 1.2 ha (2.9 ac) of the overall project area. The agricultural fields on both sides of the farmstead account for the remaining 4 ha (10 ac) of the project area. The field investigation of the project area included documenting local landforms through soil profiles (n = 3), a pedestrian survey (interval maximum of 15 m [49.2 ft]), shovel testing (n = 6), and an architectural survey.
The agricultural fields adjacent to the extant farmstead resided on both upland and Woden Member landforms. The agricultural field west of the farmstead is located on the gently sloping western side of the central knoll and ridge feature within the project area (Figures 2 and 3) and is eroded. Soil Profile 1 does not indicate the level of erosion seen in the field because it was taken in an undisturbed portion of the yard adjacent to the field. The western agricultural field had an 80–90% ground surface visibility (GSV) and a pedestrian survey was conducted (Figure 14). No cultural materials were identified.

**Designation:** Soil Profile 1  
**Landscape Position:** upland ridge  
**Slope:** 2–5%  
**Method:** shovel test  
**Vegetation:** mown lawn, <10% GSV  
**Described by:** Jared Langseth  
**Date:** 5/15/13  
**Remarks:** This soil profile was taken on an undisturbed portion of the farmyard southwest of the farmhouse. The landform was the sideslope of an upland ridge, with a low degree of slope.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Depth (cm)</th>
<th>Soil Horizon</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0–33</td>
<td>A1</td>
<td>Black (10YR 2/1) loam; weak; fine granular structure; friable; gradual boundary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33–53</td>
<td>A2</td>
<td>Very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) loam; weak fine subangular structure; friable; gradual boundary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53–89</td>
<td>Bw1</td>
<td>Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) loam; weak, fine subangular blocky structure; friable; gradual boundary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89–101+</td>
<td>Bw2</td>
<td>Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) loam mottled with yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) loam; weak, fine subangular blocky structure; friable. End.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The agricultural field east of the farmstead is located partially on the shoulder/sideslope of the central ridge feature, an upland swale/depression, and a upland flat east of the shallow swale (Figure 2 and 3). Along the shoulder and sideslope of the central ridge feature, the field is eroded (Soil Profile 2). Within the swale/depression, the field is less eroded and is part of a Woden Member landform (Soil Profile 3), and across the upland flat, the field is eroded. The field had an 80–90% GSV and a pedestrian survey was conducted (Figure 15). No cultural materials were identified.

**Designation:** Soil Profile 2  
**Landscape Position:** upland ridge  
**Slope:** 2–5%  
**Method:** soil probe  
**Vegetation:** agricultural field, 80–90% GSV  
**Described by:** Jared Langseth  
**Date:** 5/15/13  
**Remarks:** This profile was taken on a sloping upland ridge near its shoulder. This area has low potential to contain intact archeological deposits due to the amount of erosion.
Depth (cm) | Soil Horizon | Description
--- | --- | ---
0–21 | Ap | Very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy loam; weak, fine granular structure; friable; clear boundary.
21–46 | Bw1 | Brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam; weak, fine subangular blocky structure; friable; gradual boundary.
46–63 | Bw2 | Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy loam; weak, fine subangular blocky structure; friable; gradual boundary.
63–76+ | BC | Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) loamy sand; weak, medium subangular blocky structure; friable. Some rock found throughout. End.

**Designation:** Soil Profile 3  
**Landscape Position:** upland swale/depression  
**Slope:** 0–2%  
**Method:** soil probe  
**Vegetation:** agricultural field, 80–90% GSV  
**Described by:** Jared Langseth  
**Date:** 5/15/13  
**Remarks:** This profile was taken in an upland swale/depression. This area is a Woden member landform and has low archeological potential.

The Helen Doty farmstead (42-02680) is located within the west-central portion of the project area atop an upland knoll and ridge feature (Figures 2, 3, and 16). The majority of this landform is heavily disturbed by the activities associated with the development and maintenance of the farmyard, but a small portion of the yard remained undisturbed. The undisturbed portion of the farmyard was shovel tested ($n = 6$) and resulted in no cultural materials.

The Helen Doty farmstead (42-02680) is comprised of a house (42-02681), barn (42-02682), garage, two outbuildings, a chicken coop, two grain bins, and a recently demolished loafing shed (Figures 16–22).

**Helen Doty Farmstead (42-02680)**

**Type:** Farmstead  
**Cultural Affiliation:** Euro-American  
**Area:** 1.2 ha (2.9ac)  
**USGS 7.5 Quad:** Iowa Falls West, Iowa (1979)  
**Legal Location:** SW¼, SE¼, NW¼, and SE¼, SE¼, NW¼, Section 23, T89N, R21W, Hardin Township, Hardin County, Iowa
Address: 20415 140th Street, Iowa Falls, Iowa 50126

UTM Coordinates: NAD83; Zone 15; Easting 475,875; Northing 4,706,164

Current Investigation: The present investigation of the Helen Doty Farmstead (42-06280) included an architectural survey to further document extant structures and limited subsurface testing of the farmyard. Two transects of shovel tests (n = 6) were dug at 15 m (49 ft) intervals (Figure 16). Shovel tests in the farmyard were negative. The farmstead first appears on 1892 plat maps of the area (Northwest Publishing Company) and consists of two main buildings: a house (42-02681) and a barn (42-02682). There were also several other buildings associated with the farmstead: a garage, two outbuildings, and a chicken coop. Structures at the farmstead include two metal grain bins and the recently demolished loafing shed is the counted site associated with the property (Figures 16–25).

