

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

for

Hardin County Radio Communications Tower Facility

Hardin County, Iowa

prepared for

Hardin County Sheriff's Department

PART 5 ATTACHMENT 2: ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

prepared by

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**Architectural Survey for the Proposed
Communications Tower on County Road D41 in
Section 26, Jackson Township, Hardin County, Iowa**

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1. Executive Summary

During August 2008, Rebecca Lawin McCarley, d.b.a. SPARK Consulting, conducted an architectural survey for the proposed construction of a 350-foot public safety communications tower to be built on land owned by Hardin County in Jackson Township. The survey was conducted on behalf of Hardin County to address requirements for compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

The area of potential effect (APE) for the project was defined as a three-quarters mile radius from the proposed tower site. No properties in this area had been previously surveyed, and a field survey was requested by the client as part of the good faith effort to identify historic properties. The field survey identified eight properties with extant buildings in this area. One of the properties included the buildings, cemetery, and land historically associated with the Hardin County Home (Site 1). The land associated with the fields remains owned by the county, and the proposed tower site is at the east edge of these fields. The Hardin County Home property (Site 1) and two nearby farms (Site 2, Site 3) were identified through the field survey as potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and/or C.

Following the evaluation of these properties, the effect on the historic properties of the proposed construction of the communications tower was assessed. The proposed 350-foot guyed steel lattice communications tower appears to have an Adverse Effect on Site 1, while it appears to have No Adverse Effect on Site 2 and Site 3. The Adverse Effect may be mitigated through one or several methods, upon concurrence with the Historic Preservation Office – State Historical Society of Iowa. Possible methods to mitigate the Adverse Effect are discussed within this report.

II. Project and site information

The county of Hardin County is proposing to construct a public safety communications tower for the Hardin County, northwest of the intersection of county roads S55 and D41 in Section 26 of Jackson Township, Hardin County. Hardin County is located in north central Iowa (Figure 1). The proposed site is about four miles northwest of Eldora in south Hardin County (Figure 2). The proposed tower will provide improved communications for four law enforcement agencies, eleven fire departments, six transport ambulances, three first responder units, and hospital based communications in the county. The tower is the first of four phases to upgrade the county communications system.

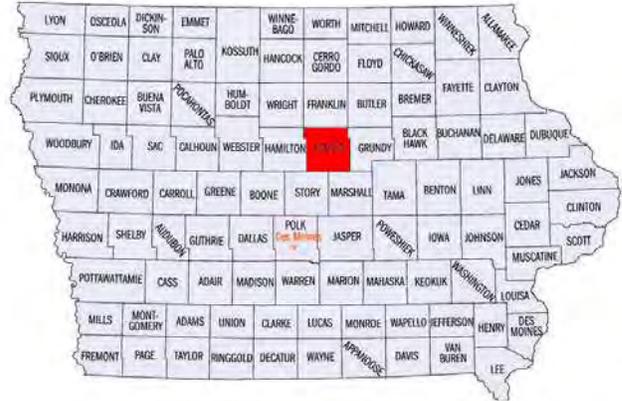


Figure 1. Map of Iowa, showing Hardin County.



Figure 2. Map of southeast Hardin County with project location indicated by red dot.



Figure 3. Map of tower location in southwest quarter of the southeast quadrant of Section 26, Jackson Township, Hardin County.

Map provided by GeoComm, Inc., July 31, 2008

The tower will be constructed in the southeast corner of property owned by Hardin County, historically part of the Hardin County Home property (Figure 3). The proposed tower will be a 350-foot guyed steel lattice structure, with a 36-inch face size. The site of the proposed tower is currently used as cultivated farmland (Figure 4). The majority of the land around the tower site is also cultivated farmland (Figures 5-8). The topography of the land slopes downward to the south, west, and north of the tower site, while the land to the east is slightly higher. The buildings historically associated with the Hardin County Home are located about 1,250 feet to the west of the proposed tower site. These buildings were separated into a small parcel in 2001 and sold to a private owner. The Hardin County Home property historically included the east half of the southwest quadrant (location of buildings and cemetery) and the west half southeast quadrant (location of proposed tower site). The county continues to own the land around the buildings' parcel.

The architectural survey was conducted to comply with federal regulations concerning the impact of federal actions on historic resources listed on or eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Federal actions include the use of federal funds or the granting of a federal permit. These regulations include Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and the regulations published in the Code of Federal Regulations at 36 CFR Part 800.

The survey was conducted in accordance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation* (National Park Service 1983) and *Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning: National Register Bulletin #24* (National Park Service 1985). The purpose of the architectural survey was to:

- 1) identify and document all historic resources (above ground resources 50 years of age or older) located within the area of potential effect (APE);
- 2) evaluate their eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and recommend boundaries; and
- 3) evaluate the effect of the project on any properties included in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

For a property to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, it generally must be at least 50 years old and possess both historic significance and integrity. Significance may be found in one or more aspects of American history recognized by the National Register Criteria:

- A. Association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history
- B. Association with lives of persons significant in our past
- C. Distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, work of a master, high artistic value, or significant and distinguishable entity with multiple resources
- D. Potential to yield important information about prehistory or history.

A property must meet at least one of the criteria for listing. Integrity must also be evident through historic qualities including location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The architectural survey examines standing structures primarily in relationship to Criteria A, B, and/or C.



Figure 4. Proposed tower site.



Figure 5. Looking south from proposed tower site.



Figure 6. Looking west from proposed tower site, toward Hardin County Home buildings.



Figure 7. Looking north from proposed tower site.



Figure 8. Looking east from proposed tower site.

III. Area of Potential Effects

The Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the architectural survey primarily addresses visual effects. The APE for visual effects was defined as a ¾ mile radius around the proposed tower location, as stipulated for towers between 200 and 400 feet in height. This APE is appropriate for this tower location. The area included in the APE for visual effects is depicted below.

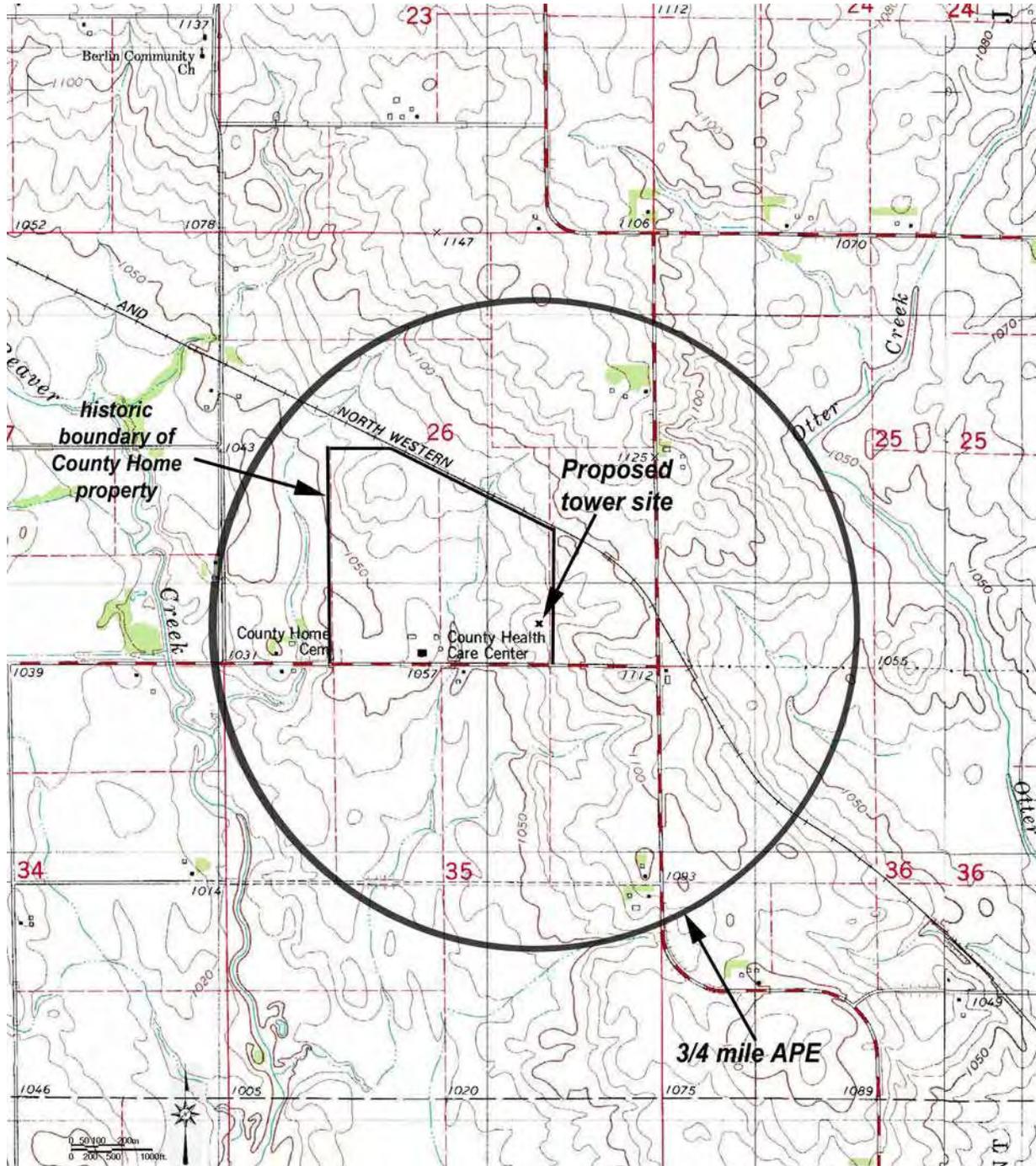


Figure 9. Topographic quadrangle map depicting Area of Potential Effects (APE) for proposed tower.

IV. Identification and evaluation of historic resources

The methodology for this survey and evaluation project included a combination of background research, field survey and archival research. Guidelines for this survey work were provided by Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Identification and Evaluation as published on pages 44720-44726 of the *Federal Register* of September 19, 1983 and *Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning, Bulletin #24* (National Park Service 1985). The work for this project was conducted by a consultant, Rebecca Lawin McCarley (d.b.a. SPARK Consulting), a qualified architectural historian and historian.

The architectural survey began with an inquiry to the Historic Preservation Office – State Historical Society of Iowa. Berry Bennett, Inventory Coordinator, was contacted on August 1, 2008, for a list of properties surveyed in the area. Upon review of the inventory database, it was determined that no properties had been previously surveyed within Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the proposed tower (Sections 25, 26, 27, 35, 36). Numerous properties had been surveyed in the north half of Jackson Township (Sections 1-18), with only four properties surveyed in the south half of the township (“not eligible” house and barn in northeast Section 23 and two non-evaluated barns in Section 24). The background research continued using online resources, as well as resources found at the Eldora Public Library, Davenport Public Library, and State Historical Society of Iowa. These resources included county and local histories, historic atlases and maps, and newspapers. This archival research continued after the completion of field survey as well, expanded to include research on specific properties identified in the field survey. A list of documents utilized is listed in the bibliography.

On August 6, 2008, Rebecca Lawin McCarley conducted a field survey of the properties included in the Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the proposed tower project. The map previously created and included as Figure 9 was utilized as the basis of the survey. Photographs were taken of the survey area, as well as individual properties. Eight properties were identified in the APE, as listed below and described on the following pages. Each property was evaluated for its eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Additional information is also found in the Site Inventory forms included in the Appendix at the end of this report.

