

# **Lincoln Way Industrial Rail and Air Park: Architectural/Historical Intensive Survey and Evaluation**

**City of Clinton, Clinton County, Iowa**

**Iowa Economic Development Authority Site Certification Program**

**Project No. 015-2757**

**HADB No. 23-036**

**Tallgrass Historians Report No. TH15-635--4**

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**June 2016**

## ABSTRACT

The architectural/historical intensive survey and evaluation of the proposed Lincoln Way Industrial Rail and Air Park in the City of Clinton, Clinton County, Iowa, resulted in the inventory of four architectural properties recorded as #23-01902 through #23-01905. Of the four properties, only the brick Italianate house on the Dannatt/Schnack Farmstead at 4030 S. 54<sup>th</sup> Street (23-01904) is recommended as eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A. This house has a direct association with the mid-late 19<sup>th</sup> century settlement of the Low Moor vicinity by emigrants from Lincolnshire, England. This group, including the John S. Dannatt family, established and built up notable and prosperous farms in this area, with the large stylish brick house on John S. Dannatt's farmstead in Section 24 being a representative example of that ethnic settlement. The other architectural properties were all recommended as not eligible primarily for lack of sufficient integrity having been modified/alterd in the modern era. The Dannatt House at 4030 S. 54<sup>th</sup> Street is not physically located within the current project area boundary. The boundary for the current project area abuts the Dannatt/Schnack Farmstead on three sides but does not include this property. Therefore, at present there is no proposed physical impact to the house or the farmstead proper. It is recommended that construction in the proposed project area consider the NRHP eligibility of the Dannatt brick house and minimize any potential visual impacts to the farmstead property by avoiding construction of large buildings around the farmstead perimeter. It should be noted that the main public view of the Dannatt House is from along S. 54<sup>th</sup> Street and this view will not be obstructed by the currently proposed project.

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# **LINCOLN WAY INDUSTRIAL RAIL AND AIR PARK: ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORICAL INTENSIVE SURVEY AND EVALUATION CITY OF CLINTON, CLINTON COUNTY, IOWA**

## **1. Introduction and Project Area**

This study reports the findings of an architectural/historical intensive survey and evaluation of the proposed Lincoln Way Industrial Rail and Air Park in the City of Clinton, Clinton County, Iowa (Project No. 015-2757). The project parcels are being developed under the auspices of the Iowa Economic Development Authority's (IDEA) Site Certification Program. The study area encompasses a total of 432 ac (175 ha) and consists of two irregular-shaped parcels encompassing agricultural parcels roughly bounded by Lincoln Way on the north, parcel boundaries on the west, 49th Avenue/54th Street S on the east, and 44th Avenue South on the south (Figures 1 and 2). These parcels are proposed for developments associated with an industrial rail and air park. The intensive study was conducted by Tallgrass Historians L.C. of Iowa City, Iowa, for Olsson Associates of Omaha, Nebraska, and the City of Clinton.<sup>1</sup>

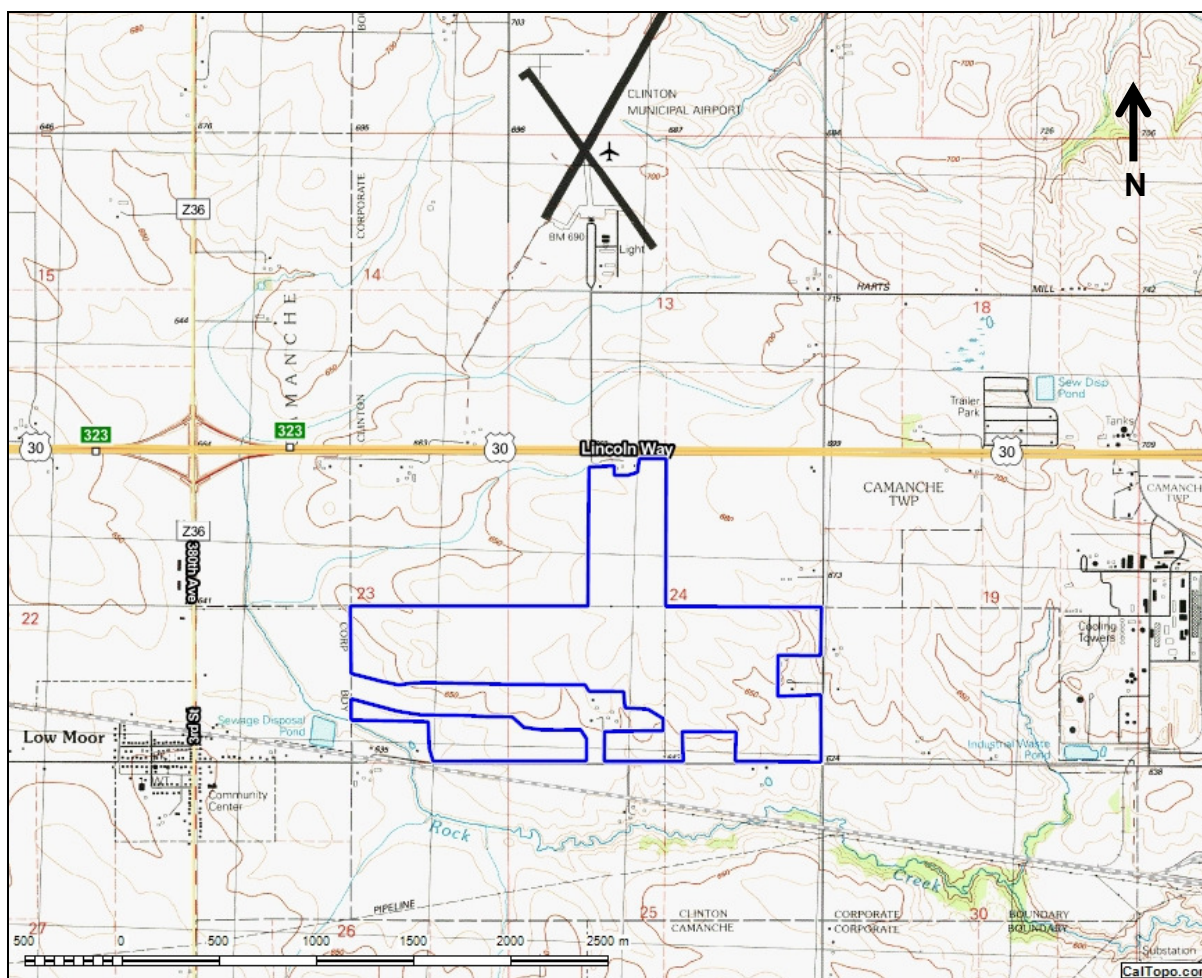
Clinton, Iowa, is the county seat of Clinton County and is one of Iowa's Mississippi River towns having been established in the early to mid-nineteenth century along the river's west bank. The study area is situated in what historically were the rural environs of Clinton very near the small town of Low Moor, which is located a quarter mile from the southwest corner of the study area (Figure 2). The area is now within the corporate limits of the City of Clinton, with the environs becoming more industrialized including the currently proposed project area. However, the project area was still largely in agricultural production at the time of this investigation.



**Figure 1. General Project Location—Clinton, Iowa**  
(taken from Iowa Transportation Map roadmap, 2002)

<sup>1</sup> The previous Reconnaissance and Phase IA results for this project are reported in Rogers (2016a, 2016b). A Phase I intensive archaeological investigation was also conducted in tandem with the current Intensive architectural survey and evaluation, with the results of the Phase I investigation reported in Rogers (2016c).





**Figure 2. Topographic location of the study area parcels (blue outlines).**  
*(USGS topographic map obtained from ExpertGPS mapping software, 2016)*

## 2. Methods and Sources

The main objective of the Intensive survey was to gather sufficient information in order to evaluate the integrity and architectural/historical significance of the standing architectural resources in the project area and make recommendations for either eligibility or ineligibility for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The field photography completed in December 2015 as part of the reconnaissance survey was still relevant (i.e., the properties had not changed in appearance and no buildings had been removed or added by May 2016 when the archaeological Phase I fieldwork was conducted). Therefore, no additional photographs were taken. The primary focus of the Intensive survey was on conducting additional historical research in order to evaluate the NRHP eligibility of the standing resources. This research included examination of historic plat maps and county history books at the State Historical Society of Iowa library in Iowa City and the census, death, probate, and cemetery records and family histories accessible through online data bases such as Ancestry.com and Findagrave.com. In addition, the historical and modern aerial photographs available through the Iowa Geographic Map Server (2016) were examined for each property.

Iowa Site Inventory forms were completed for those architectural resources that are within the project area boundaries and its immediate perimeter, with four properties recorded with inventory numbers 23-01902 through 23-01905. In addition, a Historical Architectural Data Base (HADB) form was completed for this report and is included in the Appendix.

### 3. Previous Studies

There have been several previous cultural resources investigations conducted in the vicinity and including portions of the current project area. These include the following (R&C numbers are keyed to Figure 3):

**R&C Number: 090623080**

MORROW, TOBY A.

- 2009 PHASE I INTENSIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE PROPOSED CLINTON RAIL PROJECT, CITY OF CLINTON, CLINTON, COUNTY, IOWA. 382. WAPSI VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGY, INC., ANAMOSA, IOWA.

**R&C Number: 090623080**

FINN, MICHAEL R.

- 2009 PHASE I INTENSIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE PROPOSED EXPANSION OF THE CLINTON RAIL PROJECT, CITY OF CLINTON, IOWA. 428. WAPSI VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGY, INC., ANAMOSA, IOWA.

**R&C Number: 050523126**

PETERSON, CYNTHIA L.

- 2005 PHASE I INTENSIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF A PROPOSED BIODIESEL PRODUCTION FACILITY, SECTION 24, T81N-R5E, CLINTON COUNTY, IOWA. CCR1317. OFFICE OF THE STATE ARCHAEOLOGIST, UNIVERSITY OF IOWA, IOWA CITY, IOWA.

**R&C Number: 100623085**

ANDERSON, STEPHEN R.

- 2010 PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF THE CLINTON TO LOW MOOR WASTEWATER CONNECTION PROJECT, CITY OF CLINTON, IOWA. THE LOUIS BERGER GROUP, INC., MARION, IOWA. SUBMITTED TO IDNR, DES MOINES, IOWA.

**R&C Number: 900323006**

ARTZ, JOE A.

- 1990 A PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF LOCAL SYSTEMS PROJECT BRM-1621(1)--8N-23 A.K.A. FHWA 002270 CITY OF CLINTON, CLINTON COUNTY, IOWA. IDOT PCR 13(31). OFFICE OF THE STATE ARCHAEOLOGIST, UNIVERSITY OF IOWA, IOWA CITY, IA.

**R&C Number: 091023121**

DOLAN, BRENNAN J. AND THOMAS J. CHADDERDON

- 2009 PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION FOR THE CITY OF LOW MOOR WASTEWATER SYSTEM UPGRADE, CLINTON COUNTY, IOWA. THE LOUIS BERGER GROUP, INC., MARION, IOWA. SUBMITTED TO IDNR, DES MOINES, IOWA.

One of these projects recorded an archaeological site (13CN141) within the current project area (see Figure 3). This site consists of the archaeological component of a standing farmstead, which was also within the site boundary. The standing buildings of that farmstead were deemed “to be relatively modern in age” and were not inventoried or evaluated as part of that Phase 1 study (Finn 2009:12). Since the completion of that investigation, these farmstead buildings were removed and the location has been built over by a rail facility. No other architectural resources

had been previously recorded within the current project area, nor have there been any NRHP-listed properties within that area or in the immediate vicinity (I-Sites Pro 2016).

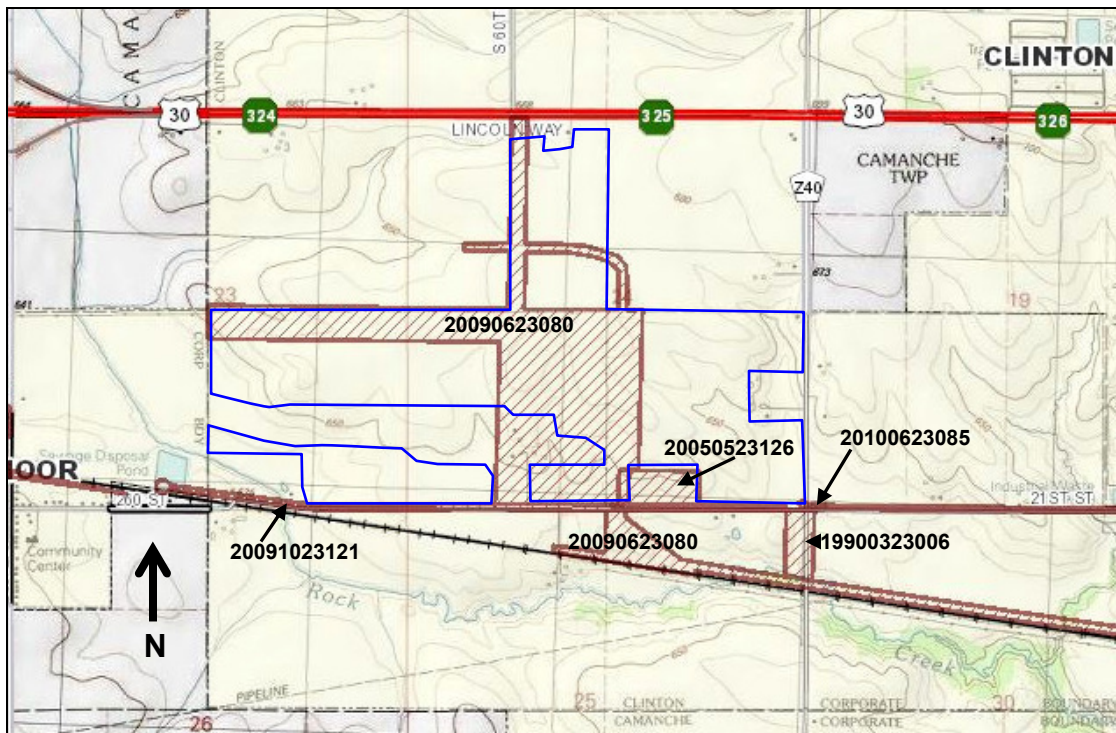


Figure 3. Topographic map showing location of previous cultural resources survey areas (brown outlined areas) in relation to the current study areas (blue outlined areas). Source: I-Sites Pro 2016.

#### 4. Historical Overview

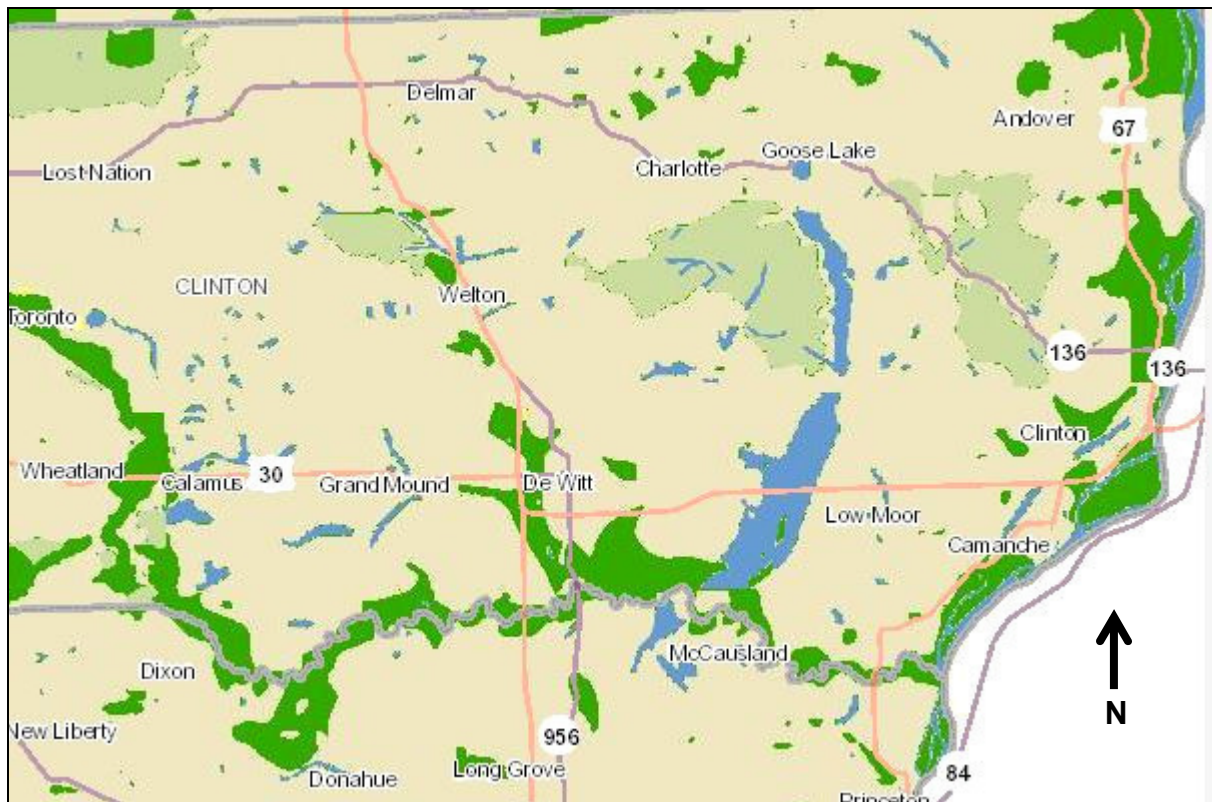
##### Settlement and Development of Clinton County, Iowa

The area of Clinton County was not officially open to Euro-American settlement until after 1833 following the Black Hawk Purchase that resulted from the defeat of the Sauk and Meskwaki in the Black Hawk War of 1832. Even then, legal land sales could not be made until after the completion of the land surveys by the General Land Office (GLO). This was accomplished in the vicinity of City of Clinton in 1836-37, although it would be 1840 before any land was offered for legal sale in the county (Clinton County Historical Society 1976:22). Early on the county's streams were used to power sawmills providing lumber for new buildings. However, "as the farms began producing grain, many [of these sawmills] were changed to grist mills" (Clinton County Historical Society 1976:34).

Away from the Mississippi River, much of the interior of Clinton County was open prairie at the time of the GLO land surveys in the late 1830s (Figure 4). These areas were slow to be farmed and settled because of the difficulty of breaking the tough, thick prairie sod prior to the invention of the steel scouring plow. John Deere invented such a plow in the late 1830s but it was not until after the Civil War that mass production of his plow resulted in its widespread adoption and use in Iowa. In Clinton County, there were two men, Heman B. Shaff and his brother, who traveled to Deere's shop in Grand Detour, Illinois, and purchased two of the new steel plows as early as



1839 and 1840 and brought them back to Clinton County where they farmed in the county's interior (Clinton County Historical Society 1976:27). Therefore, at least some areas of Clinton County had a head-start over other areas in cultivating the rich prairie soil.



**Figure 4. Map showing vegetation at the time of the original land surveys by the General Land Office in Clinton County.** The vegetation map is overlaid by the modern road system. The current study area is just ENE of Low Moor in the southeast corner of the map. Open prairie is shaded in beige; forest is shaded in green; water is shaded in blue. *Map obtained from the Iowa Geographic Map Server 2016.*

The early agriculture of the county focused on grain crops including “wheat, oats, rye, barley, and—often during the first year—a crop of sod corn” (Clinton County Historical Society 1976:34).