The house (4202681; Figures 19 and 20) is a two story, wood frame, American Foursquare design with approximately 170 m² (1,824 ft²) of living space. It is unknown when the house was built (according to the assessor's records it was built in “1900”) but the farmstead first appears on 1892 plat maps. The building has a hipped roof with asphalt shingles. The exterior walls are covered with vinyl siding. The house sits on a concrete block foundation with a brick veneer above ground level. The interior walls are plaster. According to the county assessor, one addition has been made to the house, the date of which is unknown. The addition occurs on the west side of the building and added 27 m² (288 ft²). The upkeep and condition of this house is normal.

The barn (42-02682; Figures 21 and 22) is a modified hay/cattle feeder barn. The original date of construction is unknown. According to the Hardin County Assessor records, the barn measures 7.9 x 10.1 m (26 x 33 ft), and there are three lean-tos attached that measure 4.9 x 10.1 m (16 x 33 ft), 4.9 x 10.1 m (16 x 33 ft), and 3.7 x 9.1 m (12 x 30 ft). Based on aerial photographs, a lean-to along the north and east side of the original building appears to have been added sometime after 1958 (Figure 23). The barn is built on a concrete foundation and its frame is primarily composed of light plank timber, but there are a few heavy sawn timber elements incorporated. Overall, it is difficult to determine the frame type because many of the interior timbers have been removed or replaced from the main barn corridor (Figures 24 and 25). The lean-tos are wood plank frame on concrete foundations and are added modifications to the original barn. The barn and lean-to exteriors are covered in corrugated metal siding, except along the north side, which is covered with vertical wood siding. They also have corrugated metal roofs. Except for the exterior, the barn is in a rather deteriorated state.

The garage is located north of the house and measures 6.6 x 7.3 m (20 x 24 ft). According to the Hardin County Assessor, it was built in 1940 on a concrete foundation and has a wood frame. The exterior is covered in wood lap siding, and the roof has asphalt shingles.

The first of the two outbuildings is located in the northwestern portion of the farmstead. This building sits on a concrete foundation, measures 17.1 x 17.9 m (56 x 26 ft), and has a wood frame. The exterior of the building, including the roof, is covered in corrugated
metal. This building was identified as a “crib” in the Hardin County Assessor’s records, but because of misidentification or significant modifications throughout time, this function is no longer recognizable. The second outbuilding is east of the garage and measures 3 x 2.4 m (9.8 x 8 ft). This building is on a concrete foundation and its exterior, including the roof, is covered with corrugated metal. A deteriorated chicken coop is located to the west of the garage and consists of a wood frame covered in wood lap siding with a shake roof. Two structures, corrugated metal grain bins, remain on the property and additional cement slab is still present where a third may have once sat. These grain bins measure 5.5 m (18 ft) in diameter and are located along the north side of the farmstead. There is also a concrete foundation and a pile of wood from the frame of recently demolished loafing shed just to the north and west of the garage. The foundation of the demolished building measures 5.5 x 12.2 m (18 x 40 ft). This ruinous building is counted as a site associated with the property.

NRHP Eligibility: The farmstead (42-02680) contains buildings that are typical of farmsteads in the area. Several of the structures have been significantly modified and altered since their original construction. The house (42-02681) is an American Foursquare with an addition and several updates. It is also a common type of home found throughout Iowa. The barn, a hay/cattle feeder, has been altered and updated and is a common type of barn throughout Iowa. Due to the mundane nature of the farmstead, house, and barn and because of the additions and modifications to the buildings, BCA recommend that the farmstead (42-02680), house (42-02681), and barn (42-02682) are not eligible for the NRHP.

Recommendations: BCA recommends no further work for the farmstead (42-02680), house (42-02681), or barn (42-02682).

RECOMMENDATIONS

BCA has conducted a Phase I cultural resources inventory for the proposed Iowa Falls Development Corporation rail development area. This inventory was produced via pedestrian survey supplemented by soil profiling (n = 3), shovel testing (n = 6), and an architectural survey. The area examined consisted of an upland knoll, ridge, and low-lying drained wetland composed of glacial till deposits and local colluviums, respectively. Tile draining of the eastern agricultural field has produced an artificially dry environment. Prehistorically, the project area would have been composed of wetlands overlooked by the knoll and ridgeline to the west. This environment would not have been desirable for human occupation or habitation, except for small procurement sites around the perimeter of the wetlands and atop the upland landforms.