Properties identified as potentially eligible for the NRHP

- Site 1: Hardin County Home, Inventory #42-01379, 28483 Co. Hwy D41, Eldora, IA 50627
- Site 2: Ed and Christine Zielske Farm, Inventory #42-01380, 28546 Co Hwy D41, Eldora, IA 50627
- Site 3: Green Lawn Farm, Inventory #42-01381, 28153 Co Hwy D41, Eldora, IA 50627

Properties identified as not eligible for the NRHP

- Site 4: William H. and Anna Steinfeldt Farm, Inventory #42-01382, 20564 Co Hwy S55, Eldora, IA 50627
- Site 5: Shaska Farm, Inventory #42-01383, 29021 Co Hwy D41, Eldora, IA 50627
- Site 6: Ralph Bright Farm, Inventory #42-01384, 29074 Co Hwy D41, Eldora, IA 50627
- Site 7: Drury Buildings, Inventory #42-01385, 28154 Co Hwy D41, Eldora, IA 50627
- Site 8: Hazelwood Farm, Inventory #42-01386, 20787 R Ave, Eldora, IA 50627

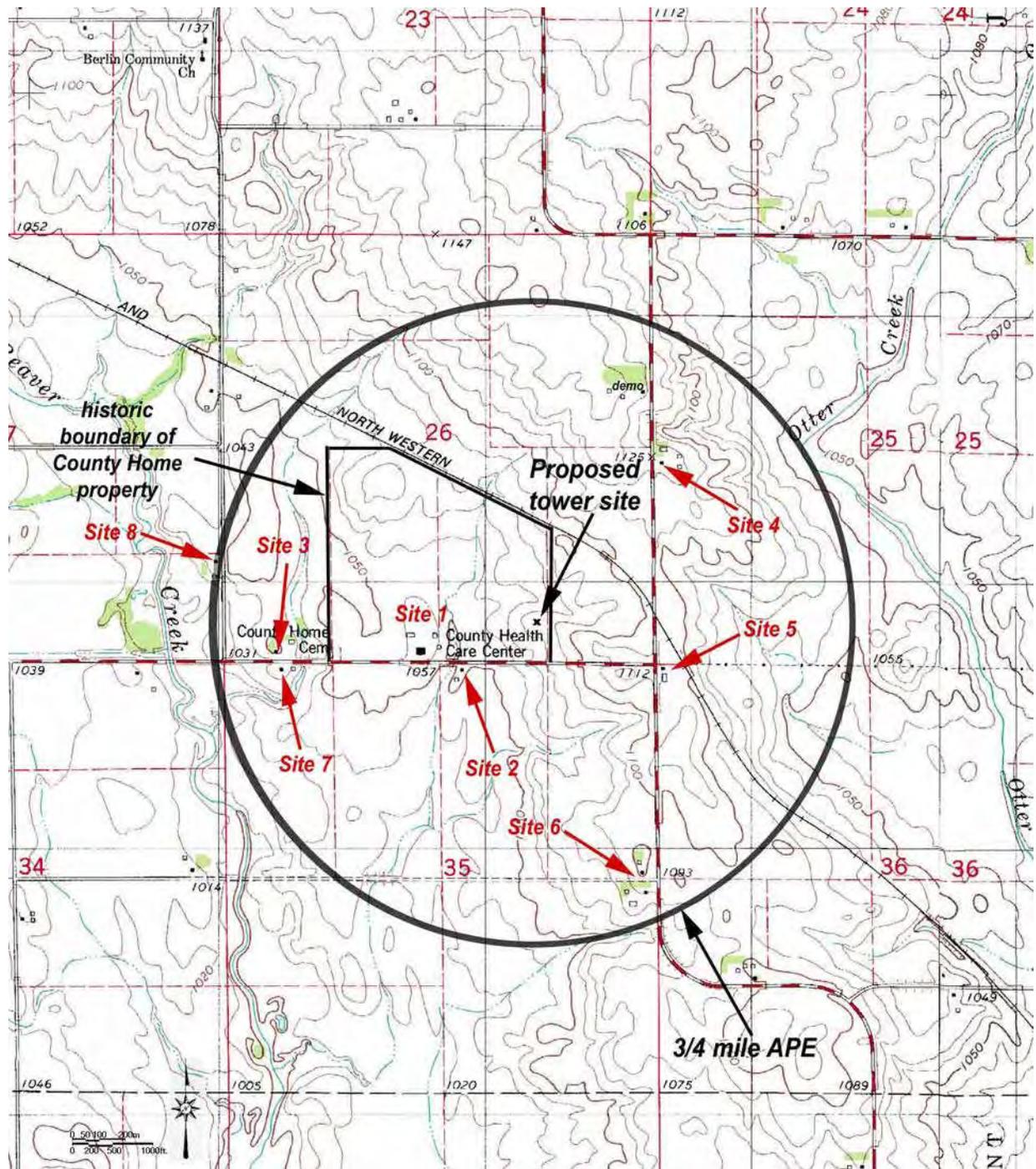


Figure 10. Map depicting identified properties in Area of Potential Effects (APE) for proposed tower.

Brief historic context and historic maps of area

Hardin County was formed in 1851, with Jackson Township organized a few years later in 1853. In 1855, a log school was built in Section 11. In Section 23, northwest of the proposed tower site, Berlin was laid out in 1857. It briefly prospered in the 1860s and 1870s, with nearly all buildings removed by 1883. By 1860, initial sales were complete for the majority of the land in Hardin County, purchased by settlers and investors. Settlers broke the land for farmland, as well as raising animals. By 1875, farms produced corn, wheat, and oats, and livestock was raised on rolling prairie land that had native grasses and water (*History of Hardin County* 1883: 787-789, 794, 813-15; Moir 1911: 297; Tallgrass Historians 2008: 7). The 1875 atlas of Hardin County shows all land in and around Section 26 of Jackson Township as purchased (Figure 11). Transportation routes in this period were simple roads that followed section lines and the quarter divisions of each section. Many of the families had built houses and were living on their land, though none of the early homes depicted in this area appear to remain standing. Other owners, such as Lyman F. Wisner and E.E. Royster, appear to have held their land as investments. In 1877, Lyman Wisner sold the east half of the southwest quadrant of Section 26 to Hardin County, who established a county home on the land. Frame buildings were constructed in the southeast corner, and a cemetery was established in the southwest corner. In the 1880s, Hardin County would also acquire the west half of the southeast quadrant of Section 26 south of the railroad for use as farmland for the Hardin County Home.

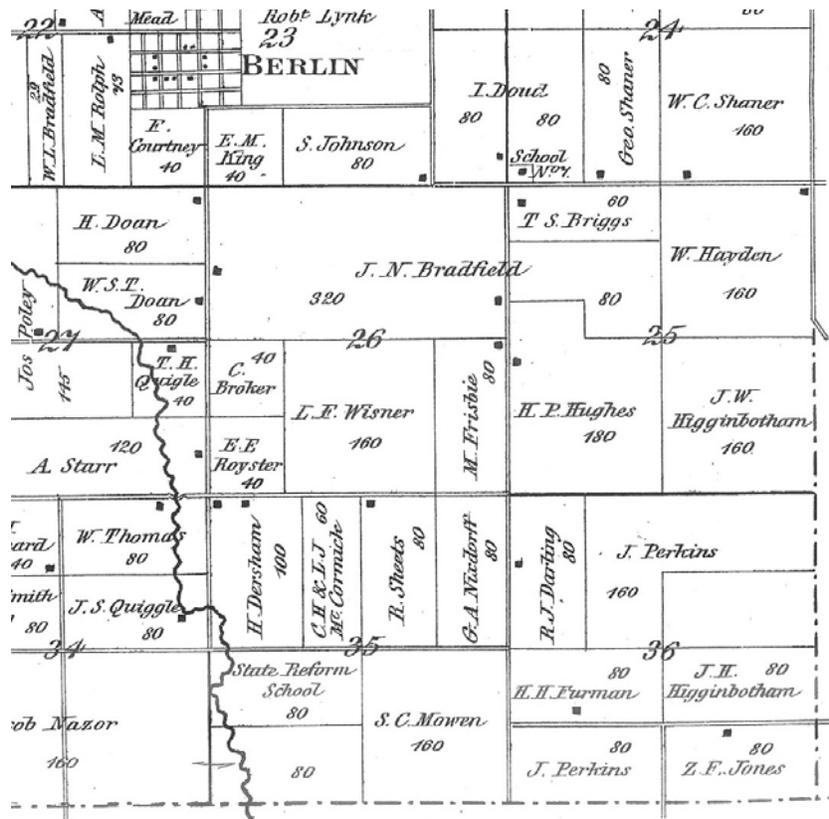


Figure 11. Jackson Township around Section 26 in 1875 (*Atlas of Hardin County* 1875: 29).

Transportation improvements provided increased access to markets and goods for residents of Jackson Township in the 1880s. In 1883, Jackson Township reported eleven independent school districts in the township, and religious services were held at schools rather than within churches (*History of Hardin County 1883*: 794, 798). In 1882-83, Judge John Porter led the efforts to construct a second railroad line through Eldora, the Chicago, Iowa & Dakota, or “Slippery Elm”. The railroad exited northwest from town, crossed diagonally through Jackson Township, and continued along the south side of Iowa Falls. Hughes, or Hughes Crossing, grew at the southwest edge of Section 25 in Jackson Township as a result of the railroad. The station and post office were named for landowner H.P. Hughes. By 1889, the newspaper reported that George Lynk was almost complete with his store building at Hughes Crossing for groceries and general merchandise, and he would also buy grain and stock. Likewise, J. Buckingham was nearly complete with the new creamery (“Events of Yesterday,” *Eldora Herald-Ledger*, December 20, 1949, 2). The farms in the area and the Hardin County Home (about ½ mile to west) benefitted from the increased level of services and goods in Jackson Township. By 1892, Union Church was built at the southeast corner of Section 26 as well.



Figure 12. Hardin County around Jackson Township in 1892 (*Plat Book of Hardin County 1892*).

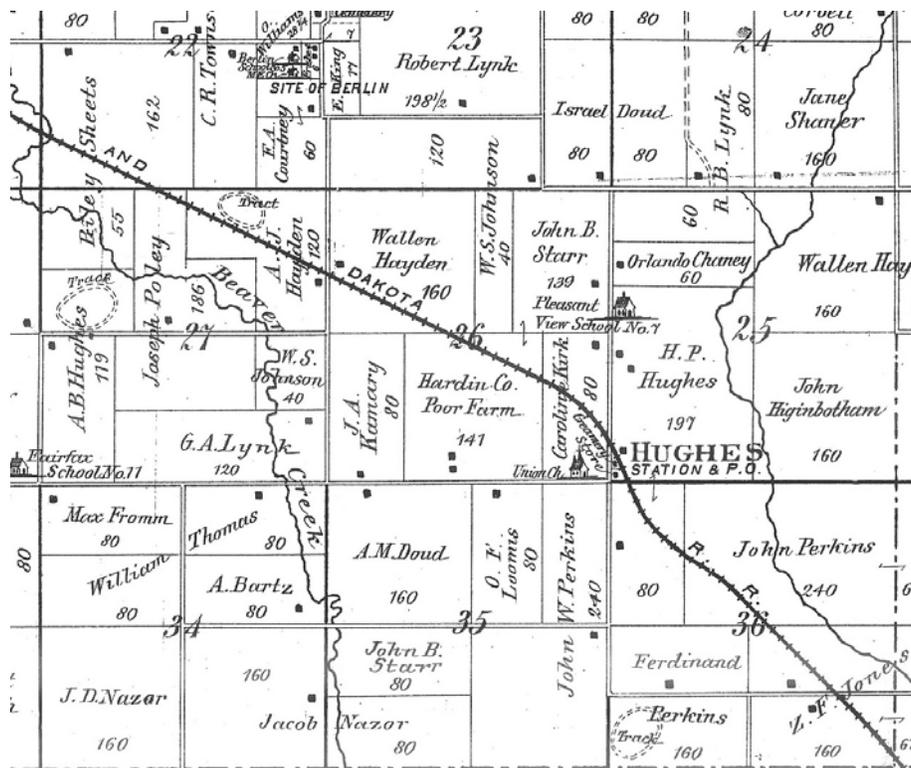


Figure 13. Jackson Township around Section 26 in 1892 (*Plat Book of Hardin County 1892: 15*).

The 1892 atlas shows road patterns nearly the same as in 1875 throughout this section of Jackson Township, with the noticeable addition of the Chicago, Iowa, and Dakota Railroad (Figure 13). Several homes continued to be located in the area. The Hardin County Poor Farm (Site 1) is designed in the south portion of Section 26, with two buildings. The farm of J.A. Kamary is located immediately to the west, with a house indicated that is standing today (Site 3). In addition to the creamery, store, and church at Hughes, Pleasant View School No. 7 is located on the north end of the land of H.P. Hughes. Most of the farms in the area range in size from 80 to 160 acres. Interestingly, three tracks are indicated in the area, reflecting the horse industry of this area. The patron directory listings for residents of this area include: W. Hayden, Section 25, Farmer and Breeder Road Horses and owner of horse Wallen H., Hughes; A.J. Hayden, Section 27, Farmer and Breeder of Standard Bred Horses, Hughes; O.F. Loomis, Section 35, Farmer and Stock Raiser, Hughes; and Ferdinand Perkins, Section 36, Farmer and Breeder Improved Stock, Eldora. In 1899, a new Pleasant View School was built, coordinated by G.A. Lynk from his office at Hughes (“Events of Yesterday,” *Eldora Herald-Ledger*, April 28, 1949, 2). Few other new buildings or changes are depicted on the 1903 map of Jackson Township (Figure 14).