Early farming in Clinton County was on a subsistence level, but changed gradually in the 1850s as new farm machinery and railroads enabled farmers to produce more and get it to market easier. Some farmers were looking into better ways of farming--scientific farming--and as the new ways brought more profits, they became common practice. The whole system of agriculture was changed drastically before the Civil War as a result of cooperation among farmers, the manufacturers of farm machinery, transportation companies, financial organizations, and labor. The basis of it all was the incredible fertility of the prairie lands (Clinton County Historical Society 1976:49).

However, the dependence on wheat growing proved disastrous in the late nineteenth century when a series of bad crops and problems with disease and bug infestations resulted in the failure of wheat as a primary crop. During this period, corn and livestock became increasingly predominant, with dairy production also of some importance in Clinton County. The raising of

cattle and the “breeding of a fine grade of dairy cows” was reportedly introduced into the Clinton area in the 1870s by Stillman Stockwell, whose family was prominent in the early lumber industry of Clinton (LePrevost Youle 1946:30).

In the late nineteenth century, the lumber industry boomed in Clinton because of its riverport facilities. “By the 1880s, Clinton was recognized as the largest lumber producing city in the world, with five large mills; indeed, several city blocks were built over ‘sawdust bottom,’ underlaid with more than 20 feet of sawdust” (Benn et al. 1989:108). However, the timber that fueled this industry did not come from Clinton County; rather, it was floated downriver from the great pine forests of Minnesota and Wisconsin to river ports such as Clinton where it was processed into lumber and millwork.

As Clinton continued to grow and expand in the twentieth century, the uplands to the west of the city slowly began to fill up with residential and suburban developments on lands that had historically served as agricultural fields and pastures. It is this continuing process that has resulted in the incorporation of the project area into the city’s corporate boundaries and targeted this area for industrial/commercial development.

The north boundary of the project area is just south of U.S. Highway 30. This highway began as the Lincoln Highway, which was the first transcontinental route across the United States. The route extended from New York City to San Francisco cutting across America’s heartland and directly through the State of Iowa. The route in Iowa extended from Clinton to Council Bluffs via DeWitt, Cedar Rapids, Tama, Marshalltown, Ames, Jefferson, Denison, and Logan on its way to Council Bluffs as well as a host of other small towns along the way. The segment from Clinton to Lowden was not paved until 1924 (Thompson 1989:100-101). In 1925, a nationwide numbering system for highways was implemented, with the Lincoln Highway becoming U.S. Highway 30. It should be noted, however, that the segment of Highway 30 that borders the current project area was actually not part of the original Lincoln Highway but rather was part of a subsequent re-routing of the Lincoln Highway. The original route extended west out of Clinton along County Road F12 (aka Elvira Road) to Elvira where the route then turned south along X36 to just north of Low Moor where it then turned west onto its current route (Iowa Lincoln Highway Association 1994:6-7). As a result, there do not appear to have been any early highway-related resources, such as motels or service stations, along the section that borders the current project area or its immediate vicinity.

#### Agricultural Settlement of Eden and Camanche Townships, Clinton County, Iowa

Among the early pioneer settlers of Camanche Township were “Charles Brovard [or Bovard], Joseph Wilcoxon [or Wilcoxen], Robert Welch, William D. Follett, Mr. Peoples, Aleck Dunn, John Dunn, Daniel Davidson, John Mathews, Samuel Lanning, Richard Crawshaw, Thomas Hudson, John Strahn, John Rempke (the hermit, who lived near what was called Rempke’s Mill, a little northeast of Mill Creek Bridge), Frank Ketchum, John Brophy, Robert C. Bourne, William Watts (Black Bill), Aunt Hannah, Friend Russells, Heman Shafto and others” (Wolfe 1911: 292; Western Historical 1879:576). Heman Shafto was noted above as having brought to Clinton County in the late 1830s-40s some of John Deere’s steel plows for breaking the prairie sod.

The main town established within this township was the City of Camanche, which was established along the Mississippi River just south of the City of Clinton in the late 1830s by a Dr. George Peck, who first “emigrated to the ‘Black Hawk’ country and made his home at the cabin of Elijah Buel, at what is now Lyons” (Western Historical 1879:568). [Lyons, which was north of Clinton, was later incorporated into the City of Clinton.] Being a speculator, Peck soon “laid out a city, named it Camanche, and in the winter of 1836-37, went on foot to Chicago and offered his city lots for sale” (Western Historical 1879:568). A log house was built by Peck’s son, Franklin K. Peck, on the town site in 1837. This structure became the first store operated by Dunning & Monroe. A ferry had been established at this location in 1840. Camanche even served for a brief time as the county seat of government when the county was first organized in 1840 and prior to the removal of the seat to another location in the fall of 1841 (Western Historical 1879:571).

In 1845, the town was resurveyed and settlement actually began to take hold. Between 1851 and 1856 there was a flurry of activity in Camanche, spurred in part by a prospective railroad--the Camanche & Council Bluffs Railroad, which was proposed to terminate at Camanche. However, this railroad and the hoped-for bridging of the Mississippi River at Camanche were not secured leaving Camanche “as a way station, instead of the terminus of a great railway,” thus dampening the anticipated boom in the town’s population and commercial enterprises in the late nineteenth century (Western Historical 1879:570). However, the city of Camanche did achieve incorporation in 1857 and by 1870 could boast of a number of businesses including a saw mill and lumber company and other businesses catering to the agricultural interests of the surrounding countryside such as an agricultural implement dealer, a grain, flour and feed dealer, blacksmiths, a pump dealer, a livestock dealer, and a wagon maker (Western Historical 1879:575-576).

By 1910, the town was well established and notable businesses and industries included the William Hammon flouring mills, C.C. Judd’s pump and windmill business, and Hans Holmes’ “pearl” button factory, which manufactured buttons from freshwater mussel shells harvested from the Mississippi River (Wolfe 1911:298). It was noted in 1910 that “at one time the chief industry was the lumber mills, that of W.R. Anthony alone employing upwards of two hundred workmen” but this business “was destroyed by fire in 1893” and was not rebuilt (Wolfe 1911:298). A large distillery was also noted among the now-defunct businesses of Camanche, the distillery having been shut down by state prohibition in the late nineteenth century (Wolfe 1911:298). At least one of the nineteenth century settlers of the current project area, John S. Dannatt, moved into Camanche when he and his wife retired from farming circa 1900. This followed a general trend in Iowa in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century where many of the older farmers would retire to nearby towns and either sold their farms or handed them over to the next generation in the family to farm.

The town of Low Moor is very near the current project area and is located in Eden Township, which now borders the project area but shared a common history with Camanche Township. Low Moor was established as a station along the Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska Railway (later the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad) in 1858 (Wolfe 1911:300). Reportedly, the “iron rails used in the construction of the road came from Low Moor, England,” thus lending the name to this station in honor of the Englishmen who “live all around here” (Wolfe 1911:302). Low Moor

achieved incorporation in 1896. Among the town's businesses were those serving the agricultural interests of the rural neighborhood including: W.C. Conover, stock, coal and grain dealers; Harry Healles' coal, flour and feed business; George Crampton's windmills and pumps dealership; and C.A. Young, "manufacturer of Iowa Corn Crusher" (Wolfe 1911:304). The town's population by 1910 was around 350.

Notable in Low Moor's early history was its location having been "a conspicuous station on the 'underground railway'" (Wolfe 1911:303). George Weston and Richard Wagner were known "conductors" on the Underground Railroad, with their station "located in the house at the corner of Third avenue and Fourth Street, the second built in the town" (Wolfe 1911:303). The house was still standing in 1910 and was occupied by "James Burns and Miss May Montague" (Wolfe 1911:303). The next station to the northeast was in Clinton, "on the site of the present Lafayette Hotel" (Wolfe 1911:303).

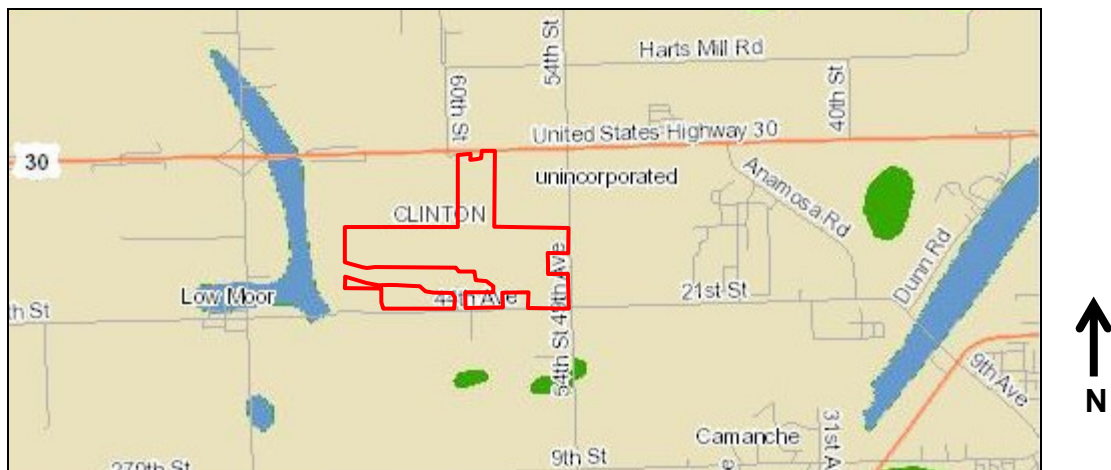
While technically the project area is located within Camanche Township, some of the persons who settled in the project area have their histories linked to the early settlement of Eden Township. This area was largely settled by English immigrants, who "came into Eden Township in goodly numbers" in 1851 (Wolfe 1911:300). These immigrant settlers included: Samuel Dannatt, and his sons Benjamin, Thomas, Samuel, and John as well as "George Hardy, George Hill, and son Thomas; also George Pearson and his sons Henry and George" (Western Historical 1879:636; Wolfe 1911:301). "A little later came Thomas B. Dannatt, John B. Dannatt, and C.B. Dannatt, John Tate, and sons William, Thomas and Charles, William Canty and George Houston; William Richardson, and sons William, Thomas and Amos" (Wolfe 1911:301).

These nearly all came from the village of Killingholme, Lincolnshire, England, bringing capital with them. They purchased the original claimholders' interests and engaged in scientific and highly successful agricultural pursuits. The farms they developed had fine houses, barns and broad, well-tilled farm lands--models of the county (Wolfe 1911:301).

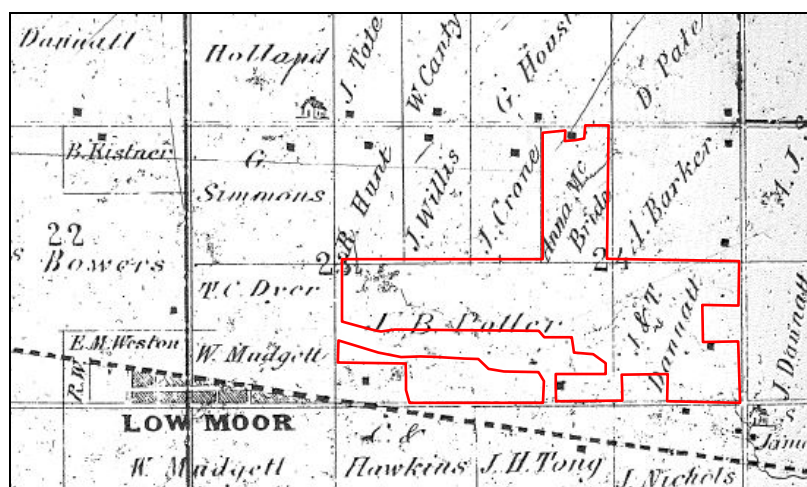
The 1879 Clinton County history also noted that this immigrant group were "thrifty and enterprising, largely engaged in stock-raising and feeding, and their broad fields and fine farm-houses and outbuildings make Eden Township a model one" (Western Historical 1879:636). John Samuel Dannatt, son of the above-noted Samuel Dannatt was historically associated with the large brick Italianate style house located at 4030 S. 54<sup>th</sup> Street just outside of the current project area in Section 24 of Camanche Township (recorded herein as Iowa Site Inventory 23-01904). The above description of the Lincolnshire immigrants' farmsteads is an apt description of the Dannatt house, which reflects both the size of his family and farming operation but also the financial status and success of his farming operation.

The available historical plat maps show the project area in open prairie at the time of the GLO plat in the late 1830s (Figure 5). There was a slough holding water just to the west of the project area and extending into the area of present-day Low Moor. It was depicted on the GLO plat as a marshy area. This slough is the upper portion of Rock Creek, which today angles along the west side of the project area before turning to the east along the south side of the project area before entering the Mississippi River southwest of Camanche.

By the time of the 1865 and 1874 plat maps, the marshy area appears to have been drained, with the town of Low Moor to the southwest of the project area platted along the railroad line (Figures 6-7). The project area was subdivided into farms 80 to 320 acres in size, with houses depicted along section line roads. The rail line had been double-tracked by 1894, with the plat of Low Moor still confined to the south side of the tracks (Figure 8). The project area was now largely owned by John S. Dannatt, whose farm totaled 480 acres and the farmstead for which was located along the west side what is now S. 54<sup>th</sup> Street. Rural schools were located just southeast and northwest of the project area. By 1925, farm sizes had decreased some, with H.F. Pedersen now the largest landowner of the project area having a total of 320 acres (Figure 9). By that time, the Dannatt farm property had been reduced to its original 160 acres. The brick house associated with John S. Dannatt and located at 4030 S. 54<sup>th</sup> Street is a large two-story Italianate style dwelling. This architectural style was popular in the United States between 1840 and 1885 (Figure 10) (McAlester and McAlester 1998:211). The Dannatt family was associated with this house from the 1860s-early 1900s and John S. Dannatt may have been responsible for its construction.

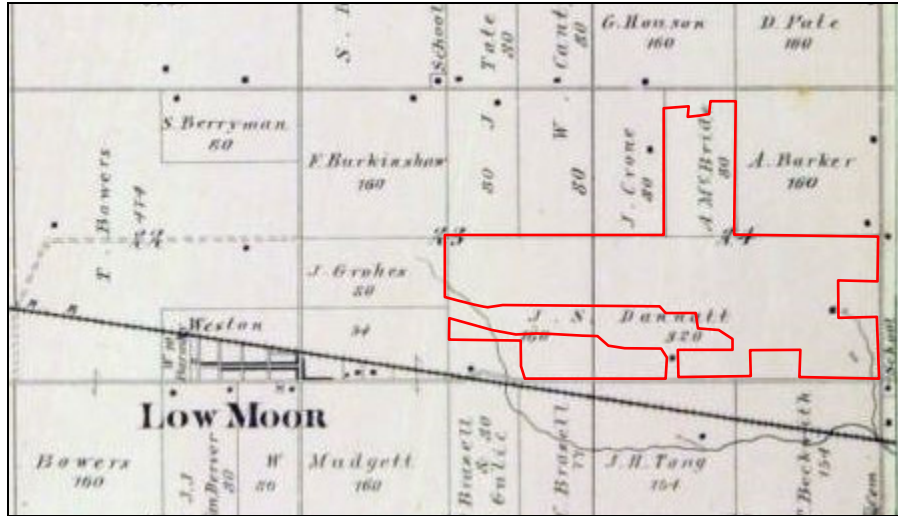


**Figure 5. Map of the study area (red outlines) showing the vegetation as mapped by the original land survey for the General Land Office in 1837.** Open prairie is shaded in beige; forest is shaded in green; water is shaded in blue. Map obtained from the Iowa Geographic Map Server 2016.

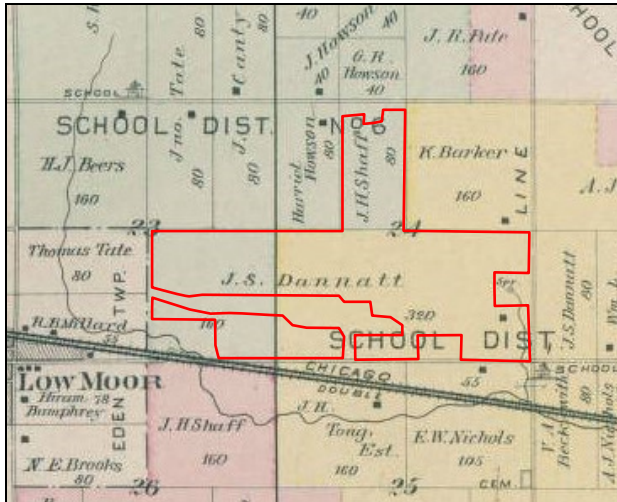


**Figure 6. 1865 map of study area (red outlines).**  
Source: Thompson and Bro. 1865

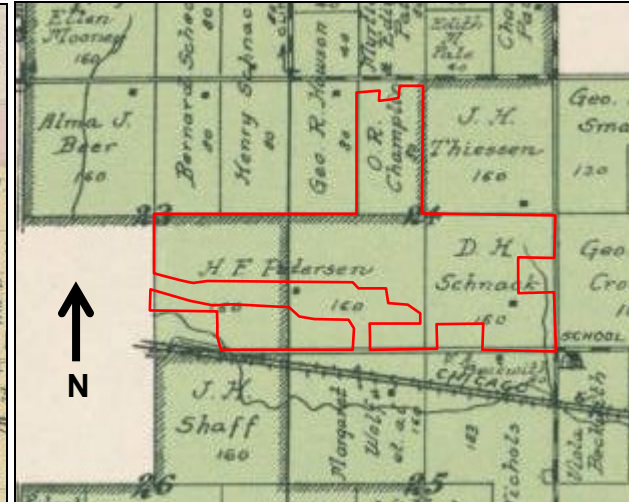




**Figure 7. 1874 map of study area (red outlines).**  
 Source: Harrison and Warner 1874



**Figure 8. 1894 map of study area (red outlines).**  
 Source: Banker's Life 1894



**Figure 9. 1925 map of study area (red outlines).**  
 Source: Anderson 1925



**Figure 10. Current photograph of brick house at 4030 S. 54th Street, Clinton, Iowa.**  
 Photograph taken by Tallgrass Historians L.C., December 3, 2015.

John Samuel Dannatt had been born in Lincolnshire, England in 1834 and emigrated to America in 1851 and settled in Clinton County where he initially lived on his parents' (Samuel and Mary Dannatt) farmstead in Eden Township. John married Emily Evison, who also hailed from Lincolnshire, in 1858 and she too was living with her in-laws in 1860. Samuel Dannatt died in 1861, and by 1865, John and his brother Thomas were the owners of the subject property in Section 24 of Camanche Township. By 1874, John was the sole owner of the property. In 1879, it was noted in that John was residing "on his fine farm of 560 acres" in Section 24 (Western Historical 1879:770). John and Emily would have "nine children—Johanna L., Mary A., William L., Asa, Eva, Ida, Elbert J., Nettie and Ernest" (Western Historical 1879:770). While the Clinton City Assessor gives a construction date of "1855" to the Dannatt house, it is more likely that this house was built in the 1860s after Dannatt had acquired the property and his young family was starting to grow. The 1870 census listed others in his household as including his elderly mother and four immigrant laborers—three farm laborers from Prussia and one female domestic servant from England (see Figure 10). The large size of this dwelling was certainly suited for this large household.