Archival research conducted prior to the investigation showed four previously recorded sites and six previous surveys within 1.6 km (1 mi) of the project area. None of these sites or surveys is located within the project area. Historic maps, historic plats, and aerial photography showed that there were structures associated with a farmstead present within the project area since 1892. Aerial photography shows the alterations of the farmstead throughout the twentieth century.
There were three architectural properties located within the project area, the Helen Doty Farmstead (42-02680), associated house (42-02681), and associated barn (42-02682). In addition to the house and barn, there are several other structures associated with this farmstead: a garage, two outbuildings, a chicken coop, two grain bins, and a recently demolished loafing shed. The house (42-02681) is a two story, wood frame, American Foursquare design. The barn (42-02682) is a modified hay/cattle feeder barn. Based on aerial photographs, a lean-to along the north and east side of the original structure appears to have been added sometime after 1958. These properties were shown to have minimal historical significance, and therefore BCA recommends that the encountered architectural properties are not eligible for the NRHP. Because no sites were identified through the course of this investigation and the architectural properties are recommended not eligible for the NRHP, BCA recommends no further work for the project area.

No technique of modern archeological research is adequate to identify all archeological sites or cultural deposits within a given area. In the event that any cultural materials not recorded by this investigation are discovered in the course of the proposed development activities, the Bureau of Historic Preservation at the State Historical Society of Iowa is to be contacted immediately. The developer is responsible for the protection of cultural resources from disturbance until a professional examination can be made or authorization to proceed is granted by the SHPO or a designated representative.
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation


Anderson, Adrian D.

Andreas, Alfred T.

Association of Iowa Archaeologists (AIA)
1999  *Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations in Iowa.* Association of Iowa Archaeologist, Iowa City.

Benton, Charles K., Adam J. Meseke, and Joseph A. Tiffany

Bettis, E. Arthur, III

Bettis, E. Arthur, III, and David W. Benn

1987  Overview of the Quaternary Geology in Lyon County. In *Big Sioux River Archaeological and Historical Resources Survey, Lyon County, Iowa*, edited by David W. Benn, pp. 12–23. CAR 705. Center for Archaeological Research, Southwest Missouri State University, Springfield.
Bettis, E. Arthur, III, and William Green  

Bettis, E. Arthur, III, and John P. Littke  

Bettis, E. Arthur, III, Deborah J. Quade, and Timothy J. Kemmis  

Bettis, E. Arthur, III, and Dean M. Thompson  

Gardner Map and Atlas Company  

General Land Office (GLO)  
1850 Township plats, Section 23, T89N, R21W, (Hardin Township), Hardin County, Iowa. Secretary of State, State Archives, Iowa State Historical Department, Division of Museums and Archives, Des Moines.

Heeren, Chris L, and Branden K. Scott  

Hotopp, John A., and Debra Burnight  
1978 *F-20-5(14) Hardin County Primary Roads.* Iowa Department of Transportation Project 1(48). Office of the State Archaeologist, University of Iowa, Iowa City.

Hoyer, Bernard E.  

Kemmis, Timothy J., George R. Hallberg, and Allen J. Lutenegger  
Langseth, Jared A., and David G. Stanley

Midland Map Company

Morrow, Toby A.


National Park Service (NPS)

Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)

Northwest Publishing Company

Prior, Jean C.
1991 *Landforms of Iowa.* University of Iowa Press, Iowa City.

Ruhe, Robert V.
1969 *Quaternary Landscapes in Iowa.* Iowa State University Press, Ames.

Ulch, Jeff
1974a Official Site Form for 13HA240. On file, Site Records Office, Office of the State Archaeologist, University of Iowa, Iowa City.


1974c Official Site Form for 13HA245. On file, Site Records Office, Office of the State Archaeologist, University of Iowa, Iowa City.

Van Nest, Julieann
Voy, Kermit D.
Iowa State Agriculture Experiment Station. U.S. Government Printing Office,
Washington, DC.
FIGURES
Figure 1. Physiographic location of the project area (adapted from Prior [1991:31]).
Figure 2. Topographic coverage of the project area.
Figure 3. Scale map of the project area.
Figure 4. Location of the project area in the Des Moines Lobe (adapted from Prior [1991:38]).
POTENTIAL LANDFORM ASSEMBLAGES

Figure 5. Diagram of potential landform components (adapted from Ruhe [1969]).
Figure 6. Soil map of the project area (NRCS 2006).
Figure 7. 1850 map of the project area (GLO).
Figure 8. 1875 map of the project area (Andreas).
Figure 9. 1892 map of the project area (Northwest Publishing Company).
Figure 10. 1903 map of the project area (Gardner Map and Atlas Company).
Figure 11. 1916 map of the project area (Midland Map Company).
Figure 12. 1939 aerial photograph of the project area.
Figure 13. 1958 aerial photograph of the project area.
Figure 14. Coverage of the agricultural field west of the farmstead. View to the east (5/14/13).

Figure 15. Coverage of the agricultural field east of the farmstead. View to the east (5/15/13).
Figure 16. Scale map of the Helen Doty Farmstead (42-02680).
Figure 17. Coverage of the Helen Doty Farmstead (42-02680). View to the northeast (5/15/13).

Figure 18. Coverage of the Helen Doty Farmstead (42-02680). View to the east (5/15/13).
Figure 19. Coverage of the Helen Doty House (42-02681). View to the southwest (5/15/13).

Figure 20. Coverage of the Helen Doty House (42-02681). View to the northwest (5/15/13).
Figure 21. Coverage of the Helen Doty Barn (42-02682). View to the east (5/15/13).