The railroad through Jackson Township was soon bought out, becoming part of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. Agriculture continued to dominate Jackson Township. In 1911, corn, wheat, oats, barley, and hay were grown in the county. Dairy farming had increase significantly, with 50,147 cows including 16,000 dairy cows in the county. Hogs, sheep, horses, mules, and hens were also raised in the county (Moir 1911: 162). Efforts to drain Iowa farmland began in the 19th century, expanded to large drainage systems and districts by the 1870s and 1880s. Brick

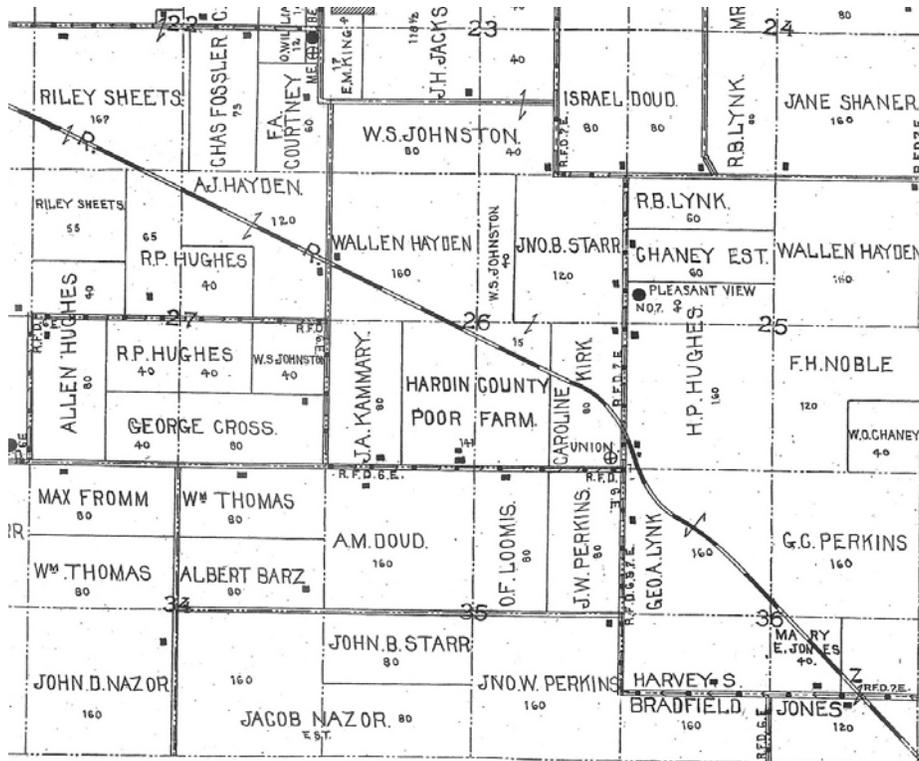


Figure 14. Jackson Township around Section 26 in 1903 (*Plat Book of Hardin County 1903: 9*).

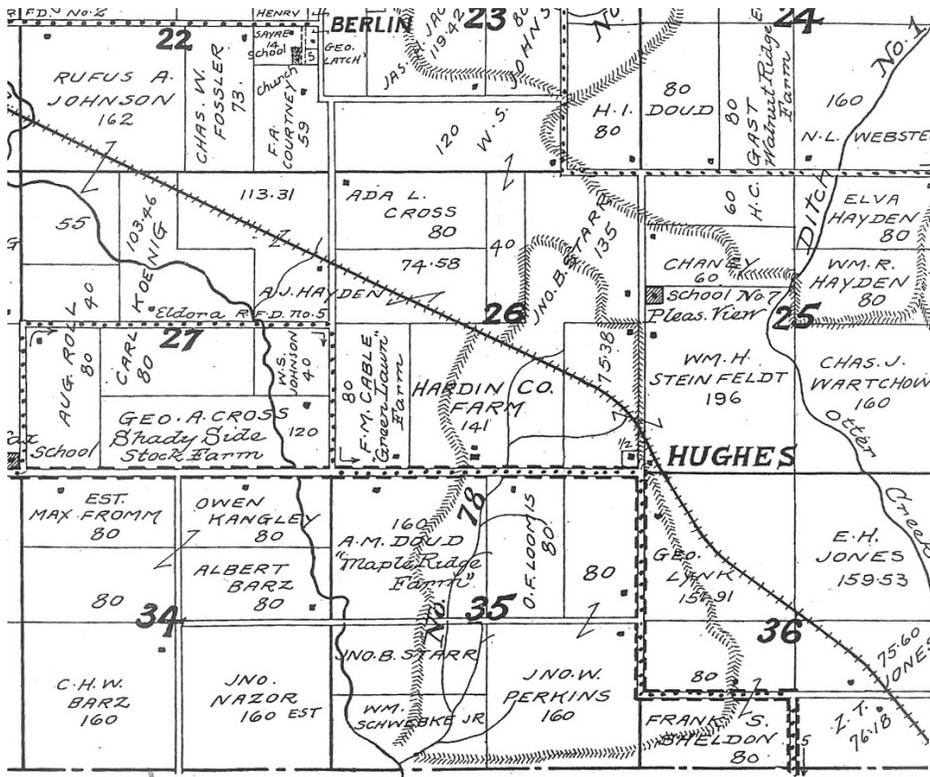


Figure 15. Jackson Township around Section 26 in 1918 (*Atlas of Hardin County 1918*).

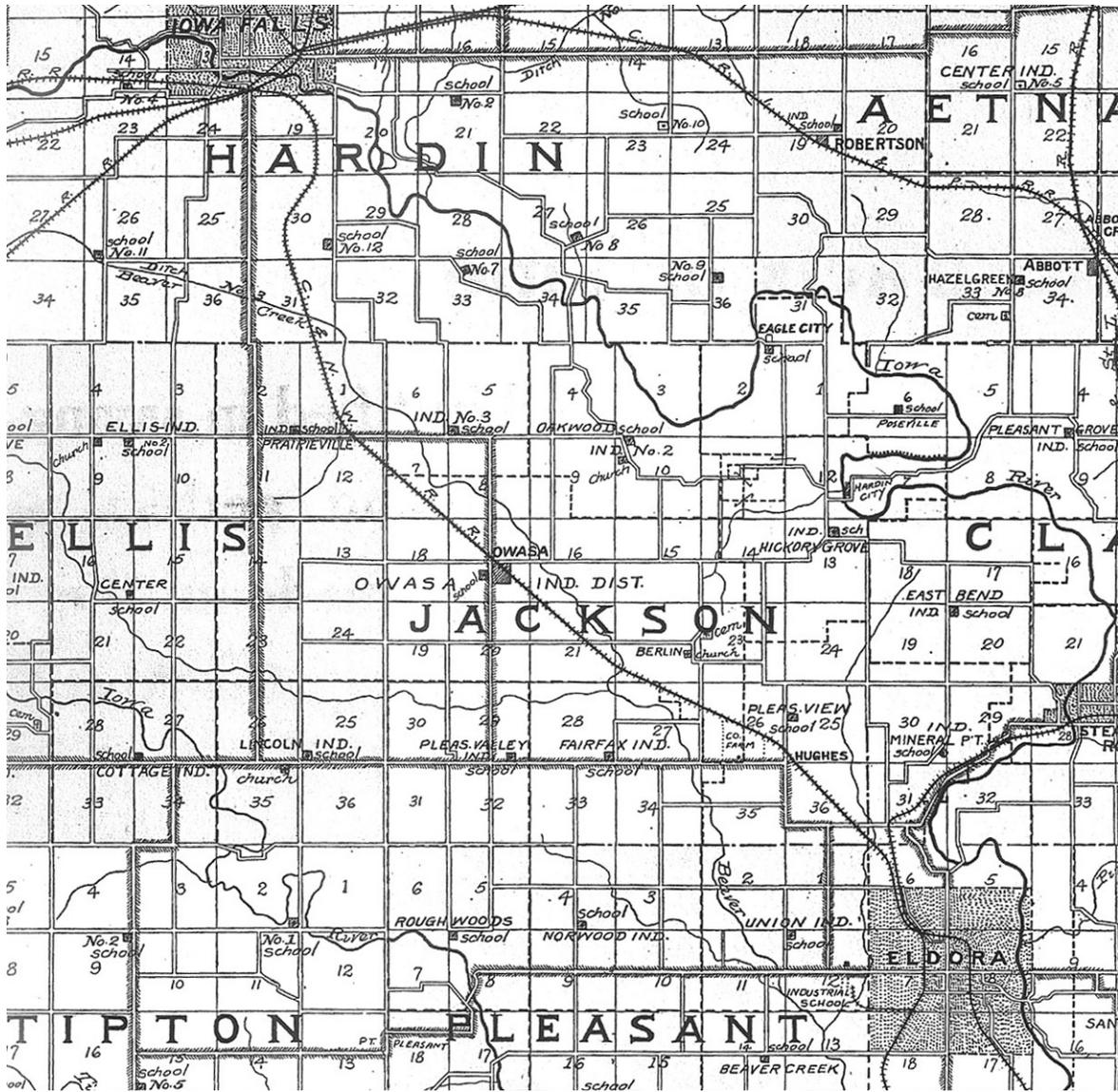


Figure 16. Hardin County around Jackson Township in 1918 (*Atlas of Hardin County 1918*).

and tile manufacturers produced clay products used in drainage systems. By 1883, some wet areas of Hardin County had been drained and reclaimed for cultivated farmlands (*History of Hardin County 1883*: 259). The demand for drainage products and the abundant clay in the area around Eldora led to the establishment of the Eldora Clay Manufacturing Company by E.E. Morse and Thomas Pentland in 1893, reincorporated as the Eldora Pipe and Tile Company in 1899. By 1910, it was considered the most important industry in Eldora. Its drain tile was utilized locally and shipped to northwestern Iowa (Moir 1911: 245-246). Drainage districts were established throughout Hardin County in the early 20th century, as well as in Jackson Township. Bids for new construction of Drainage District No. 78 were taken in spring 1916, awarded to the Eldora Pipe and Tile Company (files in Hardin County Auditor's Office).

The 1918 map of Jackson Township shows the drainage district through Sections 26, 35 and 36, crossing through the Hardin County Farm (Figure 15). Farms were well-established in this area by 1918. Many of the farms had designated names, such as the extant Green Lawn Farm in the southwest corner of Section 26 (Site 3). Hughes continues to be indicated on this map, with the Pleasant View School to the north. Road improvements extended north from Eldora into Section 36 in Jackson Township to Hughes, and then west from Hughes between Sections 26 and 35 south of the Hardin County Farm. This section to the west of Hughes was apparently more improved, as the good roads committee suggested in January 1919 to the road north from near Eldora to Hughes be also improved to a county highway (“Events of Yesterday,” *Eldora Herald-Ledger*, January 27, 1949, 2).

Changes in agriculture were around the corner at this point, altering the nature of farming over the next decades. Farmers thrived through the end of World War I during the “Golden Age” of agriculture. With the end of the war, agriculture returned to the free market system as price supports were removed. As farm income dropped, the freight rates for shipment of these crops also rose, creating a pinch in the economy. Though prices recovered in the 1920s, they did not regain their stature from 1919. As the agricultural based economy recovered somewhat in the latter part of the decade, the average tax for farms increased in the 1920s compared to pre-war values. Farmers strove to farm more efficiently, embracing new technology such as tractors. By 1929, over 60,000 tractors were utilized by Iowan farmers. Only Illinois had more tractors than Iowa (Ross 1951: 154). With stock market crash in 1929, the farm prices began to plummet again, not recovering until World War II. Efforts focused on new equipment to increase production. By 1939, Iowa had 135,000 tractors, more than any other state. The number increased to 160,000 by the mid-1940s. Combines also became prevalent throughout the state with half of the crops picked mechanically by 1940. The overall cost of farming increased, and farmers acquired larger tracts of land to clear a profit. This mechanization and a new hybrid corn resulted in record production of farm products in the early 1940s. Cash value of crops in Iowa rose from \$452 million in 1940 to \$12.2 billion in 1945. With new machinery, the amount of labor necessary on the farms decreased and land farmed increased, reducing the rural population (Ross 1951: 178-179).

A number of changes also occurred within this section of Jackson Township over these decades. George A. Lynk sold his farm at Hughes in March 1919, and the store apparently also closed around this time (“Events of Yesterday,” *Eldora Herald-Ledger*, March 10, 1949, 2). It is unclear how long a station operated at this point, though the “Hughes neighborhood” continues to be referred to into the 1950s. The original Hardin County Home burned in the early 1920s, and the original portion of the extant brick building was constructed in 1926 (Site 1). The dairy barn behind the home was also likely built around this time. The “County Home” is indicated on maps in the 1940s and 1950s, relabeled as the Hardin County Poor Farm on a 1961 map. Owners of farmers changed families from the early to the middle of the 20th century on the majority of the land in this section of Jackson Township. The 1930s house of William Steinfeldt was constructed in this period, continuing to stand today (Site 4). Other homes were constructed in the 1940s and 1950s, including those of J. Slaska (Site 5) and Ed Zielske (Site 2). New barns and outbuildings were also constructed, with a large group from the 1950s extant on the property of Ed Zielske. Buildings continued to house livestock, as well as new pieces of farm machinery. Overall, size of the farms in this portion of Jackson Township appears to have remained nearly steady through the 1940s and 1950s, though properties continued to change hands.

