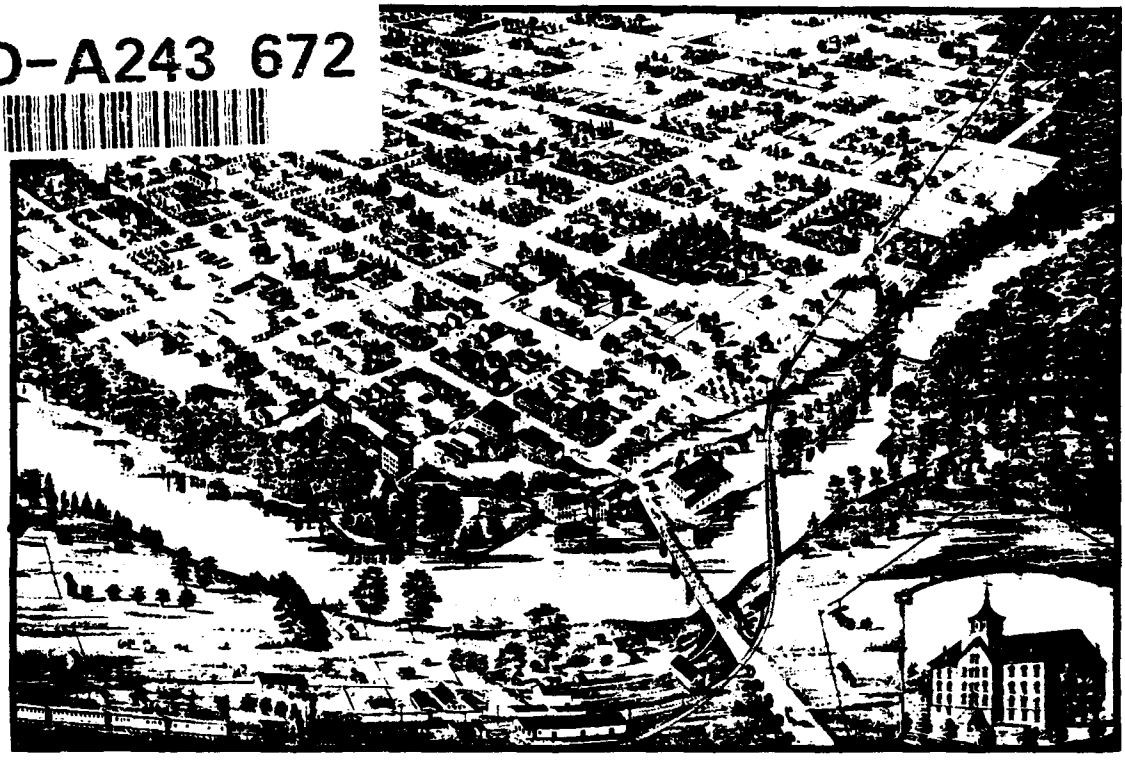
AN INTENSIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL PHASE I SURVEY OF THE SECTION 205 FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT, CEDAR FALLS, IOWA



by

Joseph S. Phillippe
and
David J. Halpin

This research sponsored by

United States Army Corps of Engineers
Rock Island District

Contract No. DACW 25-90-M-1133

Midwestern Archaeological Reasearch Center
Illinois State University
Normal, Illinois 61761

July 1991

Illustrations drawn and compiled
by
Jerry J. Moore

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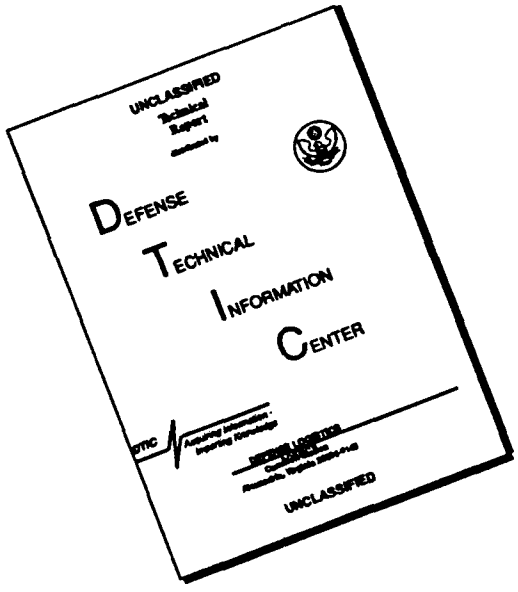

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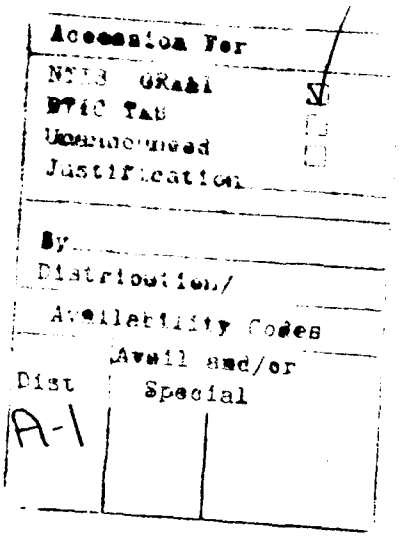

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ABSTRACT

This report documents the methods and results of an intensive archaeological and architectural survey of the Section 205 Flood Control Project, Cedar Falls, Iowa, in accordance with Purchase Order No. DACW25-90-M-1133 between Illinois State University and the United States Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District. The survey was conducted in order to identify and evaluate significant historical, archaeological, and architectural resources in and along portions of the proposed levee, a corridor approximately 6,525 feet in length and up to 113 feet in width, and a 10-acre borrow area. Coverage of each survey tract was of sufficient intensity to discover all cultural resources that might qualify for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Two historical archaeological sites were located and evaluated, neither of which were recommended for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. In addition to these sites were four architectural/historical structures or complexes, two of which had previously been listed or been determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. A determination of no adverse effect is recommended for both National Register of Historic Places structures.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We would like to thank the United States Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District, for sponsoring this project. We would also like to express our appreciation to Ronald Deiss of their office for his assistance and support. Additionally we would like to express our appreciation to Kathy Gourley of the State Historical Preservation Office and William Green, Carl A. Merry, Eleanor Steele, Marlin Ingalls, and the staff members of the Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist for their cooperation.

This project was a true team effort with contributions from several staff members. Joseph S. Phillippe directed the field work, David J. Halpin was responsible for the historical research and assisted in the field work, Jerry J. Moore who also assisted with the field work drafted the illustrations. The comments and guidance of Charles E. Orser, Jr., principal investigator and MARC director are gratefully acknowledged.

INTRODUCTION

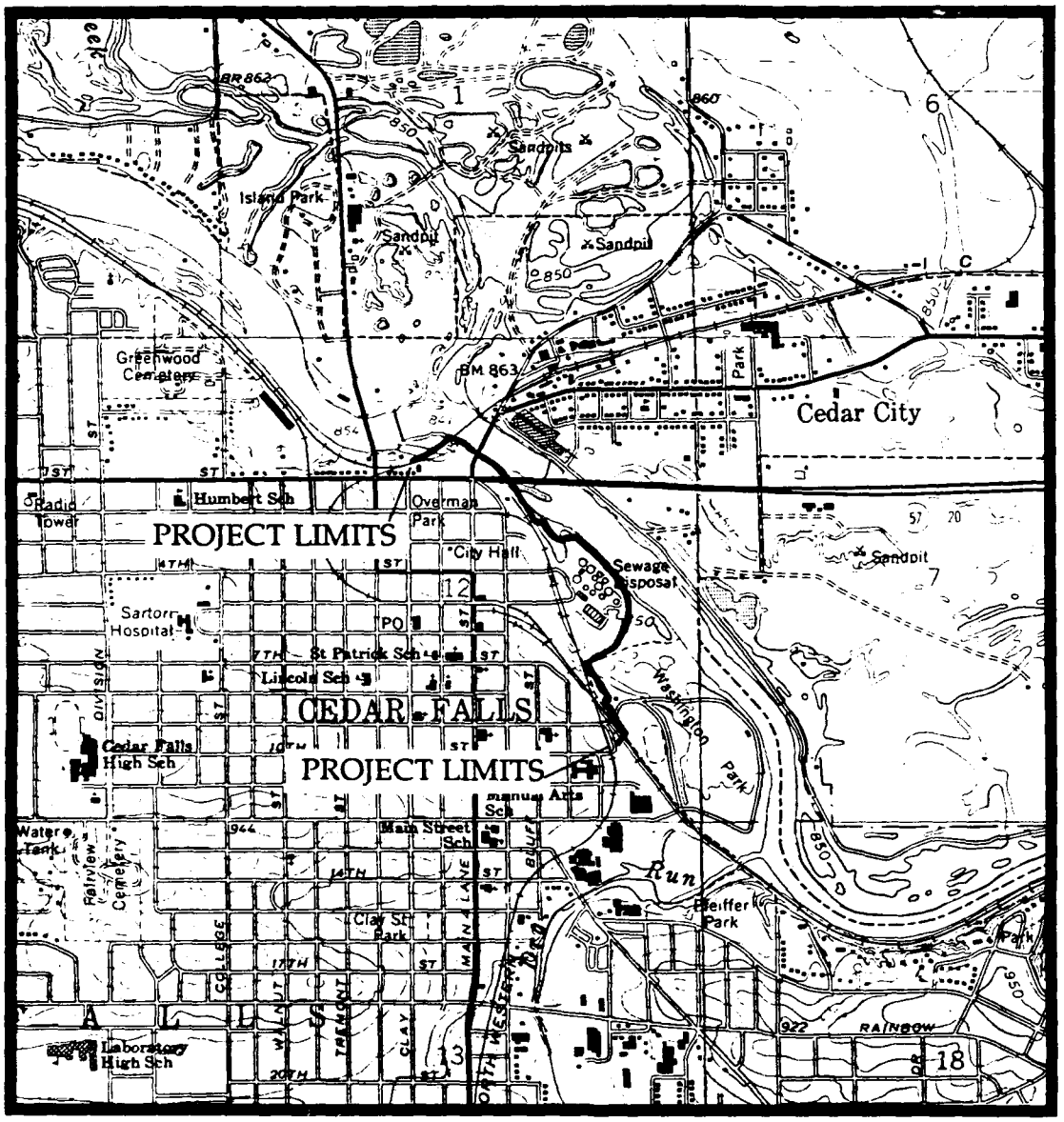
This report presents the results of an intensive archaeological and architectural survey of the Section 205 Flood Control Project, Cedar Falls, Iowa, in accordance with Purchase Order No. DACW25-90-M-1133 between Illinois State University and the United States Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District. The research was conducted between October 1 and 10, 1990, and from December 17 through 21, 1990, and May 13 through 17, 1991, by Joseph S. Phillippe, David J. Halpin, and Jerry J. Moore from the Midwestern Archaeological Research Center.

The survey identified and evaluated significant historical, archaeological, and architectural resources in and along portions of the proposed levee, a corridor approximately 6,525 feet in length and up to 113 feet in width (Figure 1), and a 10-acre borrow area (Figure 2). Coverage of each survey tract was of sufficient intensity to discover all cultural resources that might qualify for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The survey methods were adapted to landform, vegetation cover, and amount of soil deposition. Prior to the fieldwork, pertinent maps, histories, city directories, and other sources were consulted--primarily at the Iowa State Historical Preservation Office, Iowa City; Office of the State Archaeologist, Iowa City; and the Cedar Falls Historical Society, Cedar Falls--in an attempt to document potential archaeological and architectural resources in the project area.

No prehistoric and only two historical archaeological sites were located and evaluated. In addition to these sites were four architectural/historical structures or complexes, two of which had previously been listed or been determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The field notes and artifacts are currently being held by the Midwestern Archaeological Research Center at Illinois State University, Normal, but will be eventually curated by the Office of the State Archaeologist, University of Iowa, Iowa City, as provided for in the Scope of Work.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project area is located on the Iowan Surface (Prior 1976:49-52), a region characterized by its gently rolling surface "with long slopes, low relief, and open views" formed by the erosion of Kansan till. Although the Iowan Surface is generally well drained, stream gradients are low and bog conditions occur only in a few areas. A wide variety of Pleistocene sediments, including glacial till and loess, are present throughout the area. Characteristic features of



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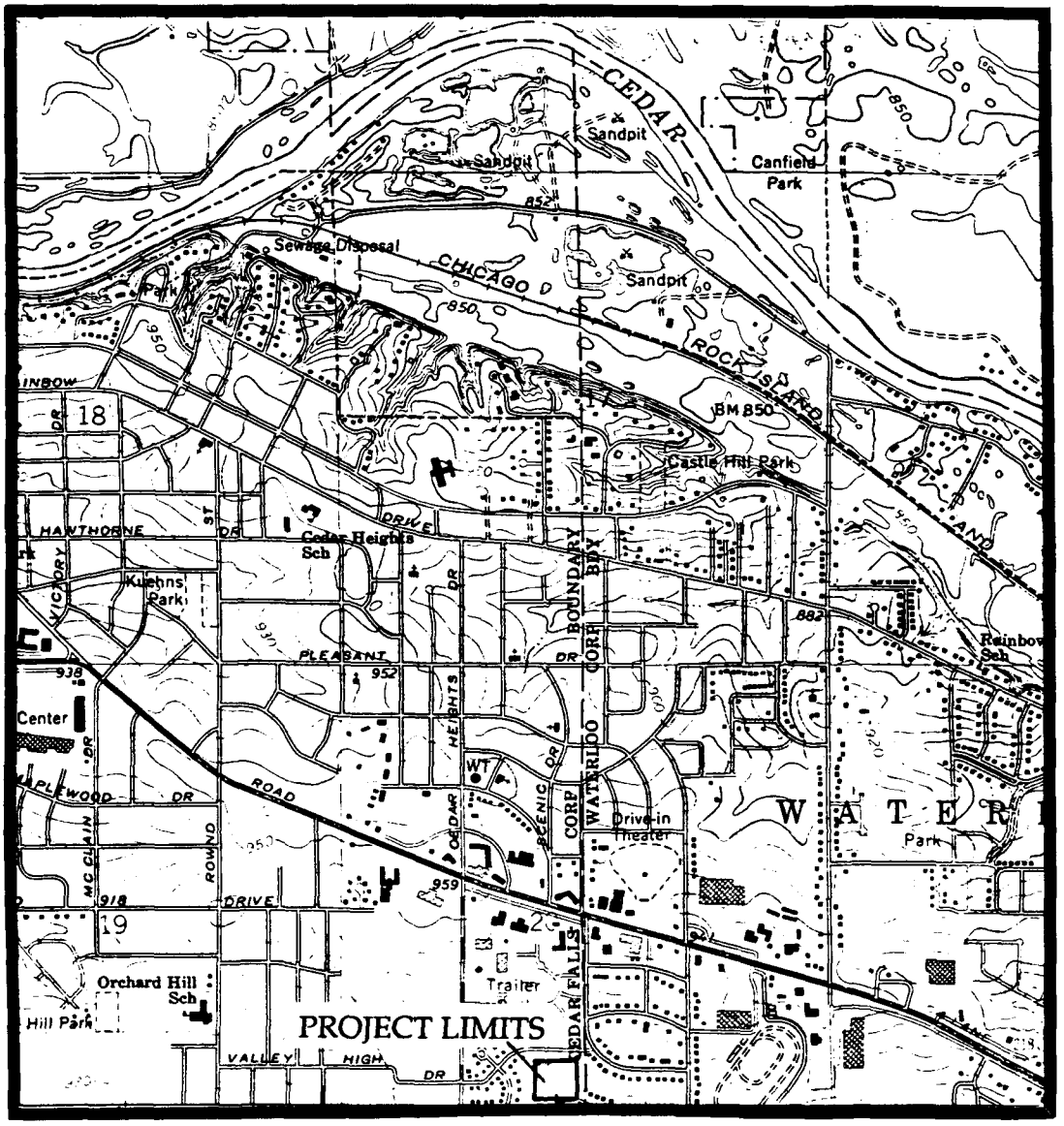
CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
DOTTED LINES REPRESENT 5-FOOT CONTOURS
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

CEDAR FALLS QUAD

FIGURE 1. Project Location Map of Proposed Levee.



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QUADRANGLE LOCATION

CEDAR FALLS QUAD

FIGURE 2. Project Location Map of Borrow Area.

this area include "prominent elongated ridges and isolated elliptical hills," and glacial erratics and sink holes (Prior 1976:50-51).

Historically, Bluestem sod grass prairie dominate...the uplands while oak-hickory...the dominant vegetative type along the rivers. In the project area the native vegetation was mainly mixed grass, brush, and generally low-quality timber (Fouts and Highland 1978:36). The major soil group in the project area is Lilah series soils which "consist of highly stratified, recently deposited alluvial sediments that have not been in place long enough for soil to develop" (Fouts and Highland 1978:36).

Although extremes of weather are not unknown in Iowa, the project area generally has a moderate climate with summer days which hit 90° F. and winters where numerous days dip below freezing. This climate is often described as "the humid continental long summer" type where average annual precipitation ranges between 28 and 32 inches (Nelson 1974:7). The climate and soils of the region make it a productive area for growing corn and other grain crops (Nelson 1974:7-9).

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

RESEARCH DESIGN

This project was designed to identify, record, and interpret the cultural resources along the Section 205 Flood Control Project as outlined in the Scope of Work (Appendix I). Our objective in addition to documenting and inventorying historical properties was to develop a model of past human use of the study areas and to create a planning document. The model was based on site location, other archaeological data, geomorphological information, and historical sources.

Recently, greater attention has been paid by archaeologists to theories of urban development and the use of space as an indicator of social arrangements within cities (Hershberg et. al. 1981; Klein 1984:10-16; 1987). At the lower end of the settlement continuum, others have studied the spatial arrangements within towns (Lewis 1976; Stewart-Abernathy 1986). These studies have attempted to explain functional divisions of space and to outline the dynamics of town development and growth.

For the purpose of this research, we suggest that city development be viewed as an evolutionary process. Town inhabitants alter their environment as a means of adapting to new economic conditions, new routes and means of transportation, and population depletion (Stewart-Abernathy 1986; Mrozowski 1987). The resulting spatial configurations are viewed as the

artifacts of patterned human behavior (see Trigger 1968; Hill 1968; Clarke 1977). In this way city plans may be used to make inferences about cultural process and settlement patterns that are more than just static descriptions.

Geomorphological data were also consulted. Careful attention was paid to areas that may contain buried cultural material using a model of Holocene landscape evolution.

Data pertinent to site-specific recommendations concerning National Register eligibility was collected. These data included but were not limited to architectural information, site integrity factors, potential to yield data relevant to history and prehistory, and importance in local or national history.

CULTURAL HISTORY CONTEXT

Archaeological research must be understood within a context of broad cultural trends and cultural, environmental, political, economic, and social systems as expressed regionally. Yet, detailed investigations into all these systems at both regional and local levels of analysis can seldom be accomplished. In a project such as this, however, some broader context is required for integrating the survey results.

PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

Although published descriptions of sites and artifacts from the Iowa-Cedar River Basin began to appear as early as the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (Starr 1895; Ward 1904, 1905; Webster 1887) serious archaeological research did not begin until Charles Keyes, was attracted to the area in the 1920s. Keyes developed a network of correspondents and repeatedly visited the area in the first half of the twentieth century to collect and record sites (Collins 1990:56).

It was not until the 1940s and 50s however that any systematic site surveys were conducted (Caldwell 1961; Wheeler 1949). These surveys were conducted at the Coralville Reservoir, Johnson County, Iowa, under the auspices of the River Basin Surveys, Smithsonian Institution. As a result of these surveys it was concluded that the area had been occupied for an extended period of time and that the population had always been sparse and culturally peripheral to developments in adjacent areas (Caldwell 1961:141; Anderson 1971:1).

Although much of the current information on the archaeology of the Iowa-Cedar Basin is still centered on research conducted in the Coralville Reservoir, numerous cultural resource surveys have now been conducted for

various federally sponsored projects. Prior to this particular survey a check of the records at the State Historic Preservation Office was conducted which documented numerous federally mandated cultural resource surveys for the area. These projects taken as a whole have demonstrated that the Iowa-Cedar River was of paramount importance to both prehistoric and early historic inhabitants of the region (Collins 1990). As Anderson (1971:2) has pointed out: "The forested bluffs and valleys provided varied food resources as well as materials for shelter and implements which were not available in the prairie. The rivers and streams yielded food and water for man and the animals he hunted."

PREHISTORY

The following archaeological overview is taken from several basic published sources on Iowa archaeology (Alex 1980; Anderson 1971; Anderson and Semken 1980; Gradwohl 1978; Keyes 1927; McKusick 1964). Additionally, relevant contract reports (Benn and Bettis 1985; Collins 1990; Commonwealth Associates 1984:23-26) and the Resource Protection Planning Process document (Henning 1985) were also consulted.

Paleo-Indian (6,000 to 10,000 B.C.)

The Paleo-Indian cultural period is best known from kill and processing sites. Although isolated finds of artifacts diagnostic to this period have been recovered from both upland and valley surface contexts, most undisturbed Paleo-Indian material has been found in alluvial fans along major stream valleys (Anderson, Shutler, and Wedland 1980: 257-267). Until recently, evidence of Paleo-Indian use of the Iowa-Cedar Basin was limited to surface finds of Clovis fluted projectile points with several having been found near Columbus Junction, one at Iowa City, and one near Belle Plaine (Anderson 1971:2). The only excavated Paleo-Indian material found in the Iowa-Cedar Basin was excavated from the Rummells-Maske site (13CD15) on the Cedar River where perhaps two dozen Clovis points seem to have been cached (Anderson and Tiffany 1971) and a site in the Pleasant Creek Reservoir near Palo in Linn County, Iowa, where Plano material was excavated in 1974 and 1975 by Luther College. Collins' (1990:364-369) recent research in Hardin County documents three additional Paleo-Indian sites. These sites were located in both upland and valley settings. Collins (1990:368-369) suggests the following settlement model based on his information:

> Extensive habitation sites, possible base camps, are associated with springs in a near-valley upland setting, on a mid-valley late Wisconsin bench, and within the lower valley on a late Wisconsin terrace buried by Holocene alluvium....Both early and late Paleo-Indian components are suggested, indicating that

people were inhabiting the area relatively soon after glacial retreat.

Using a broader data base of excavated buried alluvial sites from various regions, Anderson, Shutler, and Wedland (1980:267) suggest that Paleo-Indian people relied heavily on bison hunting. Hunting techniques varied along with group size and location depending on the availability of bison. Using their model, one would expect to find sites representing different seasonal occupations in various positions on the landscape with the dependent variable in site selection being the availability of bison (Anderson, Shutler, and Wedland 1980:267). No Paleo-Indian sites were located in this survey, however, and none have been reported for the area.

Archaic (8,000 to 1,000 B.C.)

The Archaic period is characterized by a foraging economy (Chapman 1975:29-30) based upon the exploitation of prairie resources in western Iowa and forest resources in eastern Iowa (Henning 1985:25). The boundary between these economies varied through time as climate and vegetation changed (Wendland 1978).

Unfortunately, the Archaic period is poorly understood in the basin. Perhaps the best known site of this period is Rock Run Shelter (13CD10) located near the confluence of Rock Run and the Cedar River in Cedar County. Excavation of this site suggests that small family groups moved in a seasonal round--often occupying rock shelters in winter--tied economically to the rivers and the ribbons of forest that flanked them and their tributaries (Alex 1968). The following is a general overview of the period.

Early Archaic

This transitional period is characterized by a shift from a dependence on bison procurement to a more diversified foraging economy. Significant typological and chronological differences exist for sites in eastern and western Iowa, with the Des Moines Valley having been the interface between a western prairie and eastern woodlands exploitative strategy (Benn and Bettis 1985:17).

The Early Archaic in western Iowa, dating from about 6,500 to 4,550 B.C. at the Cherokee Sewer Site, is characterized by lanceolate and slightly stemmed lanceolate lithic forms as well as medium-sized, side-notched points and unnotched triangle lithic tools (Anderson, Shutler, and Wendland 1980:263). The artifact assemblage for the Eastern Iowa Early Archaic differs in that it consists of side-notched, stemmed points as well as Dalton points (Bettis and Benn 1985: 17; Brown and Vierra 1983:182).

Although this period is poorly understood in Iowa, the settlement pattern "consisted of fairly permanent base camps supplemented by seasonally occupied resource-specific gathering loci. Base camp size...suggest the existence of small local populations closely tied to a seasonal round of a resource procurement" (Henning 1985:25). Recent survey data (Collins 1990:372-373) appear to support Henning's (1985) expectations concerning Early Archaic settlement, but further refines the settlement pattern:

> Possible base camps are located near perennial springs along the base and crest of the Iowa River bluff line. Hypothesized seasonal camps are located outside the valley in locations that optimize availability of variety of resources. Limited and specialized activity sites, such as hunting stands and aquatic resource procurement sites, are located in or near particularly favorable biomes close to the river valley, and on the poorly drained surface of the Des Moines Lobe [Collins 1990:372-373].

Middle Archaic

Most researchers agree that the Middle Archaic period, like the Early Archaic, was a period of gradual change in subsistence strategy to a more diversified mobile foraging economy. This pattern involved the seasonal gathering and then dispersal of extended family bands of less than twenty persons (Brown and Vierra 1983:188; *Lewis 1983; Warren and O'Brien 1982).*

The settlement pattern during the Middle Archaic is characterized by base camps in the more mesic river valleys, where forest resources were available, and temporary procurement sites situated in the uplands to obtain large mammals such as bison and elk (Anderson, Shutler, and Wendland 1980:226; *Cook 1976:118-119; Joyer and Roper 1980:19; Warren and O'Brien* 1982:392).

Collins (1990:374-375) documents three Middle Archaic sites in Hardin County. One of these sites was located in an upland setting while the other two were located on bluff base terraces. Based on his research data Collins (1990:375) suggests "a marked shift to valley occupations during the Hypsithermal with concomitant site burial by Holocene alluvium, or site destruction by subsequent lateral stream migration."

Late Archaic

The Late Archaic period is characterized by a more diverse tool inventory reflecting increased population and interaction, functional diversity, and temporal differences (Joyer and Roper 1980:20). This diverse tool inventory also reflects a changing subsistence pattern which was beginning to focus on a narrower range of foods (Cleland 1976; Ford 1979).

This exploitation of a narrower range of food sources meant that settlements became more permanent and contained more substantial habitations, processing, and storage features (Brown and Vierra 1983:168-173; Cook 1976).

Woodland (700 B.C. to A.D. 1,200)

The appearance of pottery, along with gardening and mound building, have been the major markers of the Woodland Tradition. In the Iowa-Cedar River valley the transition from Late Archaic to Early Woodland is thought to have occurred between 1000-500 B.C. (Anderson 1971:3). During this cultural period, an emphasis on the cultivation of plants was reflected in the settlement/subsistence pattern.

Early Woodland (700 B.C. to 100 B.C.)

The Early Woodland period has been defined by the initial appearance of pottery, burial mounds, and agriculture in the Eastern Woodlands of North America (Griffin 1967:156). Munson (1982) divides the period into two distinct cultural traditions, one being the Marion Phase of the Havana Tradition and the other being the Black Sand Tradition. The Marion Phase is minimally defined by Marion Thick ceramics and Krammer Stemmed points. The defining characteristics of the Black Sand Tradition are Black Sand Incised and Liverpool Cord-marked ceramics, as well as contracting stemmed points (Munson 1982:10).

At the Coralville Reservoir early Black Sand settlements were found to be located on sandy knolls at the edge of the flood plain and on natural levees along the river (Anderson 1971:3). In Iowa as a whole, sites of this period have been documented in diverse locales including rockshelter, upland, riverine, and lacustrine loci. Tiffany (1986:167) has suggested that this diversity of site placement is indicative of the seasonal exploitation of a variety of biotic communities such as prairies, forests, and marshes. No Early Woodland period sites were located in this survey and none have been reported for the area.

Middle Woodland

The Middle Woodland period in Iowa is typified by components of the Havana Tradition as identified in the lower Illinois River Valley. Socioeconomic interaction was a dominant factor in these societies. This social and economic interaction was most manifest in their mortuary practices (Benn and Bettis 1985:26).

The settlement pattern during this period generally consists of large and small open village sites, small resource-specific extractive camp sites, rock shelter sites, and burial mounds (Henning 1985:37). Until recently research

has focused on the small protected rockshelters and large, long-term "village" sites. However Billeck (1987) and Perry (1991) have recently studied several of the small resource-specific, extractive camp sites. Their research suggests that short-term extractive and processing camps were often located on high terrace formations within the broad bottomlands of the valley. Although these were short-term occupations they were repeatedly utilized over a long period of time.

Late Woodland

The Late Woodland period can be subdivided into an early and late manifestation. The early Late Woodland is defined by the appearance of cord-decorated ceramics and new vessel forms that are thought to reflect shifts in subsistence pattern (Braun 1983). It has been suggested that these Late Woodland peoples inhabited a more diverse range of ecozones than earlier groups (Farnsworth 1973; Roper 1975).

The late Late Woodland period encompasses several manifestations also identified by cord-decorated ceramics. The best known of these, the Great Oasis phase, is thought to be antecedent to the initial variant of the Middle Missouri tradition (Henning 1971:130).

The settlement patterns of the Late Woodland peoples consisted of large and small villages, resource specific sites, ossuaries, campsites, and mounds (Henning 1985:40). No Late Woodland period sites were located in this survey and none have been reported for the area.

Mississippian, Oneota, and Proto-historic (A.D. 1100 to 1830)

The dominant manifestation of this combined period is Oneota, characterized by shell-tempered pottery and triangular projectile points. The dominant manifestation of this ceramic tradition is Moingona, in the Des Moines River Valley, and Burlington, in southeastern Iowa. The settlement system of both is characterized by nuclear villages on alluvial floodplains, hilltop sites, secondary terrace sites, possible hunting camps, and mortuary structures. The Oneota appear to have abandoned Iowa by A.D. 1600 and they have no apparent ties to any social group recognizable in the historic period (Henning 1985:52).

The Algonquian-speaking Sauk and Fox (Mesquakie) controlled eastern Iowa by the end of the eighteenth century (Callender 1978:656-667). Their settlement pattern appears to have been analogous to the Oneota. By the 1830s European-American settlement had displaced much of the native population of the state. No Mississippian, Oneota, or Proto-historic period sites were located during this survey and none have been reported for the area.

HISTORY - STATE OF IOWA

Beginnings

Iowa's historic period commenced in June, 1673, when Louis Joliet and Father Jacques Marquette entered the Mississippi River from the Fox River and began their trek southward. On the twenty-fifth day of June they landed at the mouth of the Iowa River where they met members of the Illinois (Sage 1974:32). In 1682 the land that was to become Iowa was claimed for France as was the entire Mississippi Valley, for France by Robert Cavelier, Sieur de la Salle. The French possessions west of the Mississippi were ceded to Spain in 1762 in order to keep them from falling into British hands at the conclusion of the Seven Year's War (Sage 1974:34; Vexler 1978:2).

Julien Dubuque, a French-Canadian entrepreneur, received a land grant from the Sac and Fox Indians in what is now Dubuque County in 1788, and established trade with the Indians and a lead mining operation (Western Historical Society 1880:382). Eight years later, in 1796, he secured a "legal" land grant for thousands of acres of land in that vicinity from the Spanish Government. Dubuque remained in this area until his death in 1810 (Vexler 1978:1).