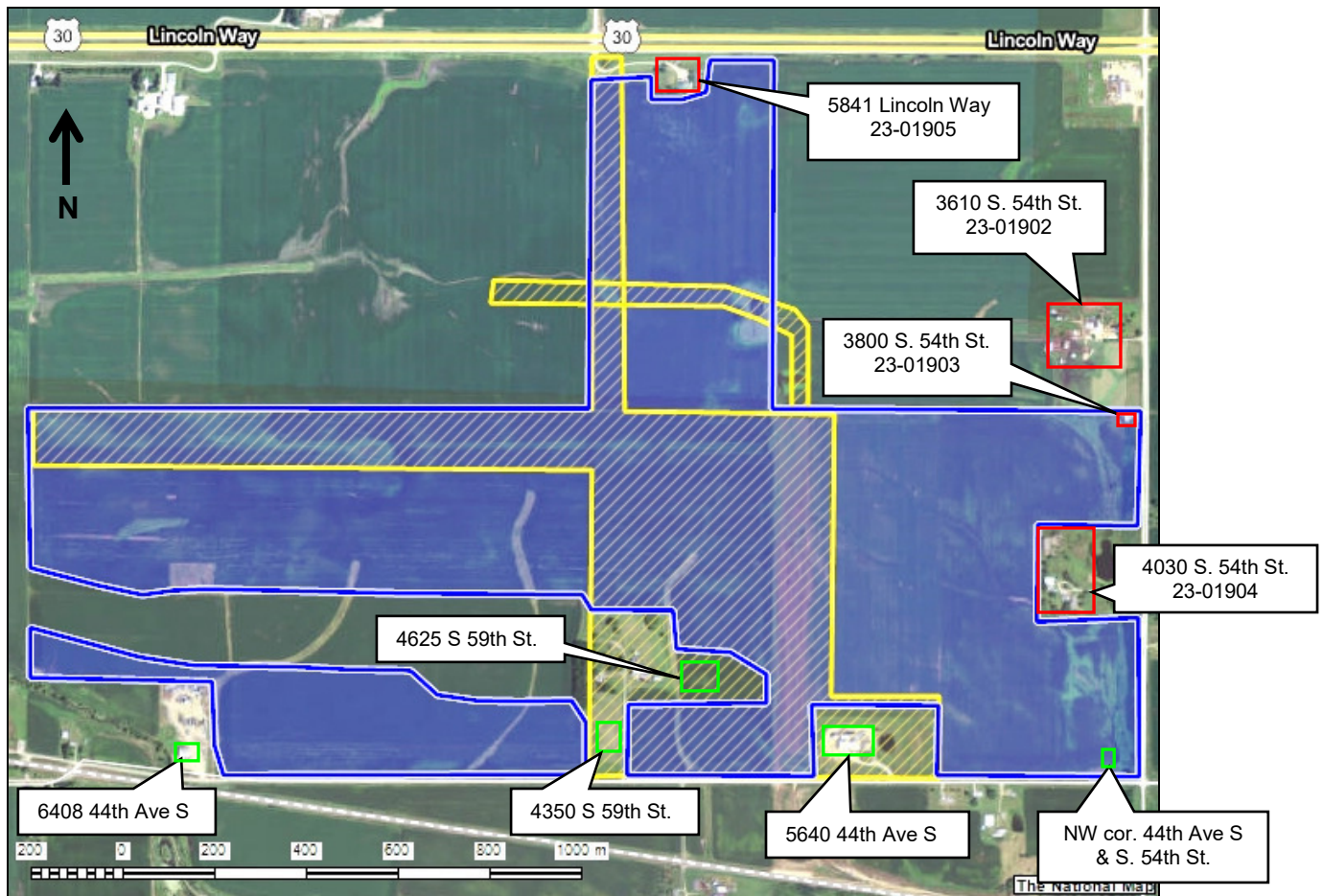
## **5. Findings**

The current intensive survey resulted in the recording of four architectural properties in the Iowa Site Inventory. These are all properties that contain historic-age properties that are 50 years of age or older. In addition, the previous reconnaissance study conducted for this project noted the presence of five standing architectural properties that are modern in age or less than 50 years of age within or near the project area. The modern properties are located at the following addresses:

NW corner of 44<sup>th</sup> Avenue S and S. 54<sup>th</sup> Street  
5640 44<sup>th</sup> Avenue S  
4350 S. 59<sup>th</sup> Street  
4625 S. 59<sup>th</sup> Street  
6408 44<sup>th</sup> Avenue S

Modern-age properties are no longer recorded in the Iowa Site Inventory; therefore, no inventory forms were completed for these five properties and no further description is provided herein. These properties are all ineligible for the NRHP because they do not meet the 50-year age requirement and further do not meet the criteria consideration for properties less than 50 years of age to be considered eligible. As ineligible properties, these buildings do not warrant further investigation. For a description and photographs of the modern buildings, the reader is referred to the Reconnaissance report (Rogers 2016a).

Descriptions of the historic-age properties inventoried and evaluated during the current intensive investigation are provided below. The inventory forms for each property are also included in the Appendix. Figure 11 is an aerial map showing the location of the historic-age inventoried properties and the modern properties identified during the Reconnaissance survey.



**Figure 11. Aerial map showing location of inventoried architectural properties (red outlines) around and within the current study area perimeter (blue-shaded areas) in relation to previous Phase I survey areas (yellow hash-marked areas). Modern-age properties are outlined in green.**

*2014 orthophotos obtained from ExpertGPS mapping software, 2016.*

The historic-age inventoried architectural properties specifically include the following:

### 3610 S. 54th Street

This property is located on the west side of S. 54th Street south of U.S. Highway 30 (see Figure 11). It consists of a farmstead that contains both historic-age (50 years or older) and modern (less than 50 years) buildings. According to the Assessor, the historic-age buildings include: the original core of the house (built in 1900 according to the City Assessor); a steel utility building (built c.1930), a “pole” barn (built c.1940), a second steel utility building (built in 1954), a gambrel-roofed double corn crib (built in 1947), and a wire grain bin (added c.1950). The modern buildings and structures added within the past 50 years include the concrete silo (1975) and two steel grain bins (1967 and 1980). However, the “pole” barn built c.1940 noted by the Assessor appears to be non-extant and evidenced only by a rectangular foundation visible on the aerial photograph of this property. There is also large prefabricated metal-sided and metal-roofed front-gabled machine shed now on the west edge of the farmstead, which appears newer than the dates given by the Assessor for the two steel utility buildings. This is a prefabricated Morton



brand building. According to the available aerial photographs this building was added to the property between 2011 and 2013.

The utility buildings appear to be represented by the side- and front-gabled buildings immediately west of the house and are both metal-sided and metal roofed. These are either pole buildings or prefabricated buildings depending on their age. The larger of the two is side-gabled and may be the older of the two buildings. The front-gabled utility building appears to function as a garage or machine shed and may be the one identified as built in 1954.

The corncrib is located to the southwest of the house and has a gambrel roof with gambrel elevator cupola on the roof ridge. It has a wood-shingled roof and horizontal board siding. This is a double crib with center drive-through aisle and a concrete form foundation. A 1947 date assigned by the Assessor is likely the actual year built. Figure 12 is a photographic view of the farmstead showing the above-described outbuildings.



**Figure 12. 3610 S. 54th Street looking NW from S. 54th Street.**  
*Photograph taken by Tallgrass Historians L.C., December 3, 2015.*

The two-story frame dwelling was greatly enlarged in 2013 with a large 1.5-story addition to the rear including a three-stall garage with a 1.5-story hyphen structure connecting the garage and the older house making for one long attached garage/dwelling (Figure 13). Other modifications to the house appear to include replacement siding, some replacement windows, and remodeling/enlargement of the wrap-around front porch. The clipped-gable of the front-gabled ell of the house and the pyramidal-hipped roof with lower cross-gabled ells and a portion of the wrap-around porch reflect Queen Anne stylistic influence and suggest a temporal range of the 1880s-early 1900s. The porch has full-height square posts that sit on a concrete floor and foundation that is not original. It is likely that the posts are replacements as well. The siding appears to be vinyl siding and is the same siding present on both the older house section and the new addition. Some of the paired 1/1 windows appear to be replacements but at least one 6/1 window and a fixed 8-pane window on the second floor and in the clipped gable peak may be original.

The farmstead was shown on the late 1930s-early 1940s aerial with the house and at least one large barn visible (Iowa Geographic Map Server 2016) A house was depicted in the vicinity of the current farmstead on the 1865, 1874, 1894 and 1925 plat maps. In 1865 and 1874, the owner was listed as “A. Barker,” with the 1865 map showing two houses on the 160-acre parcel—one in the vicinity of the current farmstead and the second in the northeast corner of the parcel (Harrison and Warner 1874; Thompson and Bro. 1865). Neither of these houses is extant.



**Figure 13. House at 3610 S. 54th Street looking NW.**  
*Photograph taken by Tallgrass Historians L.C., December 3, 2015.*

By the time of the 1894 plat map the owner was listed as “K. Barker,” with the only house shown located at the current farmstead (Banker’s Life 1894). The 1905 plat showed “Kilmer Barker” as the owner (Security Abstract Title 1905). By 1925, the owner was J.H. Thiessen (Anderson 1925).

“A. Barker” was Addison Barker, who was listed in the Camanche Township agricultural censuses from 1860-1880. In 1870, the Federal population census listed the household of Addison Barker in Camanche Township as including his wife Christina (age 43) and their five children (ages 7-18). Addison and Christina had been born in New York (Addison was specifically born in Durham, Greene, New York) and all of their listed children had been born in Iowa. Their 18-year-old daughter Edith had been born in 1852 shortly after they had settled in Iowa. Addison, Christina, and three of their children had been enumerated in the 1856 Iowa State Census for Camanche Township. Their children as listed in 1870 included: Edith, Killmer, Lawrence, and Wendall. There was also a son listed in-between Edith and Killmer whose name begins with a W and the spelling of which has been interpreted as “Windfield.” The “K. Barker” listed as the farm owner in 1894 was likely Addison and Christina’s son, Killmer, or Kilmer as he is more commonly listed. Kilmer Barker married Emma G. Paul in 1886. By 1910, Kilmer and Emma Barker were living in Plainview, Texas where Kilmer died in 1932. Given that Kilmer was listed in the 1905 Iowa State Census still living in Camanche, Clinton County, Iowa, it would appear that the Barker family association with the subject farmstead ended sometime between 1905 and 1910.

It is known that J.H. Thiessen was the owner by at least 1925 according to the next available plat map and “Johannes H. Thiessen” was listed as a farmer living in Camanche Township in the 1915 Iowa State Census. Thiessen was Iowa born but his parents were Germans. The 1910 Federal census listed a “Hanesuer Thiessen” living in Camanche Township next door to the Detlef Schnack household, which in 1910 was at the location of the farmstead just south of the subject farmstead. Thiessen’s wife was listed as Anna and their household included their three daughters and a farm hand. Thus, it is suspected that Johannes H. Thiessen also went by his

middle name at times. J.H. Thiessen and his wife, Anna were still living in Camanche Township in 1935, with J.H. Thiessen passing away in 1944. Thus, the Thiessen ownership likely extended from c.1910 to c.1944.

Addison M. Barker had been born in New York on January 26, 1825 and died in Clinton County on September 4, 1896. He is buried in Rose Hill Cemetery in Camanche Township. Christina (or Christine) Kilmer Barker was born in 1828 and died in 1917 and is also buried at Rose Hill; however, at the time of her death on October 13, 1917, she was residing in Danbury, Iowa, in Woodbury County where her daughter Edith Barker Canty was also residing and later died in 1928. Addison and Christina had married on November 7, 1850 in Schoharie, New York.

The original core of the house is the oldest extant building on this farmstead and was likely built in the 1880s-early 1900s based on its architectural style. As such, it may have been built for Kilmer and Emma Barker after he had inherited the family farm. The barn is no longer extant, with the main agricultural buildings being a modern prefabricated machine shed and two older utility sheds (c.1930 and 1954). The other structures include a concrete silo, corn crib, and metal grain bins. The house has been greatly altered by a large modern addition to the rear that more than doubled the size of the house and includes a three-stall garage. Other modifications include replacement siding, some replacement windows, and modification of the wrap-around front porch.

The modification of the historic-age house and the loss of the historic-age barn coupled with the addition of a large modern machine shed has impacted the historic integrity of the house as an individual building and the farmstead as a whole as a potential district. Therefore, the property no longer retains sufficient architectural integrity and is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP for lack of sufficient integrity. No further investigation is recommended.

### 3800 S. 54th Street

This Ranch style suburban dwelling is located on the west side of S. 54th Street half-way between Lincoln Way (U.S. 30) and 44th Avenue South (see Figure 11). The house is a one-story rectangular building with a low-pitched hipped roof with wide eave overhang (Figure 14). The house has an off-center front door flanked by paired 1/1 windows to the left and a Chicago-type picture window (large center pane flanked by narrow 1/1 windows) to the right. There is an enclosed hyphen-type entryway between the main part of the house and the attached single-stall garage. The house is now clad with replacement vinyl siding. There are no outbuildings in association with this suburban dwelling.

The City Assessor gives an estimated date of construction of 1965 to this dwelling, which is consistent with the Ranch style of the house. Additionally, the early 1960s aerial showed no building at this location, which was then agricultural land, but by the mid-1970s aerial this house had been built. It is associated with a small parcel of land carved out from a larger farm property, the farmstead for which is located at 4030 S. 54<sup>th</sup> Street to the south (see 23-01904). The subject dwelling has no outbuildings other than a small shed shown on the 1970s aerial and possibly still extant and it appears to have functioned simply as a suburban dwelling since its construction.





**Figure 14. 3800 S. 54th Street looking NW.**

*Photograph taken by Tallgrass Historians L.C., December 3, 2015.*

This dwelling has been modified with modern replacement siding and does not possess either sufficient integrity or sufficient significance to be recommended as eligible for the NRHP. As a result, it is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP and warranting no further investigation.

#### 4030 S. 54th Street

This historic-age farmstead is located on the west side of S. 54th Street just north of 44th Avenue South (see Figure 11). The extant buildings include a large two-story brick dwelling, an extended-gable hay or feeder barn, a gable-roofed double corncrib, machine shed, and garage (Figure 15). The machine shed is a large prefabricated building that is not listed in the Assessor's records but was added circa 2014 according to the available aerial photographs. The detached garage behind the house was built between 2002 and 2004 is also not listed in the Assessor's records. There is also a windmill structure with blades still intact to the east of the extended-gable barn. The Assessor's records also list a second "feed and livestock" barn and a "pole" barn that are both non-extant. A large gabled barn (perhaps the pole barn noted in the Assessor's record) near the corncrib that was present on the 2013 aerial and earlier aerial photographs but had been removed by 2014.



**Figure 15. Farmstead at 4030 S. 54th Street looking SW from S. 54th Street.**

*Photograph taken by Tallgrass Historians L.C., December 3, 2015.*

The estimated dates of construction assigned by the Assessor for the "feed and livestock barn" is "1900," which is a default date. The same date was assigned to the corncrib, which is unlikely for a construction date for this type of agricultural outbuilding. While feeder barns began to be

built in the last two decades of the nineteenth century, the type of feeder barn on this property more likely was built in the early twentieth century when this type of barn became very popular, the result of agricultural changes and new innovations in barn building that made such barns more affordable (Soike 1995:93-94). Therefore, a circa 1900 date may not be far off from the actual construction date; however, a circa 1900s-1920s construction range is probably closer to the mark. As for the corncrib, this type of grain storage structure was not really needed on Iowa farms until “increased mechanization, growing use of commercial fertilizers, and improved strains of crops all stimulated production” in the early twentieth century spawned “the need for expanded storage facilities” on individual farmsteads (Roe 1995:177).

The house is a large two-story brick dwelling that has a smaller two-story brick ell on the north side of the house and a smaller one-story, front-gabled addition to the north side of the ell (Figure 16). Both the main portion of the house and the ell section have low-pitched hipped rooflines and bracketed eaves reflecting the Italianate style of architecture of its original design. The main section of the house has four single 1/1 double-hung windows with stone lintels across the second floor of the façade and a door with side lights off-center on the first floor with a single window to the right and two windows to the left of the door. A large wrap-around porch is a later addition to the house as is the porch enclosure on the façade of the north-side ell. Other modifications have included painting of the brick, which was partially removed in recent years, some or all of the windows were replaced, and the façade of the north-side ell has been covered with vinyl siding in recent years; however, the house still fairly good architectural integrity for a house of this age.



**Figure 16. House and Barn at 4030 S. 54th Street looking NW.**  
*Photograph taken by Tallgrass Historians L.C., December 3, 2015.*

The house was historically associated with the Dannatt family, whose members immigrated from England in 1851 and settled in Clinton County. One of the family members, John S. Dannatt was specifically associated with this property and in 1879 it was noted that he was then living in Section 24 of Camanche Township where he had built a “fine farm of 560 acres” (Western Historical 1879:770). There are two scenarios for the construction of this brick Italianate style house. Either it was built by others prior to Dannatt’s ownership in the 1860s, or it was built by Dannatt in the 1860s after he had acquired this parcel. The large size of this house was well-suited to the large household that the Dannatt family comprised. The Assessor gives an estimated date of construction of “1855,” which is compatible with the Italianate style that was popular in



the United States between 1840 and 1885 and is possible if the house was built prior to Dannatt's ownership; otherwise, a construction date in the 1860s is postulated herein (McAlester and McAlester 1998:211).

John Samuel Dannatt was one of a number of early settlers of the Low Moor vicinity who immigrated from Lincolnshire, England in the 1850s. While technically the project area is now located within Camanche Township, some of the persons who settled in this area have their histories linked to the early settlement of Eden Township. This township was largely settled by English immigrants, who "came into Eden Township in goodly numbers" in 1851 (Wolfe 1911:300). These immigrant settlers included Samuel Dannatt, and his sons Benjamin, Thomas, Samuel, and John (Western Historical 1879:636; Wolfe 1911:301).

These [English immigrants] nearly all came from the village of Killingholme, Lincolnshire, England, bringing capital with them. They purchased the original claimholders' interests and engaged in scientific and highly successful agricultural pursuits. The farms they developed had fine houses, barns and broad, well-tilled farm lands--models of the county (Wolfe 1911:301).

The 1879 county history book also noted that this group were "thrifty and enterprising, largely engaged in stock-raising and feeding, and their broad fields and fine farm-houses and outbuildings make Eden Township a model one" (Western Historical 1879:636). This is an apt description of the Dannatt Farmstead, with the large house reflecting the prosperity of the family and their farming operations.

John Samuel Dannatt was born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1834 (Western Historical 1879:770). He would have been 17 years old when he settled in Clinton County and according to the 1856 Iowa State Census he was then living in his parent's household in Eden Township. His parents were Samuel and Mary Dannatt and his brother Thomas was also listed in the household. Thomas was then 28 years old, with John listed as 21 years of age.

The 1860 Federal population census continued to list Thomas and John in their parent's household, with the 60-year-old Samuel "Dennett" listed as a farmer in Eden Township and the household including a number of farm hands, most of whom were immigrants from Ireland, Denmark and Switzerland. There were no occupations listed for either Thomas or John, with the household also listing Emily Dannatt as a "servant" and her 8-month-old son "John L. Dannatt." This curious because by this time, John and Emily were married and their first born was listed as "Johanna L." in the 1879 history and in Dannatt family histories accessed at Ancestry.com (Western Historical 1879:770), but this child was clearly identified as a male and as "John L." However, what is truly curious is the way that John and Emily are listed in the Samuel Dannatt household. Usually spouses were listed in order with their children; however, Emily and baby John were listed at the end of the Samuel Dannatt household after the listing of all the non-related farm hands. If one did not know their history, one could not easily decipher from this census listing that John and Emily were married to one another. [Emily Evison Dannatt also hailed from Lincolnshire, England, but was from North Kelsey rather than Killingholme.]