Figure 22. Coverage of the Helen Doty Barn (42-02682). View to the west (5/15/13).
Figure 23. Lean-to on the north side of the Helen Doty Barn (42-02682). View to the south (5/15/13).
Figure 24. Interior of the Helen Doty Barn (42-02682). View to the southeast (5/15/13).

Figure 25. Interior of the Helen Doty Barn (42-02682). View to the northeast (5/15/13).
APPENDIX A
National Archaeological Database Form
**Database Doc Number:**

**NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATABASE – REPORTS; DATA ENTRY FORM**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. R and C #:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Authors:</td>
<td>Langseth, Jared A., and Branden K. Scott</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year of Publication</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Title</td>
<td>Intensive Phase I Archeological Survey of a Proposed Rail Development Area, a.k.a. Helen Doty Property, Hardin Township, Hardin County, Iowa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Report Title:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volume #:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report #:</td>
<td>BCA 1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NTIS:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publisher:</td>
<td>Bear Creek Archeology, Inc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place:</td>
<td>Cresco, Iowa 52136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Unpublished</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sent From:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sent To:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contract #:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Federal Agency:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. State:</td>
<td>Iowa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County:</td>
<td>Hardin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Town:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Work Type:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Keyword:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 - Types of Resources / Features</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 - Generic terms / Research Questions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 - Taxonomic Names</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 - Artifact Types / Material Classes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 - Geographic Names / Locations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 - Time Periods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 - Project Names / Study Unit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 - Other Key Words</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.2 ha (12.9 ac)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No resources</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wetland</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Des Moines lobe</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glacial landforms</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. UTM Zone:</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Easting:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northing:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Easting:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northing:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Easting:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northing:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Township:</td>
<td>89N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Range:</td>
<td>21W</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Other Publication Types:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12. Monographs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Chapter:</td>
<td>In: __________ First: ________ Last: ________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Paper:</td>
<td>Meeting: __________ Place: __________ Date: __________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Other:</td>
<td>Reference Line: __________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Site #:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Quad Map:</td>
<td>Name: Iowa Falls West, Iowa Date: 1979</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---
APPENDIX B
Site Inventory Forms
1. Name of Property

historic name Helen Doty Farmstead (owner)

2. Location

street & number 20425 140th Street

city or town Iowa Falls

Legal Description: (If Rural) Township Name Hardin

Township No. 89N

Range No. 21W

Section 23

Quarter of Quarter SE NW

(If Urban) Subdivision

Block(s) ______

Lot(s) ______

3. State/Federal Agency Certification [Skip this Section]

4. National Park Service Certification [Skip this Section]

5. Classification

Category of Property (Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If Non-Eligible Property</th>
<th>If Eligible Property, enter number of:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enter number of:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 buildings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 sites</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 structures</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 objects</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

09B01 Farmstead

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

09B01 Farmstead

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation
- walls (visible material)
- roof
- other

Narrative Description (SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS, WHICH MUST BE COMPLETED)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark “x” representing your opinion of eligibility after applying relevant National Register criteria)

- Yes ☒ No ☐ More Research Recommended A Property is associated with significant events.
- Yes ☒ No ☐ More Research Recommended B Property is associated with the lives of significant persons.
- Yes ☒ No ☐ More Research Recommended C Property has distinctive architectural characteristics.
- Yes ☒ No ☐ More Research Recommended D Property yields significant information in archaeology or history.
County: Hardin  
Address: 20425 140th Street  
Site Number: 42-02680  
City: Iowa Falls  
District Number:  

Criteria Considerations
☐ 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)  

Significant Dates
Construction date: 1892  
☐ check if circa or estimated date  
Other dates, including renovation:

Significant Person (Complete if National Register Criterion B is marked above)
Architect/Builder
Architect
Builder

Narrative Statement of Significance (☐ SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS, WHICH MUST BE COMPLETED)

9. Major Bibliographical References
Bibliography  ☒ See continuation sheet for citations of the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form

10. Geographic Data
UTM References (OPTIONAL)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>Easting</th>
<th>Northing</th>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>Easting</th>
<th>Northing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

☐ See continuation sheet for additional UTM references or comments

11. Form Prepared By
name/title: Jared Langseth  
organization: Bear Creek Archeology, Inc.  
street & number: PO Box 347  
city or town: Cresco  
city or town:  
state: Iowa  
zip code: 52136  
date: 5/15/13  
telephone: 563-547-4545

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION (Submit the following items with the completed form)

FOR ALL PROPERTIES
1. Map: showing the property’s location in a town/city or township.
2. Site plan: showing position of buildings and structures on the site in relation to public road(s).
3. Photographs: representative black and white photos. If the photos are taken as part of a survey for which the Society is to be curator of the negatives or color slides, a photo/catalog sheet needs to be included with the negatives/slides and the following needs to be provided below on this particular inventory site:
   - Roll/slide sheet #  
   - Frame/slot #  
   - Date Taken
   - Roll/slide sheet #  
   - Frame/slot #  
   - Date Taken
   - Roll/slide sheet #  
   - Frame/slot #  
   - Date Taken

☐ See continuation sheet or attached photo & slide catalog sheet for list of photo roll or slide entries.  
☒ Photos/illustrations without negatives are also in this site inventory file.