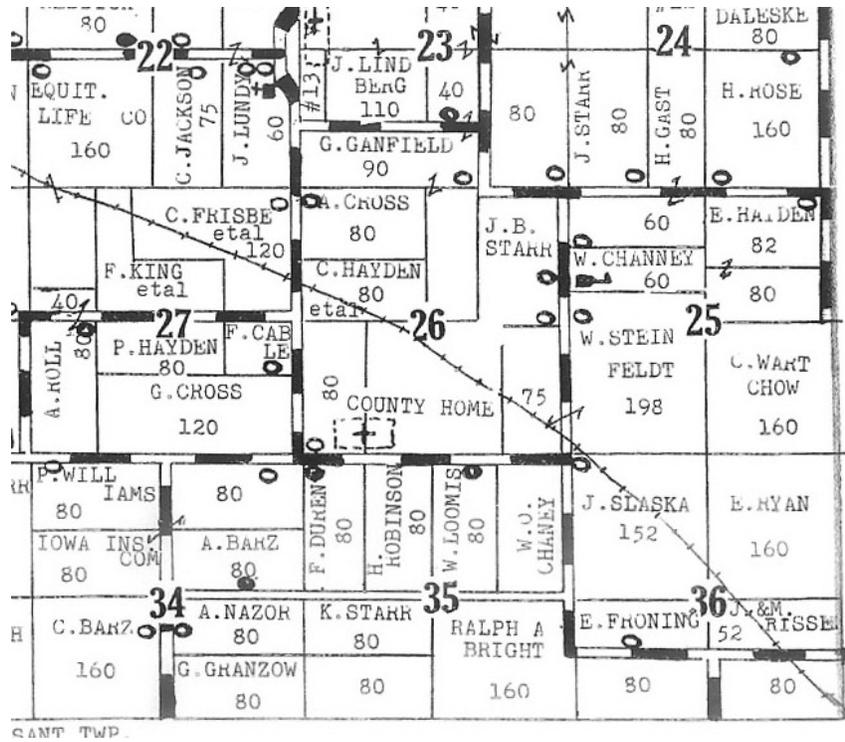


Figure 17. Jackson Township around Section 26 in 1941 (*Atlas of Hardin County 1941*).

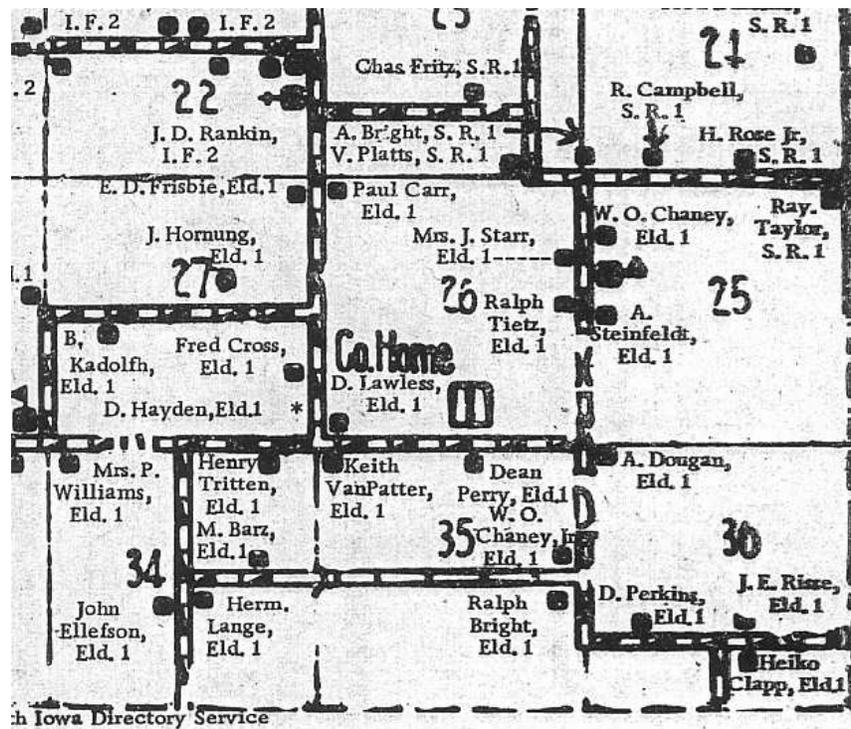


Figure 18. Jackson Township around Section 26 in 1953 (*Farm Directory of Hardin County 1953: 25*).

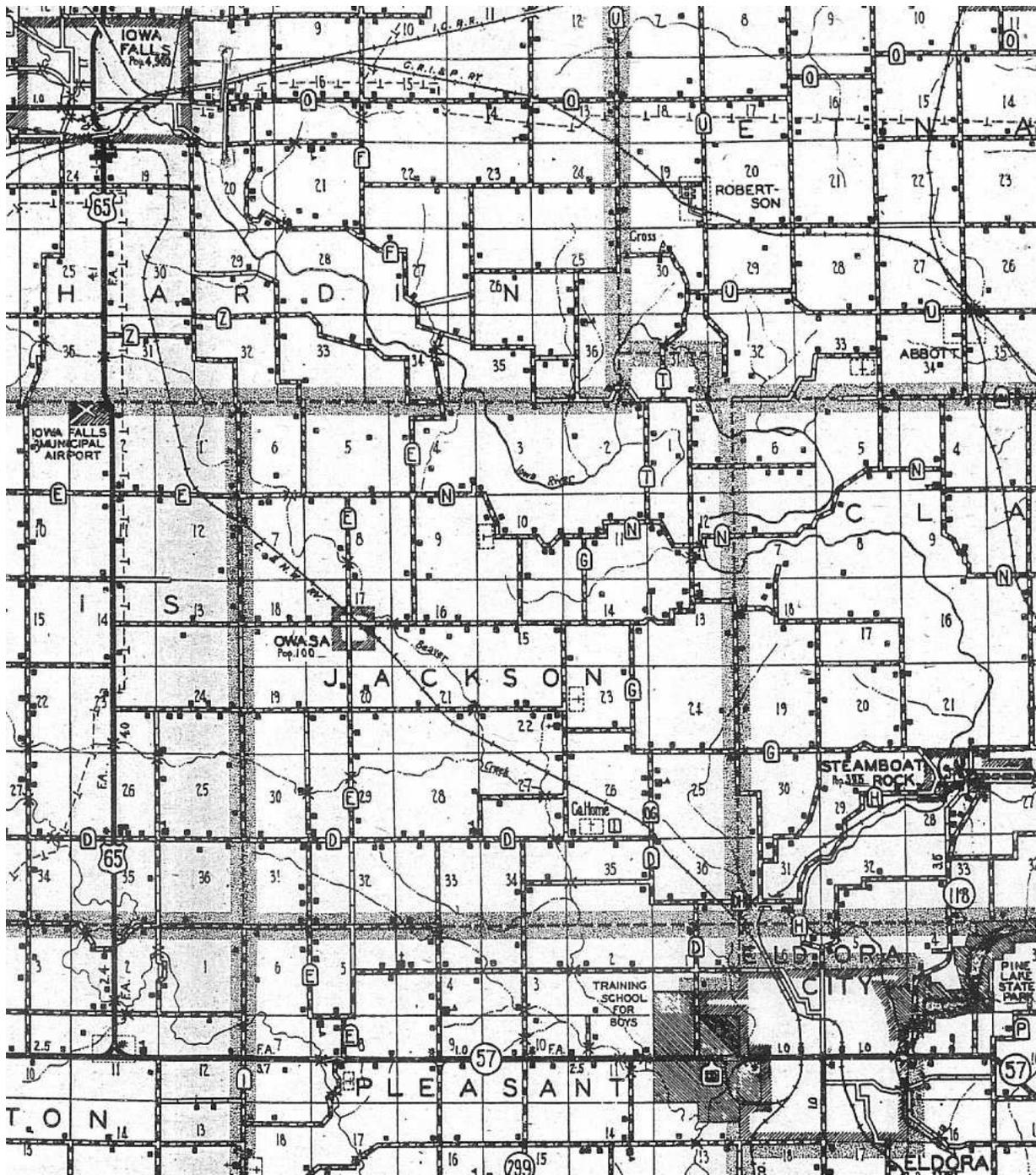


Figure 19. Hardin County around Jackson Township in 1953 (*Farm Directory of Hardin County 1953*).

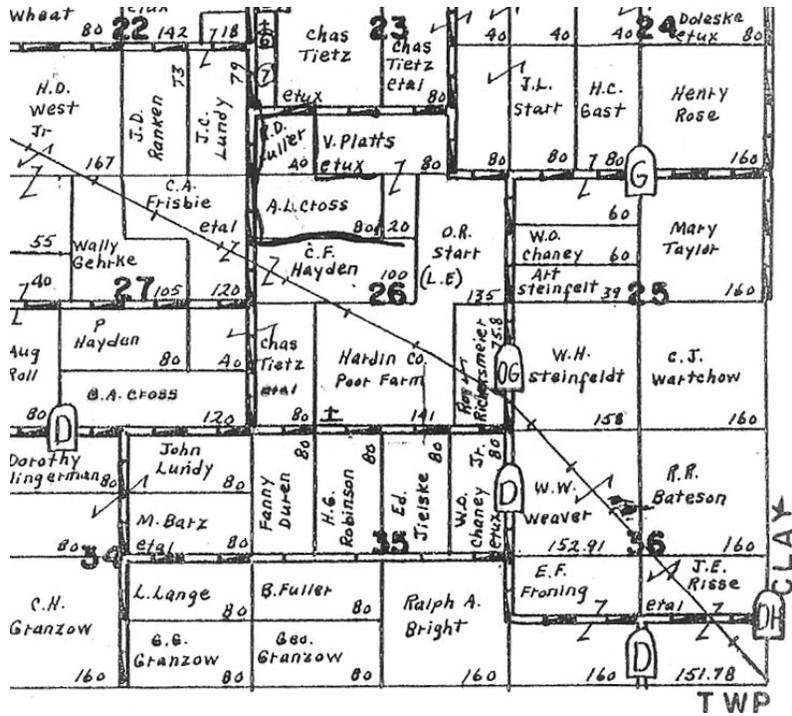


Figure 20. Jackson Township around Section 26 in 1961 (Plat Book of Hardin County, 1961).

A brief description and evaluation of National Register of Historic Places eligibility of each of the eight properties identified in the field survey is below. Additional information on each property and additional and larger photographs of each property are found in the Iowa Site Inventory forms included in the Appendix at the end of this report.

Site 1: Hardin County Home

Address: 28483 Co Hwy D41

Location: history the east half of the southwest quarter and the west half of the southeast quarter south of the railroad in Section 26, Jackson Twp

Iowa Site Inventory Number: 42-01379

Resources: 1926 county home with 1953 addition, c.1926 dairy barn, pump house, two non-historic outbuildings, County Home Cemetery

Brief Description and Evaluation: The Hardin County Home property, also known as the Hardin County Poor Farm, was established through the purchase of land in 1877. It is located historically in east half of the southwest quarter and west half of the southeast quarter south of the railroad in Section 26 of Jackson Township, about four miles northwest of the county seat of Eldora. The buildings are concentrated in the southeast corner of the east half of the southwest quarter, including the 1926 three-story brick Hardin County Home with 1953 two-story brick addition (1), 1920s tile block pump house (2), 1920s gambrel-roof frame barn with tile block lower level (3), 1970s hip-roof one-story shop (4), and 1970s gable-roof metal equipment building (5). A grove of apple trees remains on the west side. Farm land continues to surround the buildings throughout the rest of the property historically associated with the Hardin County Home. The Hardin County Home Cemetery, established in 1877, is located in the southwest corner of the east half of the southwest quarter. About 60 graves with simple markers span from 1877 to 1938, with four later graves in the southwest corner.

In 1877, a building was constructed in the southeast corner of the parcel (east half of the southwest quarter of Section 26), and a cemetery was established in the southwest corner. In the 1880s, the property was expanded to include the area to the east (west half of the southeast quarter of Section 26 south of the railroad). Maps from 1892, 1903, and 1918 show a building (home) facing the road, with a building (likely barn) immediately behind it. Drainage District No. 78 extended through the west half of the property in 1916, depicted on the 1918 map. A fire destroyed the county home in the early 1920s. After several years, a new brick “fire proof” County Home was built in 1926 by the Iowa Falls Construction Company, from the plans of Willfred Holtzman, Jr. of Des Moines. New barns were also constructed on the property. The home served the needs of the county until the late 1940s. With changing conditions, need for elevator, and a demand for new space, an addition was planned in 1950 and constructed in 1953 on the west side of the original building, designed by Smith and Voorhees of Des Moines. The County Home evolved to serve more as a nursing home for county residents in the second half of the 20th century. In the 1970s, improvements to the property included the construction of two new buildings. The County Home continued to serve the county until the late 1990s, when the decision was made to move the residents into Eldora. In 2001, the county sold the parcel with the remaining buildings to the current private owner. The remaining land was retained by the county and leased as cropland. The Hardin County Home Cemetery remains in the southwest corner of the property. Additional information on the history of the Hardin County Home is found on the Iowa Site Inventory form.