Dannatt family histories accessed at Ancestry.com confirm that John S. Dannatt was the son of Samuel and Mary J. (Lancaster) Dannatt. Samuel Dannatt died on December 22, 1861 and is

buried in the “Bowers-Dannatt-Hill Pioneer Cemetery” near Low Moor. This cemetery was established in the early 1850s and is located southwest of town. Mary J. Dannatt died in 1886. John’s brother Thomas Dannatt had died in 1881.

The 1865 plat map shows a house at or near the subject brick house location, with the property owners listed as “J. & T. Dannatt” (Thompson and Bro. 1865). It is likely that the “J.” was John S. and the “T.” was his brother Thomas. While it was initially suspected that the brothers had inherited this property upon their father’s death in 1861, the last will and testament of Samuel Dannatt dated 1862 did not list this property (in the SE1/4 of Section 24) as among Samuel Dannatt’s landholdings. The will appointed Thomas and John as the estate’s executors, with their mother Mary receiving a bequest of the “best and most useful household furniture,” two of the “best beds,” and one two-horse buggy wagon along with the “northwest 80” of the NE1/4, NE1/4 of Section 28, T81N-R5E and the SW1/4 of Section 28, “all of which said to be hers during her life time and after her decease to be divided equal” among their surviving children including Benjamin Dannatt, Thomas Dannatt, Mary Ann Bowers, Eliza Bowers, and John Dannatt” (last will and testament of Samuel Dannatt executed in 1862 and accessed at Ancestry.com, May 2016). Mary also received an annual payment of \$200 from the estate.

Other bequests included land to Thomas Dannatt including the NE1/4 of Section 33, T81N-R5E, the north half of the NW1/4 of Section 34, T81N-R5E, and the south half of the west half of the SW1/4 in Section 27 and the south half of the east half of the SE1/4 of Section 28 all in the same township. John Dannatt was bequeathed the NW1/4 of Section 27, the east half of the NE1/4 of 28 and the north half of the north half of the SW1/4 in Section 24, and the north half of the east half of the SE1/4 in Section 28 all in the same township. Benjamin Dannatt received a bequest of money and forgiveness of a loan from this father. What is interesting about the listed land bequests is that none of them included the location of the subject house in the SE1/4 of Section 24. The land left to Mary Dannatt was southwest of Low Moor and was in the possession of T. & J. Dannatt on the 1865 plat map but no house was then represented on either parcel. In 1865, John Dannatt also owned outright most of the SE1/4 of Section 28 and the NW1/4 of Section 27, while Thomas Dannatt owned the SE1/4, SE1/4 in Section 28 and the NE1/4 of Section 33 where a house was shown on the 1865 map. Other property was owned by the Dannatt family members, including “B. Dannatt” and the “Dannatt Estate” west, north and northeast of Low Moor. Thus, it appears that the Samuel and Mary Dannatt homestead was not at the subject house and was instead one of several houses shown on other Dannatt parcels in the Low Moor vicinity. Therefore, the subject house may actually have been built by John S. Dannatt after he acquired it in the early to mid-1860s.

By 1874, the plat map listed the owner of the subject property in the SE1/4 of Section 24 as “J.S. Dannatt” (Harrison and Warner 1874). The 1870 Federal Population Census listed the household of John S. Dannatt in Camanche Township as including his wife Emily, their daughters: Joanna (10), Margaret (8), and Eva (10 months), and their sons: William (6) and Asa (2). Also living in the household was John’s mother Mary (69), three Prussian immigrant farm laborers and one English immigrant domestic servant. By 1879, four more children had been added to the Dannatt family including daughters Ida and Nettie and sons Elbert J. and Ernest bringing the total number of children to nine (Western Historical 1879:770).

Thus, it appears likely that the subject property came into the possession of John S. Dannatt after 1860, probably after his father's death in 1861 but by the time of the 1865 plat map. It may be that he and his brother Thomas purchased the property after the large brick house had already been built by others or that John had the house built for his large household and growing family in the 1860s. In addition to John Dannatt's wife and their nine children and his elderly mother, a number of farm hands and servants also lived in the household through the years. The 1879 biography for John S. Dannatt suggests that he built up this farmstead but it does not specifically state that he built the house (Western Historical 1879:770).

The size of the Dannatt family household is reflected in the size of the extant house and in the expansion of the landholdings. In 1865, the farm property totaled 160 acres and by 1874 it had been enlarged to 480 acres. The 1894 map shows that J.S. Dannatt's ownership extended to at least that date with the acreage total still at 480 acres (Banker's Life 1894). By 1925, D.H. Schnack was the listed owner of the now much smaller-sized farm property of 160 acres and back to the size of the 1865 parcel (Anderson 1925). It is not certain at this point where the additional 80 acres of the 560-acre total reported for Dannatt's holdings in 1879 were located but may have included some of the land around Low Moor bequeathed to him by his father (Western Historical 1879:770).

The 1900 Federal population census listed the household of John S. and "Emalie" Dannatt in the town of Camanche and including daughter Nettie (age 25) and son Ernest (age 22). John's listed occupation in 1900 was "landlord." The 1900 census also asked the question of whether the head-of-household owned a "Farm or House," with Dannatt responding that he owned a house. This coupled with their listing in the town of Camanche indicated that they had retired from the farm property by 1900. John S. Dannatt died on July 19, 1906 and is buried in the Rose Hill Cemetery near Camanche. He would have been around the age of 72.

Therefore, the Dannatt family association with the subject property extended from the early 1860s to circa 1900, with D.H. Schnack the owner by 1925. Since the 1905 plat map still listed "J.S. Dannatt" as the owner of the subject property and it is known that by 1900 John and Emily had moved into the town of Camanche, it may be that one of their now-grown children was living on the farm in Section 24 in 1905. It is known that older sons, William and Asa were living with their respective families in the town of Low Moor at the time of the 1900 census. Therefore, it remains unknown who was still living on the Dannatt property at the time of the 1905. It may have become a tenant property by that time. It is also not currently known when exactly the property passed out of the family's possession after John's death in 1906 but it appears to have been in the possession of Detlef H. Schnack by 1910.

Detlef H. Schnack, was listed in the 1910 Federal Census and the 1915 Iowa State Census as a farmer living in Camanche Township. He hailed from Germany and had immigrated to the United States in 1892. His wife Mary was Iowa born but her parents were German born; therefore, Mary Schnack was no relation to the Dannatt family. It is suspected that the Schnacks acquired the Dannatt farm by 1910, probably shortly after John Dannatt's passing in 1906. This is further supported by the order of listing in the 1910 census, which had the Schnack household listed right before the "H. Thiessen" household, which according to the 1925 plat map was the farm just north of the Schnack farm (which was then located at the former Dannatt property).

From all these data, it is suspected that the brick house was built by John Samuel Dannatt for his large family and reflects the prosperity of his farming operation. Dannatt was directly associated with the early English immigrant settlement in the Low Moor vicinity, which was composed of persons hailing primarily from Lincolnshire, England. This large stylish house certainly reflects the history of this enclave as having been well-to-do individuals who brought “capital with them” and developed “fine houses, barns and broad, well-tilled farmlands” that were considered “models of the county” (Wolfe 1911:301). The extant barn could have been built towards the end of Dannatt’s ownership of this property; however, it was more likely built in the early twentieth century after Detlef H. Schnack acquired the property circa 1910.

While there has been some modification of the house through the years, it still retains sufficient integrity to be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with the Lincolnshire, English immigrant settlement in the Low Moor vicinity in Eden and Camanche townships. It may also be eligible under Criterion C for the stylish example of a brick Italianate style house in rural Clinton County but it should be compared to other possible extant houses of this age and style in the vicinity. This is recommended in order to make a final determination on its architectural significance because it has been modified to a degree and architectural significance is not a given at present.

The farmstead as a whole has less potential as a farmstead district because of the loss of the nineteenth century outbuildings that were directly associated with the construction of the brick house. The extended gable feeder barn and the gabled corncrib do not contribute significantly to the eligibility of the brick house because they were not associated with the Dannatt family occupation and date from the early twentieth century. Therefore, based on current information, the farmstead district as a whole is recommended as not eligible as a historic district. The house, however, is recommended as individually eligible under Criterion A for its association with an important ethnic settlement in the mid to late nineteenth century in Eden and Camanche townships.

#### 5841 Lincoln Way

Located just outside the north boundary of the current study area, this farmstead consists of a house, garage and steel utility building (see Figure 11). The oldest portion of the house appears to be the one-story gable-front-and-wing south section, to which a larger one-story side-gabled addition with enclosed front-entry vestibule and shed-roofed deck were added in 2003-04. The house overall has been further modified with vinyl replacement siding and most if not all of the windows are modern replacements (including the insertion of several octagonal windows). The garage was built in 2012 and the steel prefabricated utility building was built in 2001 (Figure 17).



**Figure 17. 5841 Lincoln Way looking SW from Lincoln Way (U.S. Highway 30).**  
*Photograph taken by Tallgrass Historians L.C., December 3, 2015.*

While the Assessor gave an estimated of “1900” for the house construction, the available plat maps for this property do not depict a house at this location in 1874, 1894, or even 1925; however, there was a house in the vicinity of the subject property depicted on the 1865 map when Anna McBride was listed as the owner and on the 1905 plat map when this parcel was owned by G.H. Howson (Security Abstract Title 1905; Thompson and Bro. 1865). By 1925, the owner was O.R. Champion (Anderson 1925). The earliest available aerial photographs from the late 1930s-early 1940s do show a farmstead with a number of buildings at this location (Iowa Geographic Map Server 2016). Therefore, while a circa 1865 date is possible for this small gable-front-and-wing house, it may be more likely to have been built around 1905 when G.H. Howson was the owner. As a result, the Assessor’s circa 1900 date may be close to the actual date of construction. The other two extant buildings are both modern and were added in 2001 and 2012.

Given the loss of all of historic-age farmstead outbuildings, the addition of two modern buildings including a large utility shed, and the extensive modifications/additions to the historic-age dwelling, it is concluded that this farmstead does not possess sufficient historic architectural integrity to be eligible for the NRHP as a farmstead district. The dwelling is also not eligible as an individual building because it lacks sufficient integrity and historical significance. As a result, this farmstead is recommended as not eligible and warrants no further investigation.

### Conclusions and Recommendations

The architectural/historical intensive survey and evaluation of the proposed Lincoln Way Industrial Rail and Air Park in the City of Clinton, Clinton County, Iowa, resulted in the inventory of four architectural properties recorded as #23-01902 through #23-01905. Table 1 presents a summary of the recommendations for each property. Of the four properties, only the brick Italianate house on the Dannatt/Schnack Farmstead at 4030 S. 54<sup>th</sup> Street (23-01904) is recommended as eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A. This house has a direct association with the mid-late 19<sup>th</sup> century settlement of the Low Moor vicinity by immigrants from Lincolnshire, England. This group, including the John S. Dannatt family, established and built up notable and prosperous farms in this area, with the large stylish brick house on John S. Dannatt’s

farmstead in Section 24 being a representative example of that ethnic settlement. The other architectural properties were all recommended as not eligible primarily for lack of sufficient integrity having been modified/alterd in the modern era.

**Table 1. Intensive Survey Summary.**

<b>Property Address/ Inventory Number</b>	<b>Historic Name/ Property Type</b>	<b>Years Built</b>	<b>Recommendations</b>
3610 S. 54th Street 23-01902	Barker/Thiessen Farmstead	1880s-early 1900s	Not eligible for the NRHP for lack of sufficient integrity.
3800 S. 54th Street 23-01903	Suburban Dwelling	circa 1965	Not eligible for the NRHP for lack of sufficient integrity or significance.
4030 S. 54th Street 23-01904	Dannatt/Schnack Farmstead	1860s-early 20 <sup>th</sup> century	House is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A for its historical significance. The barn and the farmstead as a whole does not possess sufficient significance to be eligible as either an individual barn or as a farmstead district. Therefore, only the house is recommended eligible for its association with the Lincolnshire, England immigrant settlement of the Low Moor vicinity in the mid to late 19 <sup>th</sup> century.
5841 Lincoln Way 23-01905	G.H. Howson Farmstead	c.1900-early 21st century	Not eligible for the NRHP for lack of sufficient integrity.

The Dannatt House at 4030 S. 54<sup>th</sup> Street is not physically located within the current project area boundary (see Figure 11). The boundary for the current project area abuts the Dannatt/Schnack Farmstead on three sides but does not include this property. Therefore, at present there is no proposed physical impact to the house or the farmstead proper. It is recommended that construction in the proposed project area consider the NRHP eligibility of the Dannatt brick house and minimize any potential visual impacts to the farmstead property by avoiding construction of large buildings around the farmstead perimeter. It should be noted that the main public view of the Dannatt House is from along S. 54<sup>th</sup> Street and this view will not be obstructed by the currently proposed project.

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## **APPENDIX:**

### **Historical Architectural Data Base (HADB) and Iowa Site Inventory Forms**



# Historical Architectural Data Base

## Data Entry Form for Studies and Reports

Doc. No.: 23-036

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

Project Reference #: 051-2757

Authors/Editor/Compiler/Originator:

**Rogers, Leah D.**

Author Role: ☒ Consultant ☐ Private Researcher/Writer ☐ Teacher ☐ Student  
☐ Project employee/volunteer ☐ Site Administrator ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

Title of Work:

**Lincoln Way Industrial Rail and Air Park: Architectural/Historical Intensive Survey and Evaluation, City of Clinton, Clinton County, Iowa**

Year Issued: 2016

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:*

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Iowa Historic Property Documentation Study  | <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Structure Report                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic American Building Survey (HABS)    | <input type="checkbox"/> Feasibility/Re-use Study                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) | <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural/Engineering Plans and Specs. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Management or Master Plan                   |   |

*National Register:*

- ☐ Multiple Property Documentation Form

*Other* (e.g., private research, school project, video): \_\_\_\_\_

**Lincoln Way Industrial Rail and Air Park: Architectural/Historical Intensive Survey and Evaluation, City of Clinton, Clinton County, Iowa**

23-036

**Kind of Work Produced:**

**(fill in one section only: Report or Monograph or Chapter, etc.)**

*Report:* Published/produced by: Tallgrass Historians L.C.

Place issued: 2460 S. Riverside Drive, Iowa City, IA 52246

Client: Olsson Associates, 2111 South 67th Street, Suite 200, Omaha, NE 68106

*If applicable, include:*

Series Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Volume #: \_\_\_\_\_ Report #: \_\_\_\_\_

*Monograph:* Publisher Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Place: \_\_\_\_\_

*Chapter:* In: \_\_\_\_\_ First pg. #: \_\_\_\_\_ Last pg. #: \_\_\_\_\_

*Journal:* Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Vol. \_\_\_\_\_ No. \_\_\_\_\_ Pages: \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

*Thesis:* Degree (check one): ☐ Ph.D. ☐ LL.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: Clinton \_\_\_\_\_

Town: Clinton \_\_\_\_\_

Township: 81N \_\_\_\_\_

Range: 05E \_\_\_\_\_

**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)

Lincoln Way

U.S. Highway 30

Clinton

Camanche

Low Moor

English emigrant settlement

John S. Dannatt

Italianate style

brick house

gable-front-and-wing

Ranch

Queen Anne

farmstead

suburban dwelling

extended gable barn

corncribs

# Iowa Site Inventory Form

State Historic Preservation Office

(July 2014)

State Inventory Number: 23-01902 ☒ New ☐ Supplemental

9-Digit SHPO Review & Compliance (R&C) Number: \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Non-extant Year: \_\_\_\_\_

**Read the Iowa Site Inventory Form Instructions carefully, to ensure accuracy and completeness before completing this form. The instructions are available on our website: <http://www.iowahistory.org/historic-preservation/statewide-inventory-and-collections/iowa-site-inventory-form.html>**

## • Property Name

A) Historic name: Barker/Thiessen Farmstead

B) Other names: Seeser, Harlan and Brenda, Farmstead (current owners)

## • Location

A) Street address: 3610 S. 54<sup>th</sup> St.

B) City or town: Clinton (☐ Vicinity) County: Clinton

C) Legal description:

Rural: Township Name: Camanche

Township No.: 81 Range No.: 5

Section: 24

Quarter: SE of Quarter: NE

Urban: Subdivision: \_\_\_\_\_ Block(s): \_\_\_\_\_ Lot(s): \_\_\_\_\_

## • Classification

A) Property category: *Check only one*

- ☒ Building(s)  
☐ District  
☐ Site  
☐ Structure  
☐ Object

B) Number of resources (within property):

*If eligible property, enter number of:*

Contributing Noncontributing

—	Buildings	—
—	Sites	—
—	Structures	—
—	Objects	—
—	<b>Total</b>	—

*If non-eligible property, enter number of:*

<u>4</u>	Buildings
—	Sites
<u>4</u>	Structures
—	Objects
<u>8</u>	<b>Total</b>

C) For properties listed in the National Register:

National Register status: ☐ Listed ☐ De-listed ☐ NHL ☐ NPS DOE

D) For properties within a historic district:

- ☐ Property contributes to a National Register or local certified historic district.  
☐ Property contributes to a potential historic district, based on professional historic/architectural survey and evaluation.  
☐ Property *does not* contribute to the historic district in which it is located.

Historic district name: \_\_\_\_\_ Historic district site inventory number: \_\_\_\_\_

E) Name of related project report or multiple property study, if applicable:

MPD title

Lincoln Way Industrial Rail and Air Park: Intensive Survey and Evaluation

Historical Architectural Data Base #

23-036

## • Function or Use *Enter categories (codes and terms) from the Iowa Site Inventory Form Instructions*

A) Historic functions

01A01 DOMESTIC/single dwelling/residence

09B01 AGRICULTURE/production/farmstead

B) Current functions

01A01 DOMESTIC/single dwelling/residence

09B01 AGRICULTURE/production/farmstead

## • Description *Enter categories (codes and terms) from the Iowa Site Inventory Form Instructions*

A) Architectural classification

05D LATE VICTORIAN/Queen Anne

B) Materials

Foundation (visible exterior): \_\_\_\_\_

Walls (visible exterior): 15B SYNTHETIC/vinyl

Roof: 08A ASPHALT/shingle

Other: \_\_\_\_\_

C) Narrative description ☒ SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS, WHICH MUST BE COMPLETED

• **Statement of Significance**

**A) Applicable National Register Criteria:** *Mark your opinion of eligibility after applying relevant National Register criteria*

Criterion A: Property is associated with significant events.

☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ More research recommended

Criterion B: Property is associated with the lives of significant persons.

☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ More research recommended

Criterion C: Property has distinctive architectural characteristics.

☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ More research recommended

Criterion D: Property yields significant information in archaeology/history.

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ More research recommended

**B) Special criteria considerations:** *Mark any special considerations; leave blank if none*

☐ A: Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

☐ E: A reconstructed building, object, or structure.

☐ B: Removed from its original location.

☐ F: A commemorative property.

☐ C: A birthplace or grave.

☐ G: Property less than 50 years of age or  
achieved significance within the past 50 years.