Spanish ownership of Iowa was short-lived, and the territory was ceded back to France in 1800 as a result of the Napoleonic Wars. Facing financial disaster Napoleon sold France's land holdings in North America to the United States in 1803. Official possession of this territory by the United States known as the Louisiana Purchase, took place on March 10, 1804.

Territorial Status and Statehood

In 1804, Iowa, as part of the District of Louisiana, was assigned to Indiana Territory. The provisions for the governing of the new Louisiana Territory were enacted by Congress on March 3, 1805 (Sage 1974:39-40; Shambaugh 1895:27-30).

In 1804 a portion of western Iowa was explored by the Lewis and Clark expedition on their way up the Missouri River, and eastern Iowa was explored by Zebulon Pike in 1805 (Sage 1974:37-38). Although a large part of Iowa had been explored, settlement of the territory was hampered by the presence of Native Americans and harassment by the British.

In 1808 the United States Army established Fort Madison near the head of the Des Moines River rapids, only to abandon it to the Native Americans in 1813. Iowa was placed under the jurisdiction of the Territory of Missouri in 1812 (Shambaugh 1895:30-38). Following the Missouri Compromise in 1820 and the admission of the State of Missouri to the Union in 1821, no

official government existed in the territory until it came under the jurisdiction of the Territory of Michigan in 1834 (Shambaugh 1896a:45). In 1832, during this interim period, the United States became engaged in the Black Hawk War. It was at the conclusion of this war, in 1833, that settlement of Iowa commenced (Vexler 1978:1). Although part of the "Indian problem" had been solved in the territory that was to become Iowa by Native American land cession treaties in 1824, 1830, and 1832, the central and northern portions of the territory did not come under government control until the land cession treaties of 1836, 1837, 1842, 1846, and 1851.

In 1836 Iowa became part of the Territory of Wisconsin and remained so until the establishment of the Territory of Iowa on June 12, 1838 (Shambaugh 1896a:45; 1896b:102-116). Before the establishment of the Territory of Wisconsin only three counties had been created in what was to become the State of Iowa, but between 1836 and 1838 eighteen additional counties were created (Vexler 1978:1-3). Although Iowa gained statehood on December 28, 1846, the creation of counties was not complete until 1857 (Shambaugh 1896c:185; Vexler 1978:3-11).

Agricultural and Industrial Development

During the 1830s, 40s, and 50s the lumber industry and agriculture developed. The lumber industry developed along the Mississippi where logs were milled and shipped downriver. This industry accounted for a significant amount of Iowa's economic and social development, but by the turn of the twentieth century the pine forests of Wisconsin and Minnesota were exhausted (Sage 1974:97-99). Iowa's superior soils and favorable climate were recognized early by settling agriculturists. Most of the settlers began with subsistence farming, but cash crops were soon raised. Agriculture provided the main source of economic, social, and political development in Iowa. It was not until 1956 that Iowa's urban population surpassed in numbers that of its rural areas, and it has been only in the very recent past that industrial manufacturing has surpassed agriculture in dollar value of goods produced (Sage 1974:314-316). Numerous nineteenth-century farmsteads have been archaeologically studied, providing valuable data on the development of agriculture in the state (Rogers 1988; Rogers and Koldehoff 1987; Rogers, Rodgers, et al. 1988).

The development of agricultural industries was helped in no small part by the coming of the railroads during the late 1850s. The railroads not only facilitated the shipping of agricultural products, but also changed the cultural landscape as towns developed along railroad routes. Except for a lull during the Civil War, railroad development increased rapidly, and by the 1880s the state was crossed by six rail lines (Sage 1974:108-115).

The State of Iowa

The growth and development of the State of Iowa was remarkably influenced by its foreign-born population. In 1850, 1 in 8.5 people living in Iowa was foreign born. By 1860 that ratio had changed to 1 in 5.3, and by 1870 to 1 in 4.8 (Sage 1974:94). Northern Europeans, especially Germans, constituted the vast majority of Iowa's foreign born population well into the late twentieth century.

In the election of 1860 Lincoln carried the vast majority of Iowa's counties and Iowans overwhelmingly supported the Union during the Civil War. Following the war the agrarian Grangers developed a strong organization in the state. As the Granger movement subsided a strong Populist party developed in the 1890s and influenced Iowa's politics until its demise following the election of 1896. The Populist party was soon replaced by the Progressive movement which influenced politics in the state and nation until the advent of World War I. All three of these developments speak strongly of Iowa's agrarian tradition.

World War I produced an agricultural boom in the United States and Iowa was no exception. Following the war, however, overproduction led to falling prices for agricultural and agriculture in Iowa entered into a downward spiral culminating in the worldwide depression of the 1930s. Agriculture, as well as Iowa's economy, was revived by the advent of World War II. Between 1940 and 1945 the cash value of Iowa's farm products doubled and industrial production became a major factor in the state's economy.

HISTORY - CEDAR FALLS

Sturgis Falls

The European-American history of Cedar Falls began in 1837 when G. Paul Someneaux, a French trader, settled near the falls (Riley 1988:6). During that same year Robert Stuart "a surveyor and noted hunter and trapper" also settled in what was to become Cedar Falls (Cedar Falls Historical Society 1981:7). Both of these early settlers moved out of the area the following year. Somanaux later returned to Cedar Falls, however, where he died in 1850 (Hartman 1915:36).

The portion of Iowa that became Black Hawk County was ceded to the Territory of Iowa by a treaty between Governor John Chambers, acting as the representative for the United States, and representatives of the Sauk and Fox tribes in 1842. The county was officially created by the Territorial Legislature in 1843 (Sage 1974:71; Vexler 1978:4).

The next European-Americans who settled in Cedar Falls were W. Chambers and the Williams Brothers who arrived in 1844 and departed in 1845 (Cedar Falls Historical Society 1981:7). In March, 1845, William Sturgis, his wife Dorothy, and his brother-in-law, Erasmus D. Adams, came to Cedar Falls from Iowa City and entered a land claim (Riley 1988:9; Cedar Falls Historical Society 1981:7). The members of the Sturgis family were the first "permanent" settlers in the county, and the settlement bore the name of Sturgis Falls from 1845 until 1849. Sturgis and Adams both plowed a portion of their claims and Sturgis began to construct a dam. Due to illness the family moved back to Iowa City for the summer and returned to their claims in the fall (Hartman 1915:38; Riley 1988:10).

Other settlers slowly trickled into the area during the next two years. By the spring of 1847, ten families lived in or near Sturgis Falls (Cedar Falls Historical Society 1981:7). During that spring two brothers, John M. Overman and Dempsey Overman, and John T. Barrick moved to Sturgis Falls. William Sturgis, facing a labor shortage and financial difficulties, failed to complete the dam and sold his claim to these men for $2,200. Shortly after selling his land and waterpower rights, William Sturgis left the village and staked a claim in what is now St. Paul, Minnesota, where in 1849 he became a member of the Minnesota Territorial Council (Sweet 1981:15).

In 1848 the Overmans and Barrick opened a sawmill, and by 1850 they had added a grist mill to it (Cedar Falls Historical Society 1981:8; Hartman 1915:41). These mills, being the first in the county, reportedly served settlers from as far as one hundred miles away and constituted the nucleus of what was to become a row of milling complexes that functioned during the later half of the nineteenth and the first half of the twentieth centuries (Van Metre 1904:30).

During the summer of 1850, Andrew Mullarky, moved from Freeport, Illinois, to Sturgis Falls and opened the first store in the town (Van Metre 1904:29). The opening of this first general store, in addition to the mills, signified the beginning of commerce in Black Hawk County. A post office was also opened in 1850 and Dempsey Overman was appointed the first postmaster (Van Metre 1904:30).

Cedar Falls

In January, 1853, the Iowa State Legislature appointed A. J. Lowe, S. S. McClure, and Edward Brewer as county seat commissioners to establish a county seat in Black Hawk County. These men were sworn in as commissioners in June and established Cedar Falls as the county seat (Hartman 1915:57-58). The first elections were held in August and at that point Black Hawk County was officially separated from Buchanan County.

The town grew rapidly during the next two years and in 1854 boasted a population of 450 (Western Historical Company 1878:410).

On August 8, 1854, John R. Cameron was granted "the exclusive privilege of keeping a ferry" across the Cedar River at Cedar Falls "for the term of ten years" (Minute Book Notes 1854-1857:6). The ferry provided the people of Cedar Falls with easy access to the east side of the river and provided greater opportunity for trade. Cameron's ferry was replaced by a wooden toll bridge in 1857, and by an iron bridge in 1872 (Melendy 1893:30).

Cedar Falls' tenure as the county seat was, however, short lived. In 1855 the residents of Waterloo persuaded the state legislature to call for a county-wide election to decide where the county seat should be located. The election was held in April, and Waterloo won by a vote of 388 to Cedar Falls' 260 (Leavitt 1928:11; Riley 1988:16). Although agriculture and milling grew steadily throughout the rest of the decade it has been said that "the history of Cedar Falls until 1859 was comparatively uneventful" (Western Historical Company 1878:411).

In 1859 a group of business men from Cedar Falls attempted to procure a shallow-draft steamboat to go up the Cedar River to Waterloo. They believed that if they could get a boat up to and touching the dam that had been erected across the river at Waterloo they could show that the dam impeded travel up the river (the river had previously been declared navigable by the state legislature) and therefore should be removed (Western Historical Company 1878:412-413). This venture was, however, unsuccessful, leaving Waterloo as the terminus for river-borne trade.

Cedar Falls' next opportunity to surpass the growth of their rival Waterloo came in 1861 when the Dubuque and Pacific, later the Dubuque and Sioux City, and finally the Illinois Central, Railroad reached the town (Lokken 1942:252). Due to the Civil War the railroad construction came to a halt and the company decided to build their repair and machine shops in Cedar Falls. Had the Dubuque and Pacific located their shops in Cedar Falls it would have been a great economic boon to the town, but the mills would have had to be shut down while a bridge was built over the millrace. The mill owners "irritated the officials by charging some hundreds of dollars a day for shutting down the mill-race while the bridge was being built across it" (Van Metre 1904:53). The railroad then decided to locate its shops in Waterloo.

The advent of the Civil War slowed the growth of Cedar Falls. Between 1850 and 1860 the population had increased from 40 to 1,600, but during the war the population increased by only 100 persons, bringing the total population to 1,700 by the war's end (Melendy 1893:24). With the labor shortages caused by men going off to war, women began to play an expanding

role in the economy of the town. In addition to taking over the the operation of farms and businesses, the women of Cedar Falls established "aide societies" that supplied the troops with much-needed goods and moral support (Riley 1988:21).

Following the end of the Civil War, Cedar Falls, as with the rest of the North, experienced growth in both its economy and population. The rise in population was primarily due to the large influx of European immigrants. The economic growth of Cedar Falls was primarily due to the increase in agricultural output, the rise of milling industries, and the growth of railroads. These trends mirrored those of the state, where the number of water-powered mills increased from 93 in 1850, to 212 in 1860, and 1,000 between 1870 and 1880 (Nagler 1927:40). The Overman and Brown mill was the only one listed for Cedar Falls in the 1850 census (United State Census Bureau 1850:Schedule 5). By the 1860 census five water-powered mills were in operation at Cedar Falls, and six by 1870 (United State Census Bureau 1860:Schedule 5; United States Census Bureau 1870:Schedule 4). The use of water power reached its zenith in Iowa in 1880, and the census lists nine water-powered industries in Cedar Falls (Nagler 1927:40; United States Census Bureau 1880:Schedules 3 and 7).

Following the Civil War railroad service to Cedar Falls also expanded. In 1858 the the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad was founded to connect Cedar Falls and Waverly, but construction was held up by the Civil War and this line was not in operation until 1865 (Riley 198818). Construction was resumed on the Dubuque and Pacific line and its service was extended from Cedar Falls to Iowa Falls during 1866 (Lokken 1942:252). By the turn of the twentieth century Cedar Falls was serviced by the Illinois Central, the Chicago and Great Western, and the Burlington and Cedar Rapids Northern Railroads (Kace 1896:53).

Although milling remained the most important industry in the City of Cedar Falls throughout the nineteenth century and well into the twentieth, the city enjoyed growth through diversified industries and education. The majority of the industries involved the processing of agricultural products, but several important non-agricultural industries also were responsible for the continued growth of the community. By the 1890s products such as barbed wire, bricks and tile, washing machines, tin products, shoes, carpets, and agricultural implements were being manufactured in the city (Melendy 1893:82-113). As milling declined in Cedar Falls a slow but steady decline of activity in the project area is evidenced by the Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps.

Education also played an important role in the development of Cedar Falls during the late nineteenth century and throughout the twentieth century. In 1876 the Iowa State Legislature created Iowa State Normal School (Riley 1988:38). The school began with a three-year program, having three

instructors and twenty-seven students. During the 1880s a four-year study plan was implemented and several new buildings were constructed (Riley 1988:38-39). By 1907 a Bachelor of Arts Degree in education was offered, and in 1909 the school's name was changed to Iowa State Teacher's College. Its name was again changed in 1961 to State College of Iowa, and finally to University of Northern Iowa in 1967 (Riley 1988:78). The university currently has an enrollment of approximately twelve thousand students, and plays a very important roll in the economy of Cedar Falls.

METHODOLOGY

BACKGROUND RESEARCH

In our background research we sought general and specific information on broad trends of culture history and human land-use patterns. These patterns were then related to variations in the natural environment. At the same time, we gathered specific information about site locations, important historical events or persons, and long-term historical developments. General sources were examined, including state, county, and local histories; descriptions of local prehistoric occupations contained in previous survey reports; and scholarly books and journal articles pertaining to the project areas. Specific sources examined included county atlases, GLO maps, USGS and other maps, population and agricultural censuses, local informants, aerial photographs, previous surveys reports, Office of the State Archaeologist (OSA) and Bureau of Historic Preservation (BHP) site files, the National Register of Historic Places, and local artifact collections.

The locations of previously identified prehistoric and historic sites were transferred directly onto field copies of USGS maps to facilitate their relocation during survey. The location of potential historic sites identified from maps of other sources were also placed on survey maps. In this way, known and potential site locations were effectively surveyed for cultural remains.

FIELD METHODS

Sampling: Estimating Bias

A fundamental difference exists between the requirements of cultural resource management and the realities of archaeological fieldwork. This project, as most other Cultural Resource Management projects, requires archaeologists to discover sites within a specific area of potential impact. However, as several researchers have commented, even the most complete and intensive survey cannot be construed as having identified all or even most of the sites in a given area (Krakker et al. 1983; Lightfoot 1986, 1989;

Lovis 1976; McManamon 1984; Nance and Ball 1986, 1989; Plog et al. 1978). Short of complete excavation, a method has yet to be devised which will reliably identify all archaeological sites within most survey tracts (Lightfoot 1986, 1989; McManamon 1984). The problem becomes one of matching the goals of cultural resource management (inventorying of sites) with the capabilities of archaeological survey in a realistic time and cost framework.

Even "complete coverage" surveys are actually samples of bounded units. This is true in areas where ground surface is clearly visible and artifacts and features are not buried as well as where cultural remains are buried by soil and obscured by vegetation (Plog et al. 1978; Lightfoot 1986, 1989). Sampling, is a technique used to estimate the population parameters of all sites, but it will not inventory the complete population of sites (unless a 100 percent sample is taken). Controlled sampling, however, in addition to providing information on sites which are present and which are likely to exist, may also be employed to estimate what sites are most likely to have been missed as a result of the sampling techniques employed during the survey (Krakker et al. 1983; Nance and Ball 1986, 1989).

While we cannot and would not expect to discover all sites in the current project, our testing strategy should have located the majority of larger sites. Managers should be made aware that it is impossible to discover all sites. Because test pit sampling tends to be most heavily biased against finding small sites and sites with artifact scatters of light density (Krakker et al. 1983; McManamon 1984; Nance and Ball 1986, 1989), these sites may be underrepresented in the sample of sites obtained during this survey. Sites which might have been missed during this survey would no doubt have been small prehistoric lithic scatters and small early ephemeral historic occupations at the base of the fill in the norther two-thirds of the project area. If these sites are present we feel they would contain very light densities of artifacts. The only effective way to locate these types of sites would be to strip large tracts of the alignment, a most impractical exercise. These sites can, however, represent unique and specialized use areas in both historic and prehistoric settlement systems and their under representation would bias interpretation of past behavioral contexts. Should any sites of this nature be discovered during construction the recording of their presence should provide a better picture of true site densities and of past human behavior.

Coverage: Field Methods Employed

Coverage of each survey tract (the levee alignment and the borrow area) was of sufficient intensity to discover the majority of cultural resources that might qualify for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Specific survey methods were adapted to landform, vegetation cover, and amounts of soil deposition to provide the most efficient and thorough coverage possible.

The Levee Alignment

The levee alignment consisted of six segments (see Table 1 of the Scope of Work) with very different survey needs. In areas devoid of soil accretion, and in areas of 80 to 100 percent ground surface visibility, pedestrian survey in three- to five-meter tracts was employed. For areas where shovel test pits were appropriate, test units were generally excavated in ten- to fifteen-meter intervals in ten- to fifteen-meter transects. These test pits were excavated to a depth of 50 centimeters below surface, or until culturally sterile subsoil or bedrock was encountered. The fill removed was screened through one-quarter-inch mesh, and the test pits were backfilled. Shovel probes were excavated along the proposed alignment south of the sewage treatment facility as the original ground surface had not been heavily modified and was not covered with land fill as was the case in most of the alignment. The area around the sewage treatment facility and all of the alignment north required both shovel probes and the use of a post-hole digger to reach sterile subsoil as the depth of these land-fill deposits varied from 40 centimeters to 2.7 meters. The fill consisted of construction rubble, coal and coal cinders, and relatively recent (less than 50 years old) refuse such as bottle caps, plastic, and aluminum cans. Of some concern was the presence of medical waste in the form of several medicine containers found during shovel- and post-hole-testing of the berm south of the sewage treatment plant. The placement of transects and the areas which received visual inspection were recorded as well as the locations of individual test units (Figure 3).

The Borrow Area

The borrow area, an agricultural field with surface visibility of 80 percent, was visually examined with a survey interval of between three to five meters. Half-inch diameter soil cores were also taken to ensure that no buried cultural deposits were present (Figures 4-6).

Survey and Site Recording and Collection Techniques

Varied environments and conditions were encountered which required a variety of locational techniques. For each site located, site forms from the Office of the State Archaeologist (OSA) and the Bureau of Historic Preservation (BHP) were completed. Site numbers from the OSA will be obtained and used in the final report. Site areas were calculated from site sketch maps. The maps are of sufficient quality and detail to enable others to relocate each site. Site locations were mapped on 7.5' USGS quad maps, standard field notes were kept, and photographs were taken when deemed instructive and appropriate.

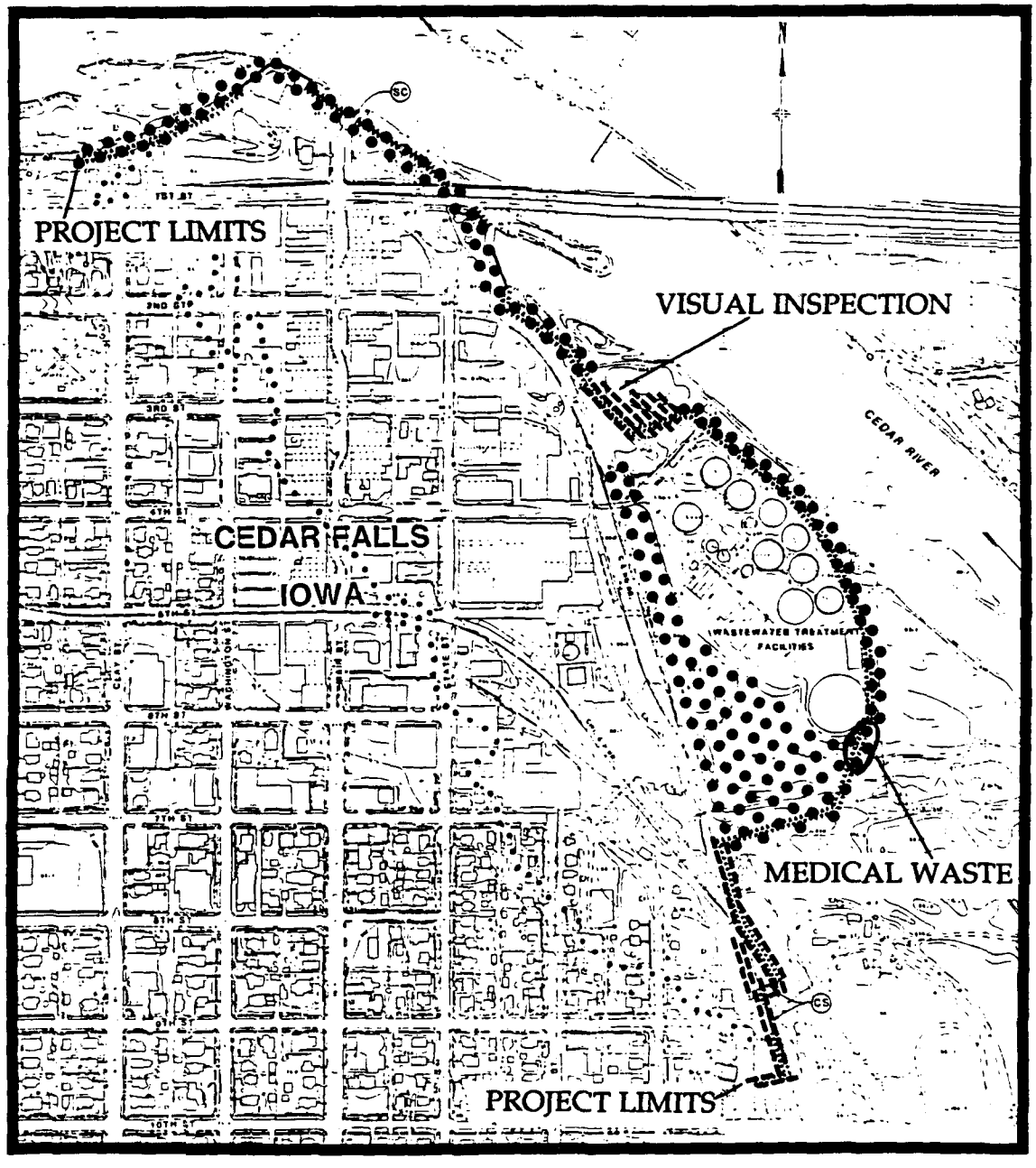


FIGURE 3. Location of Shovel Probes and Post Hole Probes.

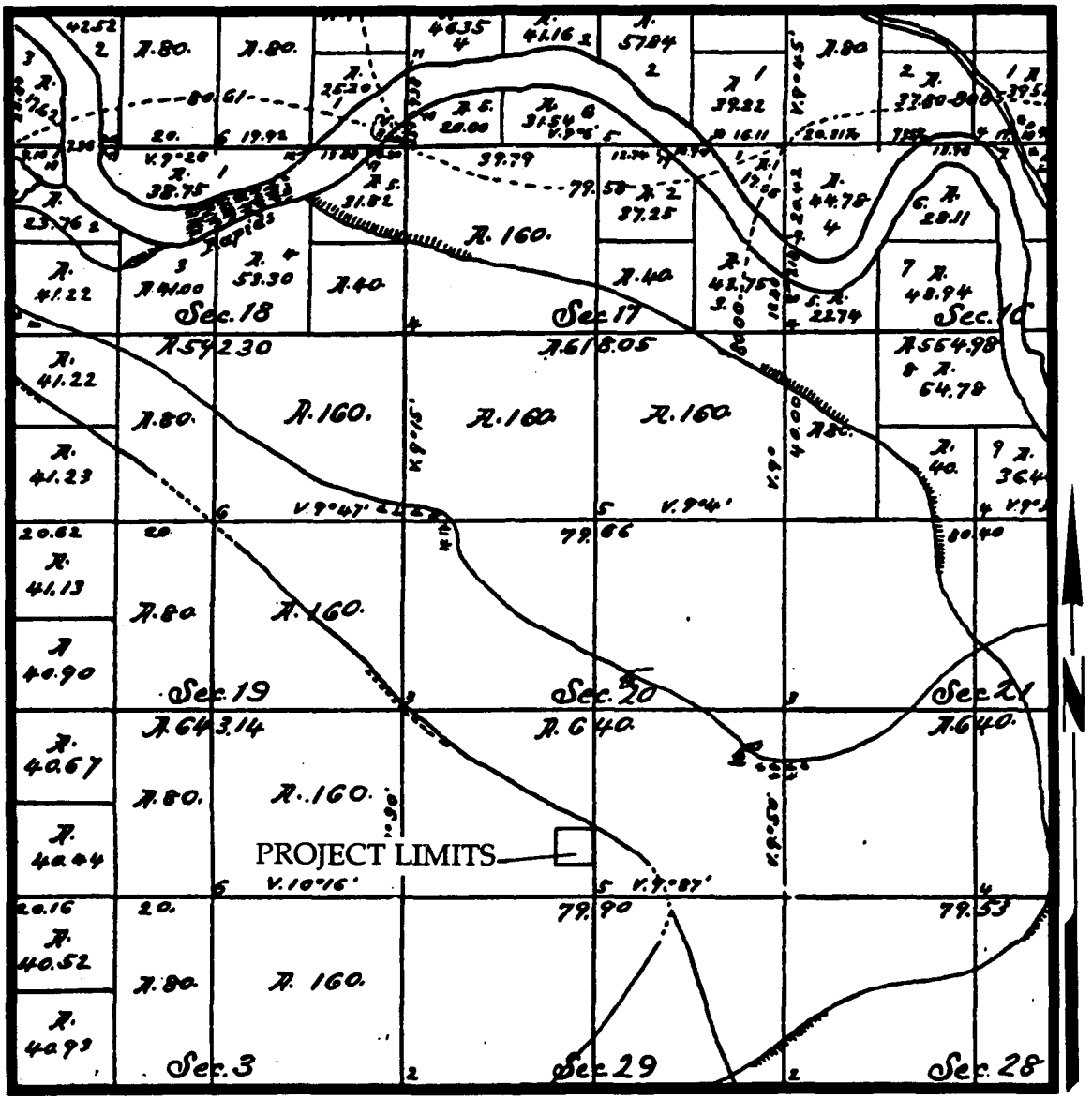


FIGURE 4. 1846 USGLO Map of T89N, R13W.

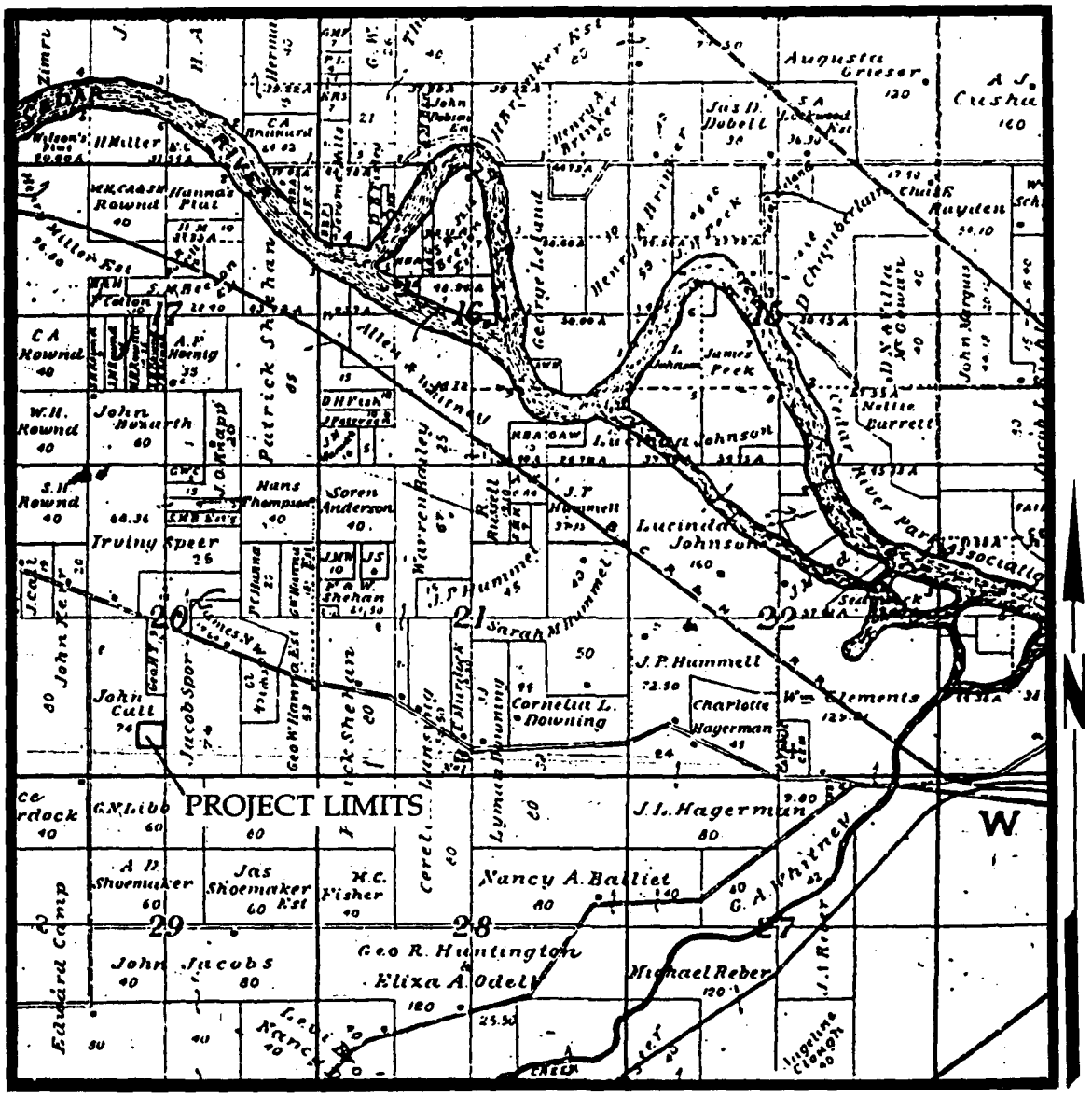


FIGURE 5. 1896 Plat Map of East Waterloo Township, Section 20.