The Hardin County Home property appears to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its historic association with this aspect of the social history of Hardin County. The question of how to care for the less fortunate residents arose in the late 19th century, marked with the establishment of county homes throughout the state. The responsibility of the county to care for these residents continued through the 20th century, evolving to new profiles for residents by the middle of the 20th century. The Hardin County Home continued to operate here until the late 1990s. The buildings and property features continue to reflect this significant history in Hardin County. Additional research may reveal architectural significance as well. The property does not appear to have any significance under Criterion B, association with significance persons. The boundary for a Hardin County Home historic district would likely encompass the historic buildings, fields, and cemetery associated with the property (east half of the southwest quarter and west half of the southeast quarter south of the railroad of Section 26 in Jackson Township). This area includes the location of the proposed communications tower, at the east edge of the west half of the southeast quarter of Section 26. Contributing buildings and sites include the Hardin County Home (1), pump house (2), barn (3), and Hardin County Home Cemetery.

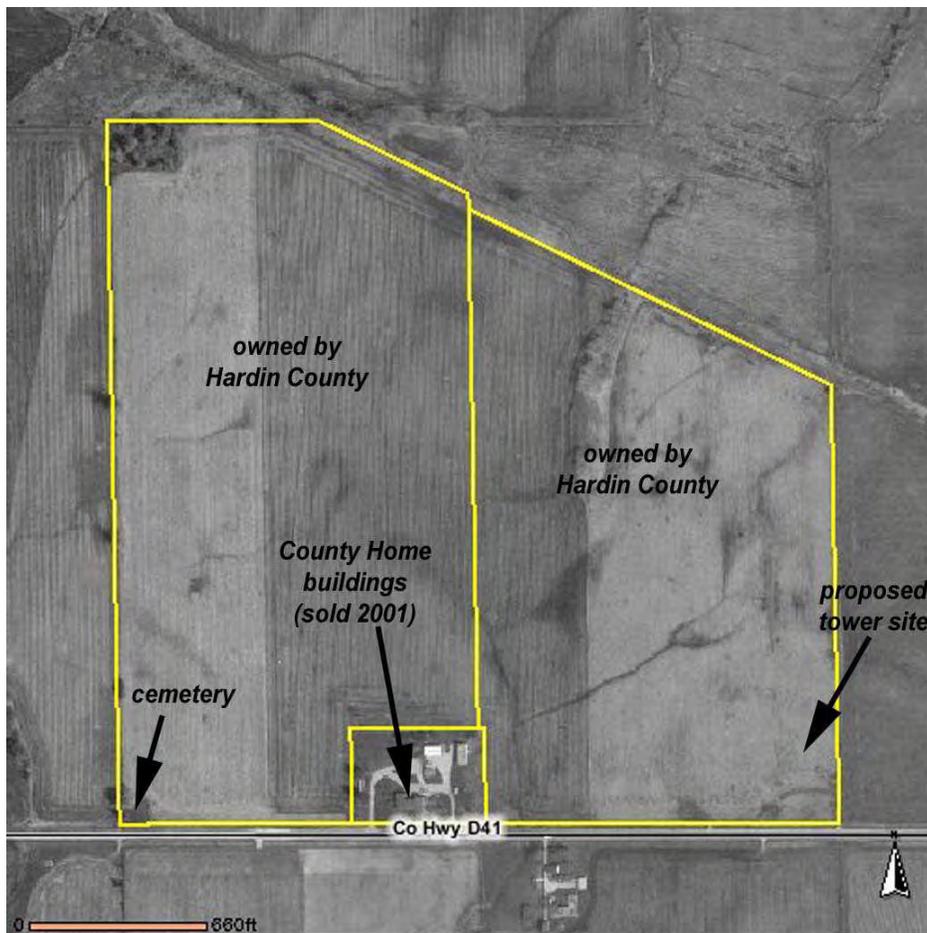


Figure 21. Property historically associated with Hardin County Home (Site 1).

1999 aerial photograph from Beacon: beacon.schneidercorp.com

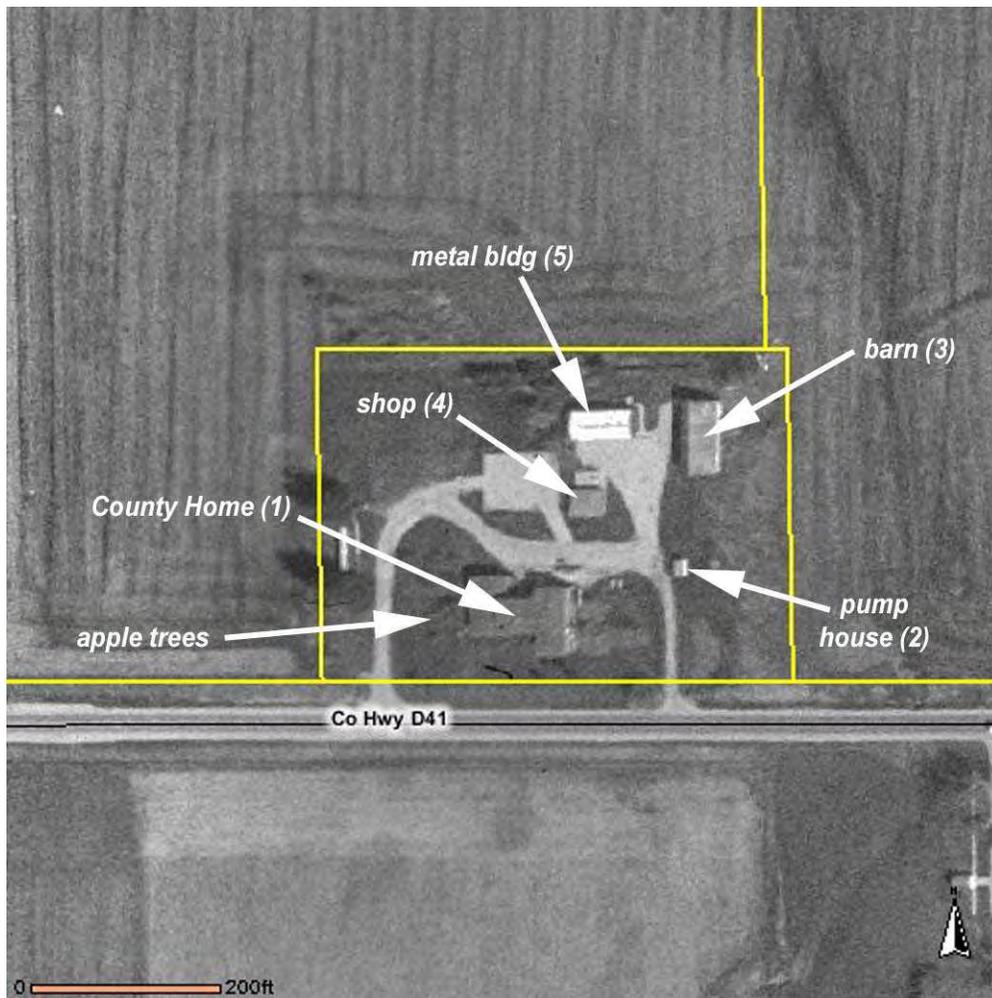


Figure 22. Site plan of the buildings associated with Hardin County Home (Site 1).
 1999 aerial photograph from Beacon: beacon.schneidercorp.com



Figure 23. Site 1, 1971 aerial of County Home.



Figure 24. Site 1, Hardin County Home, looking north.



Figure 25. Site 1, Pump house (2), looking northeast.



Figure 28. Site 1, Metal building (5), looking northwest.



Figure 26. Site 1, Barn (3), looking northeast.



Figure 29. Site 1, Looking from buildings to farm land to east in southeast quarter.



Figure 27. Site 1, Shop (4), looking northwest.



Figure 30. Site 1, Farm land in southwest quarter, looking northeast from cemetery.



Figure 31. Site 1, Hardin County Home Cemetery, looking northeast.



Figure 32. Site 1, Hardin County Home Cemetery, looking northwest.

Site 2: Ed and Christine Zielske Farm

Address: 28546 Co Hwy D41

Location: historically, the west half of the northeast quarter of Section 35, Jackson Twp

Iowa Site Inventory Number: 42-01380

Resources: House, shed, crib, two barns, machine shed

Brief Description and Evaluation: The buildings on the Ed and Christine Zielske Farm date to construction in 1953 and the subsequent five to six years as the family developed the property, per their son William. A driveway extends straight south from Co Hwy D41, terminating near the crib (3). The one-and-one-half-story Cape Cod frame house is located on the east side of the driveway. A concrete block gable-roof shed (2) is between the house and the traditional gable-roof frame crib (3). Two gable-roof frame barns (4, 5) are to the northeast of the crib (3) on the east side of the drive. Each barn has entries in the gable ends and several four-light windows. Finally, a gable-roof frame machine shed is on the east edge of the farmstead buildings, with large sliding doors on the west side. Trees are scattered throughout the property. A historic aerial photograph from the 1950s shows that a few additional buildings have been demolished, and a garage has most recently been demolished.

When Ed and Christine Zielske purchase the property in 1953, they demolished the earlier, deteriorating buildings on the farmstead, per their son William. With his help, they built the existing buildings on the farm over the next five to six years. William married Beulah on August 21, 1953, living in Eldora. Ed's self-biography in 1981 notes that they bought the farm and remodeled the house, with Ed and Christine moving there in 1960. William and Beulah also lived at the farm from the 1950s to 1966, when they moved into Eldora and William began work at the Iowa Training School for Boys. Christine died in 1969, and Ed continued to live on the farm until the 1980s. The farm was transferred from Ed to William Zielske on April 8, 1987, who later sold the property.

The Ed and Christine Zielske Farm appears to be potentially significant under Criterion C for listing on the National Register of Historic Places as a historic district of agricultural buildings from the 1950s. While a few buildings appear to have been demolished, it remains as an

excellent example of a farmstead (house and agricultural buildings) from this period, with no later buildings. It may also have some significance under Criterion A in relation to agriculture of this period. The Zielskes do not appear to be particularly significant people, so the farm does not appear eligible under Criterion B. The boundary for a potential farmstead historic district would likely include the buildings and land historically associated with the farm, naming the west half of the northeast quarter of Section 35 in Jackson Township. All of the identified buildings would likely be considered contributing.



Figure 33. Site plan of Ed and Christine Zielske Farm (Site 2).
1999 aerial photograph from Beacon: beacon.schneidercorp.com



Figure 34. Site 2, House (1), looking southeast.



Figure 37. Site 2, Barn 1 (4), looking southeast.



Figure 35. Site 2, Buildings to south of house (2, 4, 3), looking southeast.



Figure 38. Site 2, Buildings (6, 5) to east, looking southeast.



Figure 36. Site 2, Crib (3), looking southeast.



Figure 39. Site 2, Barn 2 (5), looking northeast.

Site 3: Green Lawn Farm

Address: 28153 Co Hwy D41

Location: west half of southwest quarter of Section 26, Jackson Twp

Iowa Site Inventory Number: 42-01381

Resources: house, shed, machine shed, barn, hog house, crib, bins

Brief Description and Evaluation: The Green Lawn Farm is historically located in the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 26 in Jackson Township. An additional 40 acres were acquired for the property in the 1920s or 1930s in the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 27, across R Avenue from the original farm. This is one of several “named” farms that appeared in this area in the early 20th century. The 1918 map shows this farm as the Green Lawn Farm of Frank M. Cable. It retains the name of the farm on the barn. Frank M. Cable officially took over ownership of the farm from his uncle James Kammary in 1913, after living on and working the farm since the early 1900s. The naming of the farm likely dates to the early ownership of Frank Cable. The original portion of the house on the property likely dates to soon after the purchase of the property by James and Mary Kammary in 1879, and it is one of the earliest identified houses in this area. The farm is laid out on the north side of Co Hwy D41, with a slightly curved driveway extending into the property. The property currently consists of a late 19th century house (1), historic shed (2), early-middle 20th century machine shed (3), early 20th century barn (4), 1960s hog house (5), early 20th century crib (6), and three non-historic metal bins (7). The house and shed are located to the west of the drive, and the barn, hog house, and crib are located to the northeast. The machine shed is near the end of the drive, in the northwest corner of the grouping of buildings. A tree line extends east-west at the north edge of these buildings, and the three bins are located north of this tree line. Apple trees are located to the west of the house, and pine trees line the west edge of the farmstead area. A creek with trees is located to the east of the buildings.