☐ D: A cemetery

**C) Areas of significance**

*Enter categories from instructions*

**D) Period(s) of significance**

**E) Significant dates**

*Construction date*

1880s-early 1900s ☒ *check if circa or estimated date*

*Other dates, including renovations*

1930-1980

**F) Significant person**

*Complete if Criterion B is marked above*

**G) Cultural affiliation**

*Complete if Criterion D is marked above*

**H) Architect/Builder**

*Architect*

*Builder/contractor*

**I) Narrative statement of significance** ☒ *SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS, WHICH MUST BE COMPLETED*

• **Bibliography** ☒ *See continuation sheets for the list research sources used in preparing this form*

• **Geographic Data** *Optional UTM references* ☐ *See continuation sheet for additional UTM or comments*

Zone	Easting	Northing	NAD	Zone	Easting	Northing	NAD
1	<u>15</u>	<u>722907</u>	<u>4632166</u>	83	2		
3				4			

• **Form Preparation**

Name and Title: Leah Rogers Date: May 31, 2016

Organization/firm: Tallgrass Historians L.C. E-mail: ldrog215@aol.com

Street address: 2460 S. Riverside Dr. Telephone: 319-354-6722

City or Town: Iowa City State: IA Zip code: 52246

• **ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION** *Submit the following items with the completed form*

**A) For all properties, attach the following, as specified in the Iowa Site Inventory Form Instructions:**

1. **Map** of property's location within the community.

2. **Glossy color 4x6 photos labeled** on back with property/building name, address, date taken, view shown, and unique photo number.

3. **Photo key showing each photo number on a map and/or floor plan, using arrows next to each photo number to indicate the location and directional view of each photograph.**

4. **Site plan** of buildings/structures on site, identifying boundaries, public roads, and building/structure footprints.

**B) For State Historic Tax Credit Part 1 Applications, historic districts and farmsteads, and barns:**

*See lists of special requirements and attachments in the Iowa Site Inventory Form Instructions.*

**State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) Use Only Below This Line**

*The SHPO has reviewed the Site Inventory and concurs 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: \_\_\_\_\_

SHPO authorized signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Iowa Site Inventory Form**  
**State Historic Preservation Office**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Site Number: 23-01902

Related District Number:

Page 1

Barker/Thiessen Farmstead

Clinton

Name of Property

County

3610 S. 54<sup>th</sup> St.

Clinton

Address

City

**C. Narrative**

This property is located on the west side of S. 54th Street south of U.S. Highway 30. It consists of a farmstead that contains both historic-age (50 years or older) and modern (less than 50 years) buildings. According to the Assessor, the historic-age buildings include: the original core of the house (built in 1900 according to the City Assessor); a steel utility building (built c.1930), a "pole" barn (built c.1940), a second steel utility building (built in 1954), a gambrel-roofed double corncrib (built in 1947), and a wire grain bin (added c.1950). The modern buildings and structures added within the past 50 years include the concrete silo (1975) and two steel grain bins (1967 and 1980).

However, the "pole" barn built c.1940 noted by the Assessor appears to be non-extant and evidenced only by a rectangular foundation visible on the aerial photograph of this property. There is also large prefabricated metal-sided and metal-roofed front-gabled machine shed now on the west edge of the farmstead, which appears newer than the dates given by the Assessor for the two steel utility buildings. This is a prefabricated Morton brand building. According to the available aerial photographs this building was added to the property between 2011 and 2013.

The utility buildings appear to be represented by the side- and front-gabled buildings immediately west of the house and are both metal-sided and metal roofed. These are either pole buildings or prefabricated buildings depending on their age. The larger of the two is side-gabled and may be the older of the two buildings. The front-gabled utility building appears to function as a garage or machine shed and may be the one identified as built in 1954.

The corncrib is located to the southwest of the house and has a gambrel roof with gambrel elevator cupola on the roof ridge. It has a wood-shingled roof and horizontal board siding. This is a double crib with center drive-through aisle and a concrete form foundation.

The two-story frame dwelling was greatly enlarged in 2013 with a large 1.5-story addition to the rear including a three-stall garage with a 1.5-story hyphen structure connecting the garage and the older house making for one long attached garage/dwelling. Other modifications to the house appear to include replacement siding, some replacement windows, and remodeling/enlargement of the wrap-around front porch. The clipped-gable of the front-gabled ell of the house and the pyramidal-hipped roof with lower cross-gabled ells and a portion of the wrap-around porch reflect Queen Anne stylistic influence and suggest a temporal range of the 1880s-early 1900s. The porch has full-height square posts that sit on a concrete floor and foundation that is not original. It is likely that the posts are replacements as well. The siding appears to be vinyl siding and is the same siding present on both the older house section and the new addition. Some of the paired 1/1 windows appear to be replacements but at least one 6/1 window and a fixed 8-pane window on the second floor and in the clipped gable peak may be original.

**I. Statement of Significance**

The farmstead was shown on the late 1930s-early 1940s aerial with the house and at least one large barn visible. A house was depicted in the vicinity of the current farmstead on the 1865, 1874, 1894 and 1925 plat maps. In 1865 and 1874, the owner was listed as "A. Barker," with the 1865 map showing two houses on the 160-acre parcel—one in the vicinity of the current farmstead and the second in the northeast corner of the parcel. Neither of these houses is extant. By the time of the 1894 plat map the owner was listed as "K. Barker," with the only house shown located at the current farmstead. By 1925, the owner was J.H. Thiessen.

"A. Barker" was Addison Barker, who was listed in the Camanche Township agricultural censuses from 1860-1880. In 1870, the Federal population census listed the household of Addison Barker in Camanche Township as including his wife Christina (age 43) and their five children (ages 7-18). Addison and Christina had been born in New York (Addison was specifically born in Durham, Greene, New York) and all of their listed children had been born in Iowa. Their 18-year-old daughter Edith had been born in 1852 shortly after they had settled in Iowa. Addison, Christina, and three of their children had been enumerated in the 1856 Iowa State Census for

**Iowa Site Inventory Form**  
**State Historic Preservation Office**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Site Number: 23-01902

Related District Number:

Page 2

Barker/Thiessen Farmstead

Clinton

Name of Property

County

3610 S. 54<sup>th</sup> St.

Clinton

Address

City

Camanche Township. Their children as listed in 1870 included: Edith, Killmer, Lawrence, and Wendall. There was also a son listed in-between Edith and Killmer whose name begins with a W and the spelling of which has been interpreted as "Windfield." The "K. Barker" listed as the farm owner in 1894 was likely Addison and Christina's son, Killmer, or Kilmer as he is more commonly listed. Kilmer Barker married Emma G. Paul in 1886. By 1910, Kilmer and Emma Barker were living in Plainview, Texas where Kilmer died in 1932. Given that Kilmer was listed in the 1905 Iowa State Census still living in Camanche, Clinton County, Iowa, it would appear that the Barker family association with the subject farmstead ended sometime between 1905 and 1910. It is known that J.H. Thiessen was the owner by at least 1925 according to the next available plat map and "Johannes H. Thiessen" was listed as a farmer living in Camanche Township in the 1915 Iowa State Census. Thiessen was Iowa born but his parents were Germans. The 1910 Federal census listed a "Hanesuer Thiessen" living in Camanche Township next door to the Detlef Schnack household, which in 1910 was at the location of the farmstead just south of the subject farmstead. Thiessen's wife was listed as Anna and their household included their three daughters and a farm hand. Thus, it is suspected that Johannes H. Thiessen also went by his middle name at times. J.H. Thiessen and his wife, Anna were still living in Camanche Township in 1935, with J.H. Thiessen passing away in 1944. Thus, the Thiessen ownership likely extended from c.1910 to c.1944.

Addison M. Barker had been born in New York on January 26, 1825 and died in Clinton County on September 4, 1896. He is buried in Rose Hill Cemetery in Camanche Township. Christina (or Christine) Kilmer Barker was born in 1828 and died in 1917 and is also buried at Rose Hill; however, at the time of her death on October 13, 1917, she was residing in Danbury, Iowa, in Woodbury County where her daughter Edith Barker Canty was also residing and later died in 1928. Addison and Christina had married on November 7, 1850 in Schoharie, New York. As noted above, they had relocated to Iowa by 1852 where their first child was born.

The original core of the house is the oldest extant building on this farmstead and was likely built in the 1880s-early 1900s based on its architectural style. As such, it may have been built for Kilmer and Emma Barker after he had inherited the family farm. The barn is no longer extant, with the main agricultural buildings being a modern prefabricated machine shed and two older utility sheds (c.1930 and 1954). The other structures include a concrete silo, corn crib, and metal grain bins. The house has been greatly altered by a large modern addition to the rear that more than doubled the size of the house and includes a three-stall garage. Other modifications include replacement siding, some replacement windows, and modification of the wrap-around front porch. The modification of the historic-age house and the loss of the historic-age barn coupled with the addition of a large modern machine shed has impacted the historic integrity of the house as an individual building and the farmstead as a whole as a potential district. Therefore, the property no longer retains sufficient architectural integrity and is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP for lack of sufficient integrity. No further investigation is recommended.

**Bibliography**

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1925 *Atlas of Clinton County, Iowa*. Anderson Publishing, Des Moines, Iowa.

Banker's Life

1894 *Plat Book of Clinton County, Iowa*. Banker's Life, Clinton, Iowa.

Harrison and Warner

1874 *Atlas of Clinton County, Iowa*. Harrison and Warner, Clinton, Iowa.

Rogers, Leah D.

2016a *Lincoln Way Industrial Rail and Air Park: Reconnaissance-Level Architectural Survey, City of Clinton, Clinton County, Iowa*. TH15-635--2. Tallgrass Historians L.C., Iowa City, Iowa.

2016b *Lincoln Way Industrial Rail and Air Park: Architectural/Historical Intensive Survey and Evaluation, City of Clinton, Clinton County, Iowa*. TH15-635--4. Tallgrass Historians L.C., Iowa City, Iowa.

Thompson

1865 *Map of Clinton County, Iowa*. M.H. Thompson and Bro., Dundee, Illinois.

**Iowa Site Inventory Form**  
**State Historic Preservation Office**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Site Number: 23-01902  
Related District Number:

Page 3

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Barker/Thiessen Farmstead

Clinton

Name of Property

County

3610 S. 54<sup>th</sup> St.

Clinton

Address

City

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Aerial photographs from the late 1930s-2014 accessed at the Iowa Geographic Map Server at  
<http://ortho.gis.iastate.edu/>, May 2016.

Census, death, marriage, and family history records accessed at <http://www.ancestry.com>, May 2016.

Gravestone and death information accessed at <http://www.findagrave.com>, May 2016.

**Iowa Site Inventory Form**  
State Historic Preservation Office  
**Continuation Sheet**

Site Number: 23-01902  
Related District Number:

Page 4

Barker/Thiessen Farmstead

Clinton

Name of Property

County

3610 S. 54<sup>th</sup> St.

Clinton

Address

City

Additional Documents:



**3610 S. 54th Street looking NW from S. 54th Street.**  
*Photograph taken by Tallgrass Historians L.C., December 3, 2015.*



**House at 3610 S. 54th Street looking NW from driveway into farmstead.**  
*Photograph taken by Tallgrass Historians L.C., December 3, 2015.*



**Iowa Site Inventory Form**  
State Historic Preservation Office  
**Continuation Sheet**

Site Number: 23-01902  
Related District Number:

Page 5

Barker/Thiessen Farmstead

Clinton

Name of Property

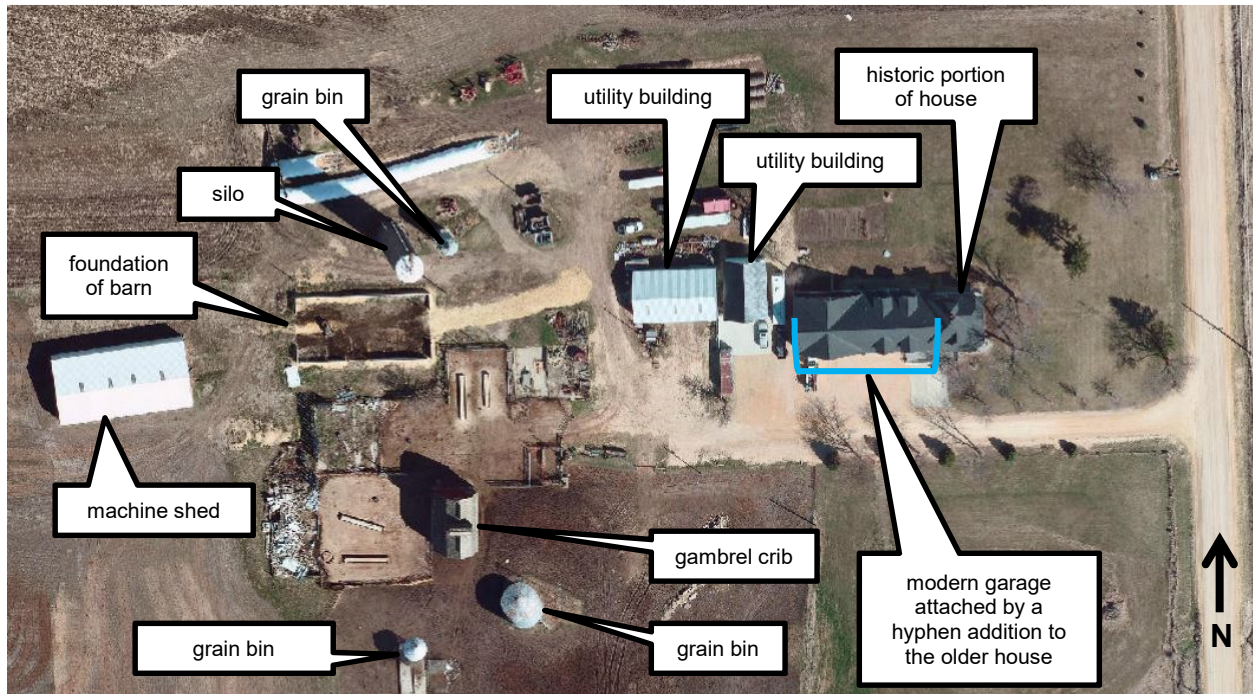
County

3610 S. 54<sup>th</sup> St.

Clinton

Address

City



2014 aerial view of Barker/Thiessen Farmstead showing location of extant buildings and structures. Note that the pole barn listed in the Assessor's records is no longer standing and is represented by a remnant foundation.

*Source for map: Clinton, Iowa Assessor, 2016.*

**Iowa Site Inventory Form**  
State Historic Preservation Office  
**Continuation Sheet**

Site Number: 23-01902  
Related District Number:

Page 6

Barker/Thiessen Farmstead

Name of Property

3610 S. 54<sup>th</sup> St.

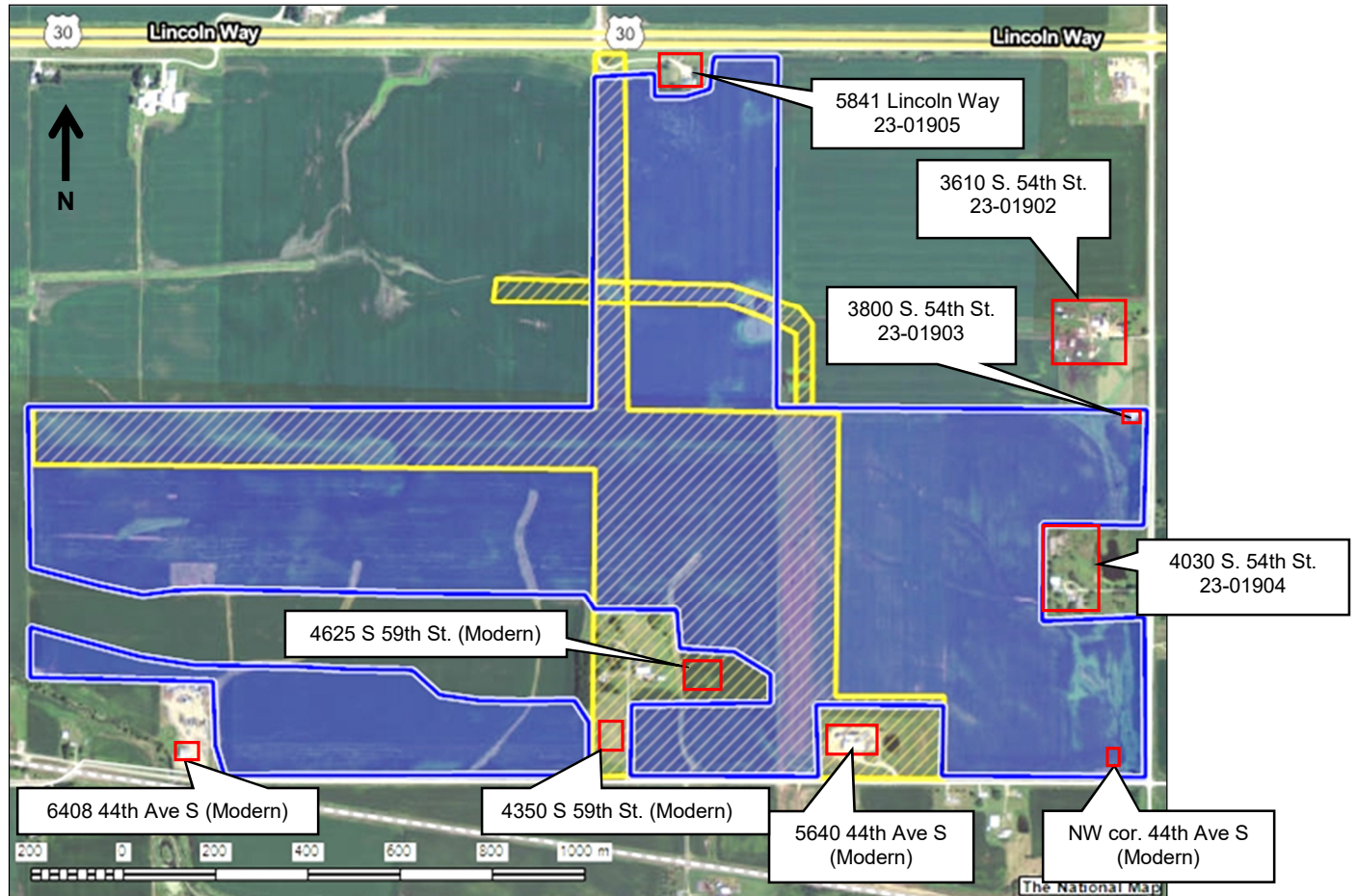
Address

Clinton

County

Clinton

City



Aerial map showing location of architectural resources (red outlines) around the current study area perimeter (blue-shaded areas) in relation to previous Phase I survey areas (yellow hash-marked areas).

Source: 2014 orthophotos obtained from ExpertGPS mapping software, 2016.

# Iowa Site Inventory Form

## State Historic Preservation Office

(July 2014)

State Inventory Number: 23-01903 ☒ New ☐ Supplemental

9-Digit SHPO Review & Compliance (R&C) Number: \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Non-extant Year: \_\_\_\_\_

**Read the Iowa Site Inventory Form Instructions carefully, to ensure accuracy and completeness before completing this form. The instructions are available on our website: <http://www.iowahistory.org/historic-preservation/statewide-inventory-and-collections/iowa-site-inventory-form.html>**

### • Property Name

A) Historic name: Suburban dwelling

B) Other names: Fuegen, Gerard House (current owner)

### • Location

A) Street address: 3800 S. 54<sup>th</sup> St.