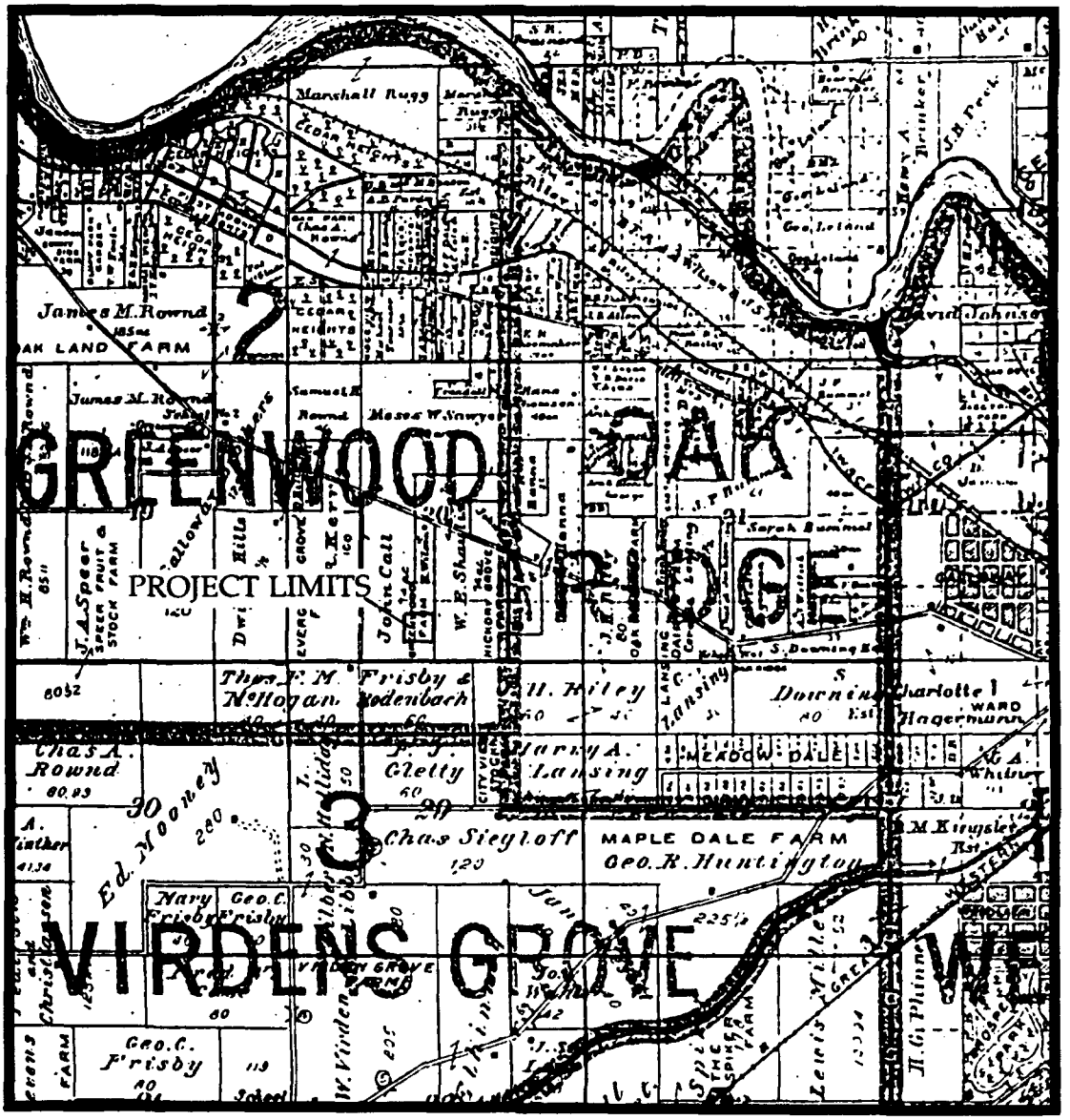


FIGURE 6. 1910 Plat Map of East Waterloo Township, Section 20.

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

The landforms of the project area, along the Cedar River in Cedar Falls, have been significantly altered throughout the historic period. Beginning with the first mill dam and race constructed in the mid-1840s until the present, the development, and the decline, of the various mill complexes constructed along the river has called for the altering of the landscape. The changes of the landscape over time are clearly evident on the various maps and views of Cedar Falls (Figures 7 to 17). The excavation of the original mill race created an island upon which several different mill and industrial complexes were constructed as seen on Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps (Figures 18 to 32). The mill races have since been filled and the construction of U. S. Route 20 has significantly altered the shoreline.

No prehistoric and only two historic archaeological sites were located and evaluated. In addition to these sites were four architectural/historic structures or complexes, two of which had previously been listed or determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. If prehistoric sites once existed in the project area they appear to have been destroyed by later historic land use.

STRUCTURES AND POTENTIAL SITES

The Ice House Museum

The Ice House Museum, listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1977 as the Cedar Falls Ice House, is located at First and Franklin Streets in Cedar Falls. The Ice House was built by the Cedar Falls Construction Company for Hugh Smith during 1921 and 1922 to replace a wooden ice house that was razed by fire on October 22, 1921 (Redfern; Riley 1988:53; Kim Syhlman, Ice House Museum, October 3, 1990, personal communication). This circular structure is 100 feet in diameter and 30 feet tall. The building was constructed of hollow clay tiles reinforced with steel ties.

The Ice House remained in operation until 1934 when the Cedar Falls Trust and Savings Bank took over the property (Cedar Falls Historical Society). The ice house was then used as a "livestock sales pavilion, ice skating rink, [and] boathouse (Riley 1988:53). While a pamphlet produced by the Cedar Falls Historical Society claims that the building was used to store boats in 1938, the 1926 Sanborn map shows that it was already in use as a boat storage facility by this date (Cedar Falls Historical Society; Sanborn Map Company 1926). The building now houses the Cedar Falls Historical Society's museum.

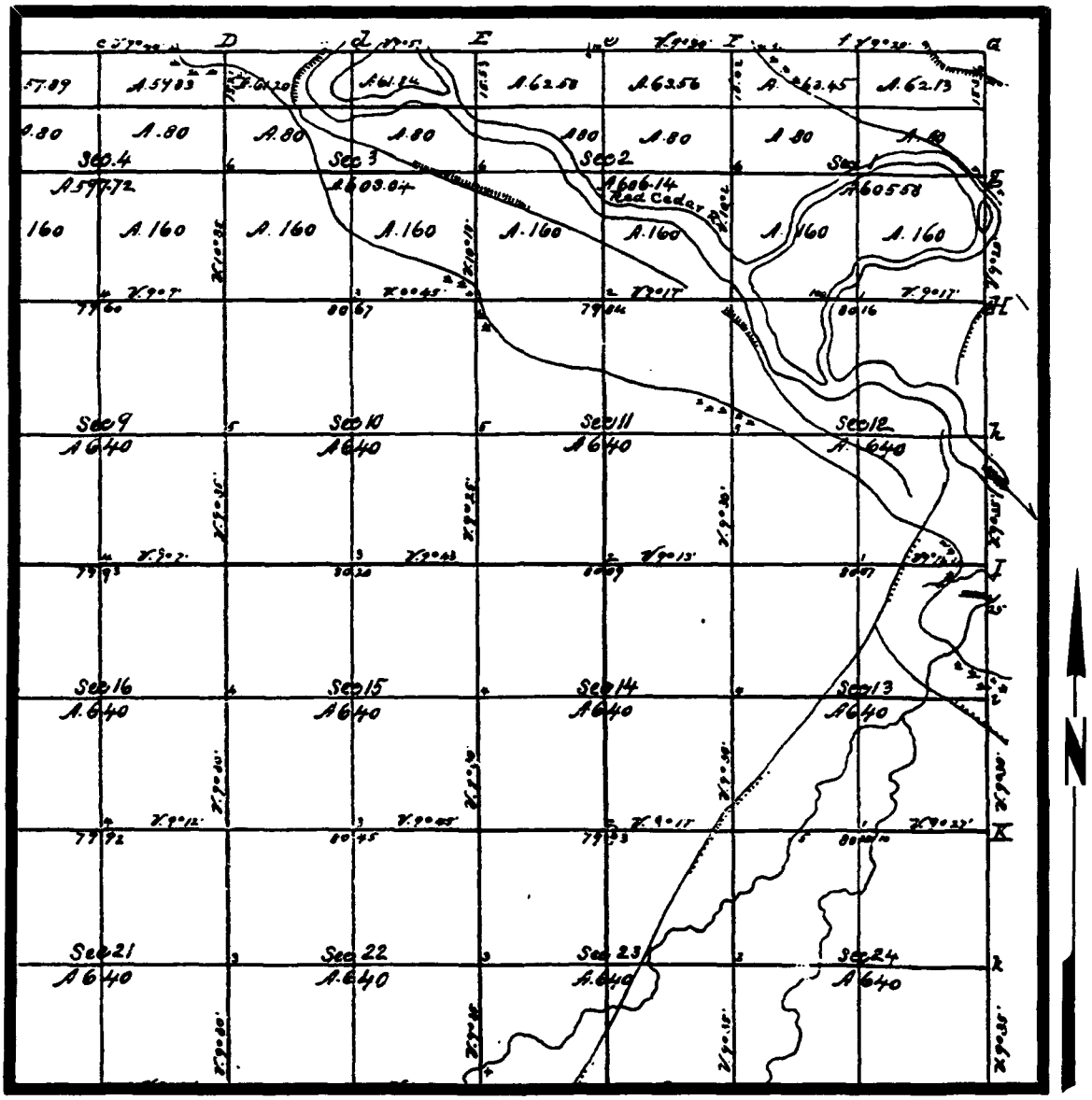


FIGURE 7. 1846 USGLO Map of T89N, R14W, Section 12.

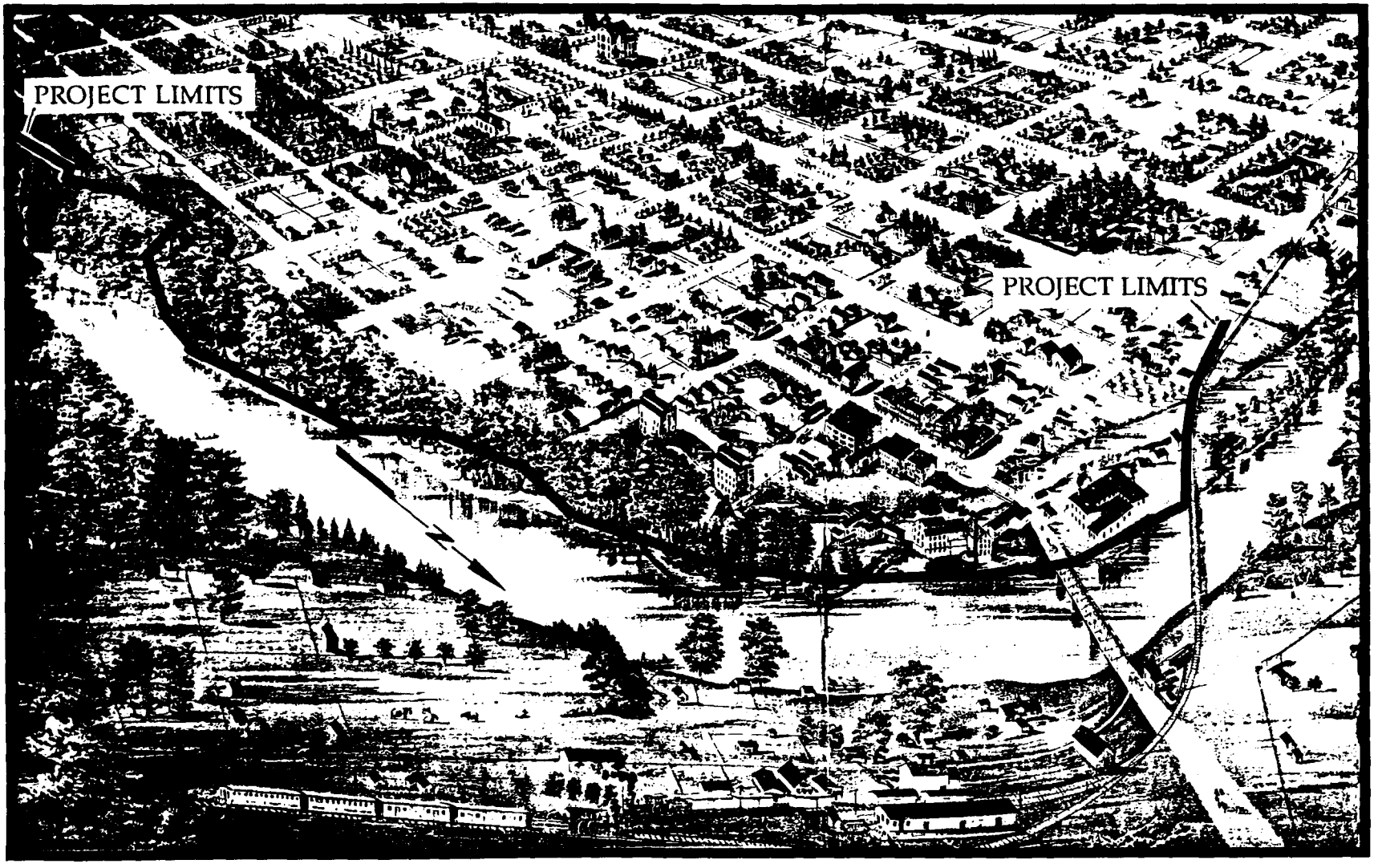


FIGURE 8. 1868 Bird's Eye View of Cedar Falls.

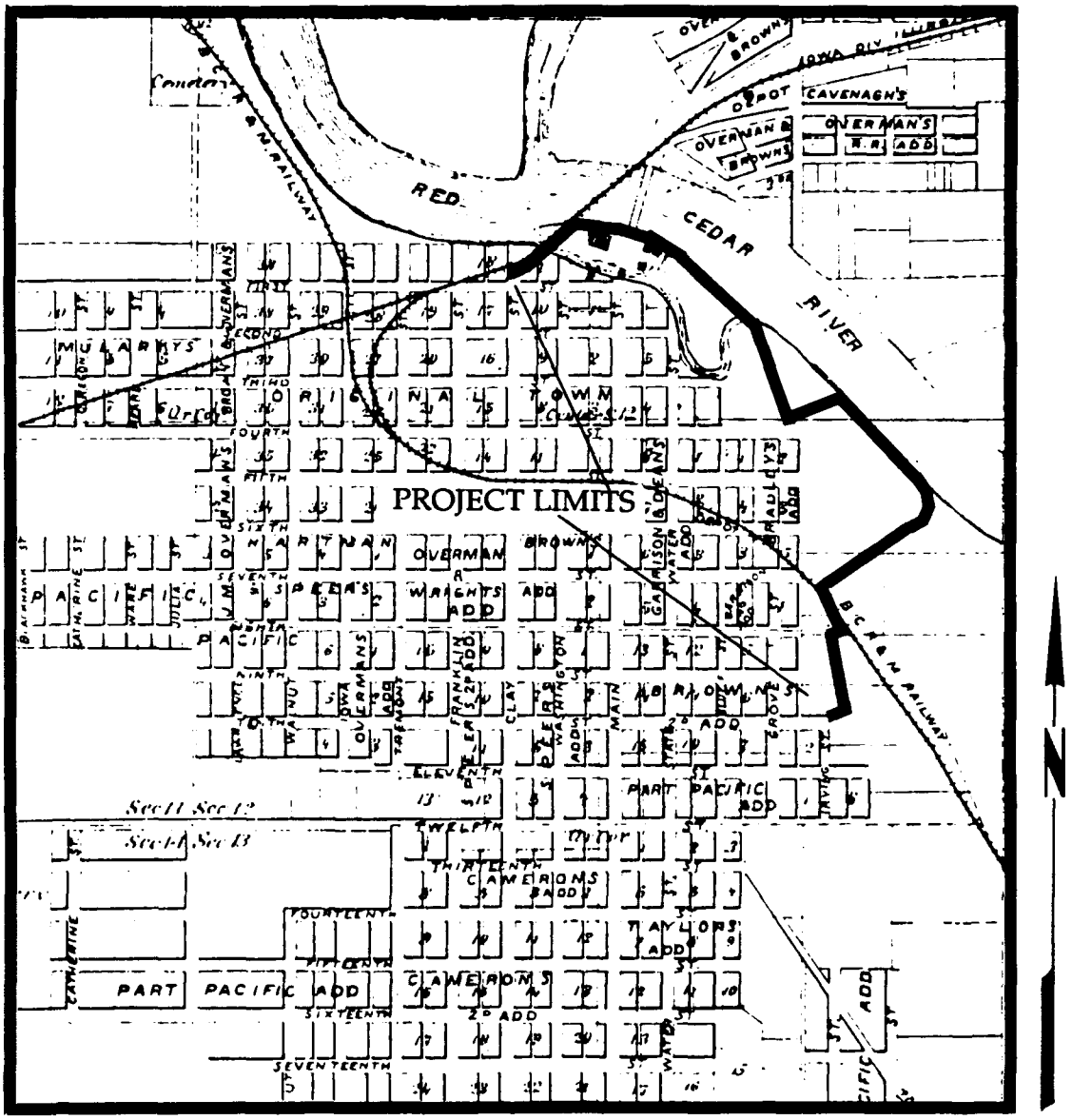


FIGURE 9. 1875 Town Plat of Cedar Falls.

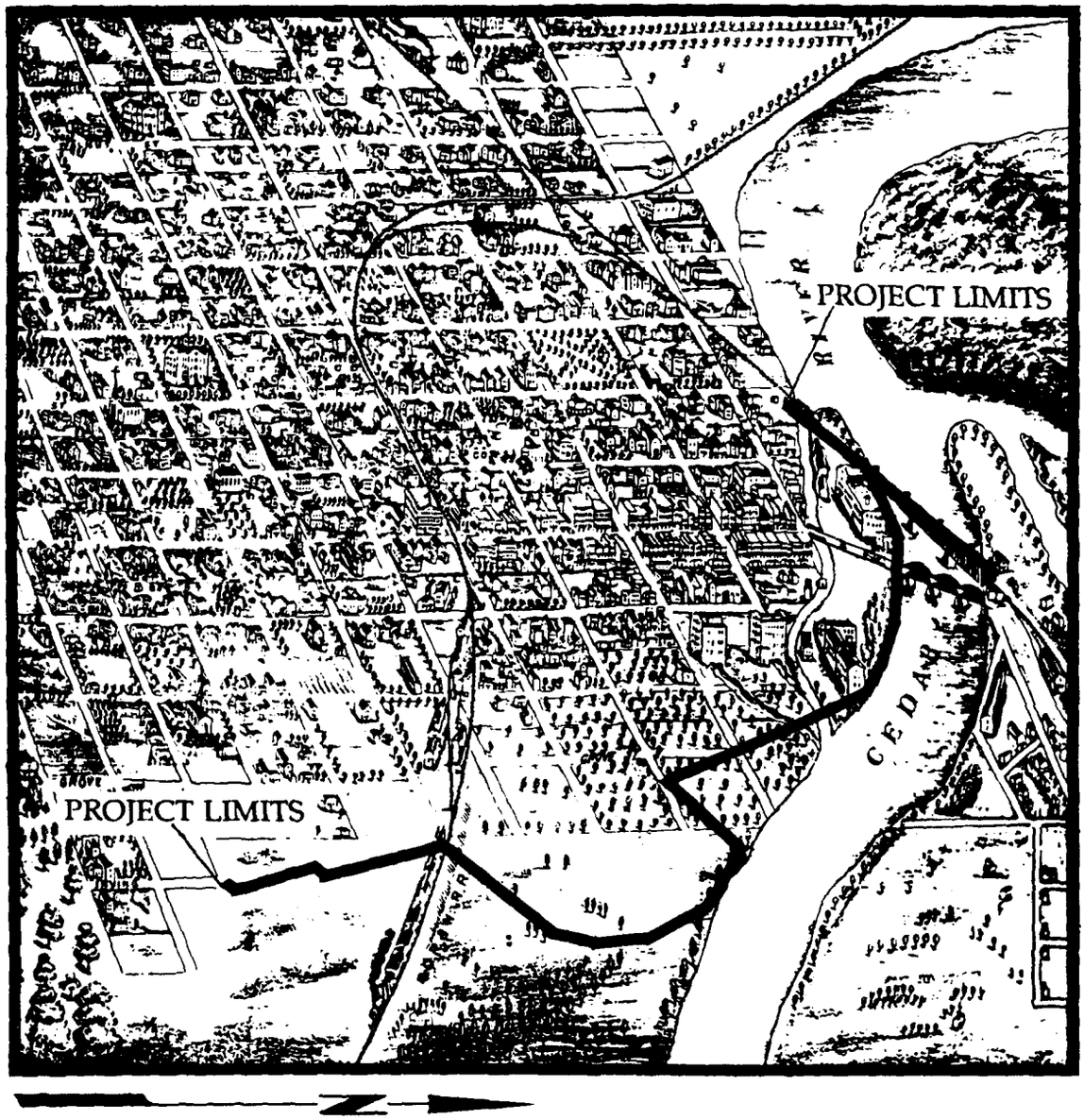


FIGURE 10. 1880 Bird's Eye View of Cedar Falls.

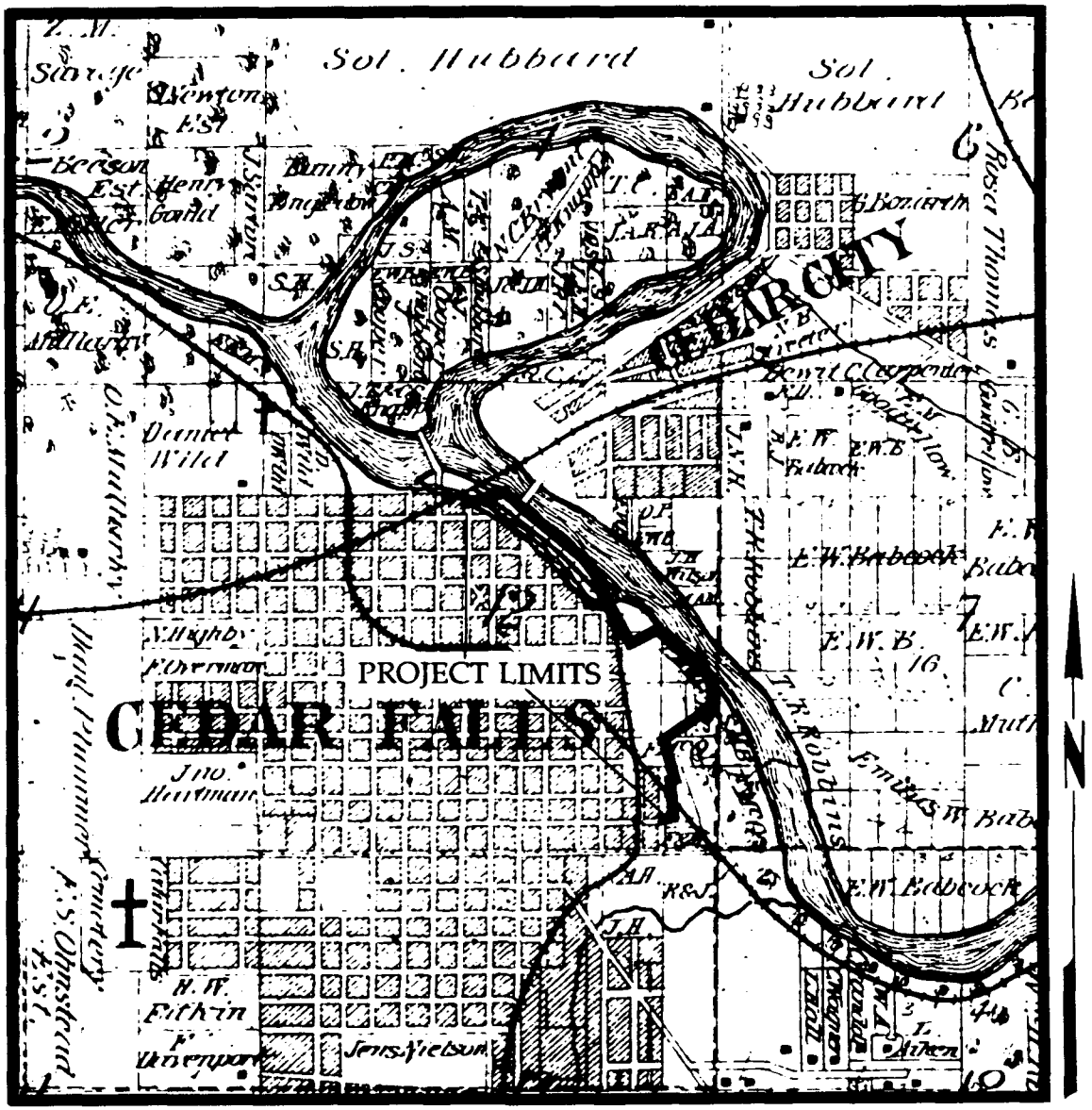


FIGURE 11. 1887 Plat Map of Cedar Falls Township, Section 12.

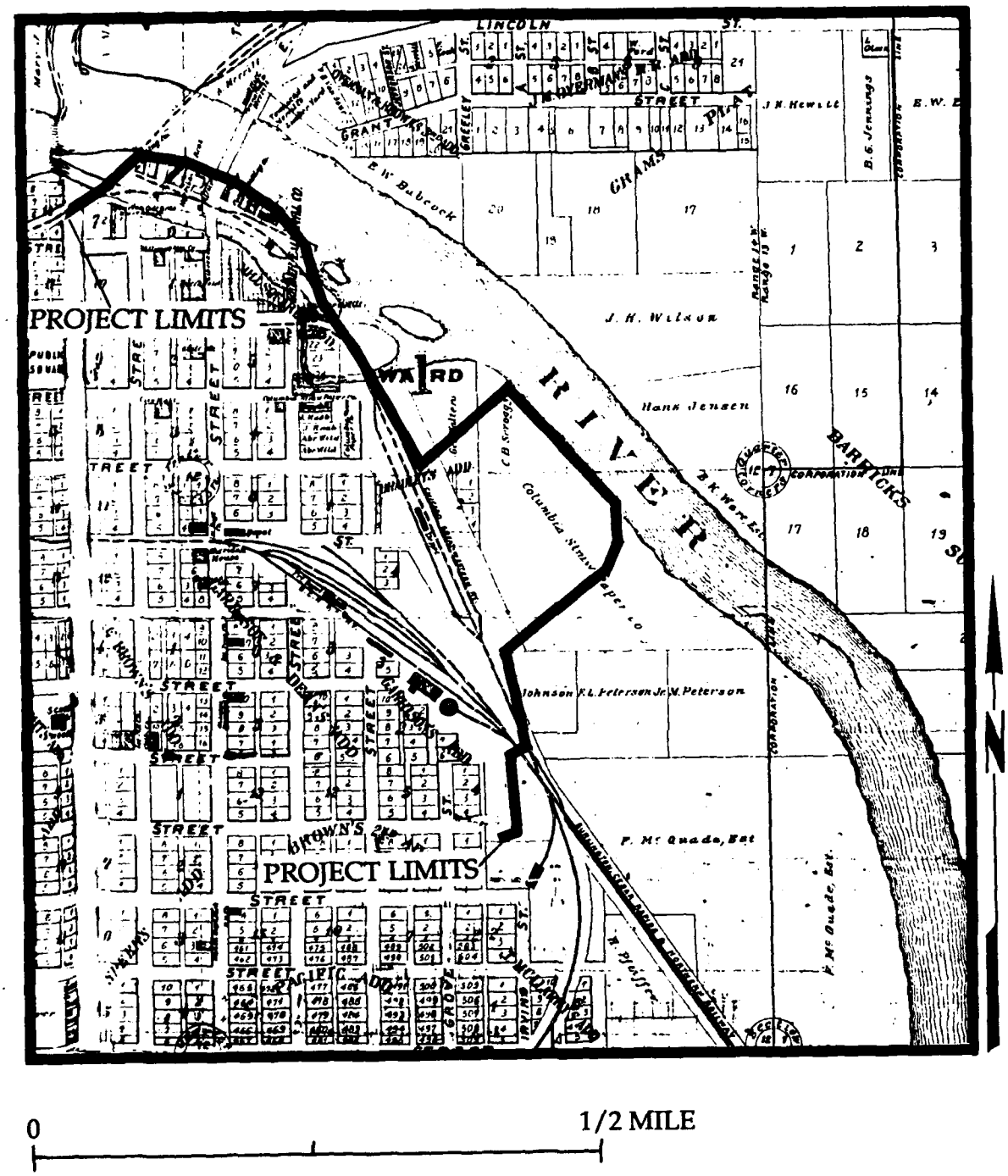


FIGURE 12. 1896 Plat Map of Cedar Falls Township, Section 12.

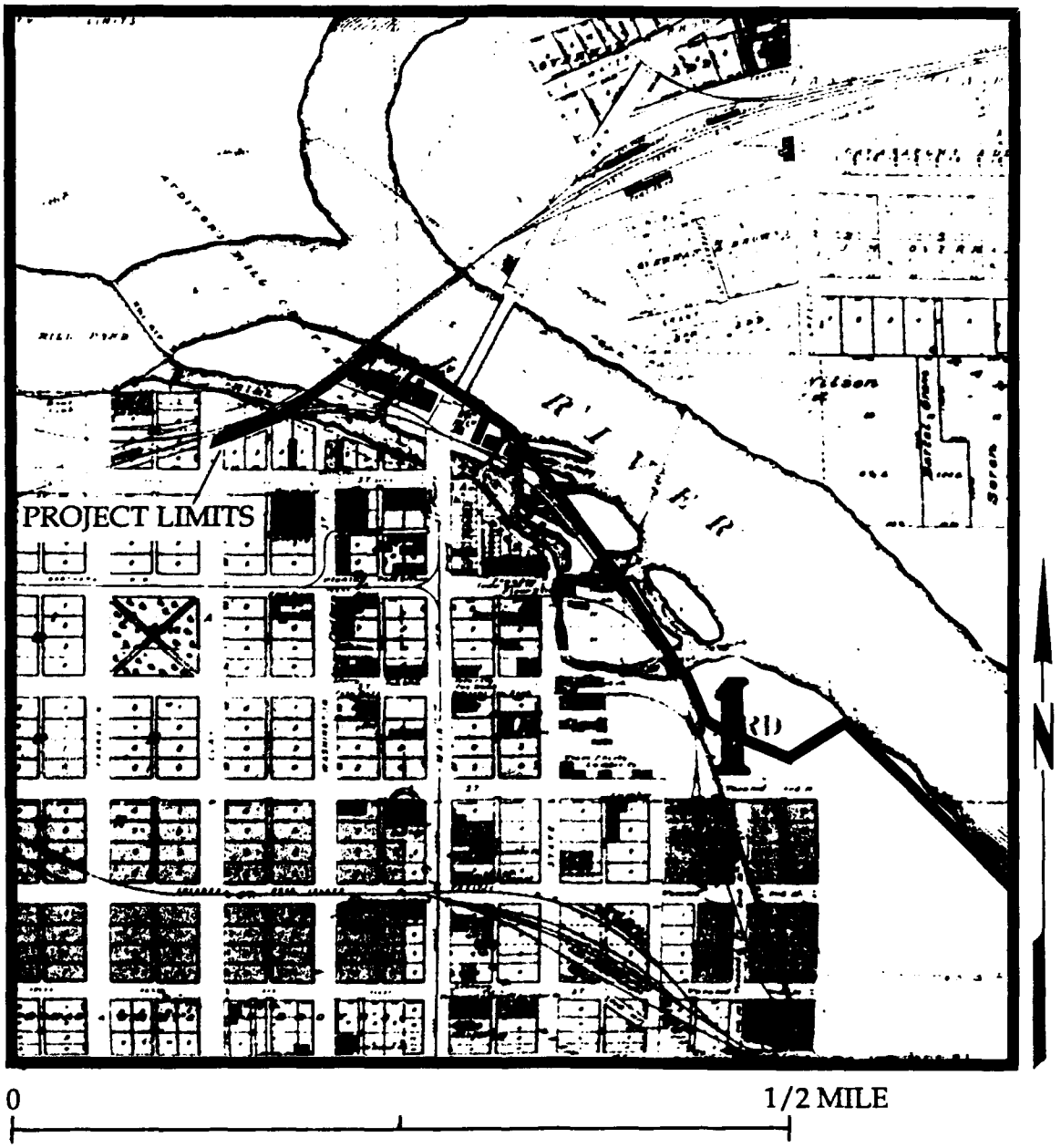


FIGURE 13. 1910 Plat Map of Cedar Falls Township, Section 12.