James A. Kammary acquired the property on July 5, 1879. It was likely shortly after his purchase that the original portion of the house was constructed, as it does not appear on the 1875 map but is located here on the 1892 map. James A. Kammary married Mary E. Cable in 1869, and they apparently had no (living) children. Nephew Frank M. Cable (16, born in Iowa) is listed with them in the 1900 census. In this period, Frank appears to have transitioned into primary manager of the farm, married in 1909. The 1910 census lists Frank (25), Myrtle (22), and Harold (3 months) Cable with James Kammary (uncle, 64) in the household. James remarried in 1912, and he officially transferred the farm (west half of southwest quarter of Section 26) to his nephew Frank M. Cable on March 13, 1913. While the house appears to date to the Kammary’s tenure, the historic outbuildings appear to date to the period under Frank M. Cable. He owned it from 1913 to 1957. By 1918, the *Atlas of Hardin County* shows the 80-acre farm as the “Green Lawn Farm” owned by F.M. Cable. Prior to 1941, Frank Cable acquired 40 acres across the road to the west, the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 27. Frank Cable retired in 1944, and they moved into Eldora. On January 25, 1957, Frank and Myrtle Cable sold the property to brothers Ralph and Charles Tietz. They owned the property for five years, selling it to family members Virgil and Norma Ostrem on December 28, 1962. The later metal hog house and bins were constructed after they moved to the property in the 1960s. In 2005, their descendents created the LLC of Green Lawn Farm to operate the farm.

The Green Lawn Farm appears to be potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A as an excellent example of an early-middle 20th century named farm in Hardin County, retaining an earlier late-19th-century house. This house is one of the earliest homes observed in Jackson Township, and it is an example of a typical vernacular home constructed in the 19th century with simple architectural details. The practice of naming farms emerged in the early 20th century, and the Green Lawn Farm was named by 1918. Additional research work may also reveal architectural significance under Criterion C. None of the persons associated with the farm historically appear to be particularly significant, so it does not appear eligible under Criterion B. The boundary for a potential farmstead historic district would likely include the buildings and land historically associated with the farm, naming west half of the southwest quarter of Section 26. The house (1), shed (2), machine shed (3), barn (4), and crib (6) would likely be considered contributing buildings.

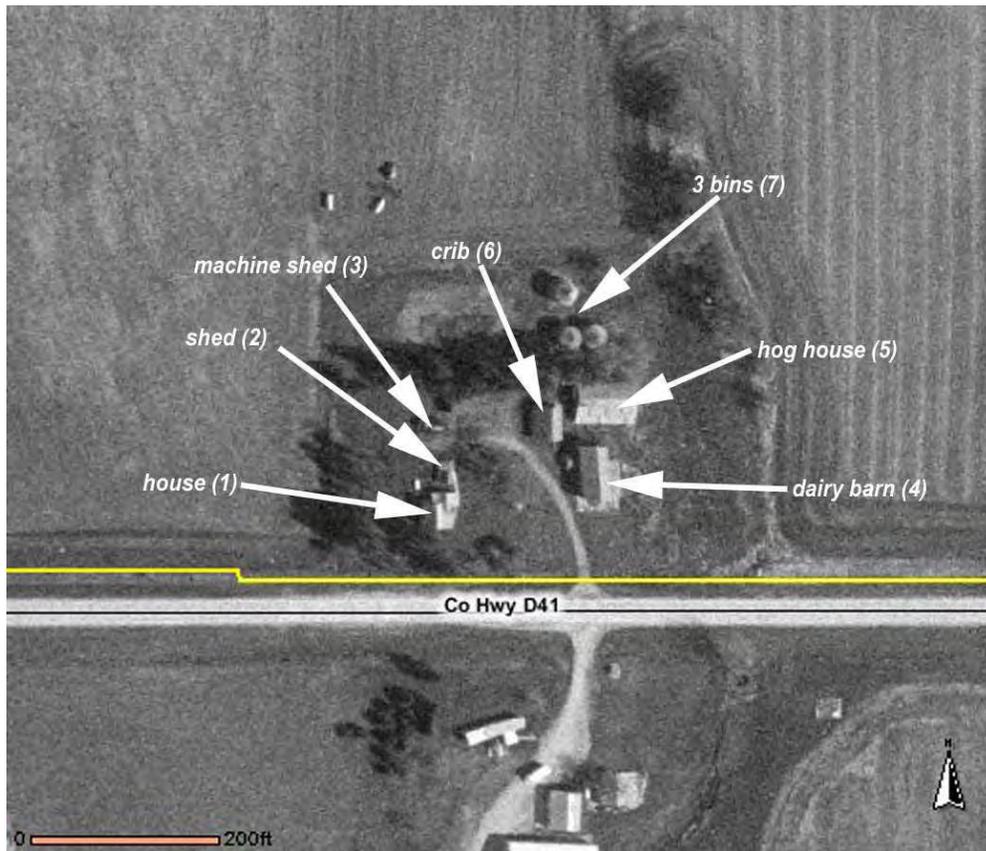


Figure 40. Site plan of Green Lawn Farm (Site 3).

1999 aerial photograph from Beacon: beacon.schneidercorp.com



Figure 41. Site 3, House (1), looking northwest.



Figure 44. Site 3, Barn (4), looking northeast



Figure 42. Site 3, Shed (2), looking northwest.



Figure 45. Site 3, Hog house (5), looking northeast.



Figure 43. Site 3, Machine shed (3), looking northwest.



Figure 46. Site 3, Crib (6), looking northwest.

Site 4: William H. and Anna Steinfeldt Farm

Address: 20564 Co Hwy S55

Location: northwest part of southwest quarter of Section 25, Jackson Township

Iowa Site Inventory Number: 42-01382

Resources: Historic house and barn, four non-historic buildings, five non-historic bins

Brief Description and Evaluation: The William H. and Anna Steinfeldt Farm is located on the east side of Co Hwy S55 in Section 25 of Jackson Township. A driveway enters north of the house, extends around the buildings, and exits south of the house back onto S55. A c.1935 house (1) clad in brick faces the road to the west, and it has a large 1980s rear addition that includes a garage. A historic frame barn (2) sits to the northeast of the house. It is flanked on the south and west by much larger non-historic metal gable-roof buildings (N4, N5). A third large non-historic gable-roof building (N3) sits to the northwest of these three buildings. The area to the southeast of the house has six non-historic metal bins, and a fourth large non-historic metal building sits to the south of these bins (N6). The oldest of these non-historic buildings appears to date to the late 1970s, with the remainder dating to the 1980s and 1990s.

William H. and Anna (Tietz) Steinfeldt acquired this property, historically the southwest quarter of Section 25 north of the railroad, from long-time and locally prominent owner H.P. Hughes in the early 20th century. The 1910 census lists William H. (31) and wife Anna (26) with five children under the age of 6. The family continued to grow, with eight children listed in the 1920 census. Six children continued to live at home with William (51) and Anna (45) in the 1930 census, ranging in age from 13 to 22. It is likely that most of them moved out of the home by 1935, the approximate construction date of the house per the county assessor records. The property transferred to son Arthur on July 12, 1951, after the death of his parents. He continued to own the property until February 13, 1968, selling it to the Reece family. The Reece family continues to own a portion of the land historically associated with the farm.

The William H. and Anna Steinfeldt Farm does not appear to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The current brick house dates to around 1935, and one frame barn likely dates to this period as well. The remaining outbuildings, including four large buildings and five large grain bins, are non-historic. These non-historic buildings dwarf the historic buildings. Thus, it does not retain integrity as a historic farmstead. The William H. and Anna Steinfeldt House does not appear individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B, or C. It is a nice example of a 1930s home clad in brick veneer, but it does not appear to have any particular architectural or historical significance. The vinyl cladding of the front entry vestibule and large 1980s rear addition diminish its integrity, though it does retain clear indication of the overall form and design of the house, with several multi-light wood windows intact. Likewise, the small historic barn does not appear to have any particular architectural or historical significance, and it does not appear individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B, or C.



Figure 47. Site plan of the William and Anna Steinfeldt Farm (Site 4).

1999 aerial photograph from Beacon: beacon.schneidercorp.com



Figure 48. Site 4, House (1), looking southeast.



Figure 49. Site 4, Historic barn (2), looking southeast.

Site 5: Slaska Farm

Address: 29021 Co Hwy D41

Location: northwest corner of northwest quarter of Section 36, Jackson Township

Iowa Site Inventory Number: 42-01383

Resources: house, two garages, two barns, six bins, and four smaller outbuildings

Brief Description and Evaluation: The Slaska Farm sits in the far northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 35. The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad historically ran diagonally through this property. The frame Cape Cod house (1) dates to around 1937, facing the road to the west. A driveway extends into the property from this road, south of the house. A small shed (2) and 1980s garage (3) sit to the southwest of the house, north of the drive. Several buildings are located further to the east. Two sheds sit next to each other: a historic frame hip-roof shed (4) and an older metal shed (5). Three buildings are grouped to the northwest of these sheds: a barn clad in metal (6), an arch-roof chicken house (7), and a gable-roof frame garage (8). A large non-historic barn (9) clad in metal siding sits further to the southeast of these grouped buildings. Six metal grain bins (10) are located between the buildings and this barn.

This farm historically sits at the location known as Hughes, or Hughes Crossing. The Chicago, Iowa, & Dakota Railroad was constructed northwest from Eldora in the 1880s, and a general store and creamery developed here in the 1880s and 1890s. Farmers could also buy and sell grain here, through the store of George Lynk. George A. Lynk sold his farm at Hughes in March 1919, and the store apparently also closed around this time (“Events of Yesterday,” *Eldora Herald-Ledger*, March 10, 1949, 2). The buildings currently associated with the parcel appear to all date to after the disappearance of the businesses and buildings associated with Hughes. Assessor records indicated that the current one-and-one-half-story house was built in 1937. The earliest outbuildings likely date to the 1930s or 1940s. The 1941 map indicates that J. Slaska lived on this property, owning 152 acres. This area continued to be referred to as Hughes into the 1950s. Ilo and Eleanor Kadolph purchased the “farm known as the Hughes Crossing Farm” in 1964, and then also bought the 160 acres to the south in 1966 (HSHS 1981: 222). A number of the buildings date to after the purchase of the property by the Kadolphs. They retired from farming in 1975, but they continued to live on the property into the 1980s.

The Slaska Farm does not appear to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B, or C. The house dates to around 1937, and the collection of outbuildings span the next 50 years, making several non-historic. It does not appear to be a particularly significant farm, historically or architecturally. Additionally, none of the buildings appear to be individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B, or C. The house is a typical home from this period, with later alterations such as vinyl siding and replacement windows. Likewise, the outbuildings are typical for their period, and they do not appear to have any particularly significant historically or architectural features.

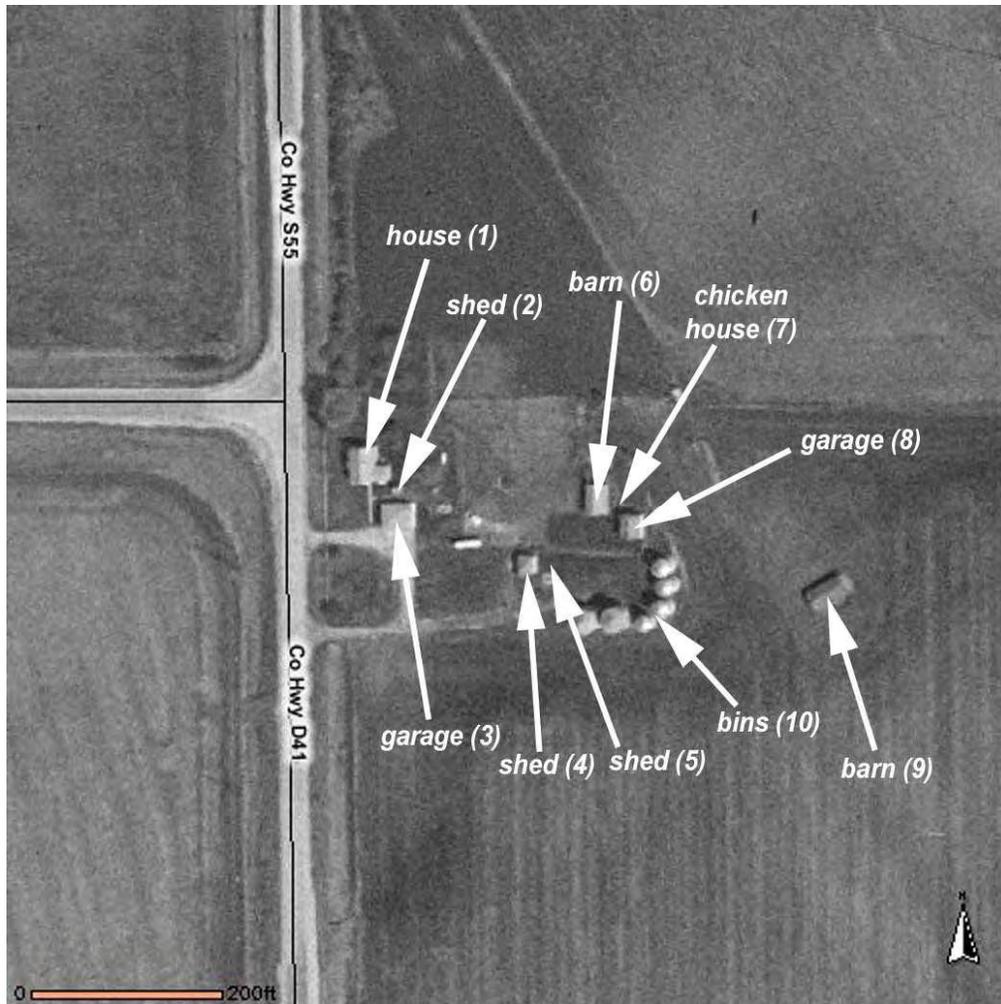


Figure 50. Site plan of the Slaska Farm (Site 5).