FOR CERTAIN KINDS OF PROPERTIES, INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING AS WELL
1. Farmstead & District: (List of structures and buildings, known or estimated year built, and contributing or noncontributing status)
2. Barn:
   a. A sketch of the frame/truss configuration in the form of drawing a typical middle bent of the barn.
   b. A photograph of the loft showing the frame configuration along one side.
   c. A sketch floor plan of the interior space arrangements along with the barn’s exterior dimensions in feet.

State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) Use Only Below This Line
Concur with above survey opinion on National Register eligibility: ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ More Research Recommended  
☐ This is a locally designated property or part of a locally designated district.

Comments:  
EVALUATED BY (name/title):  
Date:  

Evaluated by (name/title):  
Date:  
The Helen Doty Farmstead (42-02680) first appears on 1892 plat maps and consists of two main buildings: a house (42-02681) and a barn (42-02682). There are also several other buildings associated with the farmstead: a garage, two outbuildings, and a chicken coop. Structures at the farmstead include two metal grain bins and a recently demolished loafing shed is counted as the site associated with the property.

The house (42-02681) is a two story, wood frame, American Foursquare design with approximately 170 m² (1,824 ft²) of living space. It is unknown when the house was built as according to the assessor’s records it was built in “1900”, but the farmstead first appears on 1892 plat maps. The building has a hipped roof with asphalt shingles. The exterior walls are covered with vinyl siding. The house sits on a concrete block foundation with a brick veneer above ground level. The interior walls are plaster. According to the county assessor, one addition has been made to the house, the date of which is unknown. The addition occurs on the west side of the building and added 27 m² (288 ft²). The upkeep and condition of this house is normal.

The barn (42-02682) is a modified hay/cattle feeder barn. The original date of construction is unknown. Based on aerial photographs, the lean-to along the north and east side of the original building appears to have been added sometime after 1958. The barn is built on a concrete foundation and its frame is primarily composed of light plank timber, but there are a few heavy sawn timber elements incorporated. Overall, it is difficult to determine the frame type because many of the interior timbers have been removed or replaced from the main barn corridor. The lean-tos are wood plank frame on concrete foundations and are added modification to the original barn. The barn and lean-to exteriors are covered in corrugated metal siding, except along the north side, which is covered with vertical wood siding. They also all have corrugated metal roofs. Except for the exterior, the barn is in a rather deteriorated state.

The garage is located north of the house and measures 6.6 x 7.3 m (20 x 24 ft). According to the Hardin County Assessor, it was built in 1940. It is on a concrete foundation and is a wood frame structure. The exterior is covered in wood lap siding, and the roof has asphalt shingles. The first of the two outbuildings is located in the northwestern portion of the farmstead. This building sits on a concrete foundation, measures 17.1 x 17.9 m (56 x 26 ft), and has a wood frame. The exterior of the building, including the roof, is covered in corrugated metal. This building was identified as a “crib” in the Hardin County Assessor’s records, but because of misidentification or significant modifications throughout time, this function is no longer recognizable. The second outbuilding is east of the garage and measures 3 x 2.4 m (10 x 8 ft). This building is on a concrete foundation and its exterior, including the roof, is covered with corrugated metal. A deteriorated chicken coop is located west of the garage and consists of a wood frame covered in wood lap siding with a shake roof. Two corrugated metal grain bins remain on the property and an additional cement slab is still present where a third used to sit. These bins measure 5.5 m (18 ft) in diameter and are located along the north side of the farmstead. There is also a concrete foundation and a pile of wood from the frame of a recently demolished loafing shed just to the north and west of the garage. The foundation of the demolished building measures 5.5 x 12.2 m (18 x 40 ft).

The farmstead (42-02680) contains buildings that are typical of farmsteads in the area. Several of the structures have been significantly modified and altered since their original construction. The house (42-02681) is an American Foursquare with an addition and several updates. It is a common type of home found throughout Iowa. The barn, a hay/cattle feeder, has been altered and updated and is a common type of barn throughout Iowa. Due to the mundane nature of the farmstead, house, and barn, and because of the additions and modifications to the
Helen Doty Farmstead (owner) | Hardin
---|---
Name of Property | County
20415 140th Street | Iowa Falls
Address | City

buildings, BCA recommends that the farmstead (42-02680), house (42-02681), and barn (42-02682) are not eligible for the NRHP.

REFERENCES CITED:

Hardin County Assessor

Langseth, Jared A., and Branden K. Scott
Topographic coverage of the Helen Doty Farmstead (42-02680).
Scale map of the Helen Doty Farmstead (42-02680).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Property</th>
<th>County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Helen Doty Farmstead</td>
<td>Hardin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20415 140th Street</td>
<td>Iowa Falls</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Coverage of the Helen Doty House (42-02681). View to the southwest (5/15/13).

Coverage of the Helen Doty House (42-02681). View to the northwest (5/15/13).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Property</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>City</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Helen Doty Farmstead</td>
<td>20415 140th Street</td>
<td>Hardin</td>
<td>Iowa Falls</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Coverage of the Helen Doty Barn (42-02682). View to the east (5/15/13).