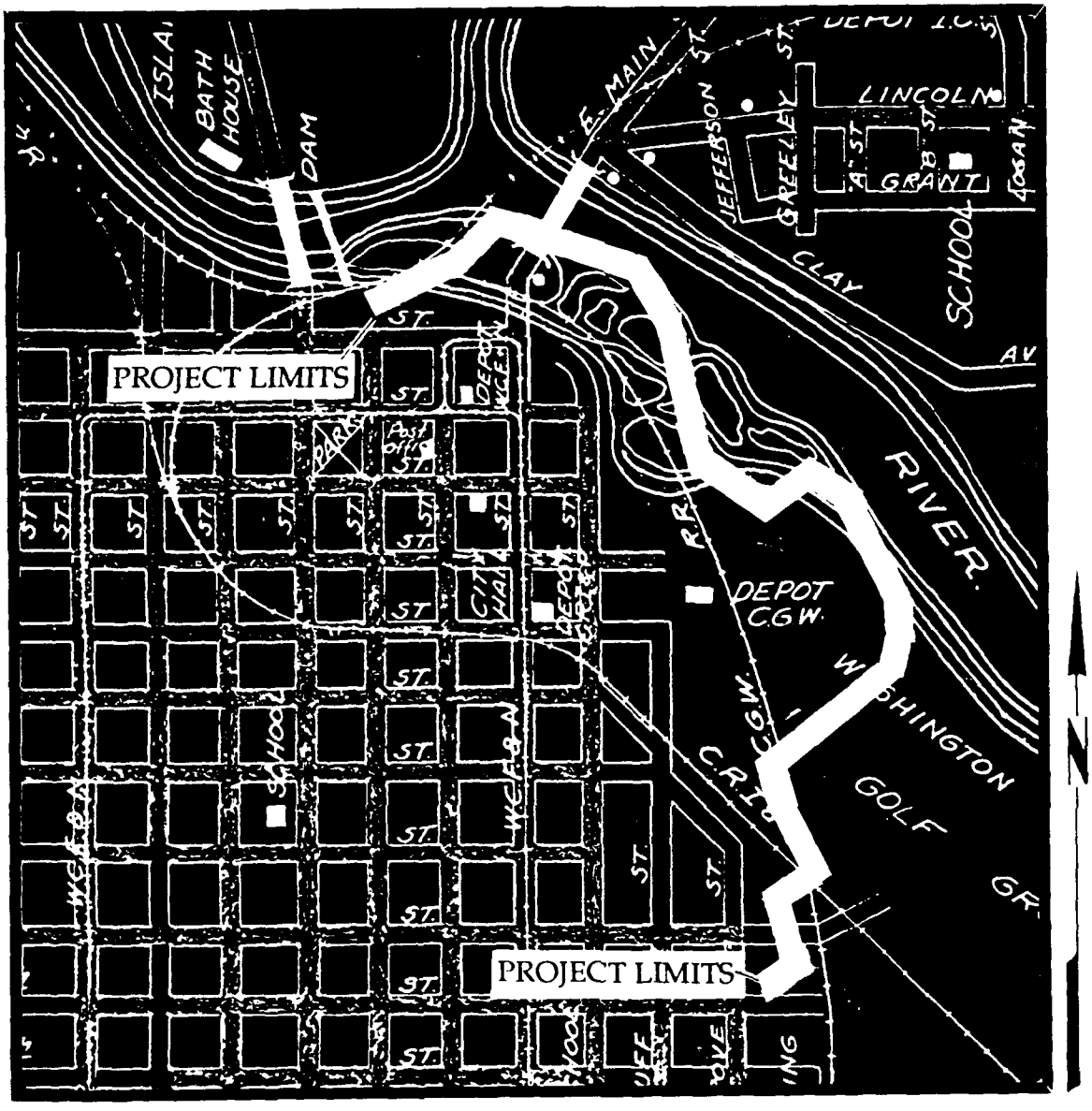


FIGURE 14. 1934 Blueprint Map of the City of Cedar Falls.

FIGURE 15. 1991 Engineer's Map with Proposed Levee.

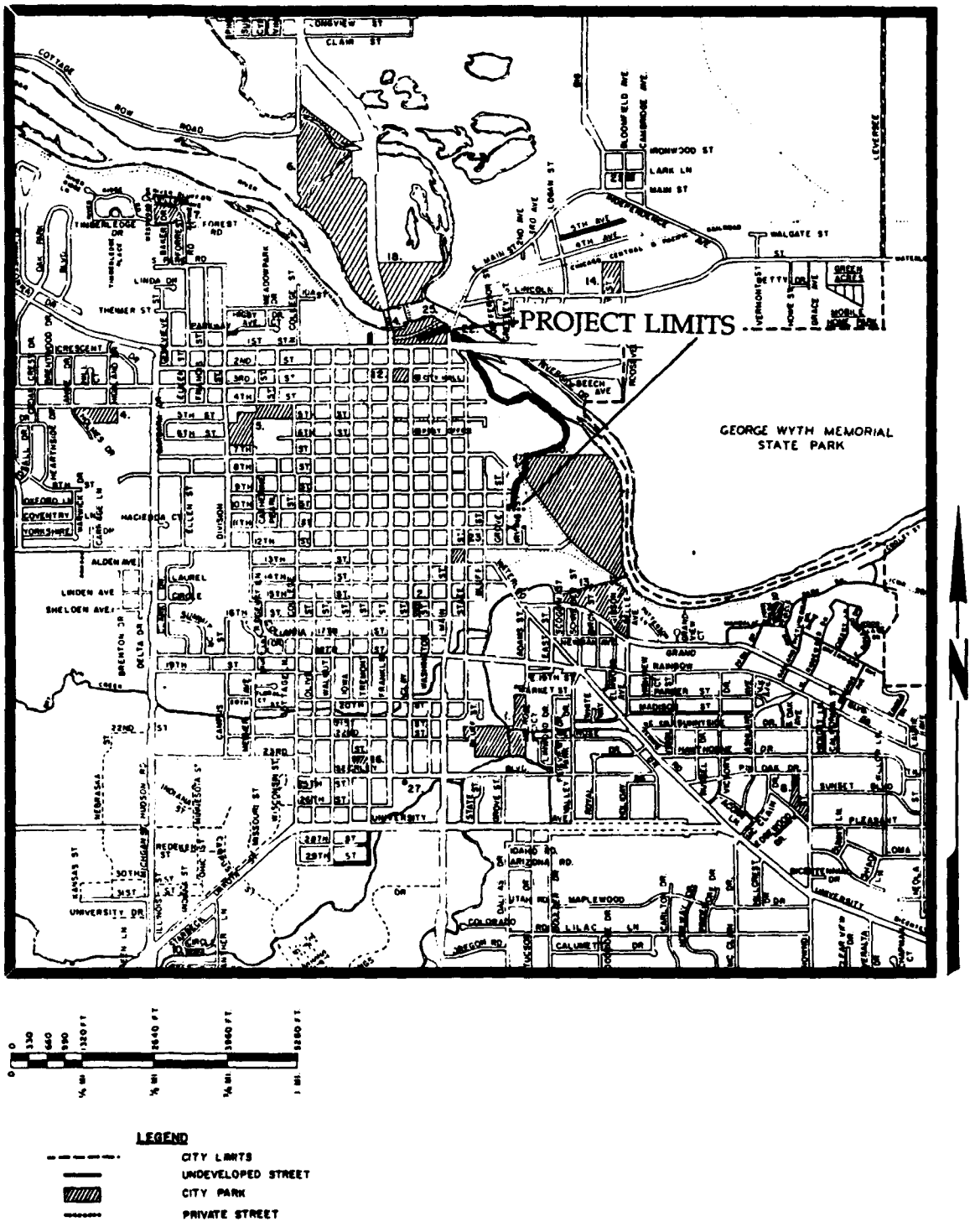
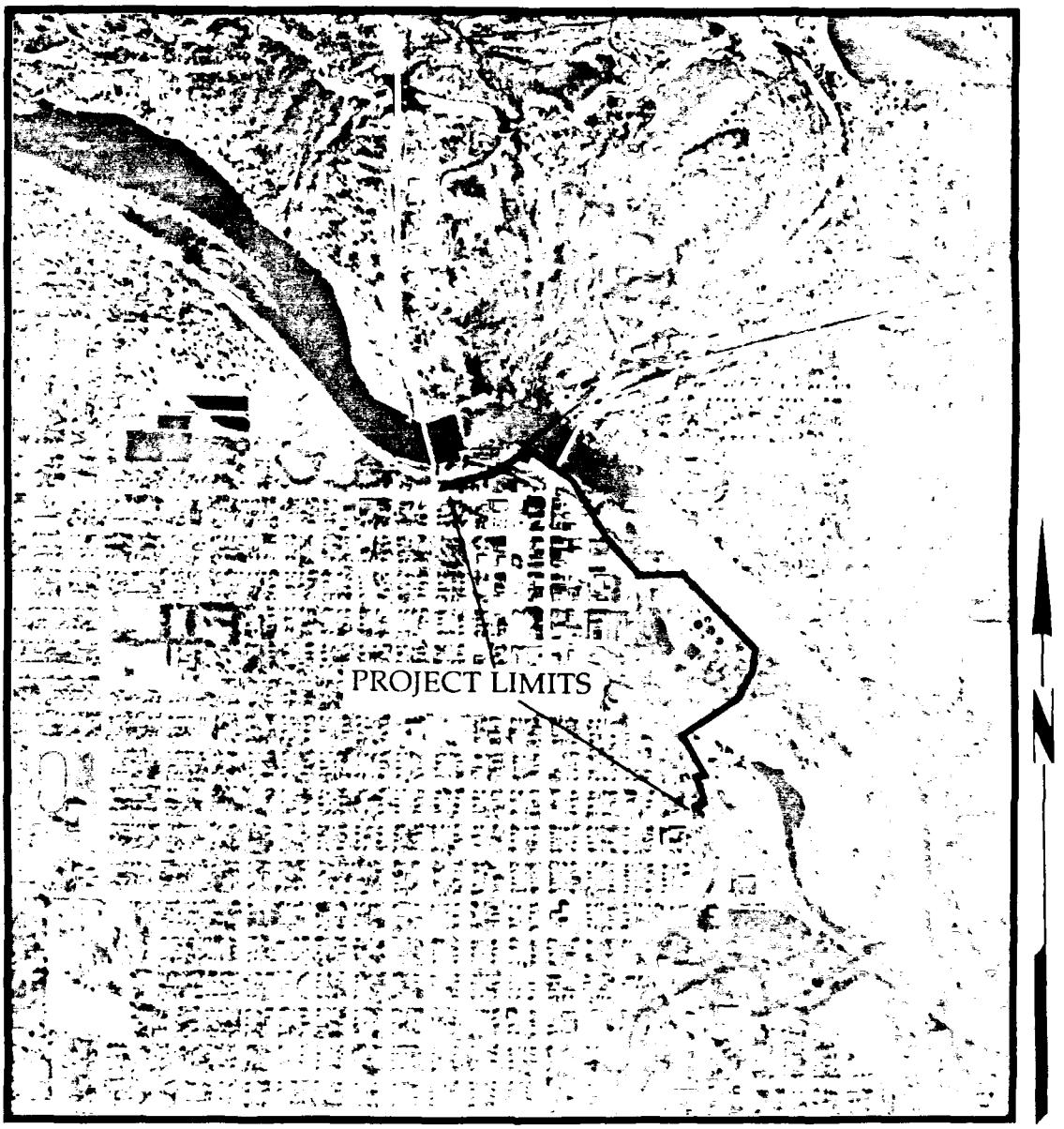


FIGURE 16. 1988 Cedar Falls City Map.



NO SCALE

FIGURE 17. Aerial Photo of Cedar Falls, March 17, 1972.

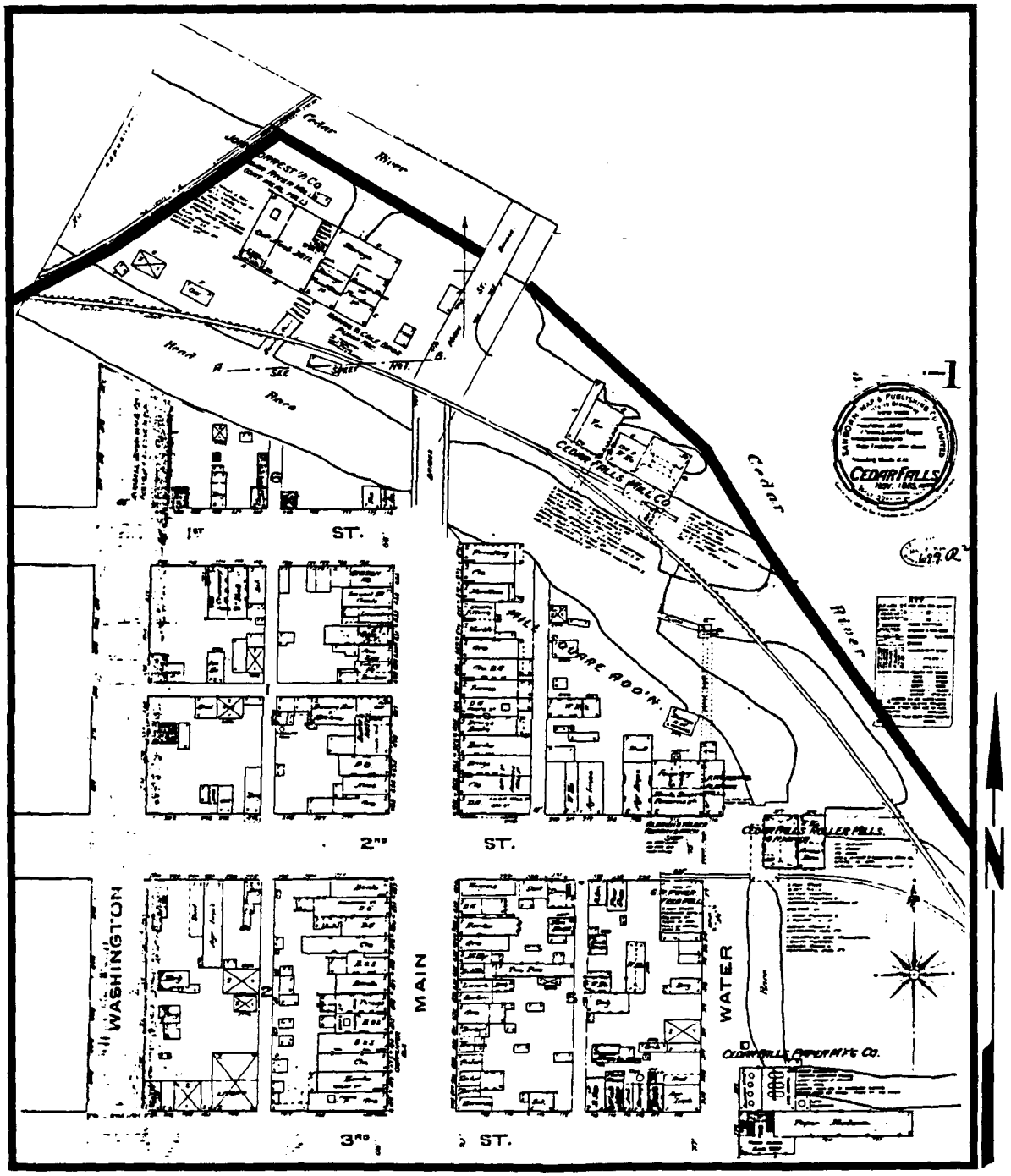
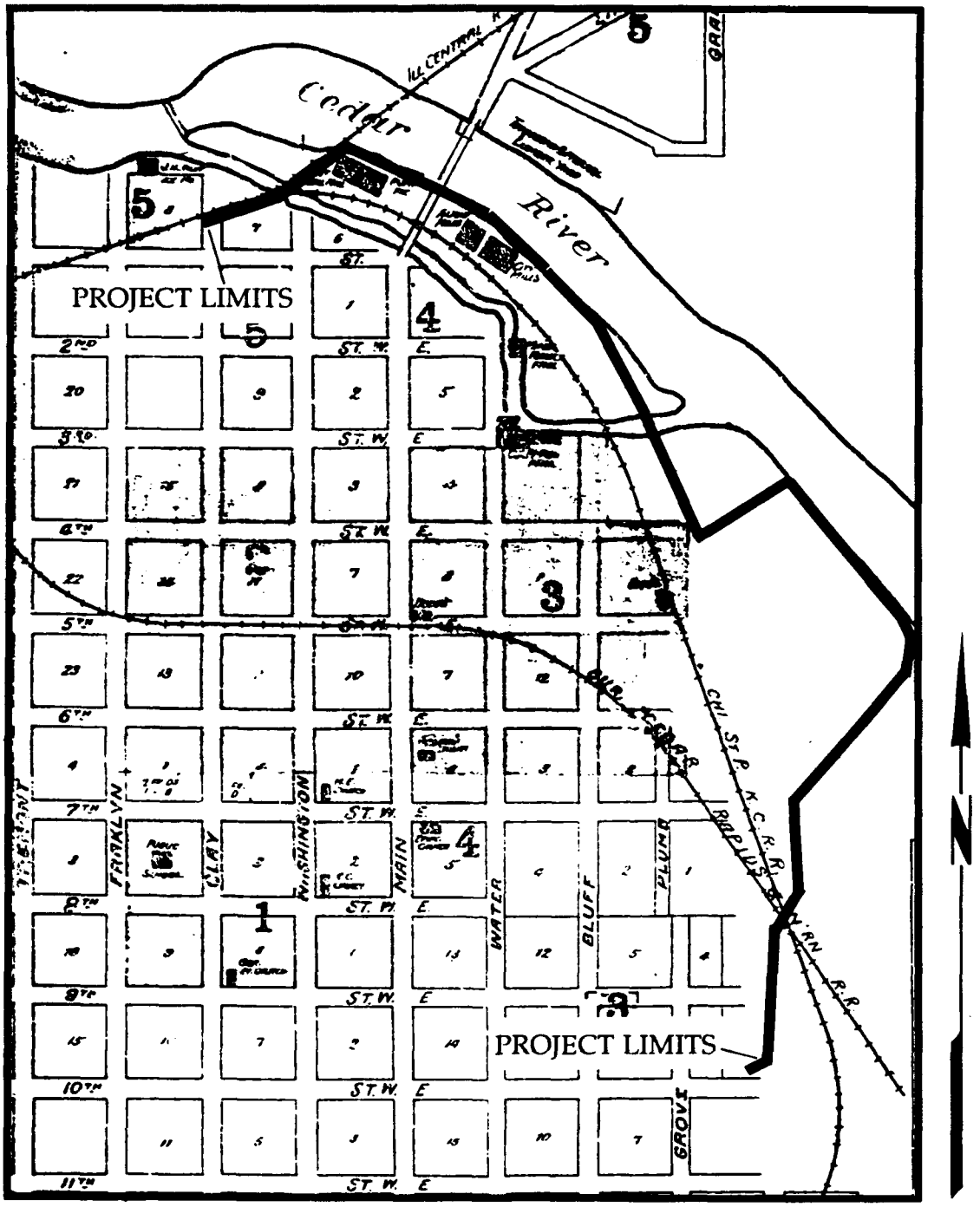


FIGURE 18. 1885 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Cedar Falls (Detail).



NO SCALE

FIGURE 19. 1892 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Cedar Falls.

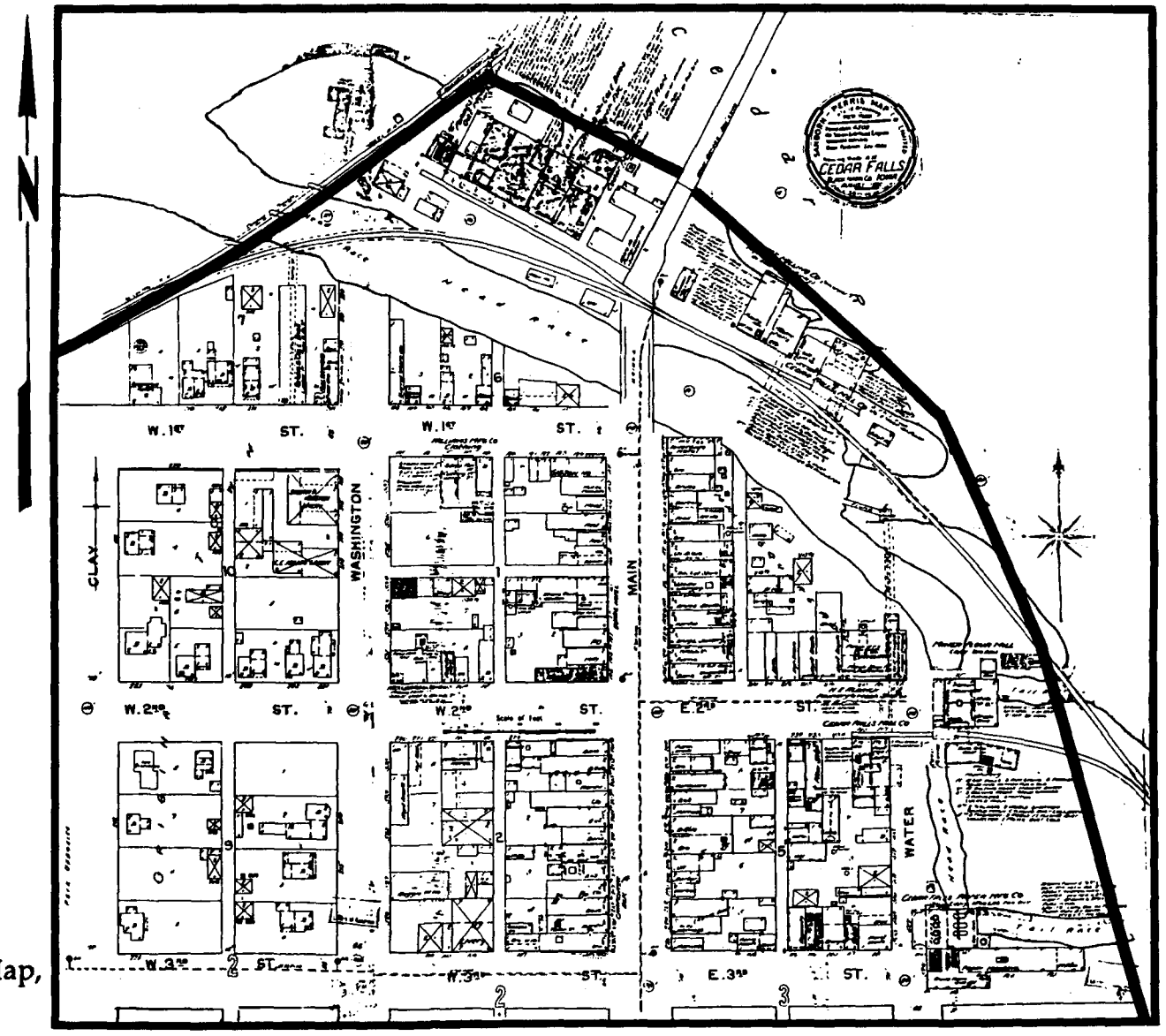
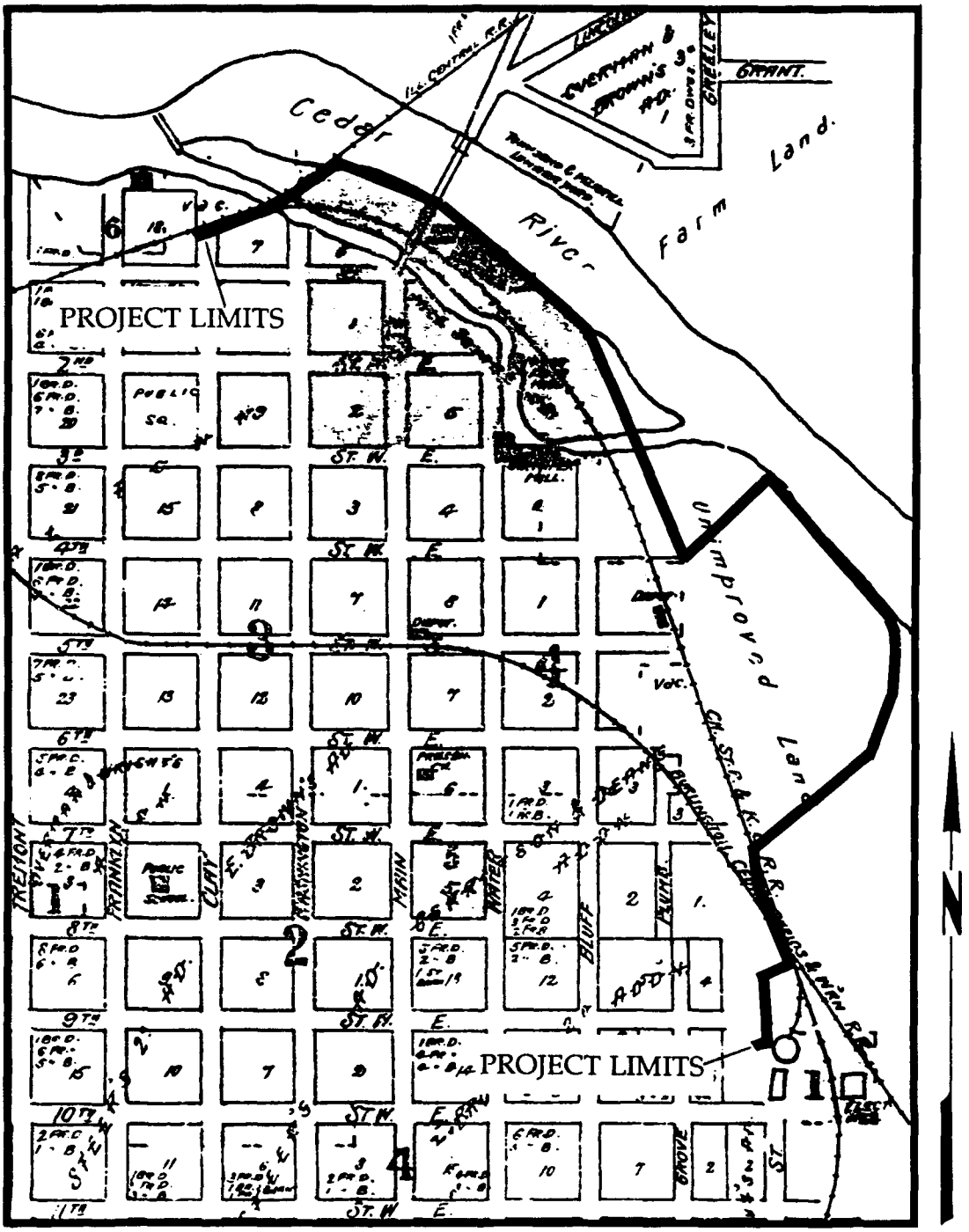


FIGURE 20.
1892 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Cedar Falls (Detail).



NO SCALE

FIGURE 21. 1897 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Cedar Falls.

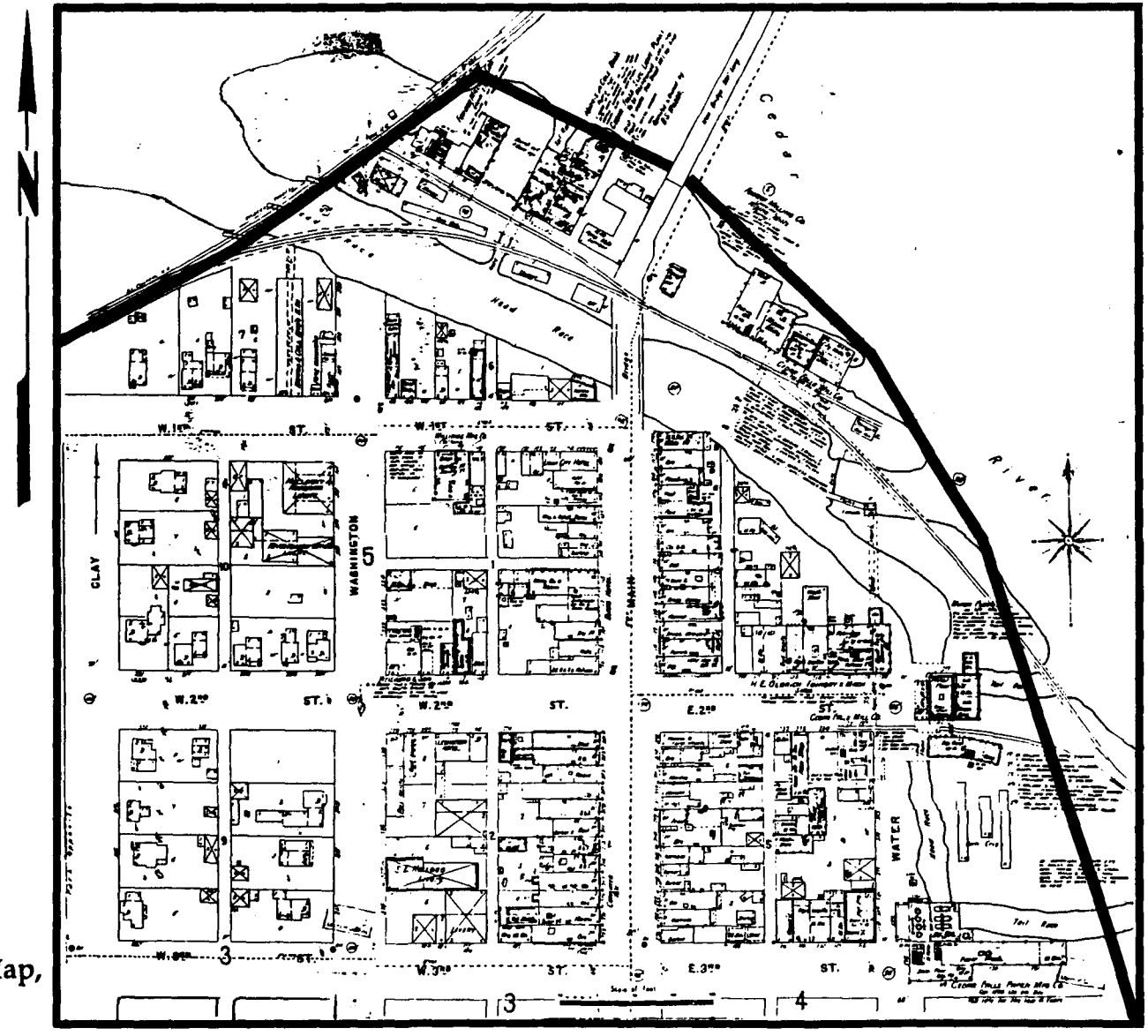
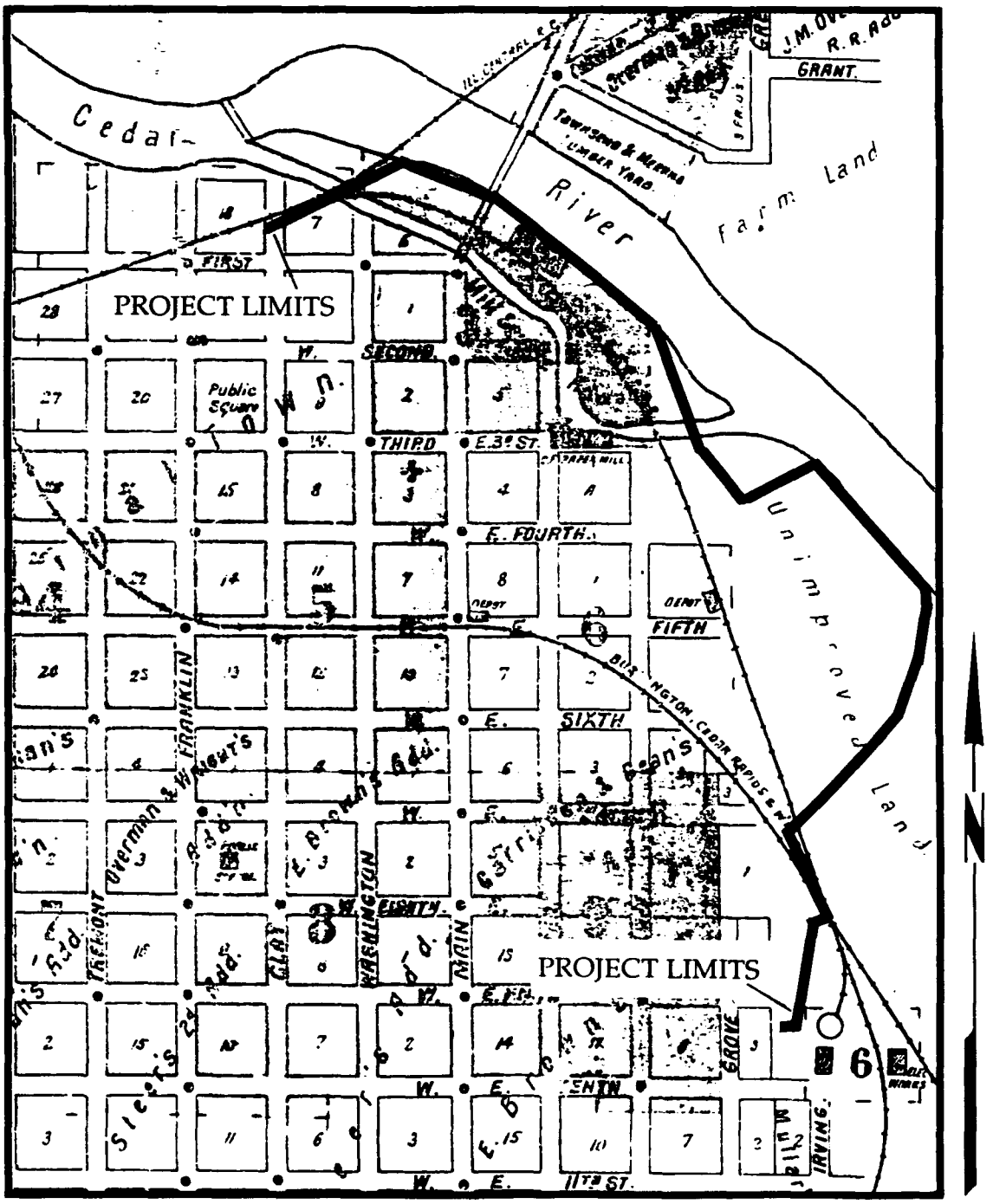


FIGURE 22.
1897 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Cedar Falls (Detail).