B) City or town: Clinton (☐ Vicinity) County: Clinton

C) Legal description:

Rural: Township Name: Camanche

Township No.: 81 Range No.: 5

Section: 24

Quarter: \_\_\_\_\_ of Quarter: \_\_\_\_\_

Urban: Subdivision: \_\_\_\_\_ Block(s): \_\_\_\_\_ Lot(s): \_\_\_\_\_

### • Classification

#### A) Property category: Check only one

- ☒ Building(s)  
☐ District  
☐ Site  
☐ Structure  
☐ Object

#### B) Number of resources (within property):

If eligible property, enter number of:

Contributing Noncontributing

—	Buildings	—
—	Sites	—
—	Structures	—
—	Objects	—
—	<b>Total</b>	—

If non-eligible property, enter number of:

<u>1</u>	Buildings
—	Sites
—	Structures
—	Objects
<u>1</u>	<b>Total</b>

#### C) For properties listed in the National Register:

National Register status: ☐ Listed ☐ De-listed ☐ NHL ☐ NPS DOE

#### D) For properties within a historic district:

- ☐ Property contributes to a National Register or local certified historic district.  
☐ Property contributes to a potential historic district, based on professional historic/architectural survey and evaluation.  
☐ Property *does not* contribute to the historic district in which it is located.

Historic district name: \_\_\_\_\_ Historic district site inventory number: \_\_\_\_\_

#### E) Name of related project report or multiple property study, if applicable:

MPD title

Lincoln Way Industrial Rail and Air Park: Intensive Survey and Evaluation

Historical Architectural Data Base #

23-036

### • Function or Use Enter categories (codes and terms) from the Iowa Site Inventory Form Instructions

#### A) Historic functions

01A01 DOMESTIC/single dwelling/residence

#### B) Current functions

01A01 DOMESTIC/single dwelling/residence

### • Description Enter categories (codes and terms) from the Iowa Site Inventory Form Instructions

#### A) Architectural classification

10C Ramber/Ranch

#### B) Materials

Foundation (visible exterior): 10 CONCRETE

Walls (visible exterior): 15B SYNTHETIC/Vinyl

Roof: 08A ASPHALT/shingle

Other: \_\_\_\_\_

#### C) Narrative description ☒ SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS, WHICH MUST BE COMPLETED

• **Statement of Significance**

**A) Applicable National Register Criteria:** Mark your opinion of eligibility after applying relevant National Register criteria

Criterion A: Property is associated with significant events.

☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ More research recommended

Criterion B: Property is associated with the lives of significant persons.

☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ More research recommended

Criterion C: Property has distinctive architectural characteristics.

☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ More research recommended

Criterion D: Property yields significant information in archaeology/history.

☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ More research recommended

**B) Special criteria considerations:** Mark any special considerations; leave blank if none

☐ A: Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

☐ E: A reconstructed building, object, or structure.

☐ B: Removed from its original location.

☐ F: A commemorative property.

☐ C: A birthplace or grave.

☐ G: Property less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

☐ D: A cemetery

**C) Areas of significance**

Enter categories from instructions

**D) Period(s) of significance**

**E) Significant dates**

Construction date

1965 ☒ check if circa or estimated date

Other dates, including renovations

**F) Significant person**

Complete if Criterion B is marked above

**G) Cultural affiliation**

Complete if Criterion D is marked above

**H) Architect/Builder**

Architect

Builder/contractor

**I) Narrative statement of significance** ☒ SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS, WHICH MUST BE COMPLETED

• **Bibliography** ☒ See continuation sheets for the list research sources used in preparing this form

• **Geographic Data** Optional UTM references ☐ See continuation sheet for additional UTM or comments

Zone	Easting	Northing	NAD	Zone	Easting	Northing	NAD
1	<u>15</u>	<u>722932</u>	<u>4631967</u>	<u>83</u>	2		
3				4			

• **Form Preparation**

Name and Title: Leah Rogers Date: May 31, 2016

Organization/firm: Tallgrass Historians L.C. E-mail: ldrog215@aol.com

Street address: 2460 S. Riverside Dr. Telephone: 319-354-6722

City or Town: Iowa City State: IA Zip code: 52246

• **ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION** Submit the following items with the completed form

**A) For all properties, attach the following, as specified in the Iowa Site Inventory Form Instructions:**

1. **Map** of property's location within the community.

2. **Glossy color 4x6 photos labeled** on back with property/building name, address, date taken, view shown, and unique photo number.

3. **Photo key showing each photo number on a map and/or floor plan, using arrows next to each photo number to indicate the location and directional view of each photograph.**

4. **Site plan** of buildings/structures on site, identifying boundaries, public roads, and building/structure footprints.

**B) For State Historic Tax Credit Part 1 Applications, historic districts and farmsteads, and barns:**

See lists of special requirements and attachments in the Iowa Site Inventory Form Instructions.

**State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) Use Only Below This Line**

The SHPO has reviewed the Site Inventory and concurs 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:

SHPO authorized signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Iowa Site Inventory Form**  
**State Historic Preservation Office**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Site Number: 23-01903

Related District Number:

Page 1

Suburban dwelling	Clinton
Name of Property	County
3800 S. 54 <sup>th</sup> St.	Clinton
Address	City

**C. Narrative**

This Ranch style suburban dwelling is located on the west side of S. 54th Street half-way between Lincoln Way (U.S. 30) and 44th Avenue South. The house is a one-story rectangular building with a low-pitched hipped roof with wide eave overhang. The house has an off-center front door flanked by paired 1/1 windows to the left and a Chicago-type picture window (large center pane flanked by narrow 1/1 windows) to the right. There is an enclosed hyphen-type entryway between the main part of the house and the attached single-stall garage. The house is now clad with replacement vinyl siding. There are no outbuildings in association with this suburban dwelling.

**I. Statement of Significance**

The City Assessor gives an estimated date of construction of 1965 to this dwelling, which is consistent with the Ranch style of the house. Additionally, the early 1960s aerial showed no building at this location, which was then agricultural land, but by the mid-1970s aerial this house had been built. It is associated with a small parcel of land carved out from a larger farm property, the farmstead for which is located at 4030 S. 54<sup>th</sup> Street to the south (see 23-01904). The subject dwelling has no outbuildings (other than a small shed shown on the 1970s aerial and possibly still extant) and it appears to have functioned simply as a suburban dwelling since its construction. This modest dwelling has been modified with modern replacement siding and does not possess either sufficient integrity or sufficient significance to be recommended as eligible for the NRHP. As a result, it is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP and warranting no further investigation.

**Bibliography**

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Harrison and Warner

1874 *Atlas of Clinton County, Iowa*. Harrison and Warner, Clinton, Iowa.

Rogers, Leah D.

2016a *Lincoln Way Industrial Rail and Air Park: Reconnaissance-Level Architectural Survey, City of Clinton, Clinton County, Iowa*. TH15-635--2. Tallgrass Historians L.C., Iowa City, Iowa.

2016b *Lincoln Way Industrial Rail and Air Park: Architectural/Historical Intensive Survey and Evaluation, City of Clinton, Clinton County, Iowa*. TH15-635--3. Tallgrass Historians L.C., Iowa City, Iowa.

Thompson

1865 *Map of Clinton County, Iowa*. M.H. Thompson and Bro., Dundee, Illinois.

Aerial photographs from the late 1930s-2014 accessed at the Iowa Geographic Map Server at <http://ortho.gis.iastate.edu/>, May 2016.



**Iowa Site Inventory Form**  
State Historic Preservation Office  
**Continuation Sheet**

Site Number: 23-01903  
Related District Number:

Page 2

Suburban dwelling

Clinton

Name of Property

County

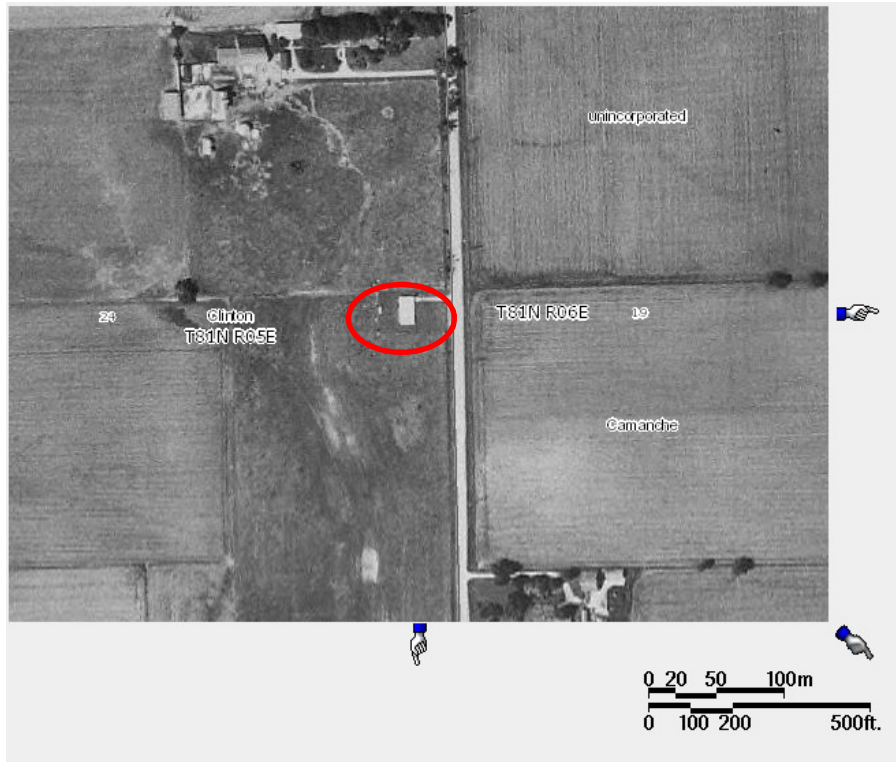
3800 S. 54<sup>th</sup> St.

Clinton

Address

City

Additional Documents:



Mid-1970s aerial. 3800 S. 54<sup>th</sup> St. circled in red.  
Source: Iowa Geographic Map Server 2016



3800 S. 54th Street looking NW.  
Photograph taken by Tallgrass Historians L.C., December 3, 2015.

**Iowa Site Inventory Form**  
State Historic Preservation Office  
**Continuation Sheet**

Site Number: 23-01903  
Related District Number:

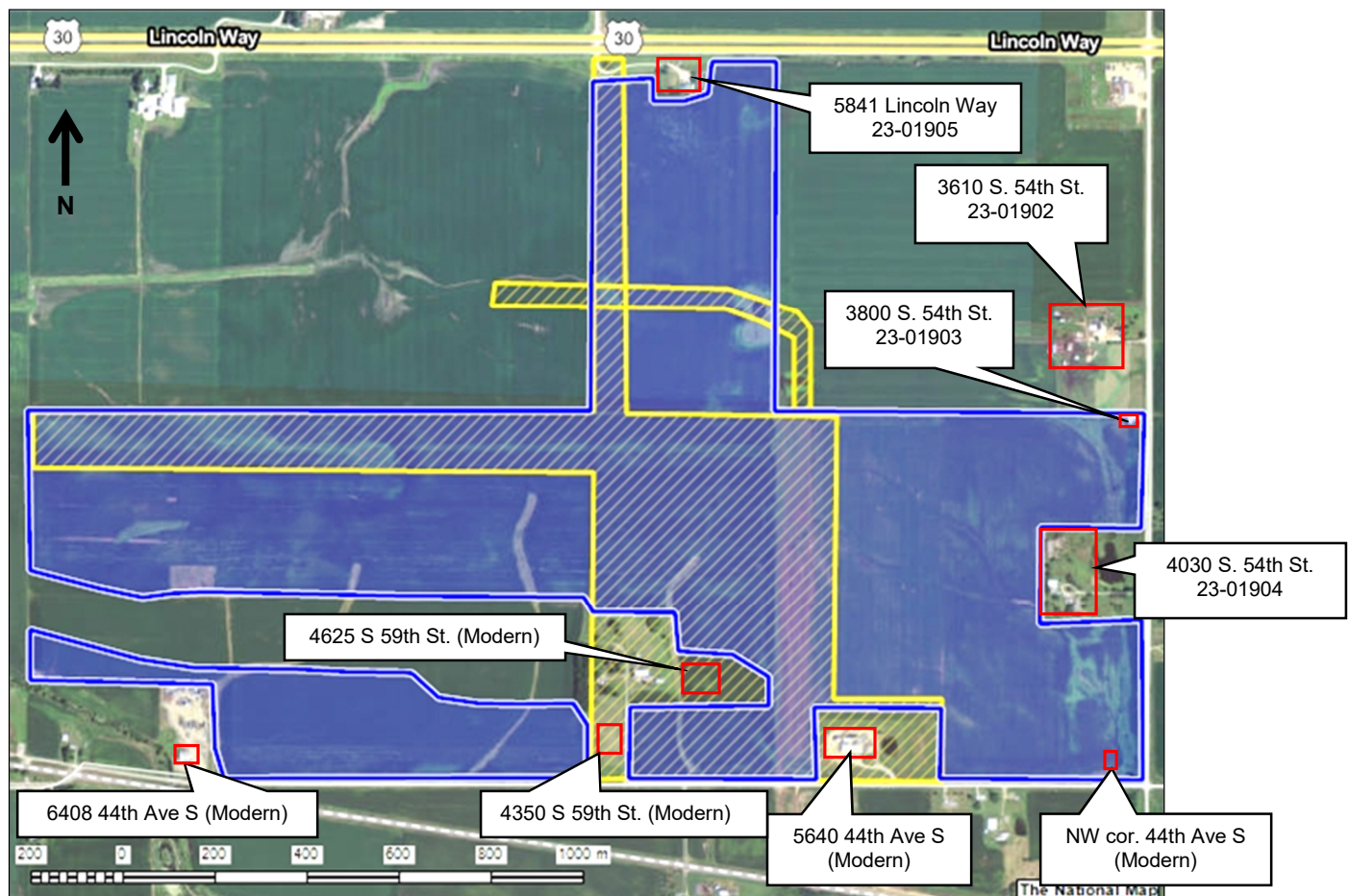
Page 3

Suburban dwelling  
Name of Property  
3800 S. 54<sup>th</sup> St.  
Address

Clinton  
County  
Clinton  
City



3800 S. 54th Street looking WSW. Photograph taken by Tallgrass Historians L.C., December 3, 2015.



Aerial map showing location of architectural resources (red outlines) around the current study area perimeter (blue-shaded areas) in relation to previous Phase I survey areas (yellow hash-marked areas).

2014 orthophotos obtained from ExpertGPS mapping software, 2016.



# Iowa Site Inventory Form

## State Historic Preservation Office

(July 2014)

State Inventory Number: 23-01904 ☒ New ☐ Supplemental

9-Digit SHPO Review & Compliance (R&C) Number: \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Non-extant Year: \_\_\_\_\_

**Read the Iowa Site Inventory Form Instructions carefully, to ensure accuracy and completeness before completing this form. The instructions are available on our website: <http://www.iowahistory.org/historic-preservation/statewide-inventory-and-collections/iowa-site-inventory-form.html>**

### • Property Name

A) Historic name: Dannatt, John S. and Emily, House

B) Other names: Dannatt/Schnack Farmstead; Aronson, Ernest and Gina Farmstead (current owners)

### • Location

A) Street address: 4030 S. 54<sup>th</sup> St.

B) City or town: Clinton (☒ Vicinity) County: Clinton

C) Legal description:

Rural: Township Name: Camanche

Township No.: 81 Range No.: 5

Section: 24

Quarter: \_\_\_\_\_ of Quarter: SE

Urban: Subdivision: \_\_\_\_\_ Block(s): \_\_\_\_\_ Lot(s): \_\_\_\_\_

### • Classification

#### A) Property category: Check only one

- ☒ Building(s)  
☐ District  
☐ Site  
☐ Structure  
☐ Object

#### B) Number of resources (within property):

If eligible property, enter number of:

Contributing Noncontributing

1 Buildings 3

— Sites —

— Structures 2

— Objects —

1 Total 5

If non-eligible property, enter number of:

Buildings

— Sites

— Structures

— Objects

— Total

#### C) For properties listed in the National Register:

National Register status: ☐ Listed ☐ De-listed ☐ NHL ☐ NPS DOE

#### D) For properties within a historic district:

- ☐ Property contributes to a National Register or local certified historic district.  
☐ Property contributes to a potential historic district, based on professional historic/architectural survey and evaluation.  
☐ Property *does not* contribute to the historic district in which it is located.

Historic district name: \_\_\_\_\_ Historic district site inventory number: \_\_\_\_\_

#### E) Name of related project report or multiple property study, if applicable:

MPD title

Lincoln Way Industrial Rail and Air Park: Intensive Survey and Evaluation

Historical Architectural Data Base #

23-036

### • Function or Use Enter categories (codes and terms) from the Iowa Site Inventory Form Instructions

#### A) Historic functions

01A01 DOMESTIC/single dwelling/residence

09B01 AGRICULTURE/production/farmstead

#### B) Current functions

01A01 DOMESTIC/single dwelling/residence

09B01 AGRICULTURE/production/farmstead

### • Description Enter categories (codes and terms) from the Iowa Site Inventory Form Instructions

#### A) Architectural classification

05B LATE VICTORIAN/Italianate

#### B) Materials

Foundation (visible exterior): 04 STONE

Walls (visible exterior): 03 BRICK

Roof: 08A ASPHALT/shingle

Other: 15B SYNTHETIC/vinyl

#### C) Narrative description ☒ SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS, WHICH MUST BE COMPLETED



• **Statement of Significance**

**A) Applicable National Register Criteria:** *Mark your opinion of eligibility after applying relevant National Register criteria*

Criterion A: Property is associated with significant events. ☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ More research recommended  
Criterion B: Property is associated with the lives of significant persons. ☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ More research recommended  
Criterion C: Property has distinctive architectural characteristics. ☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ More research recommended  
Criterion D: Property yields significant information in archaeology/history. ☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ More research recommended

**B) Special criteria considerations:** *Mark any special considerations; leave blank if none*

☐ A: Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes. ☐ E: A reconstructed building, object, or structure.  
☐ B: Removed from its original location. ☐ F: A commemorative property.  
☐ C: A birthplace or grave. ☐ G: Property less than 50 years of age or  
☐ D: A cemetery achieved significance within the past 50 years.

**C) Areas of significance**

*Enter categories from instructions*

14C08 ETHNIC HERITAGE/England

**D) Period(s) of significance**

1860s-1890s

**E) Significant dates**

*Construction date*

1860s ☒ check if circa or estimated date

*Other dates, including renovations*

c.1900; c.2003; c.2014

**F) Significant person**

*Complete if Criterion B is marked above*

**G) Cultural affiliation**

*Complete if Criterion D is marked above*

**H) Architect/Builder**

*Architect*

*Builder/contractor*

**I) Narrative statement of significance** ☒ SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS, WHICH MUST BE COMPLETED

• **Bibliography** ☒ See continuation sheets for the list research sources used in preparing this form

• **Geographic Data** *Optional UTM references* ☐ See continuation sheet for additional UTM or comments

	Zone	Easting	Northing	NAD		Zone	Easting	Northing	NAD
1	<u>15</u>	<u>722825</u>	<u>4631557</u>	<u>83</u>	2				
3					4				

• **Form Preparation**

Name and Title: Leah Rogers Date: May 31, 2016  
Organization/firm: Tallgrass Historians L.C. E-mail: ldrog215@aol.com  
Street address: 2460 S. Riverside Dr. Telephone: 319-354-6722  
City or Town: Iowa City State: IA Zip code: 52246

• **ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION** *Submit the following items with the completed form*

**A) For all properties, attach the following, as specified in the Iowa Site Inventory Form Instructions:**

1. **Map** of property's location within the community.
2. **Glossy color 4x6 photos labeled** on back with property/building name, address, date taken, view shown, and unique photo number.
3. **Photo key showing each photo number on a map and/or floor plan, using arrows next to each photo number to indicate the location and directional view of each photograph.**
4. **Site plan** of buildings/structures on site, identifying boundaries, public roads, and building/structure footprints.