Coverage of the Helen Doty Barn (42-02682). View to the west (5/15/13).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Property</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>City</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Helen Doty Farmstead</td>
<td>20415 140th Street</td>
<td>Hardin</td>
<td>Iowa Falls</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Coverage of the farmstead. View to the northeast (5/15/13).

Coverage of the farmstead. View to the east (5/15/13).
1. Name of Property

historic name  Helen Doty House (owner)

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number  20425 140th Street

city or town Iowa Falls vicinity, county Hardin

Legal Description: (If Rural) Township Name Township No. Range No. Section Quarter of Quarter

Hardin 89N 21W 23 SE NW

(If Urban) Subdivision Block(s) Lot(s)

3. State/Federal Agency Certification [Skip this Section]

4. National Park Service Certification [Skip this Section]

5. Classification

Category of Property (Check only one box)

Building(s)

If Non-Eligible Property

Enter number of:

1 buildings

If Eligible Property, enter number of:

Contributing Noncontributing

Total

Number of Resources within Property

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

01A01 Single dwelling residence

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

01A01 Single dwelling residence

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

09A06 Foursquare, Hipped Roof, 2 stories

foundation 10A Concrete block

walls (visible material) 15B Vinyl Siding

roof 08A Asphalt Shingle

Narrative Description (SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS, WHICH MUST BE COMPLETED)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark “x” representing your opinion of eligibility after applying relevant National Register criteria)

A Property is associated with significant events.

B Property is associated with the lives of significant persons.

C Property has distinctive architectural characteristics.

D Property yields significant information in archaeology or history.
County: Hardin  Address: 20425 140th Street
City: Iowa Falls
Site Number: 42-02681

Criteria Considerations
☐ 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)

Significant Dates
Construction date 1892  ☑ check if circa or estimated date
Other dates, including renovation

Significant Person
(Complete if National Register Criterion B is marked above)

Architect/Builder
Architect
Builder

Narrative Statement of Significance (☑ SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS, WHICH MUST BE COMPLETED)

9. Major Bibliographical References
Bibliography  ☑ See continuation sheet for citations of the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form

10. Geographic Data
UTM References (OPTIONAL)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>Easting</th>
<th>Northing</th>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>Easting</th>
<th>Northing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

☑ See continuation sheet for additional UTM references or comments

11. Form Prepared By
name/title Jared Langseth
organization Bear Creek Archeology, Inc.
street & number PO Box 347
city or town Cresco
state iowa
telephone 563-547-4545
zip code 52136

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION (Submit the following items with the completed form)

FOR ALL PROPERTIES
1. Map: showing the property’s location in a town/city or township.
2. Site plan: showing position of buildings and structures on the site in relation to public road(s).
3. Photographs: representative black and white photos. If the photos are taken as part of a survey for which the Society is to be curator of the negatives or color slides, a photo/catalog sheet needs to be included with the negatives/slides and the following needs to be provided below on this particular inventory site:
   Roll/slide sheet #: Frame/slot #: Date Taken:
   Roll/slide sheet #: Frame/slot #: Date Taken:
   Roll/slide sheet #: Frame/slot #: Date Taken:

☑ See continuation sheet or attached photo & slide catalog sheet for list of photo roll or slide entries.
Photos/illustrations without negatives are also in this site inventory file.

FOR CERTAIN KINDS OF PROPERTIES, INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING AS WELL
1. Farmstead & District: (List of structures and buildings, known or estimated year built, and contributing or noncontributing status)
2. Barn:
   a. A sketch of the frame/truss configuration in the form of drawing a typical middle bent of the barn.
   b. A photograph of the loft showing the frame configuration along one side.
   c. A sketch floor plan of the interior space arrangements along with the barn’s exterior dimensions in feet.

State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) Use Only Below This Line
Concur with above survey opinion on National Register eligibility: ☐ Yes ☐ No ☑ More Research Recommended
☐ This is a locally designated property or part of a locally designated district.

Comments: __________________________________________

Evaluated by (name/title): ___________________________ Date: ___________________________
Helen Doty House (owner) Hardin
Name of Property County
20415 140th Street Iowa Falls
Address City

The house (42-02681) is a two story, wood frame, American Foursquare design with approximately 170 m² (1,824 ft²) of living space. It is unknown when the structure was built, according to the assessor’s records it was built in “1900”, but the farmstead first appears on 1892 plat maps. The structure has a hipped roof with asphalt shingles. The exterior walls are covered with vinyl siding. The house sits on a concrete block foundation with a brick veneer above ground level. The interior walls are plaster. According to the county assessor, one addition has been made to the house, the date of which is unknown. The addition occurs on the west side of the structure and added 27 m² (288 ft²). The upkeep and condition of this house is normal. The house is a common type of home found throughout Iowa. Due to the mundane nature of the building and because of the additions and modifications to it, BCA recommend that the house is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

REFERENCES CITED:

Hardin County Assessor

Langseth, Jared A., and Branden K. Scott
Helen Doty House (owner)
20415 140th Street
Name of Property
Address

Hardin
County
Iowa Falls
City

Topographic coverage of the Helen Doty Farmstead (42-02680).
Scale map of the Helen Doty Farmstead (42-02680).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Property</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>City</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Helen Doty House</td>
<td>20415 140th Street</td>
<td>Hardin</td>
<td>Iowa Falls</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Coverage of the Helen Doty House (42-02681). View to the southwest (5/15/13).