NO SCALE

FIGURE 23. 1900 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Cedar Falls.

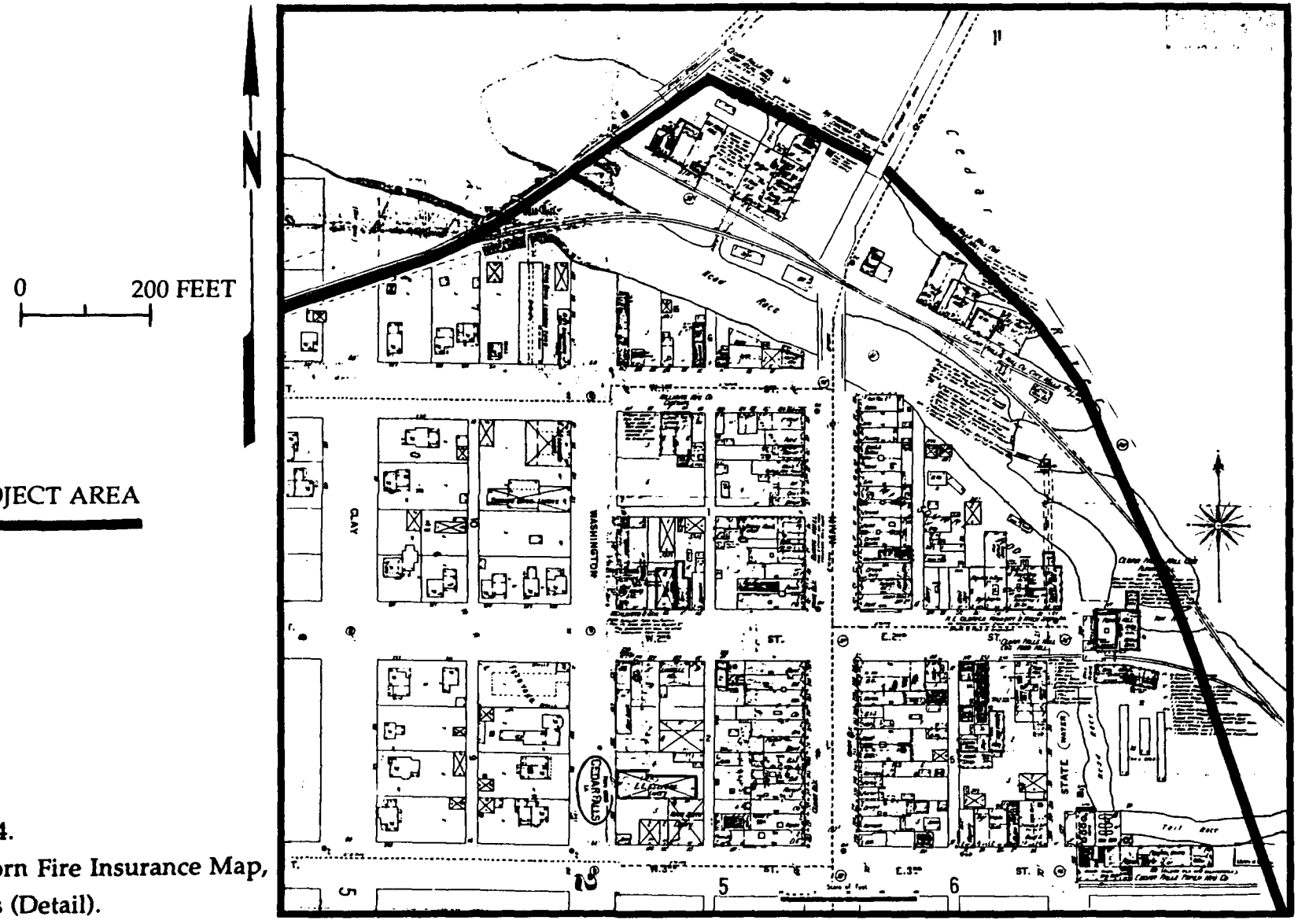
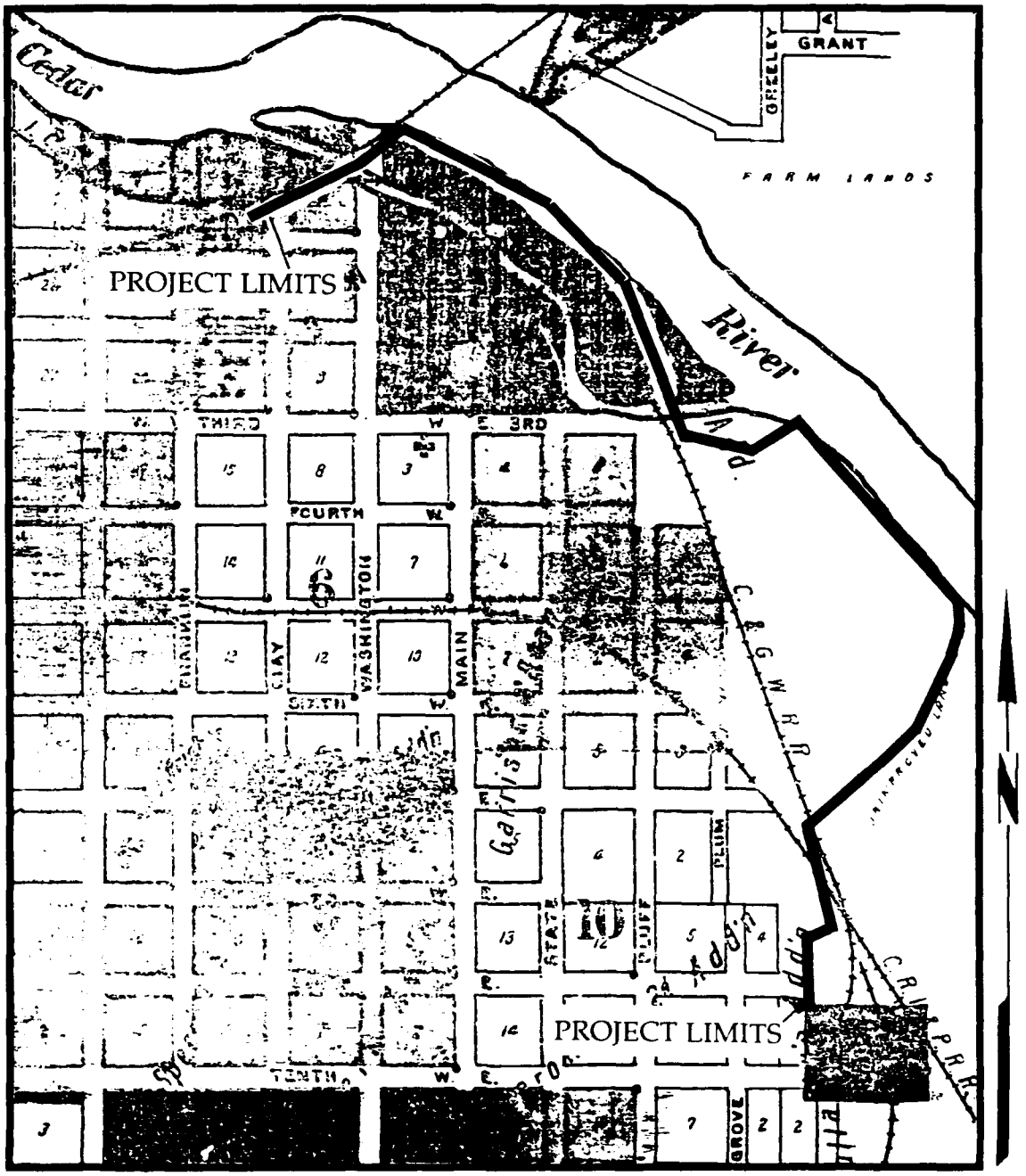


FIGURE 24.
1900 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Cedar Falls (Detail).



NO SCALE

FIGURE 25. 1909 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Cedar Falls.

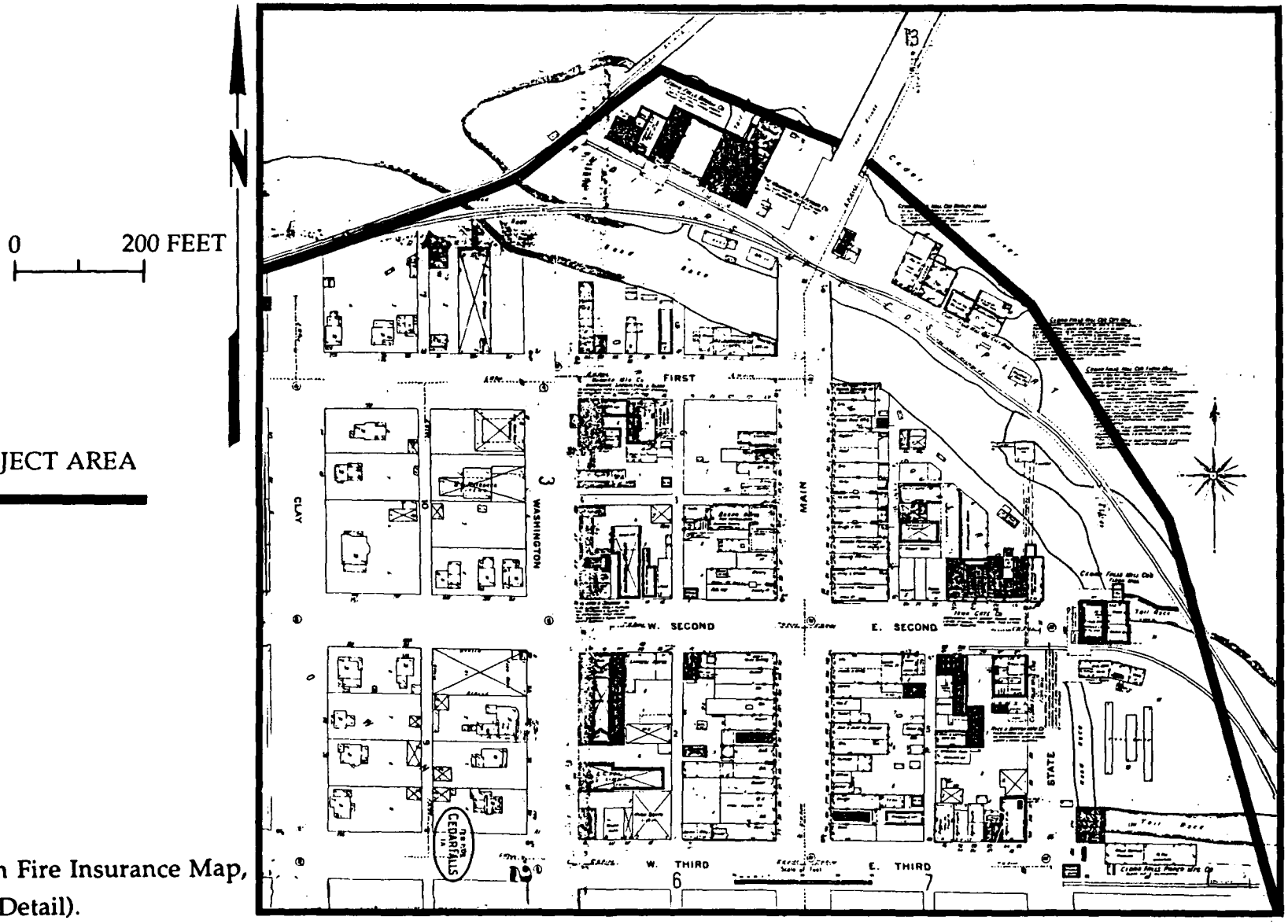
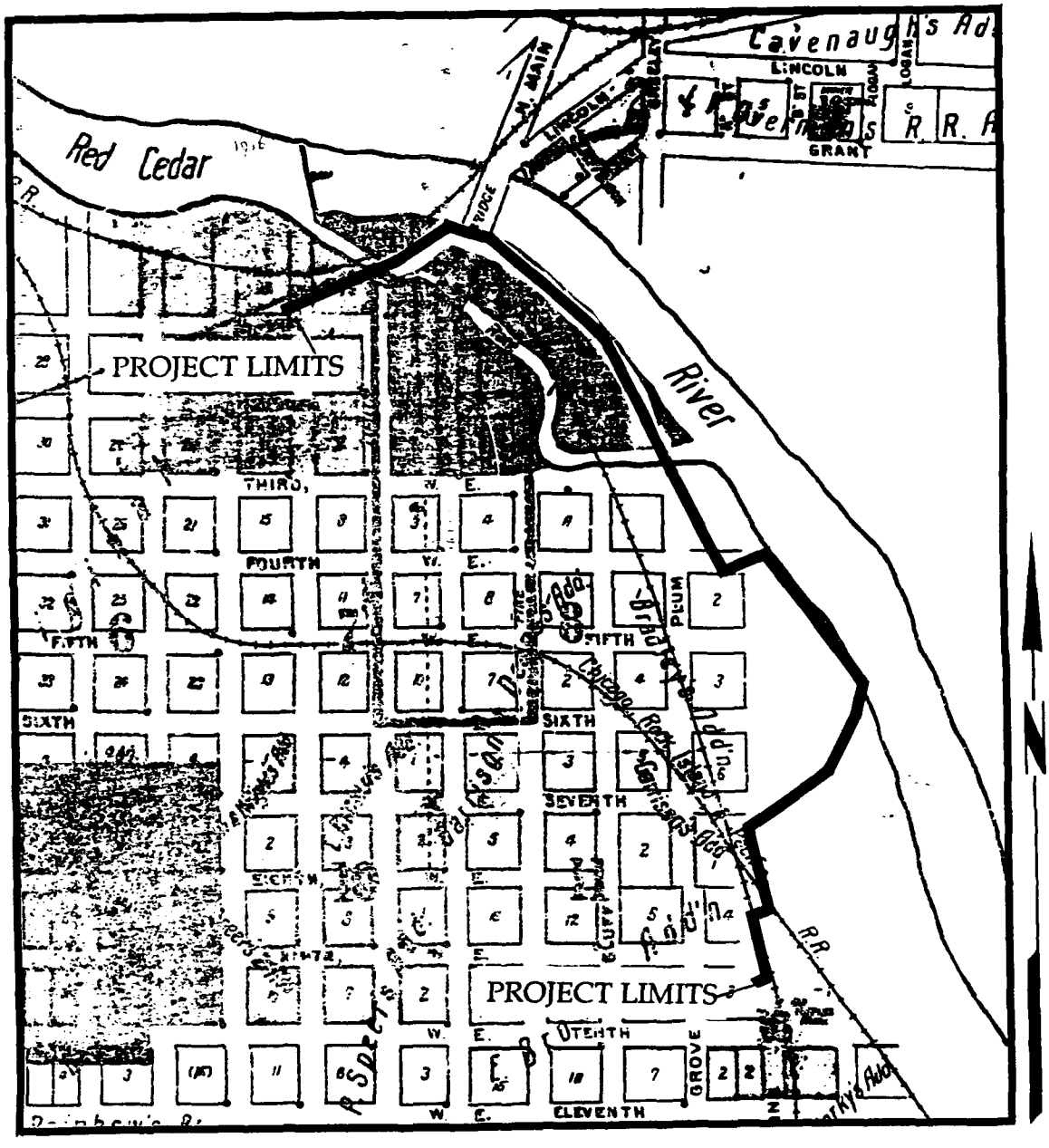


FIGURE 26.
1909 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Cedar Falls (Detail).



NO SCALE

FIGURE 27. 1916 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Cedar Falls.

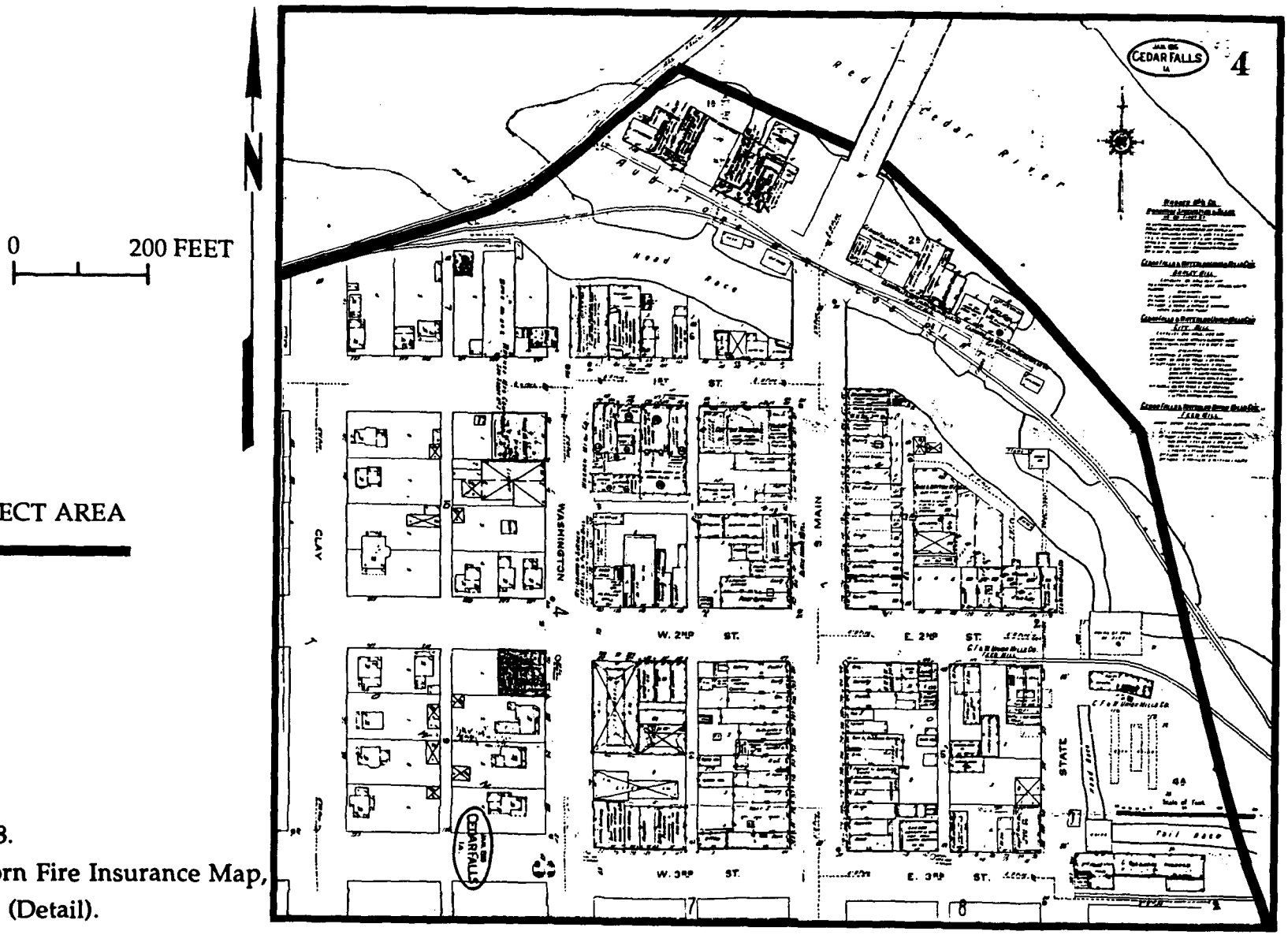


FIGURE 28.
1916 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Cedar Falls (Detail).

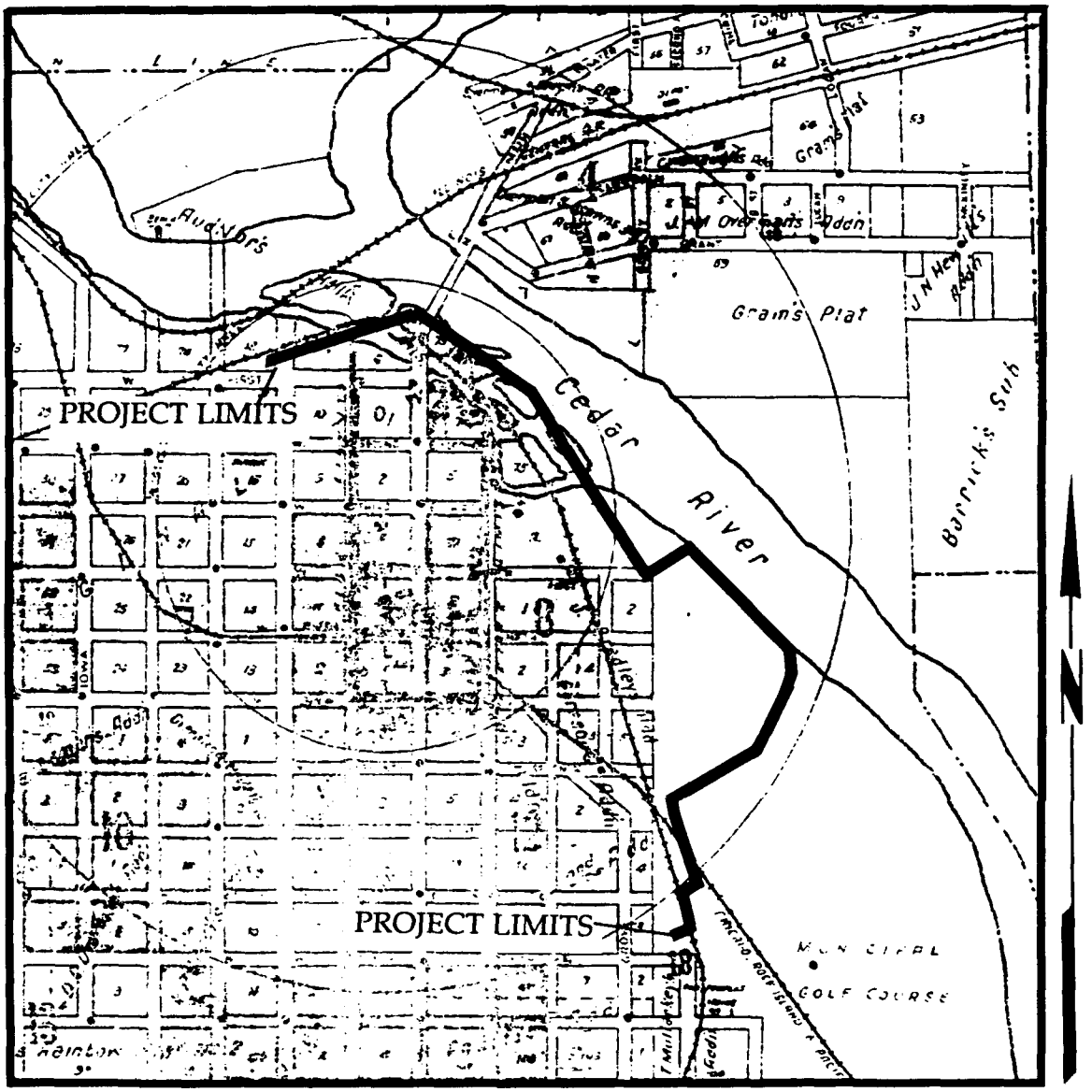


FIGURE 29. 1926 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Cedar Falls.

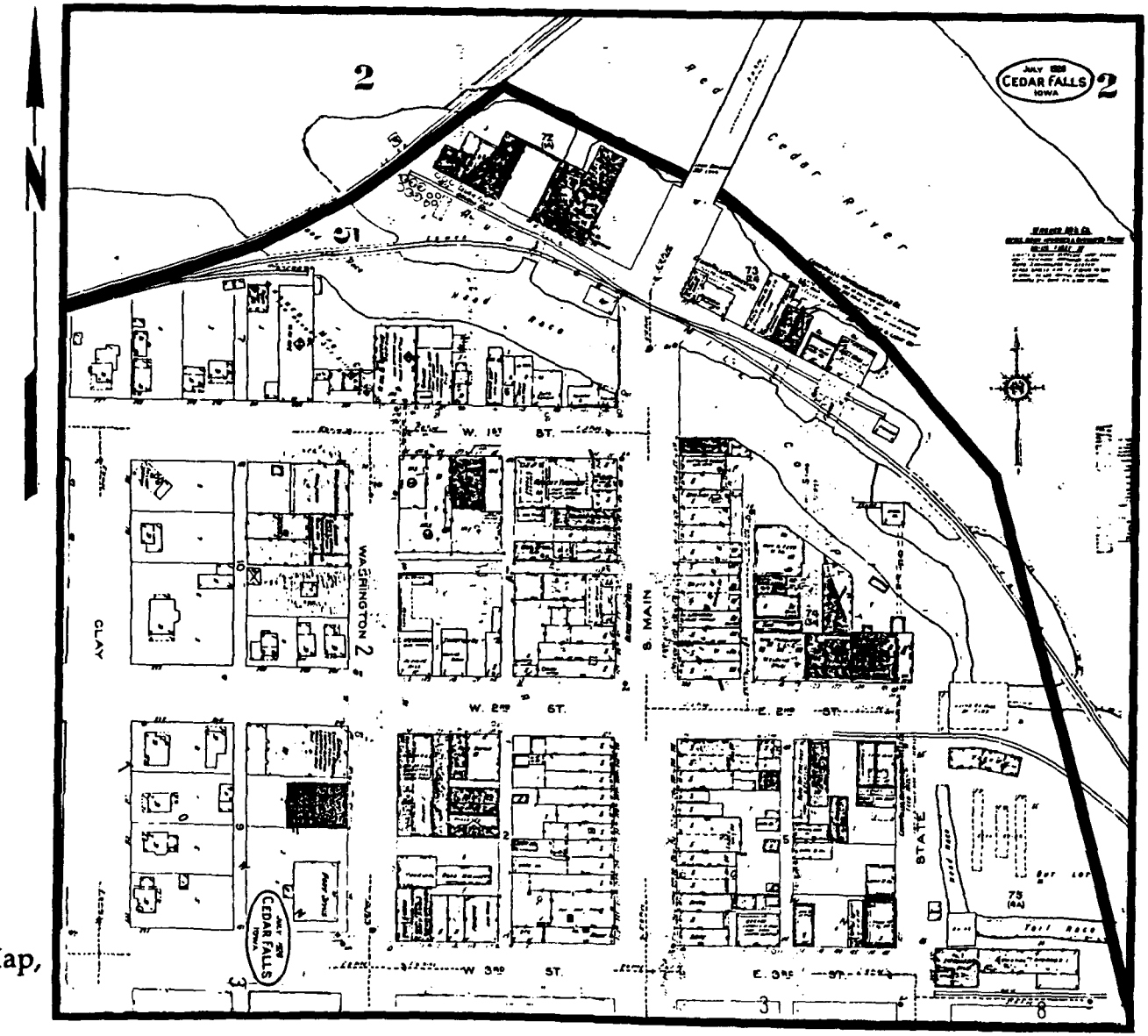


FIGURE 30.
1926 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Cedar Falls (Detail).