1999 aerial photograph from Beacon: beacon.schneidercorp.com



Figure 51. Site 5, House (1), looking southeast.



Figure 52. Site 5, Shed (5) and shed (4), looking southwest.



Figure 53. Site 5, Barn (6), chicken house (7), and garage (8), looking northeast.



Figure 54. Site 5, Chicken house (7), looking north.

Site 6: Ralph A. Bright Farm

Address: 29074 Co Hwy D41

Location: Northeast corner of southeast quarter of Section 35, southeast corner of northeast quarter of Section 35, Jackson Twp

Iowa Site Inventory Number: 42-01384

Resources: House (1965), two small sheds, two machine sheds, loafing barn

Brief Description and Evaluation: This property consists of a house built around 1965 (per assessor records) and two small non-historic sheds in the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of Section 35 and two machine sheds and a loafing barn in the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of Section 35. The house associated with this second set of buildings on the south parcel is non-extant, and the parcels have been combined. The house (1) is a typical frame ranch house from the 1960s, with a later attached garage addition on the south side. Two small gable-roof sheds (2) sit behind the house. A driveway leads into the south parcel, with one large gable-roof frame machine shed (3) on the north side of the drive. A second large gable-roof frame machine shed (4) sits further to the west. Finally, a gable-roof frame loafing barn (5) with an addition on the south side sits to the south of the drive. Smaller non-historic site features include tanks around the first machine shed.

The Ralph A. Bright Farm does not appear to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B, or C. Historically, Ralph Bright owned the southeast quarter of Section 35 from the 1930s to the 1980s. A historic house associated with the buildings in this parcel has been demolished. The three machine sheds may date to the 1950s, but they are likely later non-historic buildings. Thus, the original farmstead does not retain its integrity to convey any historic significance, and none of these buildings appear individually significant. Bright later acquired the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 35, which has the c.1965 house and two small sheds. These buildings also appear non-historic. Thus, none of these buildings on the north parcel are historically significant.

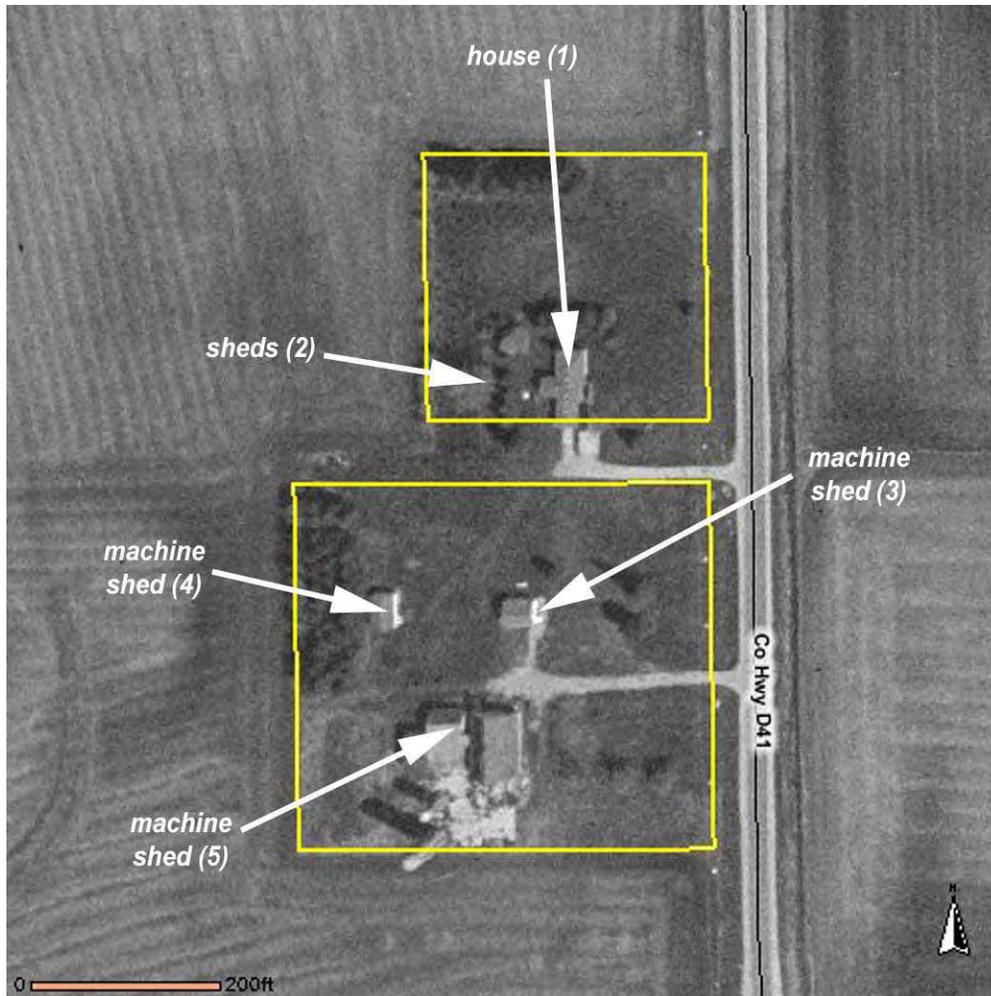


Figure 55. Site plan of the Ralph A. Bright Farm (Site 4).
 1999 aerial photograph from Beacon: beacon.schneidercorp.com



Figure 56. Site 6, House (1), looking northwest.



Figure 57. Site 6, Buildings on south parcel, looking southwest.

Site 7: Drury Buildings

Address: 28154 Co Hwy D41

Location: northwest quarter of northwest quarter of Section 35, Jackson Twp

Iowa Site Inventory Number: 42-01385

Resources: historic barn, two non-historic metal buildings

Brief Description and Evaluation: The buildings associated with the Drury property include a historic barn and two non-historic metal buildings. The historic barn is a 32 by 20 foot gable-roof frame structure with non-historic metal siding and a lean-to addition on the east side. A small metal building was constructed in the 1970s to the west of the barn. A much larger metal building was constructed on the property in the 1980s to the south of the buildings. All other buildings historically associated with this property have been demolished. The property currently serves as the Drury Automotive Service.

None of the buildings associated with the Drury property appear to be individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B, or C, and they are not eligible as a historic district. Only one building, a barn, is historic, with the other two metal buildings dating to the 1970s and 1980s. This older barn was on the property when it was purchased by the Drury family in 1957. It was associated with an earlier farmstead, and it is the only remaining building associated with this farmstead. It has a non-historic addition on the east side, and the entire building has been clad in non-historic metal siding.

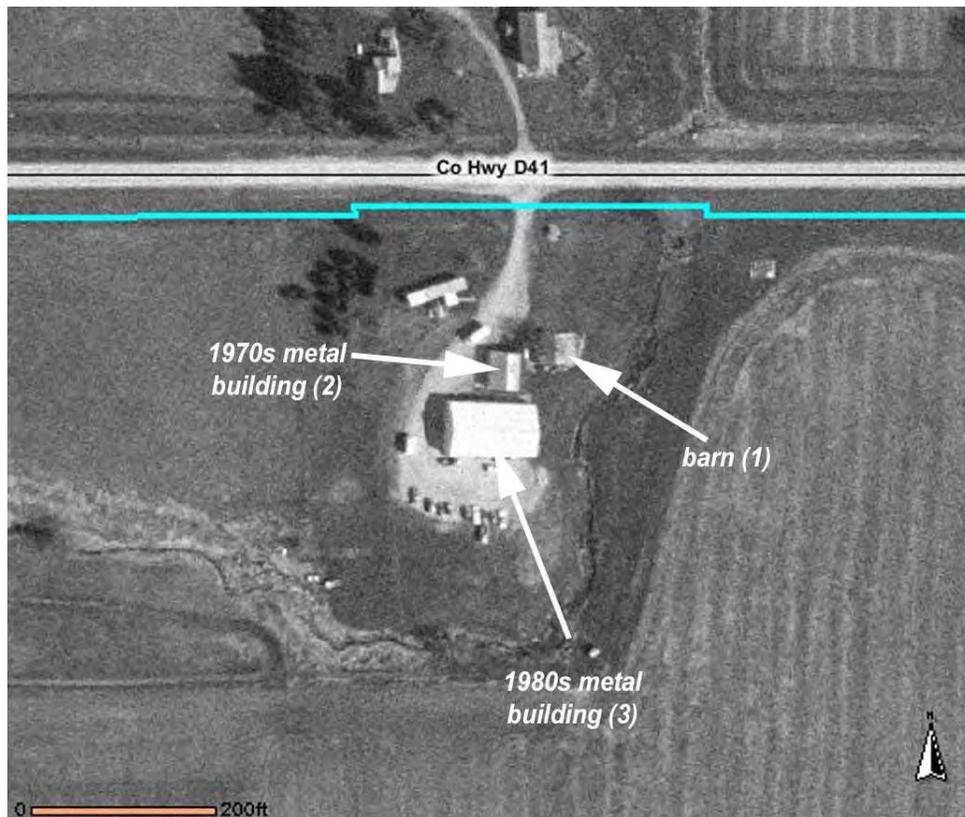


Figure 58. Site plan of the Drury property (Site 7).

1999 aerial photograph from Beacon: beacon.schneidercorp.com



Figure 59. Site 7, Barn (1), looking southwest.



Figure 60. Site 7, Metal buildings, looking south.

Site 8: Hazelwood Farm

Address: 20787 R Avenue

Location: Southwest quarter of southwest quarter of Section 27, Jackson Twp

Iowa Site Inventory Number: 42-01386

Resources: c.1972 house and non-historic outbuildings

Brief Description and Evaluation: Field survey and a review of the assessor records shows that none of the current buildings associated with this property are historic (built by 1958). None of the buildings have outstanding significance warranting further assessment at this time. This property may be reevaluated in future years.

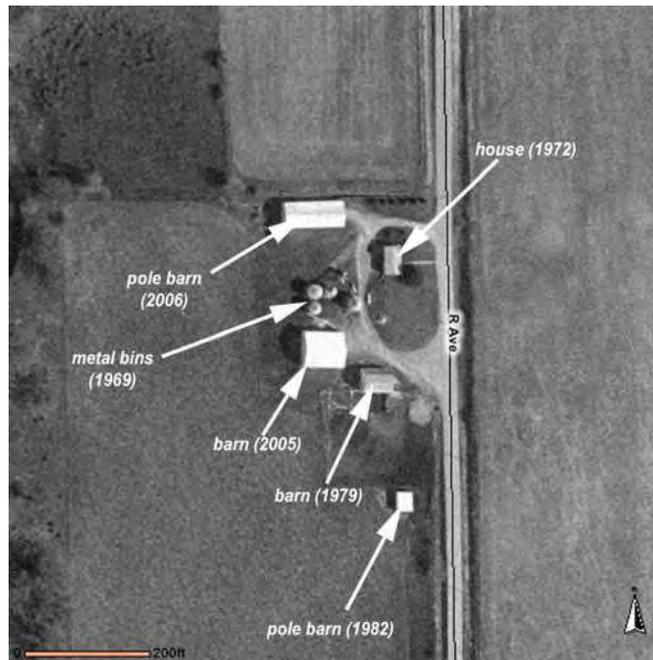


Figure 61. Site plan of the Hazelwood Farm (Site 8).