Coverage of the Helen Doty House (42-02681). View to the northwest (5/15/13).
Site Inventory Form

State Inventory No. 42-02682 [New □ Supplemental □]

State Historical Society of Iowa (November 2005)

Part of a district with known boundaries (enter inventory no.) 42-02680

Relationship: □ Contributing □ Noncontributing

Contributes to a potential district with yet unknown boundaries

National Register Status: (any that apply) □ Listed □ De-listed □ NHL □ DOE

9-Digit SHPO Review & Compliance (R&C) Number _______

□ Non-Extant (enter year) _______

1. Name of Property

historic name Helen Doty Barn (owner)

other names/site number __________________________________________

2. Location

street & number 20425 140th Street

city or town Iowa Falls

county Hardin

Legal Description: (If Rural) Township Name Township No. Range No. Section Quarter

Hardin 89N 21W 23 SE NW

(If Urban) Subdivision ______ Block(s) ______ Lot(s) ______

3. State/Federal Agency Certification [Skip this Section]

4. National Park Service Certification [Skip this Section]

5. Classification

Category of Property (Check only one box)

☒ building(s)

☐ district

☐ site

☐ structure

☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

If Non-Eligible Property Enter number of:

If Eligible Property, enter number of:

Contributing Noncontributing

1 buildings ______ buildings

sites ______ sites

structures ______ structures

objects ______ objects

Total ______ Total

Name of related project report or multiple property study (Enter “N/A” if the property is not part of a multiple property examination).

Title Historical Architectural Data Base Number

Langseth and Scott 2013, see continuation sheet 42-018

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

09H03 Barn: hay or feeder

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

09H03 Barn: hay or feeder

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

09B08 Broad Roof Hay/Cattle Feeder

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation 10B Concrete poured

Construction method 09C03 Mixed Heavy and Light

Walls (visible material) 05 Metal

Roof 05 Metal

Narrative Description (☑ SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS, WHICH MUST BE COMPLETED)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark “x” representing your opinion of eligibility after applying relevant National Register criteria)

☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ More Research Recommended

A Property is associated with significant events.

B Property is associated with the lives of significant persons.

C Property has distinctive architectural characteristics.

D Property yields significant information in archaeology or history.
County: Hardin  Address: 20425 140th Street
City: Iowa Falls  Site Number: 42-02682
District Number: 42-02680

Criteria Considerations
- 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)

Significant Dates
- Construction date: 1892
- Check if circa or estimated date
- Other dates, including renovation

Significant Person
(Complete if National Register Criterion B is marked above)

Architect/Builder
Architect
Builder

Narrative Statement of Significance (SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS, WHICH MUST BE COMPLETED)

9. Major Bibliographical References
Bibliography: See continuation sheet for citations of the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form

10. Geographic Data
UTM References (OPTIONAL)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>Easting</th>
<th>Northing</th>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>Easting</th>
<th>Northing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See continuation sheet for additional UTM references or comments

11. Form Prepared By
name/title: Jared Langseth
organization: Bear Creek Archeology, Inc.
street & number: PO Box 347
city or town: Cresco
state: Iowa
zip code: 52136
date: 5/15/13
telephone: 563-547-4545

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION (Submit the following items with the completed form)

FOR ALL PROPERTIES
1. Map: showing the property’s location in a town/city or township.
2. Site plan: showing position of buildings and structures on the site in relation to public road(s).
3. Photographs: representative black and white photos. If the photos are taken as part of a survey for which the Society is to be curator of the negatives or color slides, a photo/catalog sheet needs to be included with the negatives/slides and the following needs to be provided below on this particular inventory site:
   - Roll/slide sheet #: Frame/slot #: Date Taken
   - Roll/slide sheet #: Frame/slot #: Date Taken
   - Roll/slide sheet #: Frame/slot #: Date Taken

Photos/illustrations without negatives are also in this site inventory file.

FOR CERTAIN KINDS OF PROPERTIES, INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING AS WELL
1. Farmstead & District: (List of structures and buildings, known or estimated year built, and contributing or noncontributing status)
2. Barn:
   a. A sketch of the frame/truss configuration in the form of drawing a typical middle bent of the barn.
   b. A photograph of the loft showing the frame configuration along one side.
   c. A sketch floor plan of the interior space arrangements along with the barn’s exterior dimensions in feet.

State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) Use Only Below This Line
Concur with above survey opinion on National Register eligibility: Yes □ No □ More Research Recommended □
This is a locally designated property or part of a locally designated district.