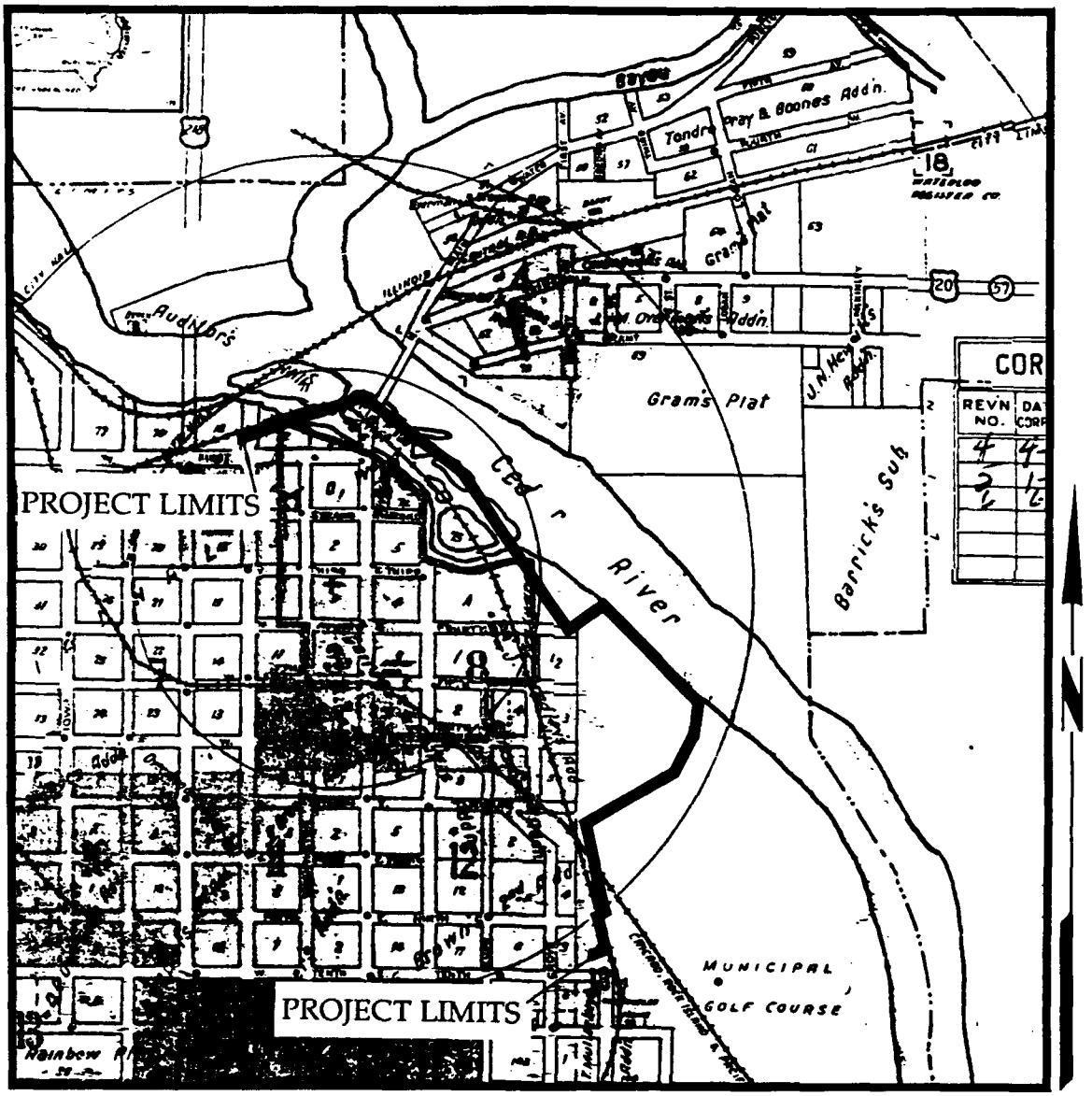


FIGURE 31. 1956 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Cedar Falls.

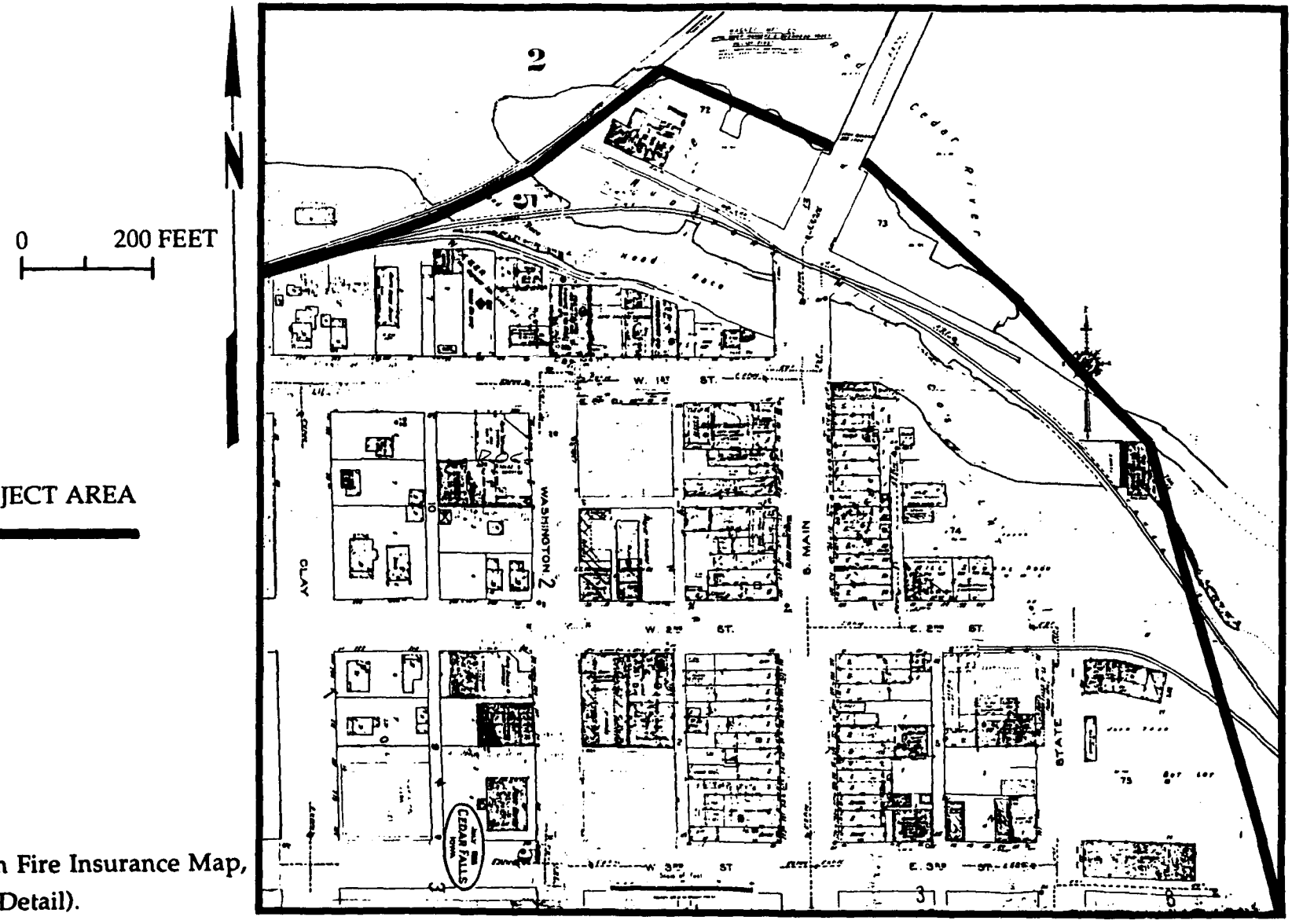


FIGURE 32.
1956 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Cedar Falls (Detail).

The Olde Broom Factory

The Olde Broom Factory, located on North Main Street in Cedar Falls, may represent a portion of the remains of what was originally a starch factory which opened in 1866 (Bowers 1979). It is difficult to ascertain whether any of the original structure survives because the mill complex has had many changes in form and ownership between the time of the original construction and the present. The various structures depicted on the maps have been listed in Table 1 to avoid confusion (Figures 33 to 53).

Clyde Stitt purchased the property in July, 1976, and opened the Olde Broom Factory Restaurant on Thanksgiving day of that year. Mr. Stitt told us that he had the foundation of the building repaired after he purchased the building, and during the repairs townspeople dug up many bottles (Clyde Stitt, October 9, 1990, personal communication). This structure has been significantly altered and it is our opinion that its significance lies in the fact that it is the only nineteenth-century structure extant along the millrace.

Mill And Industrial Complexes Beneath Route 20

Historic views and maps show several mill and industrial complexes on the site of what is now U. S. Route 20 in Cedar Falls. Because of the complexity of the changes over time, the various structures have been listed in Table 2 (See figures 33 to 53).

Cedar Falls Hydroelectric Plant

An increased demand for electricity "as the war in Europe stepped up industrial activity" prompted the Cedar Falls Municipal Gas, Lights, and Water Works to build a hydroelectric plant to supplement the existing coal-powered plant that was constructed in 1913 (Robert Colby, October 8, 1990, personal communication; Sweet 1988:47). A survey of the historic maps and views of the city shows that the plant was built on fill east of the original shore line (See figures 12-14 and 17-32). Construction of the Cedar Falls hydroelectric plant commenced during the summer of 1940 and the plant was in operation by February, 1941. The new plant supplied 60 percent of the city's electricity needs during its first four and one-half months of operation, and was the primary source of electricity for "about fifteen years" (Annual Report 1941:7; Robert Colby, October 8,1990, personal communication).

The hydroelectric plant was constructed of brick upon the already existing millrace just south of the present-day Highway 20 at a cost of $183,326.00 (City of Cedar Falls 1940:1). The plant design was "generic" and two similar plants are still in operation in Waverly and Nashua, Iowa (Robert Colby, October 8, 1990, personal communication). Electricity was produced by

two Leffel water turbines that powered an electric generator. The plant remained in operation until 1969. While the turbines are still thought to be in place below the water line, the rest of the machinery has been removed (Robert Colby, October 8,1990, personal communication). The building is now used by the city for storage. The headrace for the hydroelectric plant was filled in by the Iowa Department of Transportation to facilitate the construction of the Highway 20 bridge.

TABLE 1

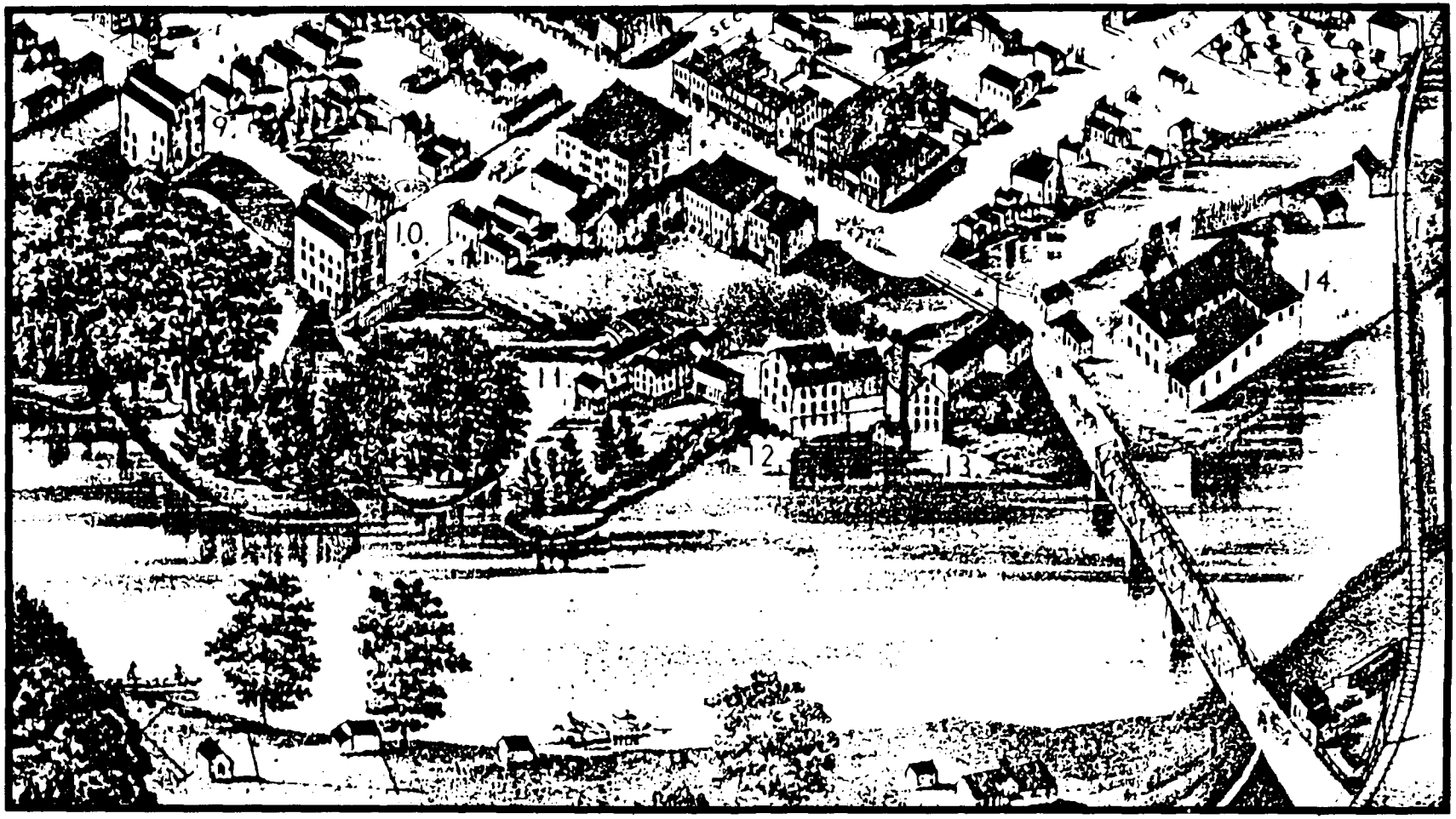
KNOWN STRUCTURES AT OLDE BROOM FACTORY

DATE	MAP	STRUCTURE
1868	Bird's Eye View	Starch Factory
1875	Andreas	Three unidentified structures
1880	Bird's Eye View	Unnamed mill
1885	Sanborn	John Forrest and Company's Oat Meal Mill
1892	Sanborn	John Forrest and Company's Oat Meal Mill; Harris and Cole Brothers' Pump Factory; Cedar Falls Electric Light Plant
1896	Atlas	Forrest Milling Company; Harris and Cole Brothers' Pump Factory
1897	Sanborn	John Forrest and Company's Oat Meal Mill; Harris and Cole Brothers' Pump Factory; Cedar Falls Electric Light Plant

TABLE 1 (Continued)

KNOWN STRUCTURES AT OLDE BROOM FACTORY

DATE	MAP	STRUCTURE
1900	Sanborn	Cedar Falls Mill Company's Oat Meal Mill; Monarch Feeder Stacker Company
1909	Sanborn	Cedar Falls Broom Company; Monarch Self Feeder Company
1910	Atlas	Unreadable, but structures present
1916	Sanborn	Unreadable, but structures present
1926	Sanborn	Cedar Falls Broom Company; unreadable company
1956	Sanborn	Mineral Feed Company



9. E. Brown's Mill
10. Overman, McClure and Co.'s Cedar Valley Mill
11. Saw Mill, Sash Factory Co.
12. Overman and Wilson's Valley Mill
13. Wool Factory
14. Starch Factory

FIGURE 33. Detail of 1868 Bird's Eye View.

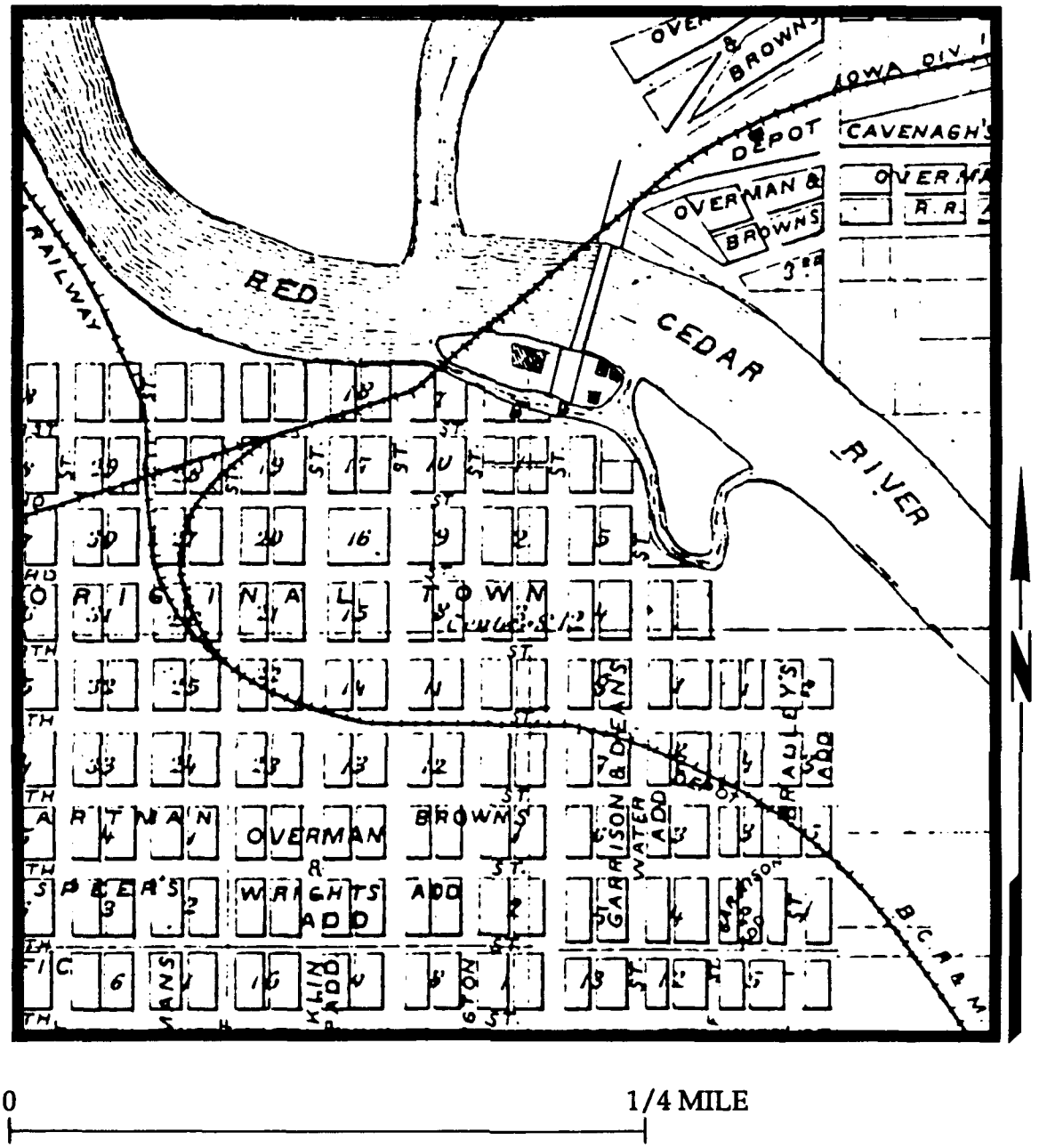


FIGURE 34. 1875 (Andreas) View of Three Unidentified Structures.

FIGURE 35. Detail of 1880 Bird's Eye View.

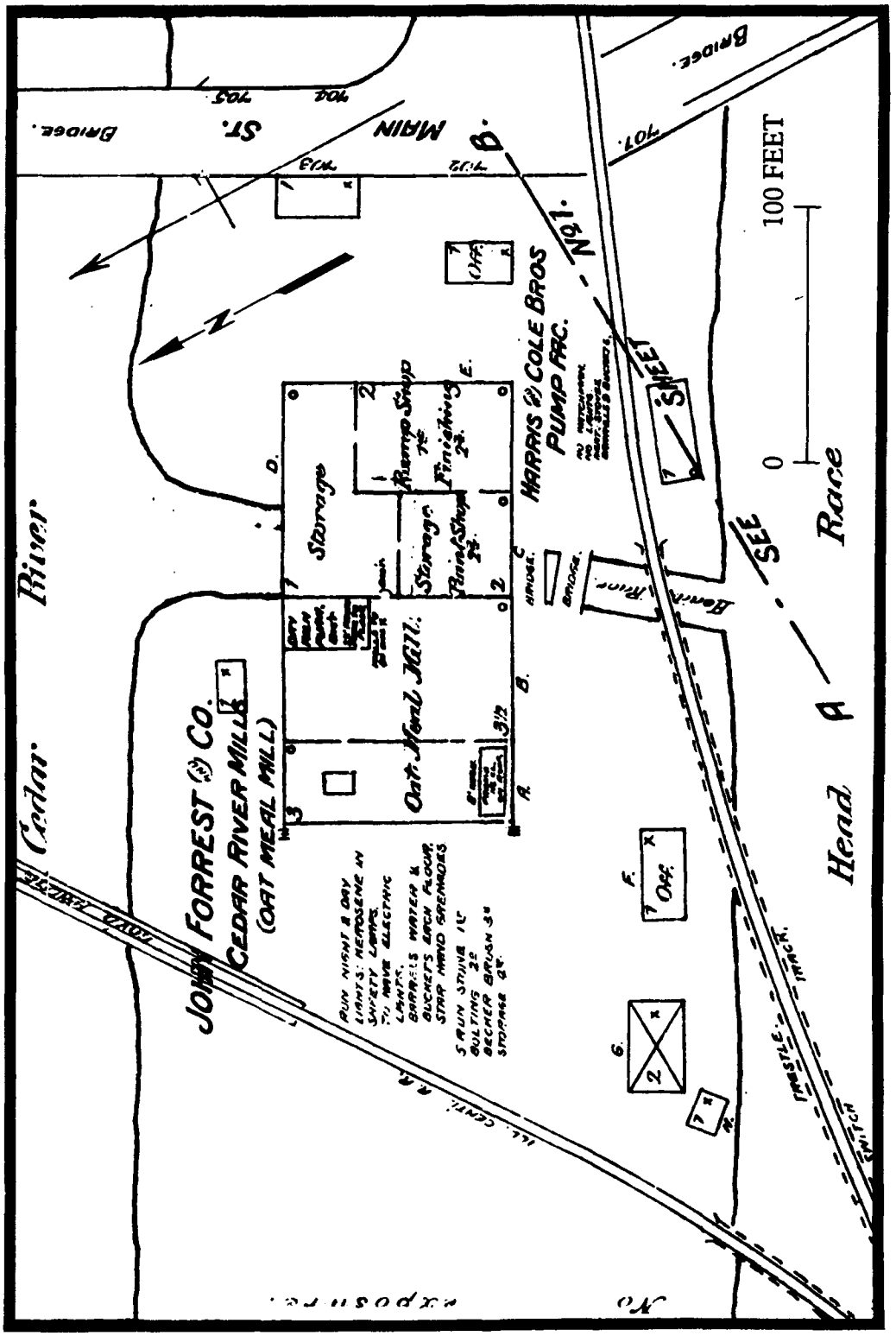


FIGURE 36. 1885 Sanborn Map West of Main St. Bridge (Detail).

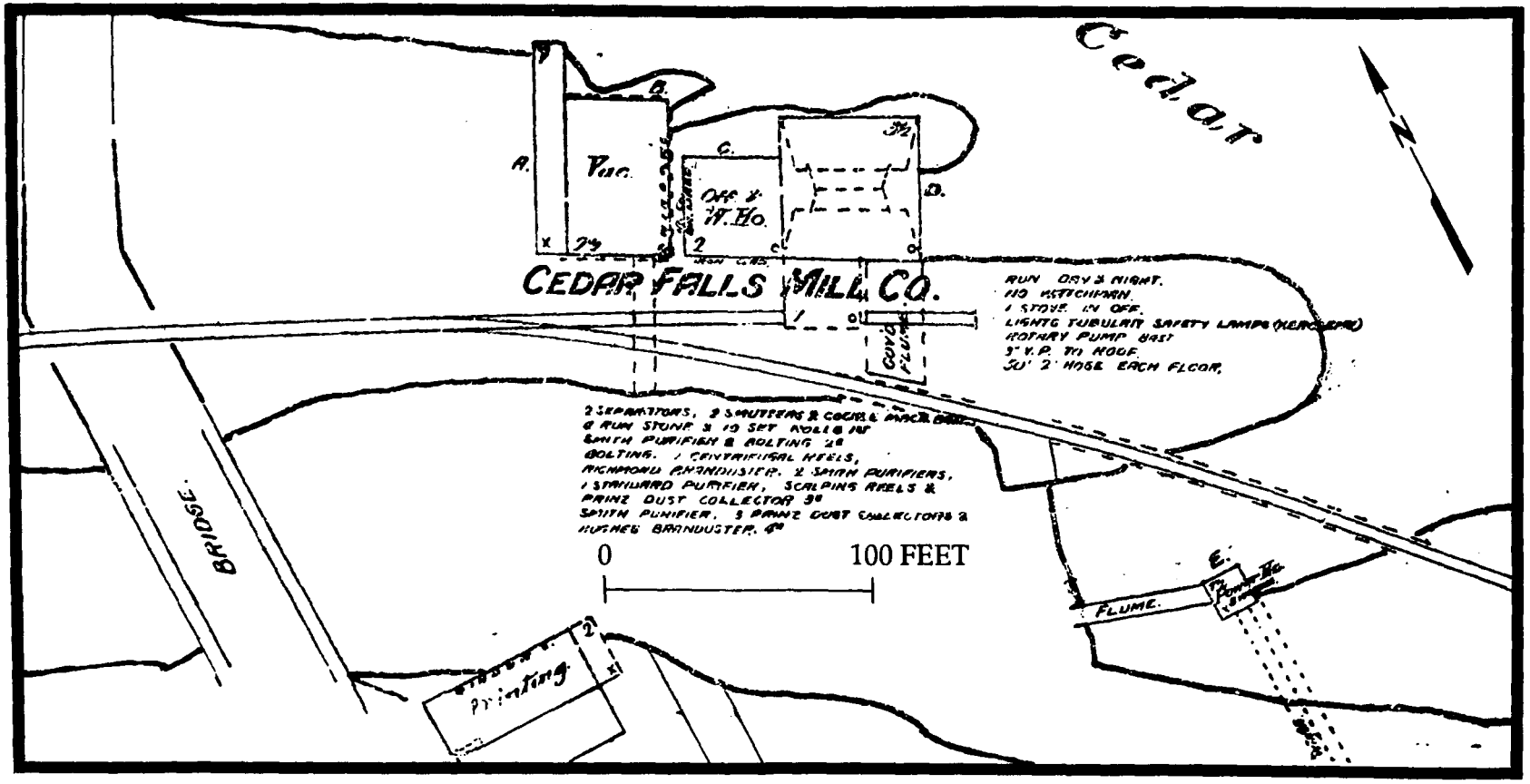


FIGURE 37. 1885 Sanborn Map East of Main St. Bridge (Detail).

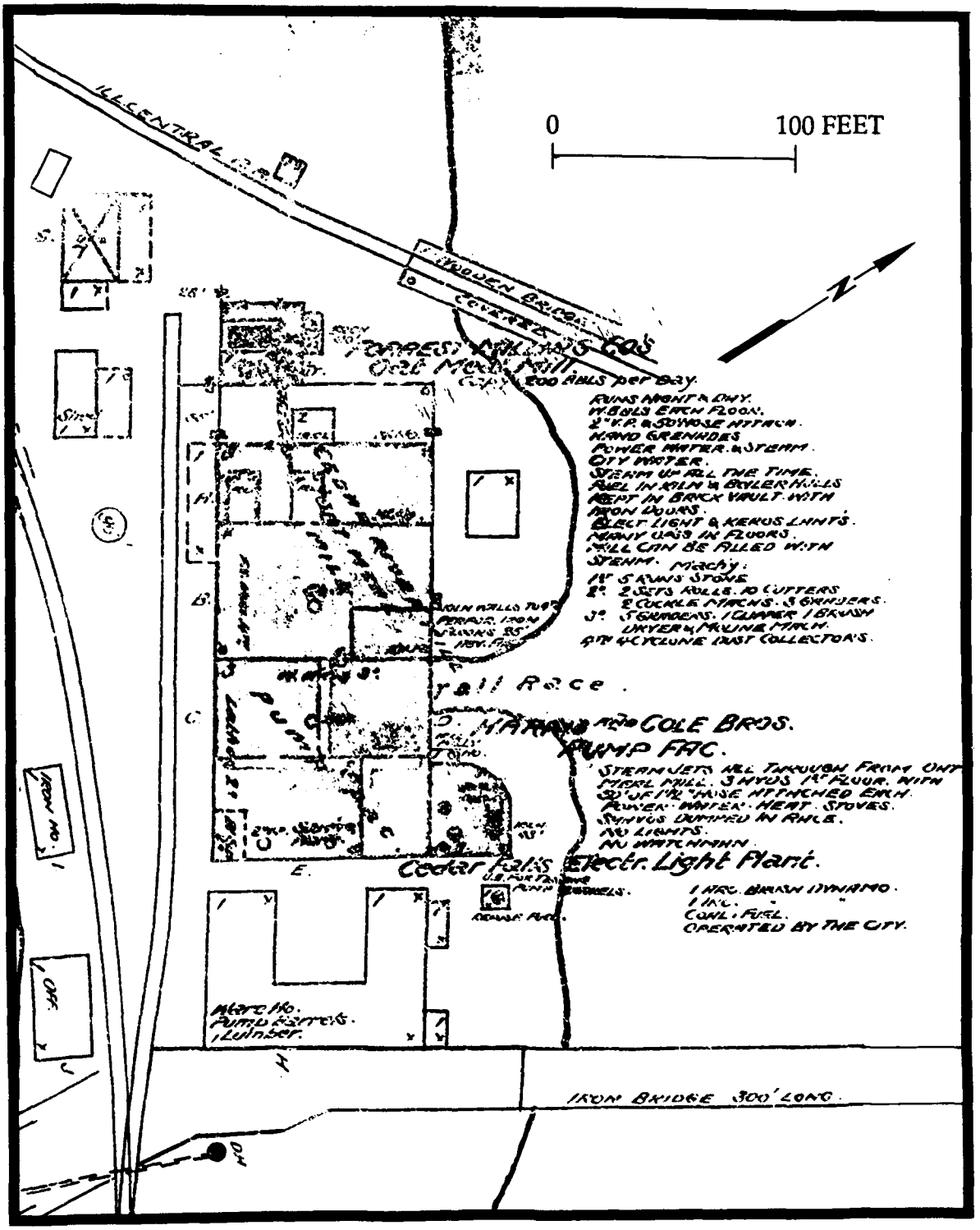


FIGURE 38. 1892 Sanborn Map West of Main St. Bridge (Detail).