**B) For State Historic Tax Credit Part 1 Applications, historic districts and farmsteads, and barns:**

*See lists of special requirements and attachments in the Iowa Site Inventory Form Instructions.*

**State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) Use Only Below This Line**

*The SHPO has reviewed the Site Inventory and concurs 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: \_\_\_\_\_

SHPO authorized signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Iowa Site Inventory Form**  
**State Historic Preservation Office**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Site Number: 23-01904

Related District Number:

Page 1

Dannatt, John S. and Emily, House

Clinton

Name of Property

County

4030 S. 54<sup>th</sup> St.

Clinton

Address

City

**C. Narrative**

This historic-age farmstead is located on the west side of S. 54th Street just north of 44th Avenue South. The extant buildings include a large two-story brick dwelling, an extended-gable hay or feeder barn, a gable-roofed double corncrib, machine shed, and garage. The machine shed is a large prefabricated building that is not listed in the Assessor's records but was added circa 2014 according to the available aerial photographs. The detached garage behind the house was built between 2002 and 2004 is also not listed in the Assessor's records. There is also a windmill structure with blades still intact to the east of the extended-gable barn. The Assessor's records also list a second "feed and livestock" barn and a "pole" barn that are both non-extant. A large gabled barn (perhaps the pole barn noted in the Assessor's record) near the corncrib that was present on the 2013 aerial and earlier aerial photographs but had been removed by 2014.

The estimated dates of construction assigned by the Assessor for the "feed and livestock barn" is "1900," which is a default date. The same date was assigned to the corncrib, which is unlikely for a construction date for this type of agricultural outbuilding. While feeder barns began to be built in the last two decades of the nineteenth century, the type of feeder barn on this property more likely was built in the early twentieth century when this type of barn became very popular, the result of agricultural changes and new innovations in barn building that made such barns more affordable (Soike 1995:93-94). Therefore, a circa 1900 date may not be far off from the actual construction date; however, a circa 1900s-1920s construction range is probably closer to the mark. As for the corncrib, this type of grain storage structure was not really needed on Iowa farms until "increased mechanization, growing use of commercial fertilizers, and improved strains of crops all stimulated production" in the early twentieth century spawned "the need for expanded storage facilities" on individual farmsteads (Roe 1995:177).

The house is a large two-story brick dwelling that has a smaller two-story brick ell on the north side of the house and a smaller one-story, front-gabled addition to the north side of the ell. Both the main portion of the house and the ell section have low-pitched hipped rooflines and bracketed eaves reflecting the Italianate style of architecture of its original design. The main section of the house has four single 1/1 double-hung windows with stone lintels across the second floor of the façade and a door with side lights off-center on the first floor with a single window to the right and two windows to the left of the door. A large wrap-around porch is a later addition to the house as is the porch enclosure on the façade of the north-side ell. Other modifications have included painting of the brick, which was partially removed in recent years, some or all of the windows were replaced, and the façade of the north-side ell has been covered with vinyl siding in recent years; however, the house still fairly good architectural integrity for a house of this age.

**I. Statement of Significance**

The house was historically associated with the Dannatt family, whose members emigrated from England in 1851 and settled in Clinton County. One of the family members, John S. Dannatt was specifically associated with this property and in 1879 it was noted that he was then living in Section 24 of Camanche Township where he had built a "fine farm of 560 acres" (Western Historical 1879:770). There are two scenarios for the construction of this brick Italianate style house. Either it was built by others prior to Dannatt's ownership in the early to mid-1860s, or it was built by Dannatt in the 1860s after he had acquired this parcel. The large size of this house was well-suited to the large household that the Dannatt family comprised. The Assessor gives an estimated date of construction of "1855," which is compatible with the Italianate style that was popular in the United States between 1840 and 1885 and is possible if the house was built prior to Dannatt's ownership; otherwise, a construction date in the 1860s is postulated herein (McAlester and McAlester 1998:211).

John Samuel Dannatt was one of a number of early settlers of the Low Moor vicinity who emigrated from Lincolnshire, England in the 1850s. While technically the project area is now located within Camanche Township, some of the persons who settled in this area have their histories linked to the early settlement of Eden Township. This township was largely settled by English emigrants, who "came into Eden Township in goodly numbers" in 1851 (Wolfe 1911:300). These immigrant settlers included Samuel Dannatt, and his sons Benjamin, Thomas, Samuel, and John as well as "George Hardy, George Hill, and son Thomas; also George Pearson and his sons

**Iowa Site Inventory Form**  
**State Historic Preservation Office**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Site Number: 23-01904

Related District Number:

Page 2

Dannatt, John S. and Emily, House

Clinton

Name of Property

County

4030 S. 54<sup>th</sup> St.

Clinton

Address

City

Henry and George" (Western Historical 1879:636; Wolfe 1911:301). "A little later came Thomas B. Dannatt, John B. Dannatt, and C.B. Dannatt, John Tate, and sons William, Thomas and Charles, William Canty and George Houston; William Richardson, and sons William, Thomas and Amos" (Wolfe 1911:301).

These nearly all came from the village of Killingholme, Lincolnshire, England, bringing capital with them. They purchased the original claimholders' interests and engaged in scientific and highly successful agricultural pursuits. The farms they developed had fine houses, barns and broad, well-tilled farm lands--models of the county (Wolfe 1911:301).

The 1879 account also noted that this group were "thrifty and enterprising, largely engaged in stock-raising and feeding, and their broad fields and fine farm-houses and outbuildings make Eden Township a model one" (Western Historical 1879:636). This is an apt description of the Dannatt Farmstead, with the large house reflecting the prosperity of the John S. Dannatt family and their farming operations.

John Samuel Dannatt was born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1834 (Western Historical 1879:770). He would have been 17 years old when he settled in Clinton County and according to the 1856 Iowa State Census he was then living in his parent's household in Eden Township. His parents were Samuel and Mary Dannatt and his brother Thomas was also listed in the household. Thomas was then 28 years old, with John listed as 21 years of age.

The 1860 Federal population census continued to list Thomas and John in their parent's household, with the 60-year-old Samuel "Dennett" listed as a farmer and the household including a number of farm hands, most of whom were immigrants from Ireland, Denmark and Switzerland. There were no occupations listed for either Thomas or John, with the household also listing Emily Dannatt as a "servant" and her 8-month-old son "John L. Dannatt." This curious because by this time, John and Emily were married and their first born was listed as "Johanna L." in the 1879 history and in Dannatt family histories accessed at Ancestry.com (Western Historical 1879:770), but this child was clearly listed as a male and as "John L." However, what is truly curious is the way that John and Emily are listed in the Samuel Dannatt household. Usually spouses were listed in order with their children; however, Emily and baby John were listed at the end of the Samuel Dannatt household after the listing of all the non-related farm hands. If one did not know their history, one could not easily decipher from this census listing that John and Emily were married to one another. [Emily Evison Dannatt also hailed from Lincolnshire, England, but was from North Kelsey rather than Killingholme.]

Dannatt family histories accessed at Ancestry.com confirm that John S. Dannatt was the son of Samuel and Mary J. (Lancaster) Dannatt. Samuel Dannatt died on December 22, 1861 and is buried in the "Bowers-Dannatt-Hill Pioneer Cemetery" near Low Moor. This cemetery was established in the early 1850s and is located southwest of Low Moor. Mary J. Dannatt died in 1886. John's brother Thomas Dannatt had died in 1881.

The 1865 plat map shows a house at or near the subject brick house location, with the property owners listed as "J. & T. Dannatt" (Thompson 1865). It is likely that the "J." was John S. and the "T." was his brother Thomas. While it was initially suspected that the brothers had inherited this property upon their father's death in 1861, the last will and testament of Samuel Dannatt dated 1862 did not list this property (in the SE1/4 of Section 24) as among Samuel Dannatt's landholdings. The will appointed Thomas and John as the estate's executors, with their mother Mary receiving a bequest of the "best and most useful household furniture," two of the "best beds," and one two-horse buggy wagon along with the "northwest 80" of the NE1/4, NE1/4 of Section 28, T81N-R5E and the SW1/4 of Section 28, "all of which said to be hers during her life time and after her decease to be divided equal" among their surviving children including Benjamin Dannatt, Thomas Dannatt, Mary Ann Bowers, Eliza Bowers, and John Dannatt" (last will and testament of Samuel Dannatt executed in 1862 and accessed at Ancestry.com, May 2016). Mary also received an annual payment of \$200 from the estate.

Other bequests included land to Thomas Dannatt including the NE1/4 of Section 33, T81N-R5E, the north half of the NW1/4 of Section 34, T81N-R5E, and the south half of the west half of the SW1/4 in Section 27 and the south

**Iowa Site Inventory Form**  
**State Historic Preservation Office**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Site Number: 23-01904

Related District Number:

Page 3

Dannatt, John S. and Emily, House

Clinton

Name of Property

County

4030 S. 54<sup>th</sup> St.

Clinton

Address

City

half of the east half of the SE1/4 of Section 28 all in the same township. John Dannatt was bequeathed the NW1/4 of Section 27, the east half of the NE1/4 of 28 and the north half of the north half of the SW1/4 in Section 24, and the north half of the east half of the SE1/4 in Section 28 all in the same township. Benjamin Dannatt received a bequest of money and forgiveness of a loan from this father. What is interesting about the listed land bequests is that none of them included the location of the subject house in the SE1/4 of Section 24. The land left to Mary Dannatt was southwest of Low Moor and was in the possession of T. & J. Dannatt on the 1865 plat map but no house was then represented on either parcel. In 1865, John Dannatt also owned outright most of the SE1/4 of Section 28 and the NW1/4 of Section 27, while Thomas Dannatt owned the SE1/4, SE1/4 in Section 28 and the NE1/4 of Section 33 where a house was shown on the 1865 map. Other property was owned by the Dannatt family members, including B. Dannatt and the Dannatt Estate west, north and northeast of Low Moor. Thus, it appears that the Samuel and Mary Dannatt homestead was not at the subject house and was instead one of several houses shown on other Dannatt parcels in the Low Moor vicinity. Therefore, the subject house may actually have been built by John S. Dannatt after he acquired this land in the early to mid 1860s.

By 1874, the plat map listed the owner of the subject property in the SE1/4 of Section 24 as "J.S. Dannatt" (Harrison and Warner 1874). The 1870 Federal Population Census listed the household of John S. Dannatt in Camanche Township as including his wife Emily, their daughters: Joanna (10), Margaret (8), and Eva (10 months), and their sons: William (6) and Asa (2). Also living in the household was John's mother Mary (69), three Prussian immigrant farm laborers and one English immigrant domestic servant. By 1879, four more children had been added to the Dannatt family including daughters Ida and Nettie and sons Elbert J. and Ernest bringing the total number of children to nine (Western Historical 1879:770).

Thus, it appears likely that the subject property came into the possession of John S. Dannatt after 1860, probably after his father's death in 1861 but by the time of the 1865 plat map. It may be that he and his brother Thomas purchased the property after the large brick house had already been built by others or that John had the house built for his large household and growing family in the 1860s. In addition to John Dannatt's wife and their nine children and his elderly mother, a number of farm hands and servants also lived in the household through the years. The 1879 biography for John S. Dannatt suggests that he built up this farmstead but it does not specifically state that he built the house (Western Historical 1879:770).

The size of the Dannatt family household is reflected in the size of the extant house and in the expansion of the landholdings. In 1865, the farm property totaled 160 acres and by 1874 it had been enlarged to 480 acres. The 1894 map shows that J.S. Dannatt's ownership extended to at least that date with the acreage total still at 480 acres (Banker's Life 1894). By 1925, D.H. Schnack was the listed owner of the now much smaller-sized farm property of 160 acres and back to the size of the 1865 parcel (Anderson 1925). It is not certain at this point where the additional 80 acres of the 560-acre total reported for Dannatt's holdings in 1879 were located but may have included some of the land around Low Moor bequeathed to him by his father (Western Historical 1879:770).

The 1900 Federal population census listed the household of John S. and "Emalie" Dannatt in the town of Camanche and including daughter Nettie (age 25) and son Ernest (age 22). John's listed occupation in 1900 was "landlord." The 1900 census also asked the question of whether the head-of-household owned a "Farm or House," with Dannatt responding that he owned a house. This coupled with their listing in the town of Camanche indicated that they had retired from the farm property by 1900. John S. Dannatt died on July 19, 1906 and is buried in the Rose Hill Cemetery near Camanche. He would have been around the age of 72.

Therefore, the Dannatt family association with the subject property extended from the early 1860s to circa 1900, with D.H. Schnack the owner by 1925. Since the 1905 plat map still listed "J.S. Dannatt" as the owner of the subject property and it is known that by 1900 John and Emily had moved into the town of Camanche, it may be that one of their now-grown children was living on the farm in Section 24 in 1905. It is known that older sons, William and Asa were living with their respective families in the town of Low Moor at the time of the 1900 census. Therefore, it remains unknown who was still living on the Dannatt property at the time of the 1905. It may have

**Iowa Site Inventory Form**  
**State Historic Preservation Office**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Site Number: 23-01904

Related District Number:

Page 4

Dannatt, John S. and Emily, House

Clinton

Name of Property

County

4030 S. 54<sup>th</sup> St.

Clinton

Address

City

become a tenant property by that time. It is also not currently known when the property passed out of the family's possession after John's death in 1906. D.H. Schnack appears to have been Detlef H. Schnack, who was listed in the 1910 Federal Census and the 1915 Iowa State Census as a farmer living in Camanche Township. He hailed from Germany and had immigrated to the United States in 1892. His wife Mary was Iowa born but her parents were German born; therefore, Mary Schnack was no relation to the Dannatt family. It is suspected that the Schnacks acquired the Dannatt farm by 1910, probably shortly after John Dannatt's passing in 1906. This is further supported by the order of listing in the 1910 census, which had the Schnack household listed right before the "H. Thiessen" household, which according to the 1925 plat map was the farm just north of the Schnack farm (which was then located at the former Dannatt property).

From all these data, it is suspected that the brick house was built by John Samuel Dannatt for his large family and reflects the prosperity of his farming operation. Dannatt was directly associated with the early English immigrant settlement in the Low Moor vicinity, which was composed of persons hailing primarily from Lincolnshire, England. This large stylish house certainly reflects the history of this enclave as having been well-to-do individuals who brought "capital with them" and developed "fine houses, barns and broad, well-tilled farmlands" that were considered "models of the county" (Wolfe 1911:301). The extant barn could have been built towards the end of Dannatt's ownership of this property; however, it was more likely built in the early twentieth century after Detlef H. Schnack acquired the property circa 1910.

While there has been some modification of the house through the years, it still retains sufficient integrity to be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with the Lincolnshire, English immigrant settlement in the Low Moor vicinity in Eden and Camanche townships. It may also be eligible under Criterion C for the stylish example of a brick Italianate style house in rural Clinton County but it should be compared to other possible extant houses of this age and type in the vicinity before a final determination can be made on its architectural significance because it has been modified to a degree and architectural significance is not a given.

The farmstead as a whole has less potential as a farmstead district because of the loss of the nineteenth century outbuildings that were directly associated with the construction of the brick house. The extended gable feeder barn and the gabled corncrib do not contribute significantly to the eligibility of the brick house because they were not associated with the Dannatt family occupation and date from the early twentieth century. Therefore, based on current information, the farmstead district as a whole is recommended as not eligible as a historic district. The house, however, is recommended as individually eligible under Criterion A for its association with an important ethnic settlement in the mid to late nineteenth century in Eden and Camanche townships.

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Rogers, Leah D.

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**Iowa Site Inventory Form**  
**State Historic Preservation Office**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Site Number: 23-01904  
Related District Number:

Page 5

Dannatt, John S. and Emily, House

Clinton

Name of Property

County

4030 S. 54<sup>th</sup> St.

Clinton

Address

City

Security Abstract Title

1905 *Atlas of Clinton County, Iowa*. Security Abstract Title Co., Clinton, Iowa.

Soike, Lowell J.

1995 Within the Reach of All: Midwest Barns Perfected. In *Barns of the Midwest*, edited by Allen G. Noble and Hubert G.H. Wilhelm. Ohio University Press, Athens, Ohio.

Thompson, M.H. and Bro.

1865 *Map of Clinton County, Iowa*. M.H. Thompson and Bro., Dundee, Illinois.

Western Historical

1879 *The History of Clinton County, Iowa*. Western Historical Company, Chicago.

Wolfe, P.B., Editor-in-Chief

1911 Wolfe's History of Clinton County, Iowa. Vol. 1. B.F. Bowne & Company, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Aerial photographs from the late 1930s-2014 accessed at the Iowa Geographic Map Server at <http://ortho.gis.iastate.edu/>, May 2016.

Census, death, marriage, probate, and family history records accessed at <http://www.ancestry.com>, May 2016.

Gravestone and death information accessed at <http://www.findagrave.com>, May 2016.

Additional Documents:



Farmstead at 4030 S. 54th Street looking SW from S. 54th Street.  
Photograph taken by Tallgrass Historians L.C., December 3, 2015.



House and Barn at 4030 S. 54th Street looking NW.  
Photograph taken by Tallgrass Historians L.C., December 3, 2015.



# State Historic Preservation Office Continuation Sheet

Site Number: 23-01904  
Related District Number:

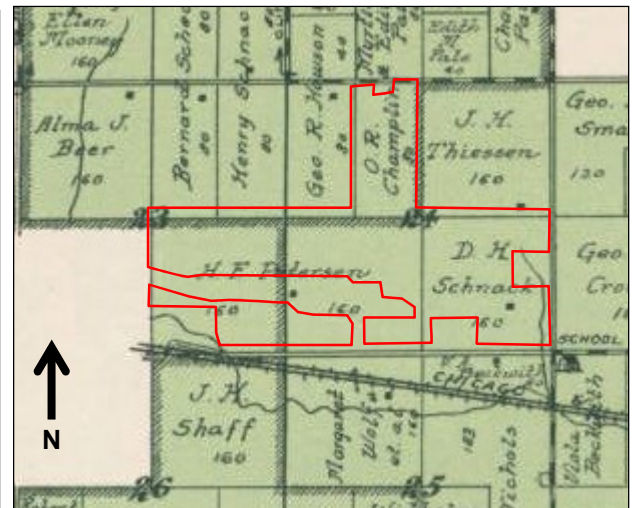
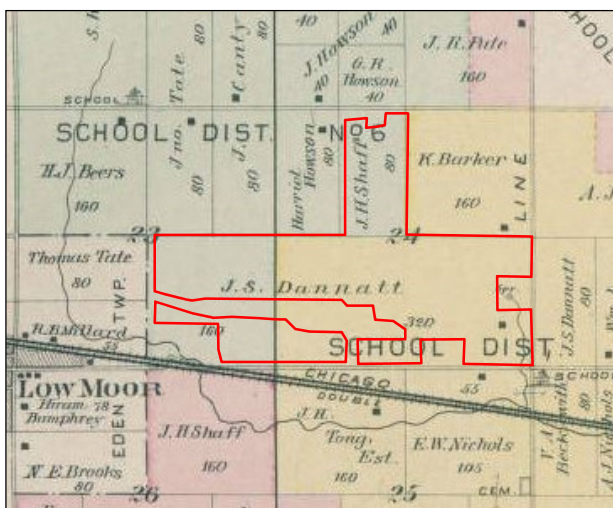
Page 6

Dannatt, John S. and Emily, House  
Name of Property  
4030 S. 54<sup>th</sup> St.  
Address

Clinton  
County  
Clinton  
City



House (left) and Barn (right) with windmill in center looking SW.  
Photograph taken by Tallgrass Historians L.C., December 3, 2015.