1999 aerial photograph from Beacon: beacon.schneidercorp.com

IV. Effects on historic properties

Through the field survey, three properties (Sites 1, 2, 3) were identified as potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (Figure 62). The proposed 350-foot guyed steel lattice communications tower appears to have an Adverse Effect on Site 1, while it appears to have No Adverse Effect on Site 2 and Site 3, as further discussed below. The Adverse Effect may be minimized or mitigated, as also further discussed below.

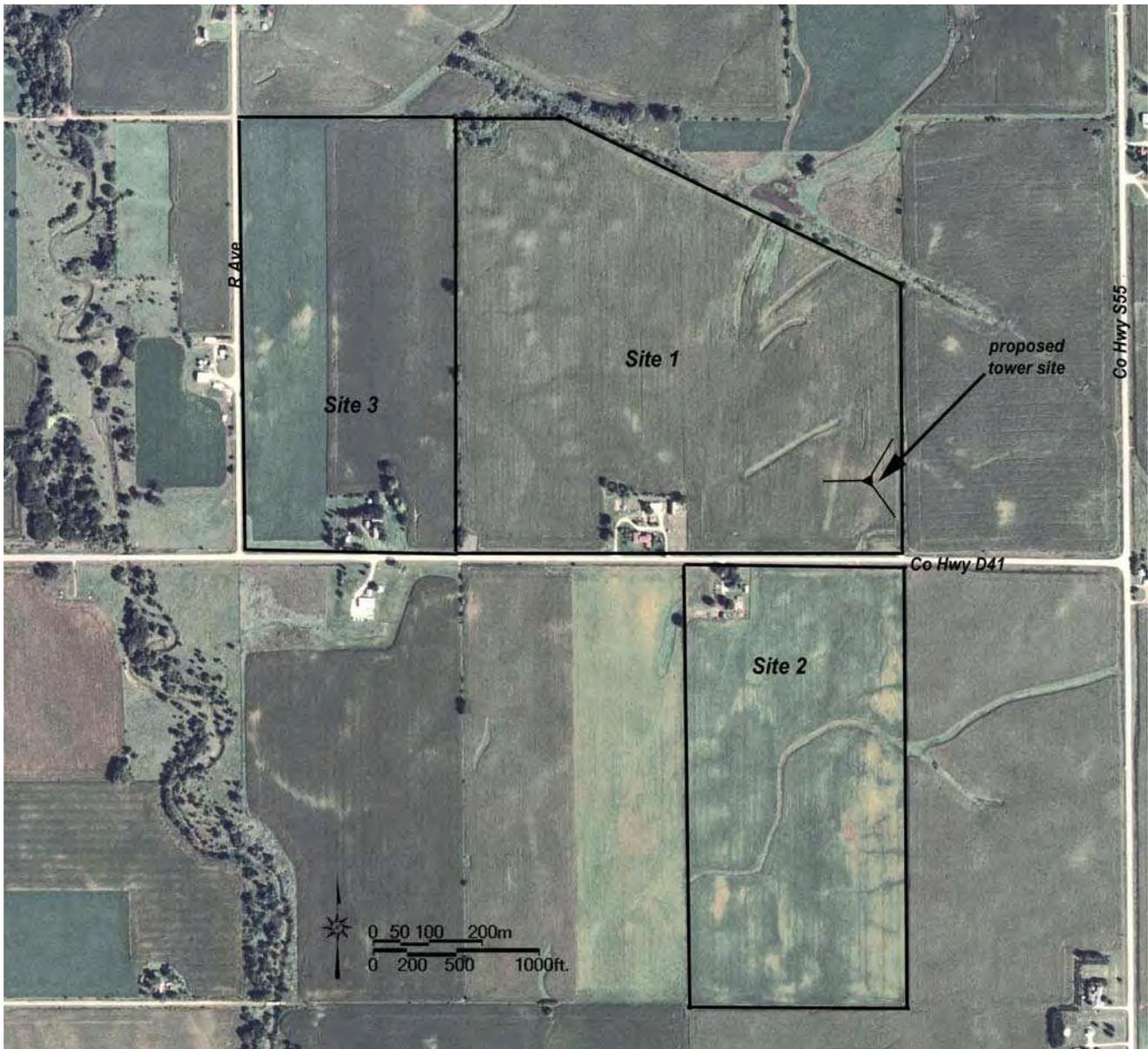


Figure 62. 2006 aerial photograph showing proposed tower site and historic properties.

Site 1: Hardin County Home

The Hardin County Home property appears to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its historic association with this aspect of the social history of Hardin County. Though changes have been made, the remaining buildings and property features continue to reflect this significant history. The boundary for a Hardin County Home historic district would likely encompass the historic buildings, fields, and cemetery associated with the property (east half of the southwest quarter and west half of the southeast quarter south of the railroad of Section 26 in Jackson Township). This area includes the location of the proposed communications tower, at the east edge of the west half of the southeast quarter of Section 26. The proposed tower site is approximately 1,250 feet to the east-northeast of the buildings that contribute to the historic district. Generally open fields are located between these buildings and the tower site, and the tower will be clearly visible from the buildings, altering the agricultural setting of the country county home (Figures 63, 64). These fields are historically associated with the buildings, providing sustenance for the residents of the County Home. Assuming that the boundary includes the fields, the tower potentially has a direct effect on this historic property. With these considerations, the proposed tower appears to have an Adverse Effect on this property.

The Adverse Effect may be mitigated through one or several methods, upon concurrence with the Historic Preservation Office – State Historical Society of Iowa. Possible methods to mitigate the Adverse Effect include:

- Permitting co-locations so that additional towers need not be constructed nearby.
- Removing the tower when services are no longer needed via the tower.
- Preparing a National Register of Historic Places nomination for the Hardin County Home Historic District, documenting the buildings, history of the property, and historic context on the significant association of the county home to social history of Hardin County and the relation of this County Home to others in the state.

Other methods may be recommended or required by the Historic Preservation Office.

Site 2: Ed and Christine Zielske Farm

The Ed and Christine Zielske Farm appears to be potentially significant under Criterion C for listing on the National Register of Historic Places as a historic district of agricultural buildings from the 1950s. While a few buildings appear to have been demolished, it remains as an excellent example of a farmstead (house and agricultural buildings) from this period, with no later buildings. It may also have some significance under Criterion A in relation to agriculture of this period. The boundary for a potential farmstead historic district would likely include the buildings and land historically associated with the farm, naming the west half of the northeast quarter of Section 35 in Jackson Township. All of the identified buildings would likely be considered contributing. The proposed tower site is approximately 1,000 feet to the northeast of the buildings associated with this property, directly north of the fields to the east of the buildings historically associated with the farm. The tower will be visible from several areas of the farm (Figures 65, 66), while it will be screened by the scattered trees in front of the house in other areas (Figure 67). Though visible, the proposed tower will not diminish the qualities that potentially make this site eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The collection of the house and historic outbuildings will remain intact, preserving this significance. The setting is not a strong contributing factor to the potential significance of this farm. Thus, it appears that the proposed tower will have No Adverse Effect on this property.

Site 3: Green Lawn Farm

The Green Lawn Farm appears to be potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A as an excellent example of an early-middle 20th century named farm in Hardin County, retaining an earlier late-19th-century house. This house is one of the earliest homes observed in Jackson Township, and it is an example of a typical vernacular home constructed in the 19th century with simple architectural details. The practice of naming farms emerged in the early 20th century, and Green Lawn Farm was named by 1918. Additional research work may also reveal architectural significance under Criterion C. The boundary for a potential farmstead historic district would likely include the buildings and land historically associated with the farm, naming west half of the southwest quarter of Section 26. The house (1), shed (2), machine shed (3), barn (4), and crib (6) would likely be considered contributing buildings. The proposed tower location is approximately 3,000 feet (.57 miles) to the east of the buildings associated with this farm. The area is generally flat, with the elevation of site of the proposed tower about 30 feet higher than the site of the buildings. A creek extends along the east edge of the farm, with trees found along the creek as well as near the outbuildings. These trees will screen the tower from the majority of the area by the buildings, as well as other locations (Figure 68). An open section to the east of the south end of the driveway provides a clear view toward the Hardin County Home and the proposed tower site (Figure 69). The county home buildings and trees about halfway to the tower site will screen about the lower half of the proposed tower from this perspective. The tower will extend above the trees, appearing to be about an additional height about equal to the height of the trees from this perspective. From this location, the non-historic large metal buildings associated with Drury Automotive Service to the south are also visible from this site, as well as the power lines along D41. While the rural setting may be significant to the historic property, the partial visibility of the proposed tower will not further diminish the setting to a significant extent. With these considerations, it appears that the proposed tower will have No Adverse Effect on this property.



Figure 63. View of proposed tower site from Site 1 near pump house (2) on County Home property.



Figure 64. View of buildings of Site 1 from proposed tower site.



Figure 65. View of proposed tower site from Site 2 in front of house (1).



Figure 66. View of proposed tower site from Site 2 near barn 2 (5).



Figure 67. View of buildings of Site 2 from tower site.



Figure 68. Screened view of proposed tower site from Site 3 near the house (1).



Figure 69. Partial view of proposed tower site from driveway in southeast corner of Site 3.

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Appendix: Consultant Information

Applicant's Consultant Information

Full Legal Name of Applicant's Section 106 Consulting Firm:

Rebecca Lawin McCarley, d.b.a. SPARK Consulting

Name of Principal Investigator: Rebecca Lawin McCarley

Title of Principal Investigator: Architectural Historian

Investigator's Address: 1138 Oneida Avenue

City: Davenport State Iowa Zip Code 52803

Phone: 563-324-9767 Fax: 563-324-9767

E-mail Address: sparkconsulting@octaspark.com

Does the Principal Investigator satisfy the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards? **YES** / NO.

Areas in which the Principal Investigator meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards: Architectural History, History

Other "Secretary of the Interior qualified" staff who worked on the Submission Packet (provide name(s) as well as the area(s) in which they are qualified):

none

REBECCA LAWIN MCCARLEY

SPARK CONSULTING

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www.octaspark.com ~ sparkconsulting@octaspark.com

Rebecca Lawin McCarley, d.b.a. SPARK Consulting, has been based in Davenport, Iowa, since 2003. She meets the federal professional qualifications for an Architectural Historian as well as a Historian, and her qualifications have been reviewed by the State Historic Preservation Offices in Iowa and Illinois. She is included in both states on their list of pre-qualified professional consultants. As a consultant, she offers a variety of services, including architectural surveys, National Register of Historic Places nominations, grant applications, and historic preservation tax credit applications.

EDUCATION:

Master of Science in Historic Preservation, Ball State University, Muncie, IN.

University Graduate Fellowship, David Hermansen Memorial Scholarship, University Research Grant for thesis entitled: *The Octagon House in American Culture: The Influence of Orson S. Fowler in the Midwest.*

Bachelor of Arts (Architecture and History, double major), Washington University, St. Louis, MO.

Magna Cum Laude. Millstone Scholarship, National Merit Scholar, Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Alpha Theta.

OTHER TRAINING:

Consultant Roundtable Seminars, Historic Preservation Office, State Historical Society of Iowa, Des Moines, IA, June 8, 2006, June 8, 2007.

Cultural Resource Management Process in Illinois, Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, Springfield, IL, February 1, 2007.

Iowa Historic Preservation training, Presented by the Historic Preservation Office, State Historical Society of Iowa, Anamosa, IA, July 30, 2004.

Thinking Beyond the Pavement: A Workshop on Context Sensitive Design. Presented by the Kentucky Transportation Center, Lexington, KY, May 12-13, 2003.

Section 106 and National Register Eligibility training, Ohio DOT, Columbus, OH, February 2003.

Section 106 Principles and Practice workshop, SRI Foundation. Lexington, KY, August 2002.

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE:

Principal, Architectural Historian, SPARK Consulting, Davenport, IA, September 2003-present

- Responsible for project management, proposals, and budgeting
- Conducts architectural surveys to meet local planning needs and satisfy Section 106 requirements
- Researches and evaluates historic structures for National Register of Historic Places eligibility
- Prepares National Register of Historic Places nominations
- Completes other projects and consultation related to historic preservation – also see www.octaspark.com

Architectural Historian, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., Lexington, KY, May 2001-August 2003

- Served as Principal Investigator beginning in February 2003; supervised a staff of three architectural historians
- Responsible for project management, proposals, and budgeting for the architectural history department
- Reviewed and approved reports written by staff, serving as project manager
- Conducted architectural surveys in Kentucky, Indiana, and Ohio; wrote compliance reports to meet state guidelines
- Assessed historic building, structures, and sites for potential National Register of Historic Places eligibility
- Researched historic resources throughout Kentucky and completed state survey forms
- Completed other types of historic preservation projects, including historic documentation and rehabilitation tax credit applications

Appendix: Survey forms

Iowa Site Inventory forms for the identified historic resources are found on the following pages.