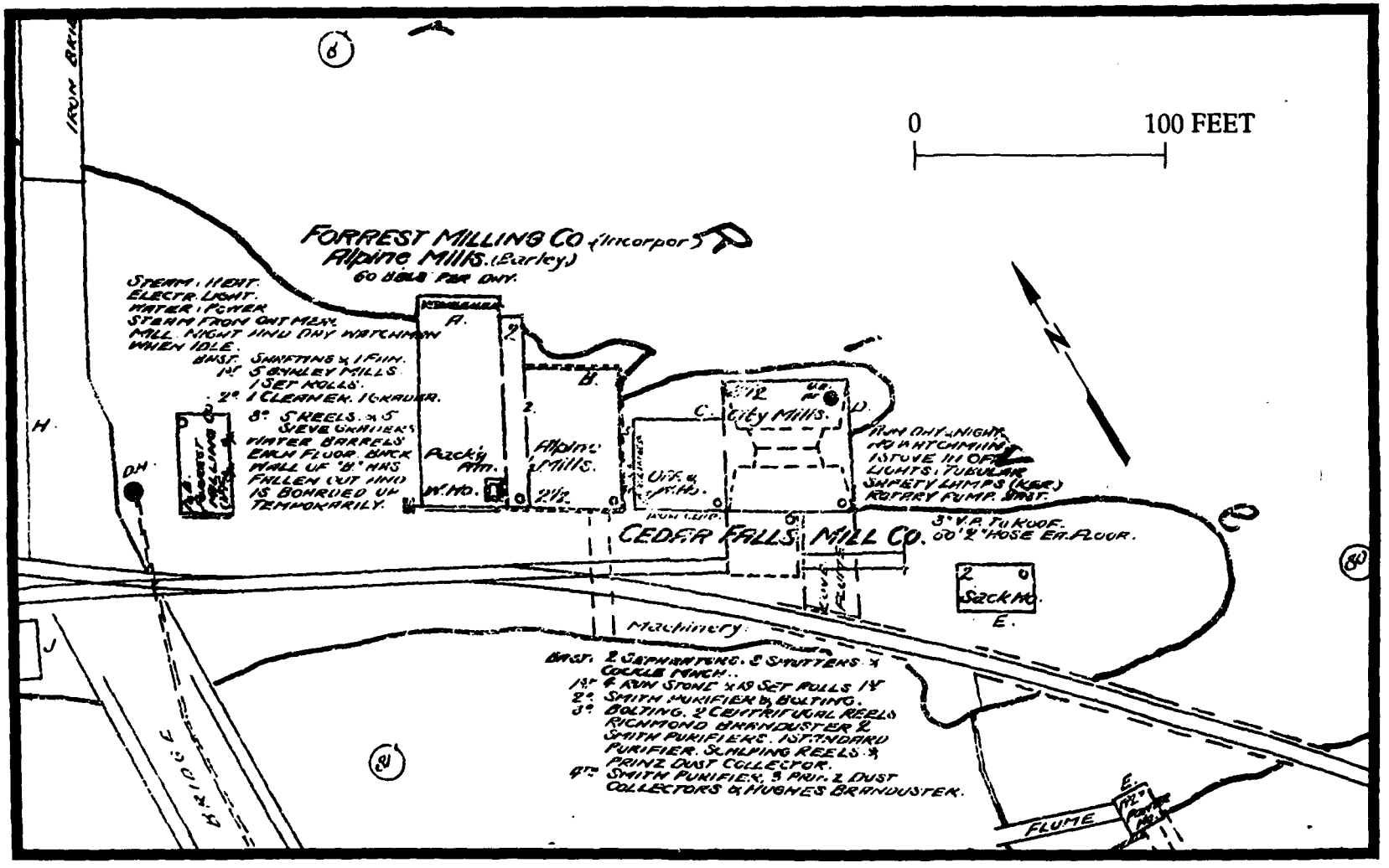


FIGURE 39. 1892 Sanborn Map East of Main St. Bridge (Detail).

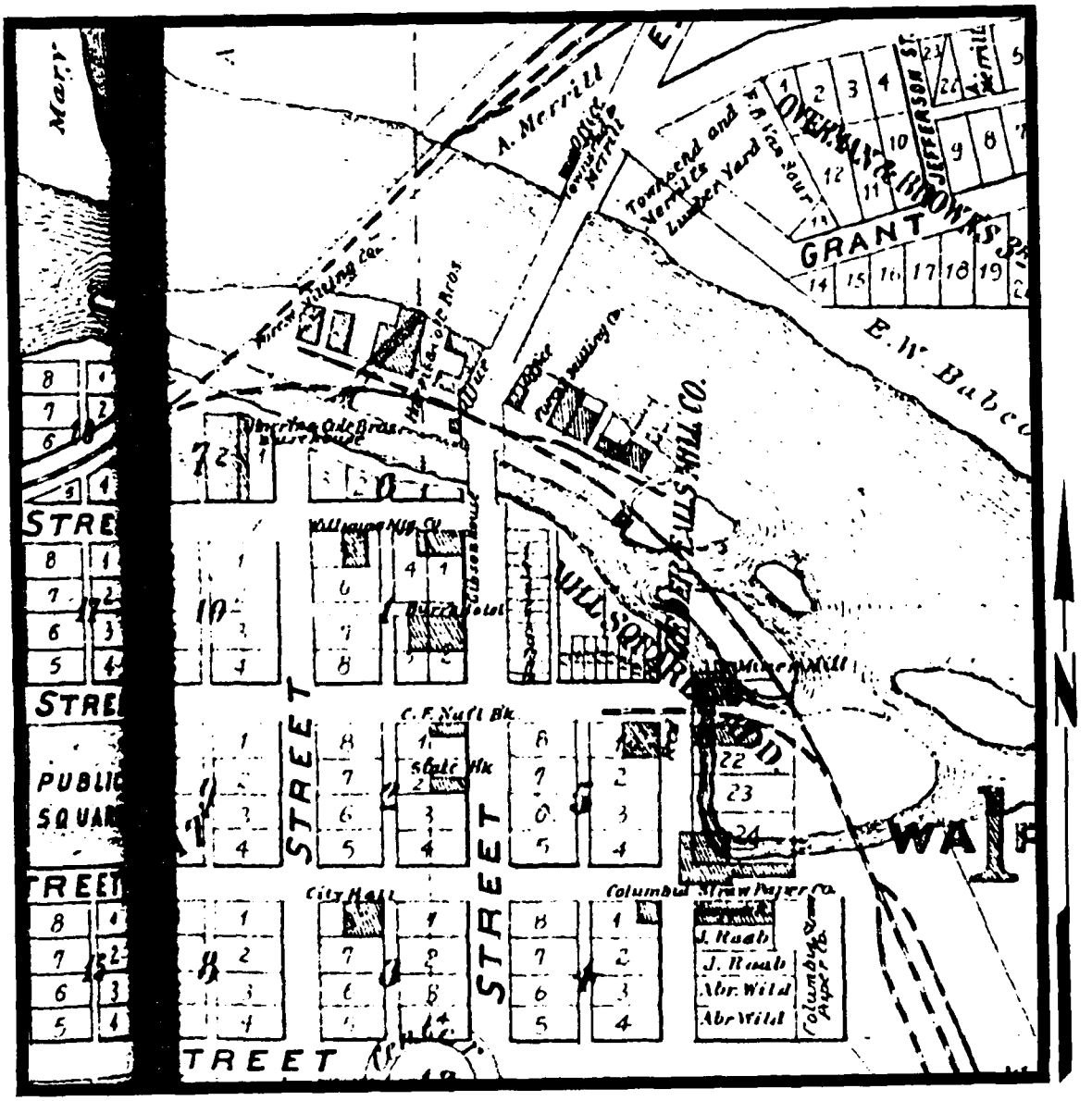


FIGURE 40. 1896 Plat Atlas showing Forrest Milling Company and Harris and Cole Brothers.

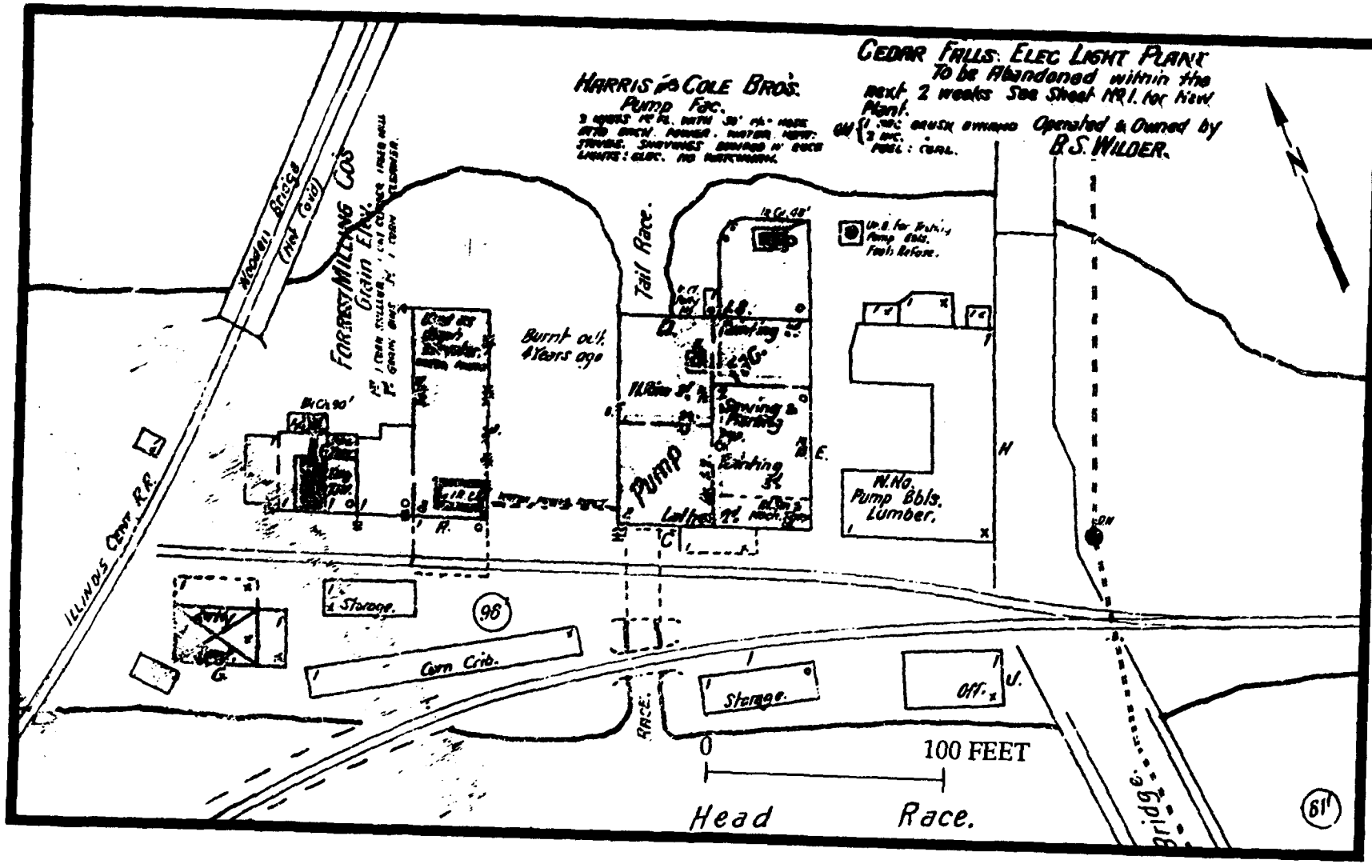


FIGURE 41. 1897 Sanborn Map West of Main St. Bridge (Detail).

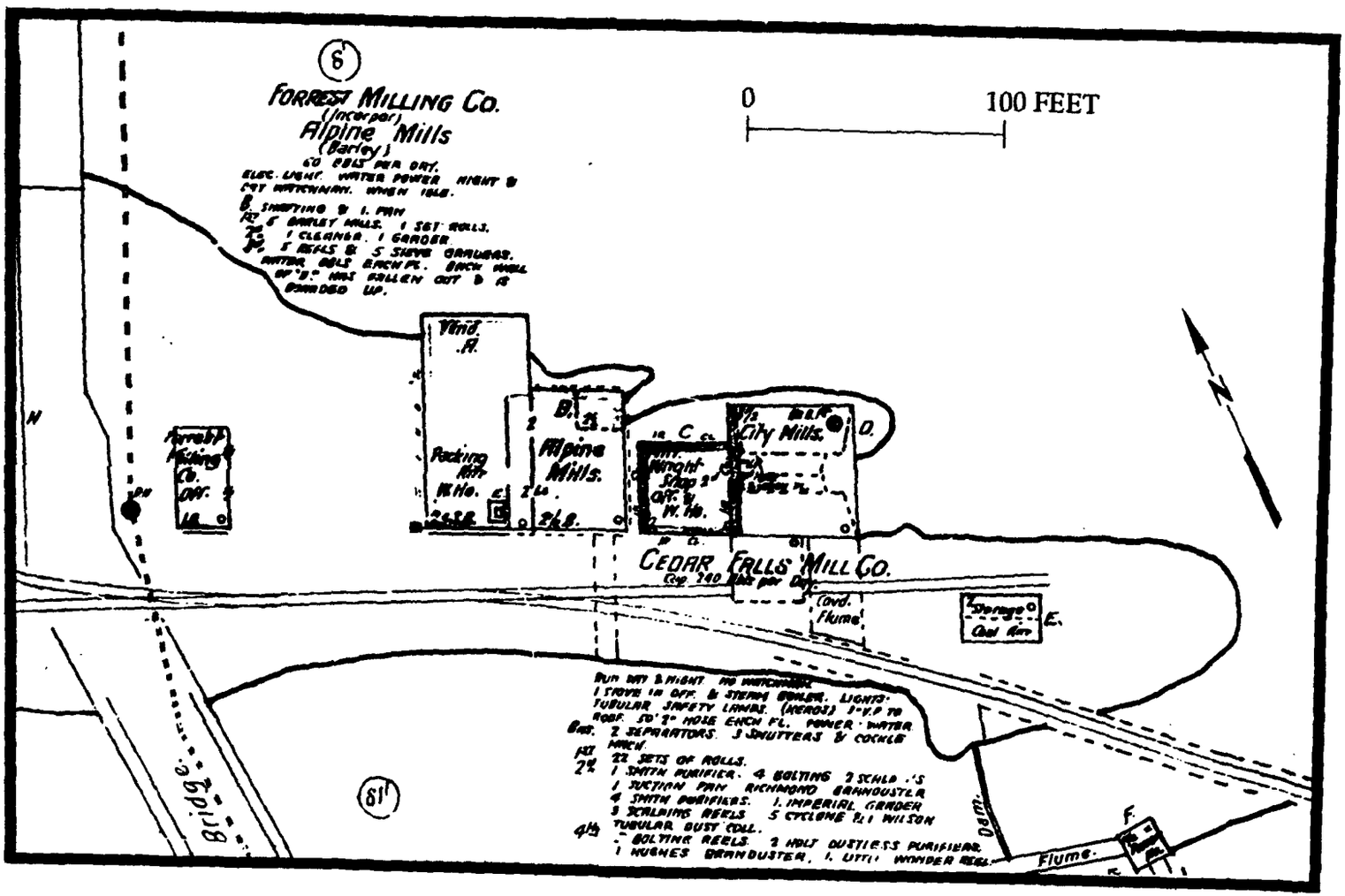


FIGURE 42. 1897 Sanborn Map East of Main St. Bridge (Detail).

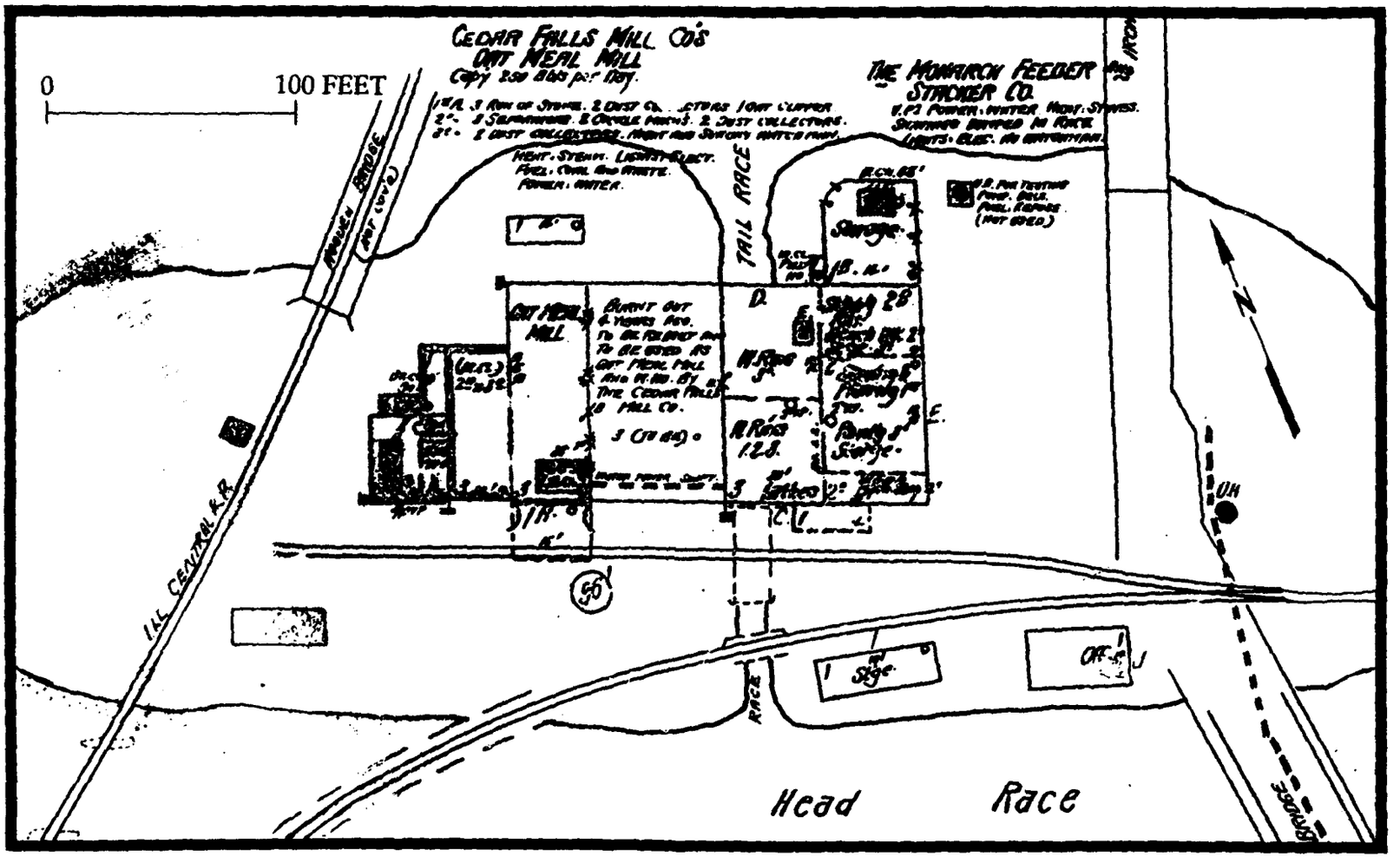


FIGURE 43. 1900 Sanborn Map West of Main St. Bridge (Detail).

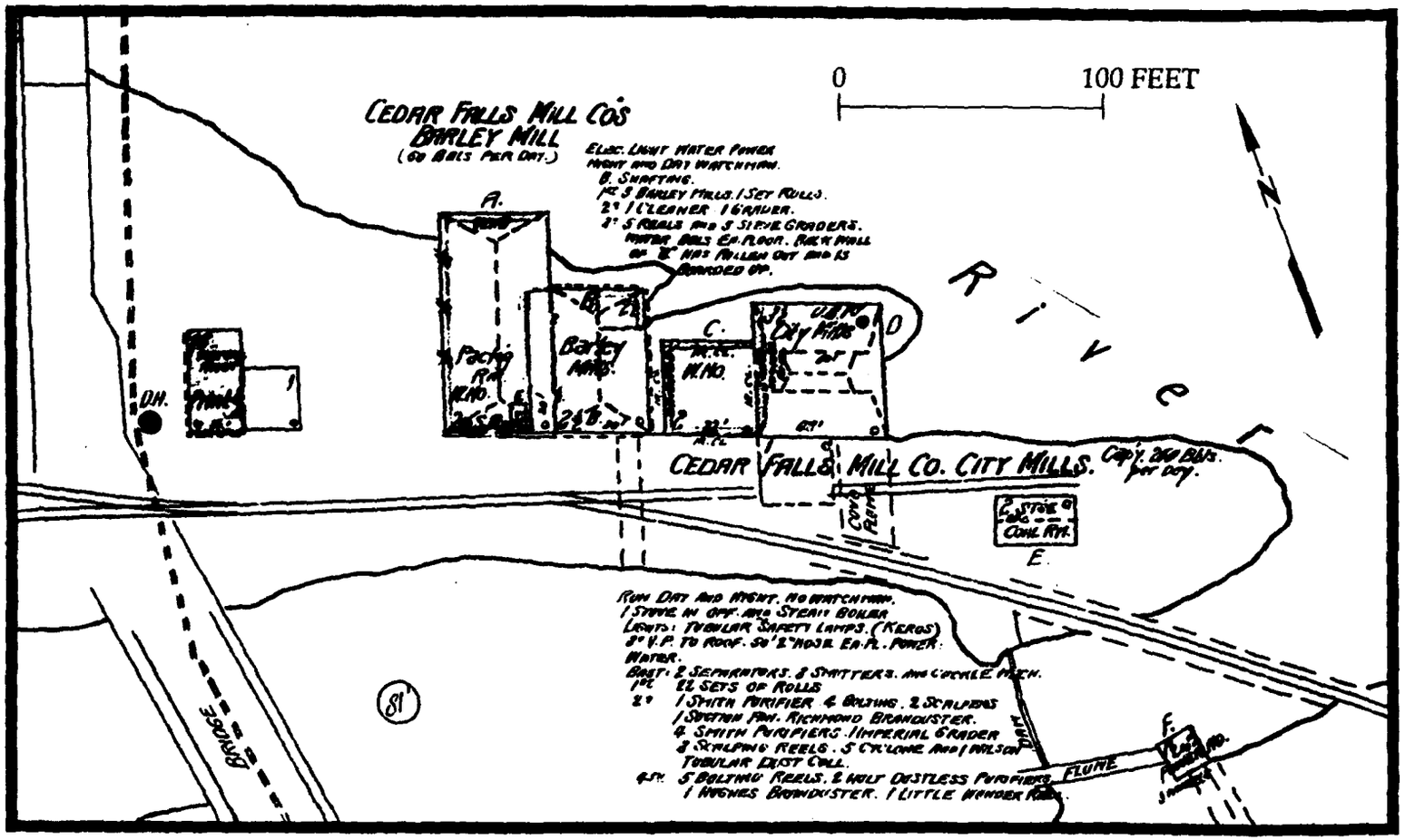


FIGURE 44. 1900 Sanborn Map East of Main St. Bridge (Detail).

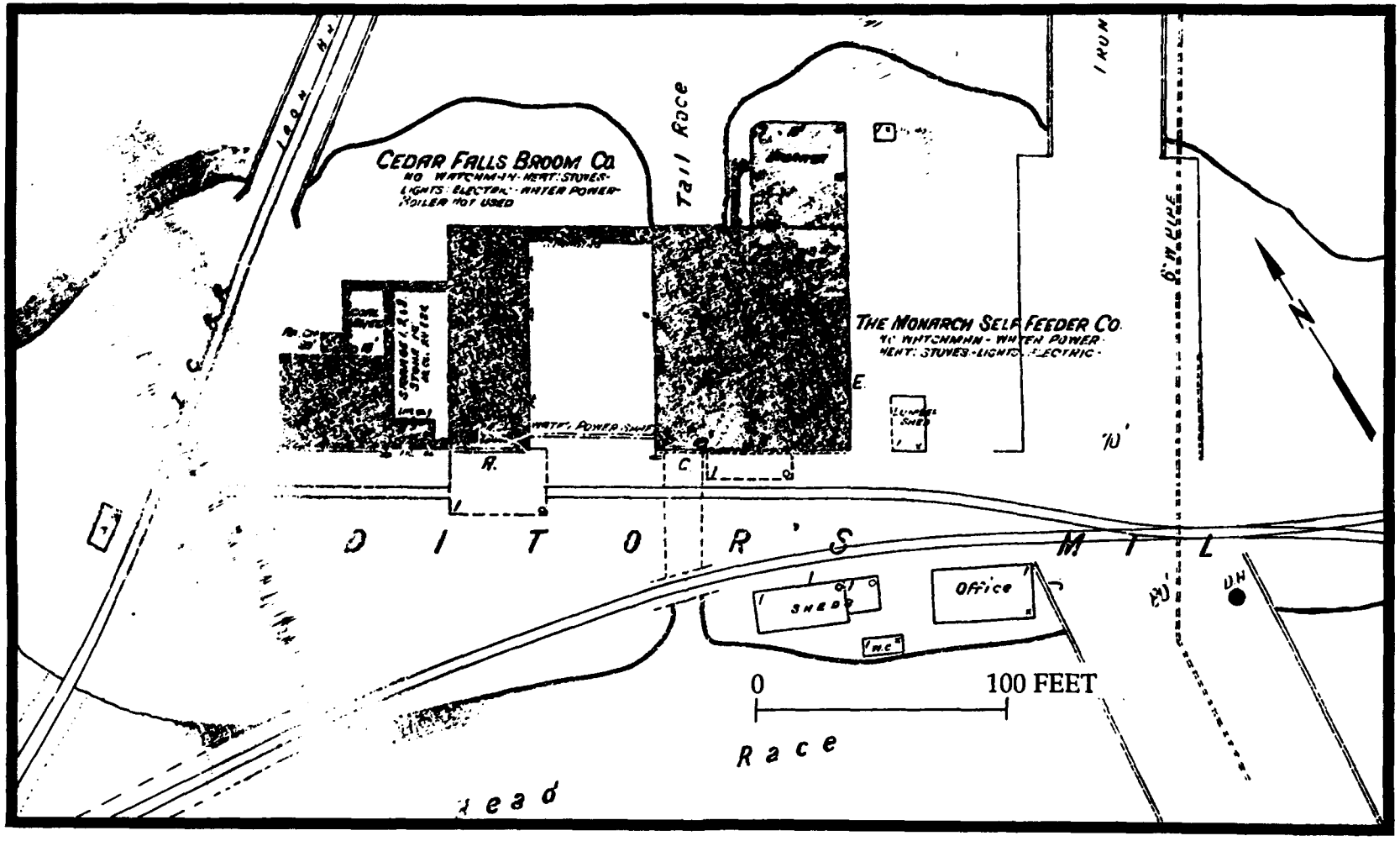


FIGURE 45. 1909 Sanborn Map West of Main St. Bridge (Detail).

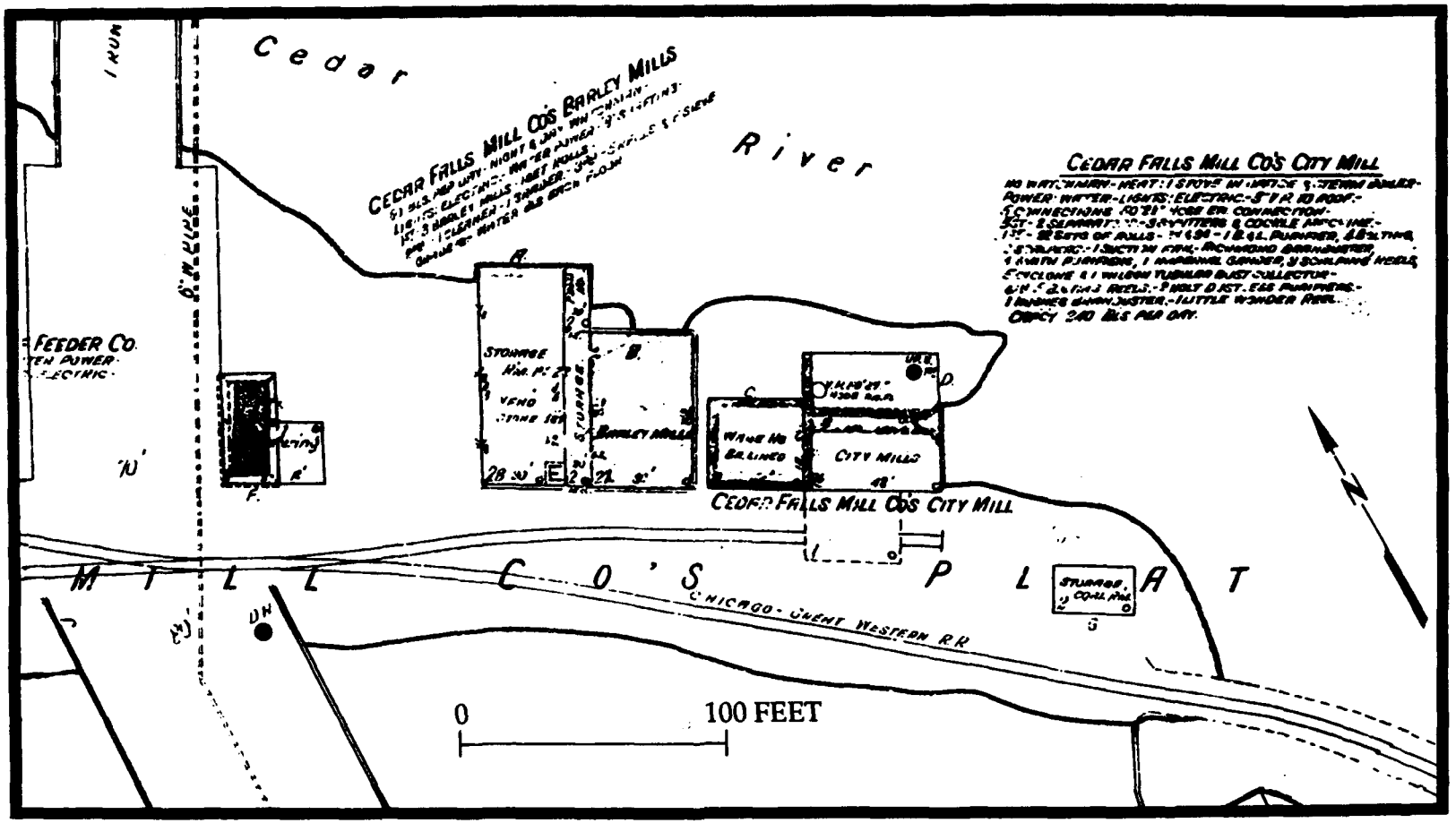


FIGURE 46. 1909 Sanborn Map East of Main St. Bridge (Detail).

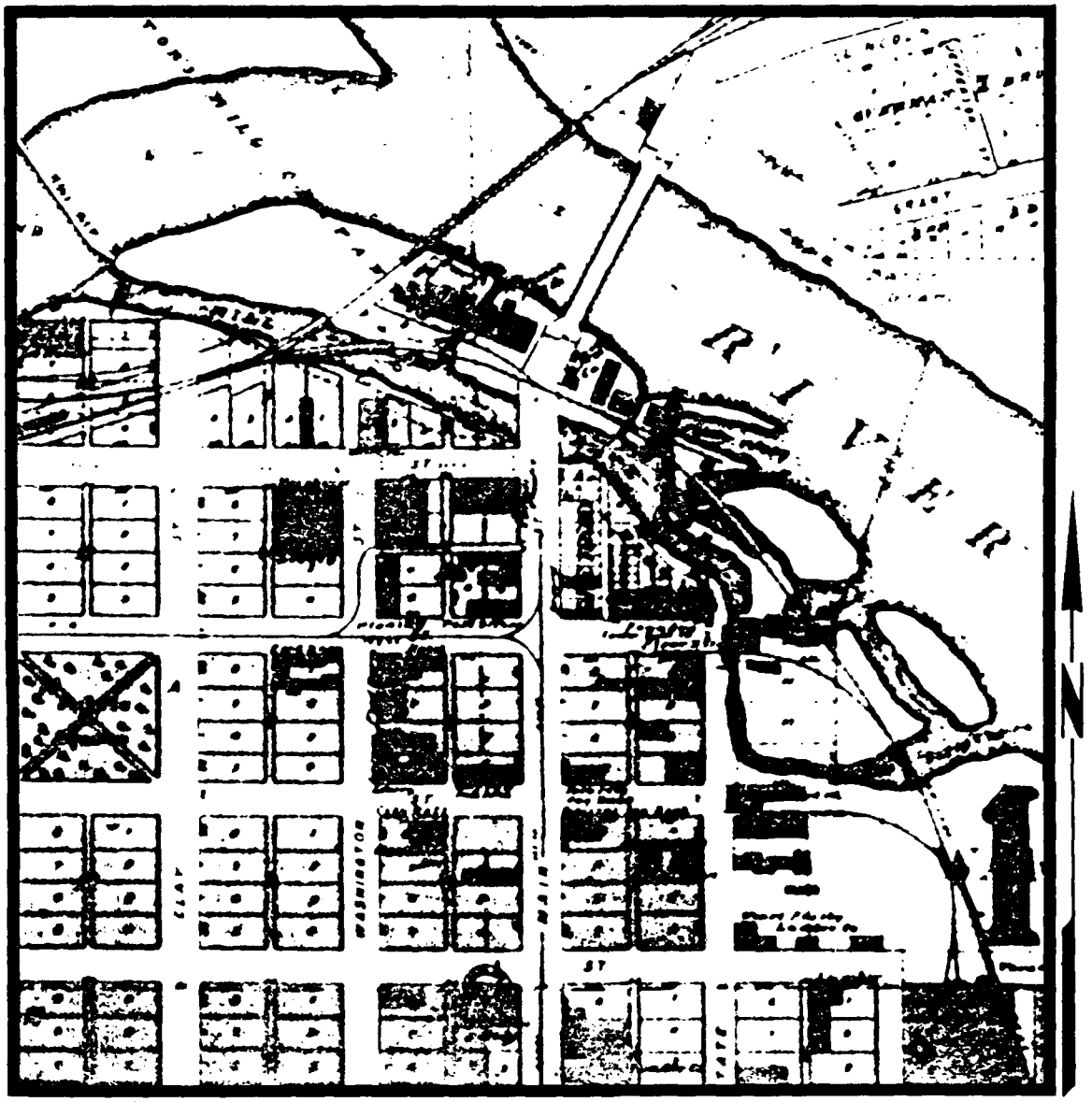


FIGURE 47. 1910 Plat Atlas, Unreadable, but Structures Present.