Comments:________________________________________Date: __________________________

Evaluated by (name/title): ____________________________ Date: __________________________
The Helen Doty Barn (42-02682) is a modified hay/cattle feeder barn. The original date of construction is unknown. According to the Hardin County Assessor records, the barn measures 7.9 x 10.1 m (26 x 33 ft), and there are three lean-tos attached that measure 4.9 x 10.1 m (16 x 33 ft), 4.9 x 10.1 m (16 x 33 ft), and 3.7 x 9.1 m (12 x 30 ft). Based on aerial photographs, a lean-to along the north and east side of the original building appears to have been added sometime after 1958. The barn is built on a concrete foundation and its frame is primarily composed of light plank timber, but there are a few heavy sawn timber elements incorporated. Overall, it is difficult to determine the frame type because many of the interior timbers have been removed or replaced from the main barn corridor. The lean-tos are wood plank frame on concrete foundations and are added modification to the original barn. The barn and lean-tos exteriors are covered in corrugated metal siding, except along the north side which is covered with vertical wood siding. They also have corrugated metal roofs. Except for the exterior, the barn is in a rather deteriorated state. The barn has been altered and updated and is a common type of barn throughout Iowa. Due to the mundane nature of the barn, its deteriorated state, and the additions and modifications to the building, BCA recommends that the barn is not eligible for the NRHP.

REFERENCES CITED:

Hardin County Assessor

Langseth, Jared A., and Branden K. Scott
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Property</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>City</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Helen Doty Barn (owner)</td>
<td>20415 140th Street</td>
<td>Hardin</td>
<td>Iowa Falls</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Topographic coverage of the Helen Doty Farmstead (42-02680).
Scale map of the Helen Doty Farmstead (42-02680).
Coverage of the Helen Doty Barn (42-02682). View to the east (5/15/13).

Coverage of the Helen Doty Barn (42-02682). View to the west (5/15/13).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Property</th>
<th>Hardin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20415 140th Street</td>
<td>Iowa Falls</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lean-to on the north side of the Helen Doty Barn (42-02682). View to the south (5/15/13).
Helen Doty Barn (owner)
Name of Property
20415 140th Street
Address

Iowa Falls
City

Hardin
County

42-02682
Site Number

42-02680
Related District Number

Interior of the Helen Doty Barn (42-02682). View to the southeast (5/15/13).

Interior of the Helen Doty Barn (42-02682). View to the northeast (5/15/13).
APPENDIX C
Historical Architectural Database Form
Historical Architectural Data Base
Data Entry Form for Studies and Reports
(5/15/13)                                                                                                               Doc. No.: 42-018

File Location:  □ Report Series (County)  □ Report Series (Multi-County)  
                □ Site Inventory files with Site Inventory #:  42-02680; 42-02681; 42-02682

Source of Study:  □ Certified Local Government Project  □ Section 106 Review & Compliance Project  
                □ Historical Resource Development Program Project  □ Other

Project Reference #:  BCA 1964

Authors/Editor/Compiler/Originator:
Langseth, Jared A., and Branden K. Scott

Author Role:  □ Consultant  □ Private Researcher/Writer  □ Teacher  □ Student  
                □ Project employee/volunteer  □ Site Administrator  □ Other:  ______

Title of Work:
Intensive Phase I Archaeological Survey and Architectural Survey of a Proposed Rail
Development Area, a.k.a. Helen Doty Property, Hardin Township, Hardin County, Iowa

Year Issued:  2013

Type of Work Performed:
(check one only)
Survey:  □ Windshield survey minimum level documentation  
        □ Reconnaissance survey to make recommendations for intensive survey(s).  
        □ Intensive survey  
        □ Mixed intensive and reconnaissance survey

Plan:  □ Planning for Preservation/Survey  
        □ Community Preservation Plan

Property Study:  □ Iowa Historic Property Documentation Study  
                □ Historic American Building Survey (HABS)  
                □ Historic American Engineering Record (HAER)  
                □ Management or Master Plan  
                □ Historic Structure Report  
                □ Feasibility/Re-use Study  
                □ Architectural/Engineering Plans and Specs.

National Register:  □ Multiple Property Documentation Form

Other (e.g., private research, school project, video):  ______
Kind of Work Produced:
(fill in one section only: Report or Monograph or Chapter, etc.)

Report: Published/produced by: Bear Creek Archeology, Inc.
Place issued: Cresco, Iowa
Client: Iowa Falls Area Development Corporation

If applicable, include:
Series Title: ______
Volume #: Report #: BCA 1964

Monograph: Publisher Name:
Place:

Chapter: In: First pg. #: Last pg. #:

Journal: Name: Vol. No. Pages: to

Thesis: Degree (check one): ☐ Ph.D. ☐ L.L.D. ☐ M.A. ☐ M.S. ☐ B.A. ☐ B.S.
Name of College/University:

Paper: Meeting:
Place: ______

Other:

Geographic Scope of Study:
☐ City/town ☐ Township(s) ☐ County ☐ Region of Iowa ☐ Statewide ☒ Other: ______
State: IA __ __ __
County: Hardin __ __ __
Town: Iowa Falls __ __ __
Township: 89N __ __ __
Range: 21W __ __ __

Time Focus: (check any decades that receive particular attention)
☐ before 1830 ☐ 1830s ☐ 1840s ☐ 1850s ☐ 1860s ☐ 1870s ☐ 1880s ☒ 1890s
☒ 1900s ☒ 1910s ☒ 1920s ☒ 1930s ☒ 1940s ☒ 1950s ☒ 1960s ☒ 1970s ☒ 1980/later

Keyword: (Index of any subjects, topics, or people given prominent attention in the report)

Houses ______
Outbuildings ______
Farmstead ______
Barn ______
______
______
______
______
______