1894 map of study area (red outlines) showing J.S. Dannatt property and house location (black square) on left and 1925 map showing same house location on property then owned by D.H. Schnack on right.

Sources: Anderson 1925; Banker's Life 1894



**Iowa Site Inventory Form**  
State Historic Preservation Office  
**Continuation Sheet**

Site Number: 23-01904  
Related District Number:

Page 7

Dannatt, John S. and Emily, House  
Name of Property  
4030 S. 54<sup>th</sup> St.  
Address

Clinton  
County  
Clinton  
City



Aerial map of Dannatt/Schnack Farmstead showing extant building locations. Source: Clinton Iowa GIS 2016

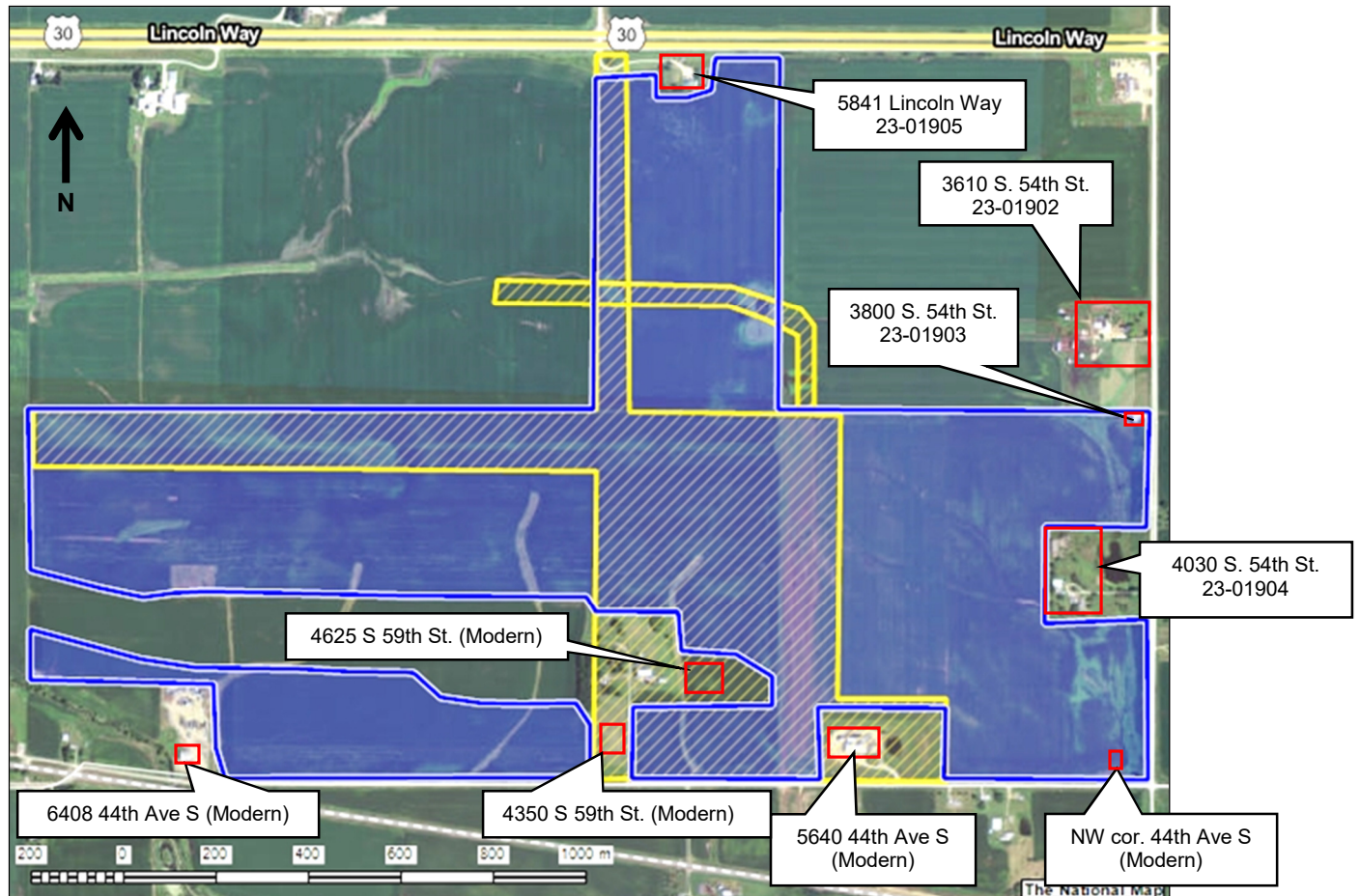
**Iowa Site Inventory Form**  
State Historic Preservation Office  
**Continuation Sheet**

Site Number: 23-01904  
Related District Number:

Page 8

Dannatt, John S. and Emily, House  
Name of Property  
4030 S. 54<sup>th</sup> St.  
Address

Clinton  
County  
Clinton  
City



Aerial map showing location of architectural resources (red outlines) around the current study area perimeter (blue-shaded areas) in relation to previous Phase I survey areas (yellow hash-marked areas). 2014 orthophotos obtained from ExpertGPS mapping software, 2016.

# Iowa Site Inventory Form

State Historic Preservation Office

(July 2014)

State Inventory Number: 23-01905 ☒ New ☐ Supplemental

9-Digit SHPO Review & Compliance (R&C) Number: \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Non-extant Year: \_\_\_\_\_

**Read the Iowa Site Inventory Form Instructions carefully, to ensure accuracy and completeness before completing this form. The instructions are available on our website: <http://www.iowahistory.org/historic-preservation/statewide-inventory-and-collections/iowa-site-inventory-form.html>**

## • Property Name

A) Historic name: Howson, G.H., Farmstead

B) Other names: Bray, Roger and Michelle, Farmstead (current owners)

## • Location

A) Street address: 5841 Lincoln Way

B) City or town: Clinton (☐ Vicinity) County: Clinton

C) Legal description:

Rural: Township Name: Camanche

Township No.: 81 Range No.: 5

Section: 24

Quarter: NE of Quarter: NW

Urban: Subdivision: \_\_\_\_\_ Block(s): \_\_\_\_\_ Lot(s): \_\_\_\_\_

## • Classification

**A) Property category:** *Check only one*

- ☒ Building(s)  
☐ District  
☐ Site  
☐ Structure  
☐ Object

**B) Number of resources (within property):**

*If eligible property, enter number of:*

Contributing Noncontributing

—	Buildings	—
—	Sites	—
—	Structures	—
—	Objects	—
—	<b>Total</b>	—

*If non-eligible property, enter number of:*

<u>3</u>	Buildings
—	Sites
—	Structures
—	Objects
<u>3</u>	<b>Total</b>

**C) For properties listed in the National Register:**

National Register status: ☐ Listed ☐ De-listed ☐ NHL ☐ NPS DOE

**D) For properties within a historic district:**

- ☐ Property contributes to a National Register or local certified historic district.  
☐ Property contributes to a potential historic district, based on professional historic/architectural survey and evaluation.  
☐ Property *does not* contribute to the historic district in which it is located.

Historic district name: \_\_\_\_\_ Historic district site inventory number: \_\_\_\_\_

**E) Name of related project report or multiple property study, if applicable:**

MPD title

Lincoln Way Industrial Rail and Air Park: Intensive Survey and Evaluation

Historical Architectural Data Base #

23-036

## • Function or Use *Enter categories (codes and terms) from the Iowa Site Inventory Form Instructions*

**A) Historic functions**

01A01 DOMESTIC/single dwelling/residence

09B01 AGRICULTURE/production/farmstead

**B) Current functions**

01A01 DOMESTIC/single dwelling/residence

09B01 AGRICULTURE/production/farmstead

## • Description *Enter categories (codes and terms) from the Iowa Site Inventory Form Instructions*

**A) Architectural classification**

09A02 OTHER/house/gable-front-and-wing

**B) Materials**

Foundation (visible exterior): \_\_\_\_\_

Walls (visible exterior): 15B SYNTHETIC/vinyl

Roof: 08A ASPHALT/shingle

Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**C) Narrative description** ☒ **SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS, WHICH MUST BE COMPLETED**

• **Statement of Significance**

**A) Applicable National Register Criteria:** *Mark your opinion of eligibility after applying relevant National Register criteria*

Criterion A: Property is associated with significant events.

☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ More research recommended

Criterion B: Property is associated with the lives of significant persons.

☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ More research recommended

Criterion C: Property has distinctive architectural characteristics.

☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ More research recommended

Criterion D: Property yields significant information in archaeology/history.

☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ More research recommended

**B) Special criteria considerations:** *Mark any special considerations; leave blank if none*

☐ A: Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

☐ E: A reconstructed building, object, or structure.

☐ B: Removed from its original location.

☐ F: A commemorative property.

☐ C: A birthplace or grave.

☐ G: Property less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

☐ D: A cemetery

**C) Areas of significance**

*Enter categories from instructions*

**D) Period(s) of significance**

**E) Significant dates**

*Construction date*

1900 ☒ check if circa or estimated date

*Other dates, including renovations*

1930s-early 21<sup>st</sup> c.; 2001; 2004; 2012

**F) Significant person**

*Complete if Criterion B is marked above*

**G) Cultural affiliation**

*Complete if Criterion D is marked above*

**H) Architect/Builder**

*Architect*

*Builder/contractor*

**I) Narrative statement of significance** ☒ SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS, WHICH MUST BE COMPLETED

• **Bibliography** ☒ See continuation sheets for the list research sources used in preparing this form

• **Geographic Data** *Optional UTM references* ☐ See continuation sheet for additional UTM or comments

Zone	Easting	Northing	NAD	Zone	Easting	Northing	NAD
1	<u>15</u>	<u>721971</u>	<u>4632674</u>	83	2		
3				4			

• **Form Preparation**

Name and Title: Leah Rogers Date: May 31, 2016

Organization/firm: Tallgrass Historians L.C. E-mail: ldrog215@aol.com

Street address: 2460 S. Riverside Dr. Telephone: 319-354-6722

City or Town: Iowa City State: IA Zip code: 52246

• **ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION** *Submit the following items with the completed form*

**A) For all properties, attach the following, as specified in the Iowa Site Inventory Form Instructions:**

1. **Map** of property's location within the community.

2. **Glossy color 4x6 photos labeled** on back with property/building name, address, date taken, view shown, and unique photo number.

3. **Photo key showing each photo number on a map and/or floor plan, using arrows next to each photo number to indicate the location and directional view of each photograph.**

4. **Site plan** of buildings/structures on site, identifying boundaries, public roads, and building/structure footprints.

**B) For State Historic Tax Credit Part 1 Applications, historic districts and farmsteads, and barns:**

*See lists of special requirements and attachments in the Iowa Site Inventory Form Instructions.*

**State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) Use Only Below This Line**

*The SHPO has reviewed the Site Inventory and concurs 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: \_\_\_\_\_

SHPO authorized signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Iowa Site Inventory Form**  
**State Historic Preservation Office**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Site Number: 23-01905

Related District Number:

Page 1

Howson, G.H., Farmstead

Clinton

Name of Property

County

5841 Lincoln Way

Clinton

Address

City

**C. Narrative**

Located just outside the north boundary of the current study area, this farmstead consists of a house, garage and steel utility building. The oldest portion of the house appears to be the one-story gable-front-and-wing south section, to which a larger one-story side-gabled addition with enclosed front-entry vestibule and shed-roofed deck were added in 2003-04. The house overall has been further modified with vinyl replacement siding and most if not all of the windows are modern replacements (including the insertion of several octagonal windows). The garage was built in 2012 and the steel prefabricated utility building was built in 2001.

**I. Statement of Significance**

While the Assessor gave an estimated of "1900" for the house construction, the available plat maps for this property do not depict a house at this location in 1874, 1894, or even 1925; however, there was a house in the vicinity of the subject property on the 1865 map when Anna McBride was listed as the owner and the 1905 plat map also depicted a house at the subject property when this parcel was owned by G.H. Howson. By 1925, the owner was O.R. Champion. The earliest available aerial photographs from the late 1930s-early 1940s do show a farmstead with a number of buildings at this location. Therefore, while a circa 1865 date is possible for this small gable-front-and-wing house, it may be more likely to have been built around 1905 when G.H. Howson was the owner. The Assessor's circa 1900 date may be close to the actual date of construction as a result. The other two extant buildings are both modern and were added in 2001 and 2012.

Given the loss of all of historic-age farmstead outbuildings, the addition of two modern buildings including a large utility shed, and the extensive modifications/additions to the historic-age dwelling, it is concluded that this farmstead does not possess sufficient historic architectural integrity to be eligible for the NRHP as a farmstead district. The dwelling is also not eligible as an individual building because it lacks sufficient integrity and historical significance. As a result, this farmstead is recommended as not eligible and warrants no further investigation.

**Bibliography**

Anderson, G.W.

1925 *Atlas of Clinton County, Iowa*. Anderson Publishing, Des Moines, Iowa.

Banker's Life

1894 *Plat Book of Clinton County, Iowa*. Banker's Life, Clinton, Iowa.

Harrison and Warner

1874 *Atlas of Clinton County, Iowa*. Harrison and Warner, Clinton, Iowa.

Rogers, Leah D.

2016a *Lincoln Way Industrial Rail and Air Park: Reconnaissance-Level Architectural Survey, City of Clinton, Clinton County, Iowa*. TH15-635--2. Tallgrass Historians L.C., Iowa City, Iowa.

2016b *Lincoln Way Industrial Rail and Air Park: Architectural/Historical Intensive Survey and Evaluation, City of Clinton, Clinton County, Iowa*. TH15-635--3. Tallgrass Historians L.C., Iowa City, Iowa.

Security Abstract Title

1905 *Atlas of Clinton County, Iowa*. Security Abstract Title Co., Clinton, Iowa.

Thompson

1865 *Map of Clinton County, Iowa*. M.H. Thompson and Bro., Dundee, Illinois.

Aerial photographs from the late 1930s-2014 accessed at the Iowa Geographic Map Server at <http://ortho.gis.iastate.edu/>, May 2016.



**Iowa Site Inventory Form**  
State Historic Preservation Office  
**Continuation Sheet**

Site Number: 23-01905  
Related District Number:

Page 2

Howson, G.H., Farmstead

Clinton

Name of Property

County

5841 Lincoln Way

Clinton

Address

City

Additional Documents:



**5841 Lincoln Way looking SW from Lincoln Way (U.S. Highway 30).**  
*Photograph taken by Tallgrass Historians L.C., December 3, 2015.*



**House at 5841 Lincoln Way looking SSE from Lincoln Way (U.S. Highway 30).**  
*Photograph taken by Tallgrass Historians L.C., December 3, 2015.*



**Iowa Site Inventory Form**  
State Historic Preservation Office  
**Continuation Sheet**

Site Number: 23-01905  
Related District Number:

Page 3

Howson, G.H., Farmstead

Name of Property

5841 Lincoln Way

Address

Clinton

County

Clinton

City



2014 aerial view of 5841 Lincoln Way. [Lincoln Way – U.S. 30 is at the top of the map.]  
Aerial obtained from Clinton City Assessor, May 2016.



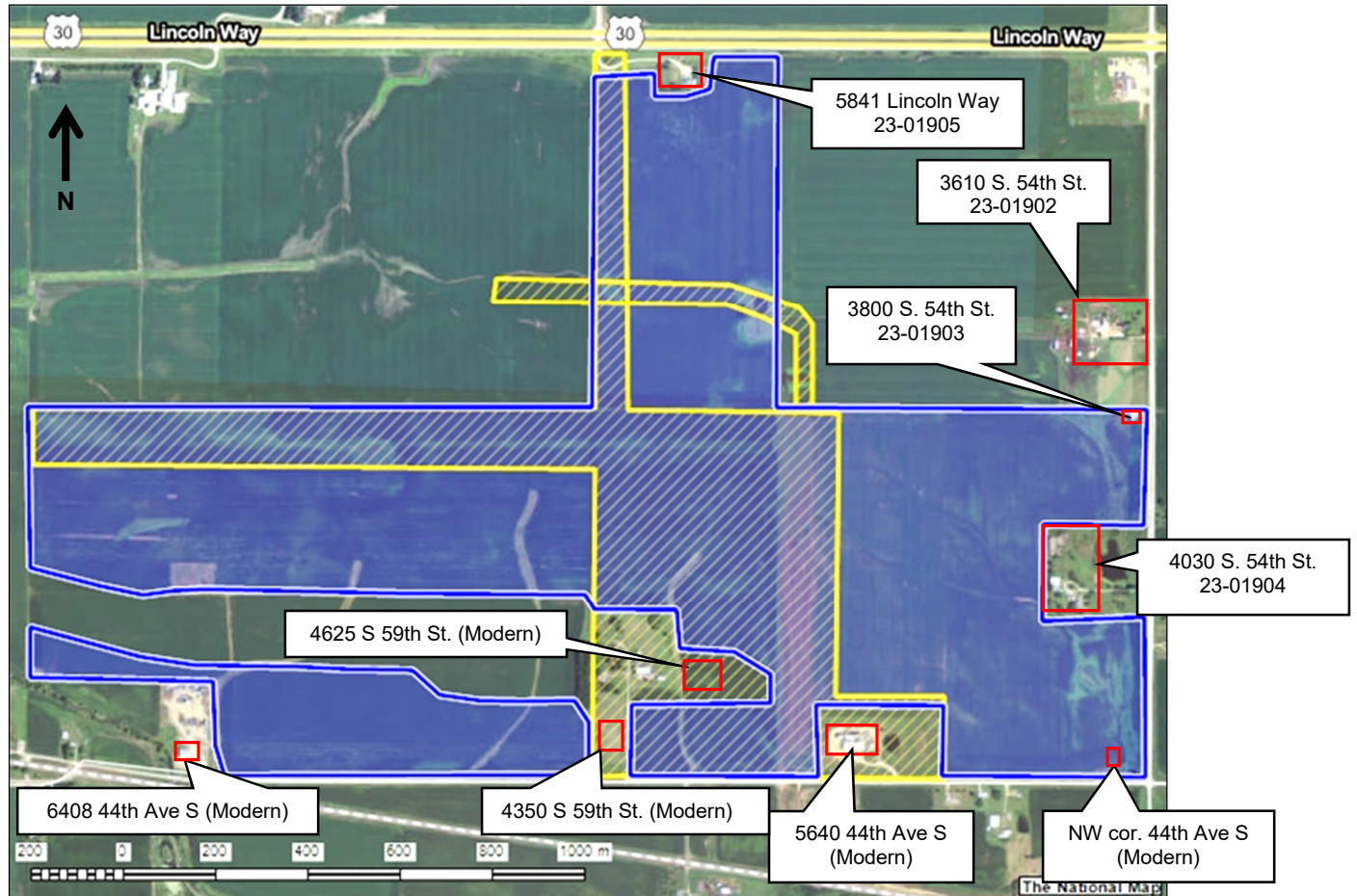
**Iowa Site Inventory Form**  
State Historic Preservation Office  
**Continuation Sheet**

Site Number: 23-01905  
Related District Number:

Page 4

Howson, G.H., Farmstead  
Name of Property  
5841 Lincoln Way  
Address

Clinton  
County  
Clinton  
City



Aerial map showing location of architectural resources (red outlines) around the current study area perimeter (blue-shaded areas) in relation to previous Phase I survey areas (yellow hash-marked areas). 2014 orthophotos obtained from ExpertGPS mapping software, 2016.