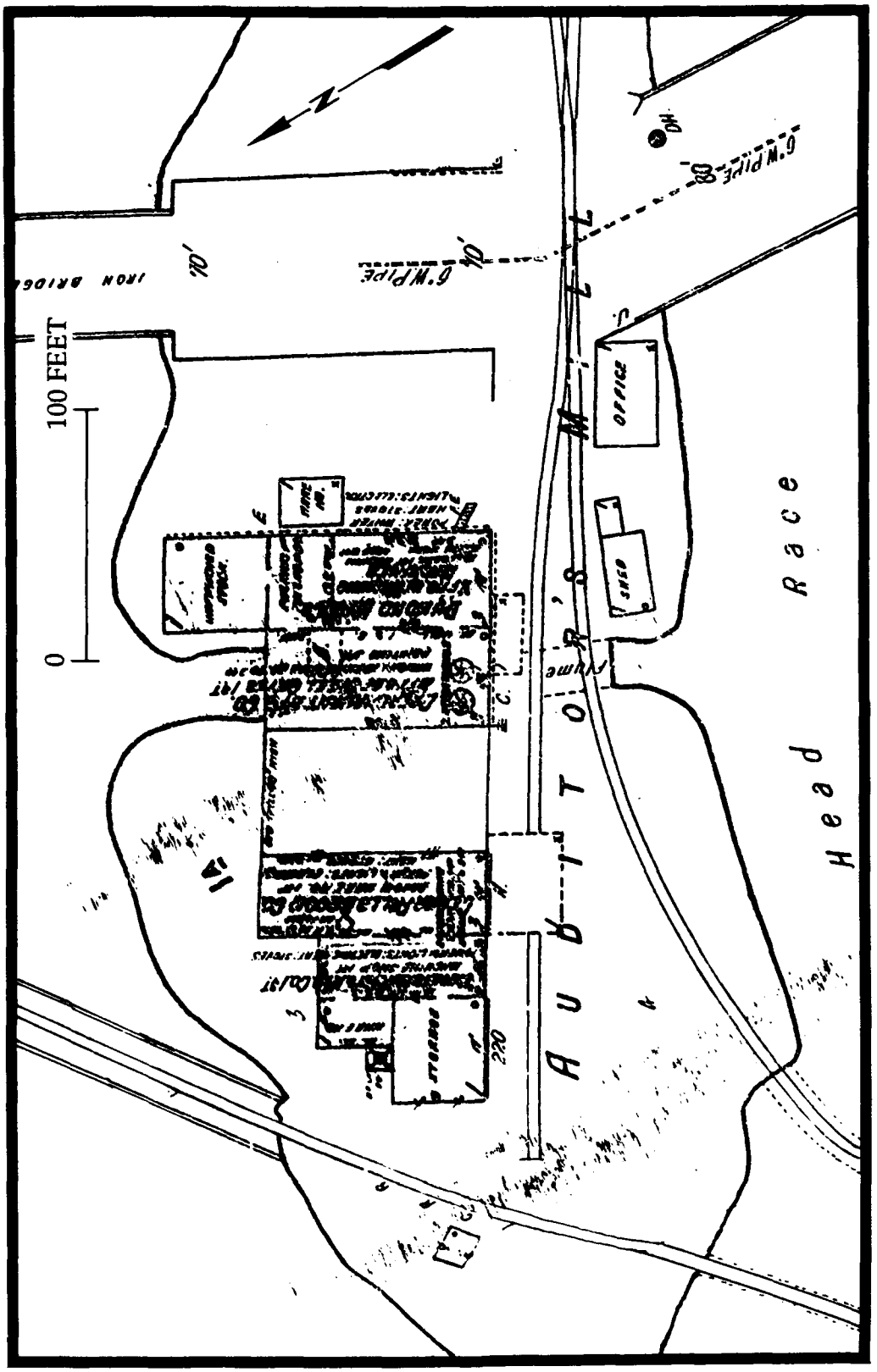


FIGURE 48. 1916 Sanborn Map West of Main St. Bridge (Detail).

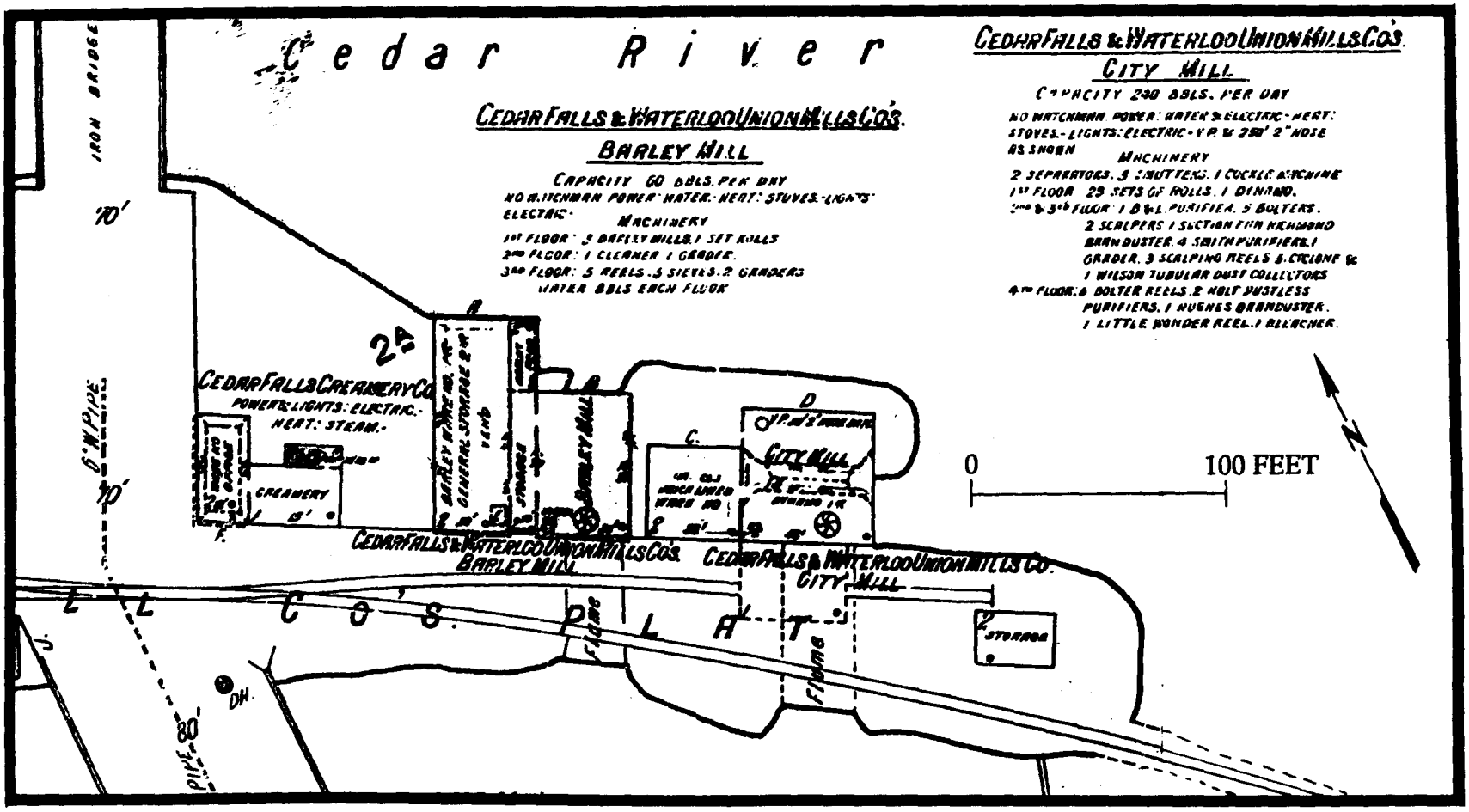


FIGURE 49. 1916 Sanborn Map East of Main St. Bridge (Detail).

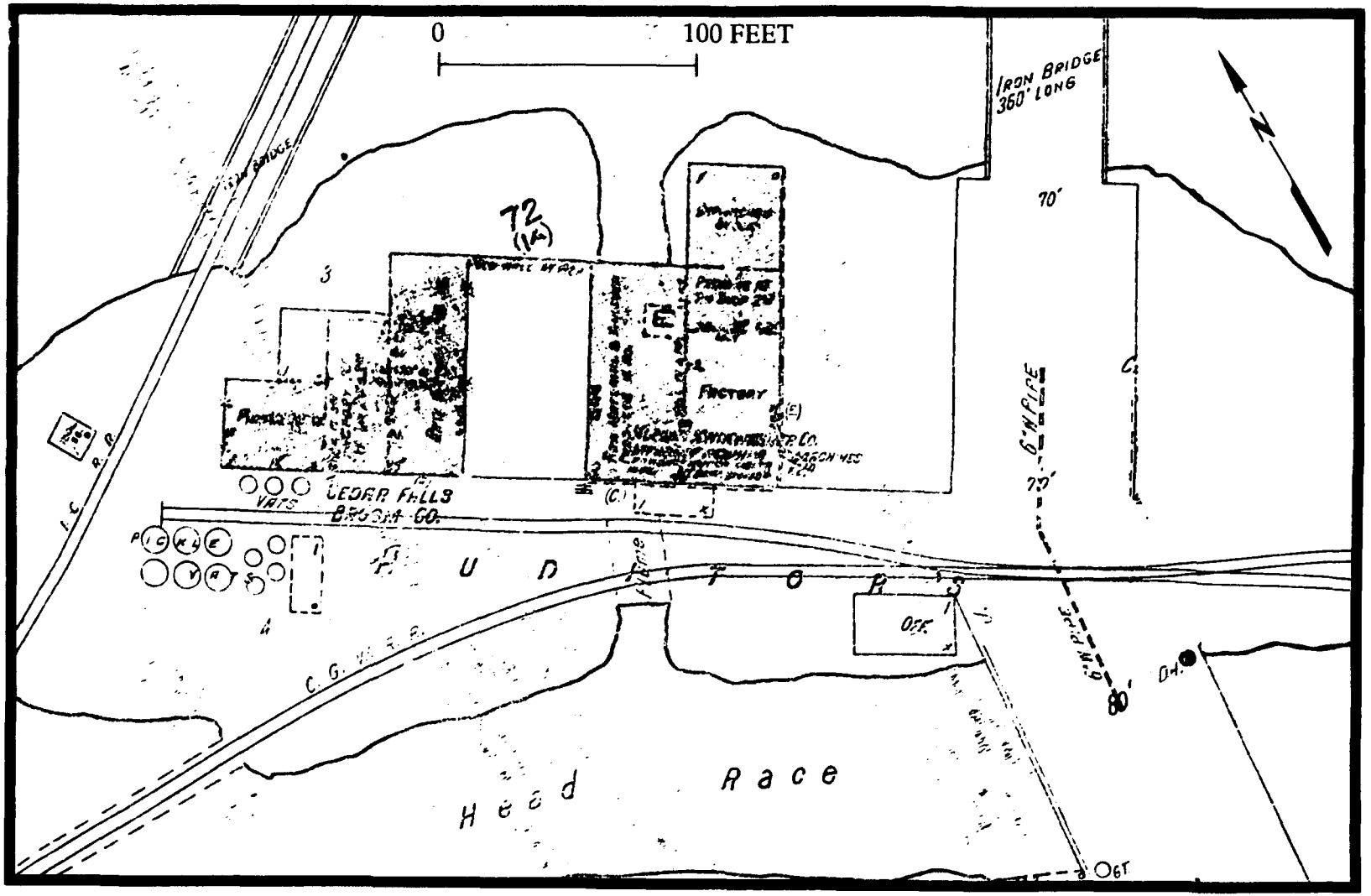


FIGURE 50. 1926 Sanborn Map West of Main St. Bridge (Detail).

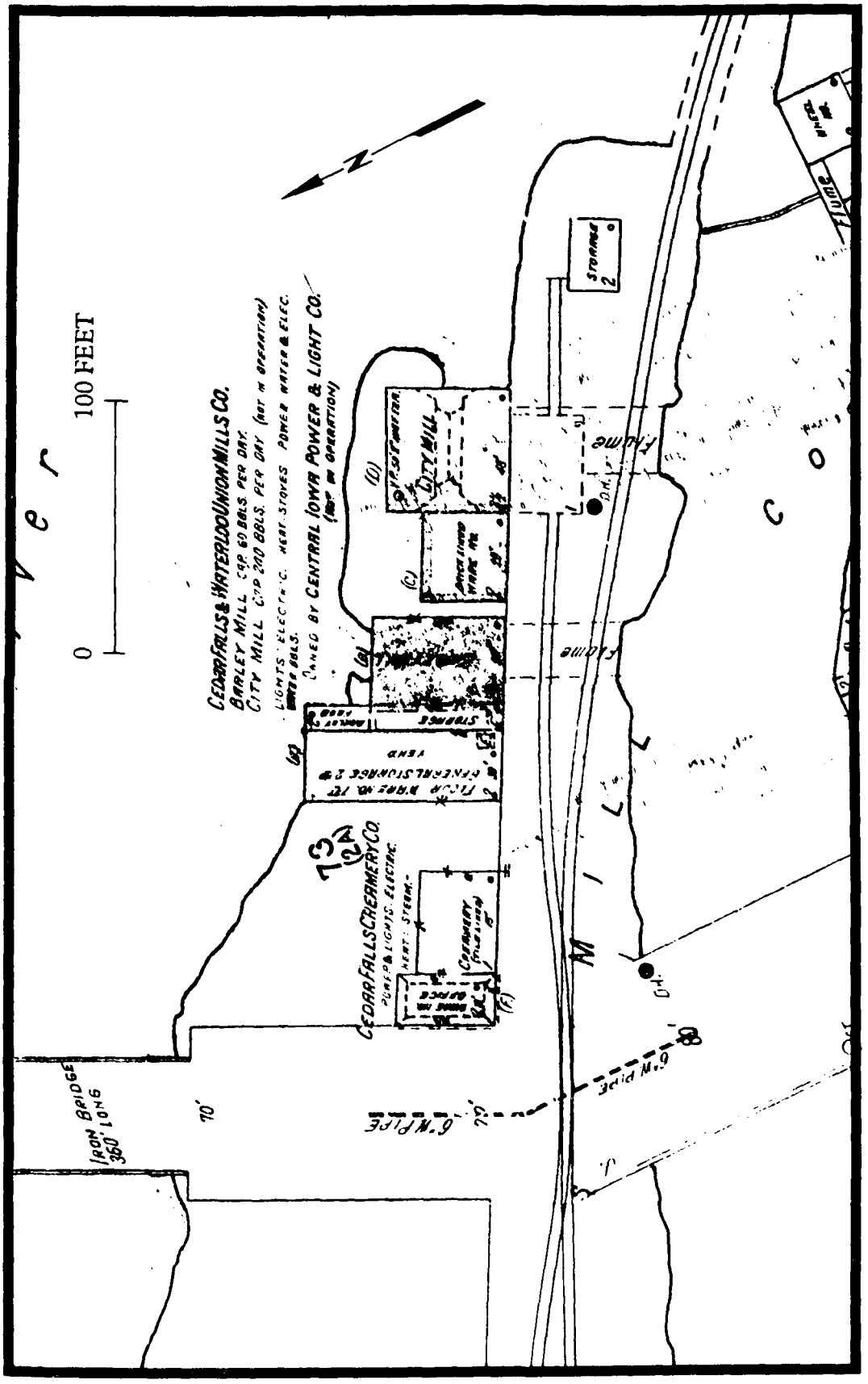


FIGURE 51. 1926 Sanborn Map East of Main St. Bridge (Detail).

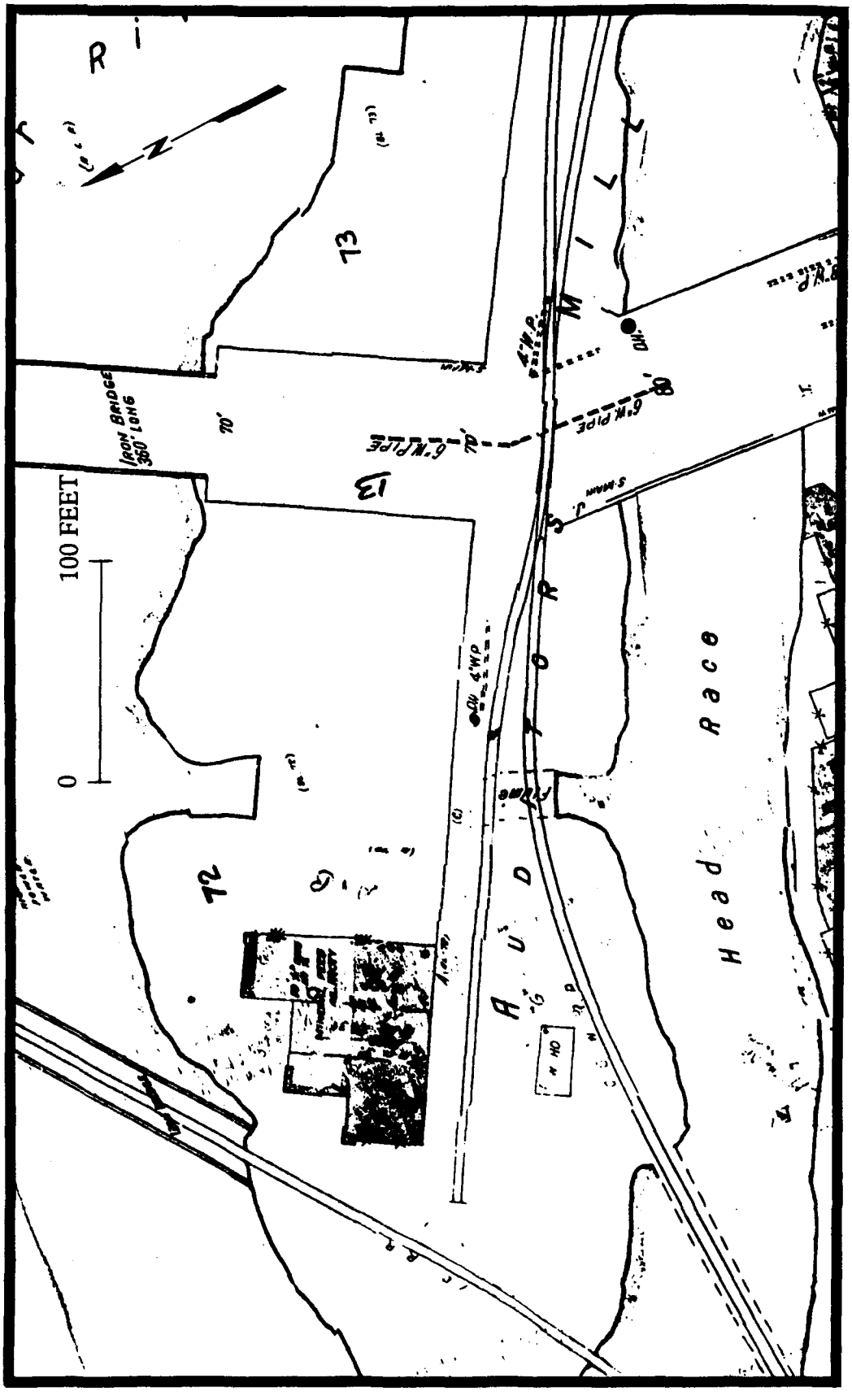


FIGURE 52. 1956 Sanborn Map West of Main St. Bridge (Detail).

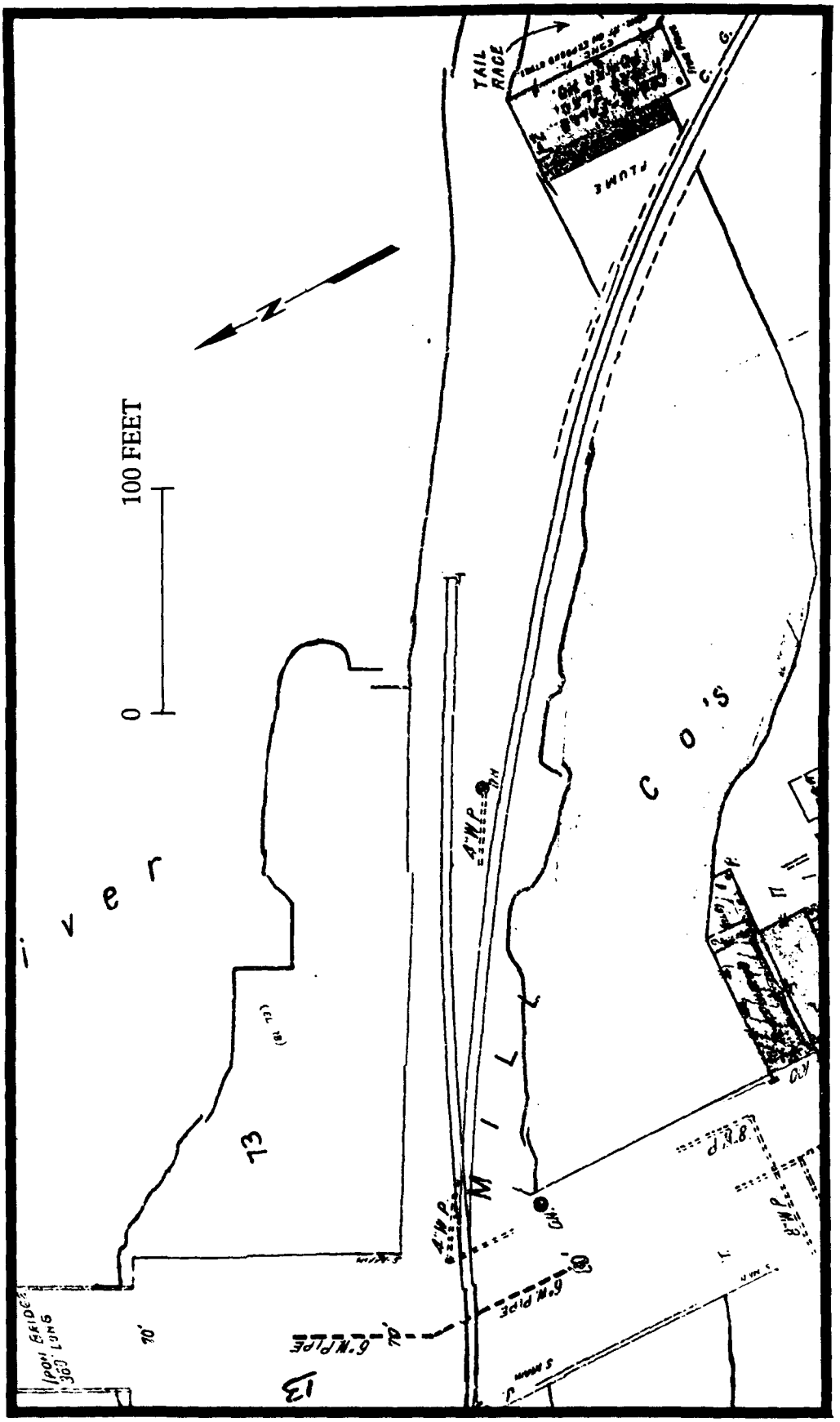


FIGURE 53. 1956 Sanborn Map East of Main St. Bridge (Detail).

TABLE 2

KNOWN STRUCTURES BENEATH ROUTE 20

DATE	MAP	STRUCTURE
1868	Bird's Eye View	Saw Mill; Sash Factory; Overman and Wilson's Valley Mill; Wool Factory
1875	Andreas	Three unidentified structures
1880	Bird's Eye View	One unidentified mill
1885	Sanborn	Cedar Falls Mill Company
1892	Sanborn	Cedar Falls Mill Company; Forest Milling Company
1896	Atlas	Forest Milling Company (five structures)
1897	Sanborn	Cedar Falls Mill Company; Forest Mill Company
1900	Sanborn	Cedar Falls Mill Company
1909	Sanborn	Cedar Falls Mill Company
1910	Atlas	unreadable

TABLE 2

KNOWN STRUCTURES BENEATH ROUTE 20

(Continued)

DATE	MAP	STRUCTURE
1916	Sanborn	Cedar Falls Creamery Company; Cedar Falls and Waterloo Union Mill Company; Barley Mill; and City Mill
1926	Sanborn	Cedar Falls Creamery Company; Cedar Falls and Waterloo Union Mill Company; Barley Mill; and City Mill
1956	Sanborn	No structures

The Western Home

During the Progressive Era care for the aged and retired was recognized as a societal problem that had to be solved with a degree of compassion. In turn social pressures led to the development of retirement plans in both the private and public sectors during the last twenty years of the nineteenth century, a development that has expanded throughout the twentieth century (Fischer 1978:166). In addition to the development of pension plans, housing for the elderly also became an issue of national concern. During the nineteenth century many of America's elderly who had no family upon which to rely were housed in private and municipal alms, or poor houses. During the later part of the nineteenth century and early in the twentieth century, religious and fraternal organizations began to erect old age homes throughout America (Graebner 1980:139).

The Western Home, at 420 East Eleventh Street in Cedar Falls, was founded by the Evangelical Association in 1911 to serve its elderly members. During the 1903 General Conference of the Evangelical Association in Berlin, Ontario, the church decided that it needed to secure funds for the establishment of an old peoples' home to serve the needs of members "in the Western part of the Church" (75th Anniversary Committee 1987:6). In response to the request for funds, Gustavus Adolphus and Annie Merner Pfeiffer of New York donated $20,000 for the establishment of such a home. The offer was accepted in 1911 "at the First Evangelical Church in Cedar Falls" (75th Anniversary Committee 1987:6). The Western Home was dedicated in September, 1912, and still functions as a retirement home.

The original structure was a two-story brick building that contained 31 rooms. Although the original structure still exists, it has been altered both internally and externally as the needs of the staff and residents have changed, and with the development of expanded medical services. In addition to the changes in the original structure, several support structures and additional housing units have been constructed on the property to form the complex of buildings which now make up the Western Home. A new wing, being constructed on the northern side of the home, will be closest to the proposed levee.

Cedar Falls Municipal Golf Course

The Cedar Falls Municipal Golf Course was built in 1925. A portion of the golf course, near the ninth green, will be impacted by the construction of the proposed levee (See figure 14). The historical significance of the golf course is minimal.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

The Cedar Falls Mill Race

The main mill race for Cedar Falls was located in the project area and is designated a site. Initial construction of the race began in the winter of 1847-48 and was completed in the winter of 1848 by two families, the Overmans and Barricks, who had purchased the land and water rights from Mr. Sturgis. The race supplied the water which powered numerous mills and later a hydro-electric plant. The mill race was filled in the mid to late 1970s. When surveyed, the race was found to contain relatively clean fill consisting of highly compacted silt clay loam. This fill appears to have been placed in the race by the Iowa Department of Transportation during road construction activities in Cedar Falls. Although the site is old enough and does have the potential to yield some information about mill race technology we do not feel

the race to be of National Register Eligibility as its archaeological and architectural integrity has been badly compromised.

Auditors Mill Company Tail Race Site

This site consists of a portion of the tail race for one of the Auditors Mill Company's processing plants. This mill and race were in place as early as 1868, appearing on a bird's eye view of the city for that year (See figure 8). Historical documents suggest, however, that a mill was in operation here as early as 1850. Archaeologically, all that remains are portions of an irregularly cut limestone wall facing the river. The factory burned and was removed in the 1960s and the race was filled. Like the previous site, this site is over 50 years old and, although it has a very limited potential to yield information about mill race technology, we do not feel the race to be of National Register eligibility as its archaeological and architectural integrity has been badly compromised.

SUMMARY

This survey was conducted in order to identify and evaluate significant historical, archaeological, and architectural resources in and along portions of the proposed levee, a corridor approximately 6,525 feet in length and up to 113 feet in width, and a 10-acre borrow area. Unfortunately, the landforms of the project area (along the Cedar River in Cedar Falls) have been significantly altered throughout the historic period. Beginning with the first mill dam and race constructed in the mid-1840s until the present, the development, and the decline, of the various mill complexes has altered the landscape. The changes of the landscape over time are clearly evident on the various maps and views of Cedar Falls. The excavation of the original mill race created an island upon which several different mill and industrial complexes were constructed and with the exception of the "Olde Broom Factory" have all since been destroyed. The mill races also have since been filled. The shift in transportation from rail to highway with the eventual construction of U. S. Route 20 has also significantly altered downtown Cedar Falls and its shoreline.

No prehistoric and only two historic archaeological sites were located and evaluated. In addition to these sites were four architectural/historic structures or complexes, two of which had previously been listed or determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. If prehistoric sites once existed in the project area they appear to have been destroyed by later historic land use.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Two archaeological sites and four architectural/historical structures were identified and evaluated during this research. The following presents a brief synopsis of each site or structure, and presents our recommendations.

THE ICE HOUSE

The Ice House has been listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The levee does not directly impact the structure, but due to its proximity it does have an effect. The effect is minimal raising the grade of an already existing railroad embankment. Our recommendation is one of no adverse impact.

THE OLDE BROOM FACTORY

The Olde Broom Factory is the other site in the project area with National Register status. The building has been severely altered by the present owner with little regard for its architectural, archaeological, or historical integrity. When excavating the foundations for the new kitchen and dining room additions whatever archaeological resources which might have present were no doubt destroyed. Again, our recommendation is one of no adverse impact.

THE HYDRO-ELECTRIC PLANT

The Hydro-Electric Plant was designed by the city in 1940 and constructed the following year as a supplemental power source for its coal-fired generating plant. Although the plant operated until 1969 its chief period of use was from the early forties until the mid-fifties. The equipment in the facility have been removed, its windows blinded, and its head race filled in. This structure is not unique as comparable facilities still operate in two nearby communities. This site does not appear to meet any of the criteria for listing on the National Register. No further work is therefore recommended.

THE GOLF COURSE AND ASSOCIATED STRUCTURES

The levee alignment runs along the edge and cuts across a portion of the Washington Park Golf Course. At a distance of about 50 to 100 feet is a complex of support structures for the golf course. These include a 1950s residence and several outbuildings. The outbuildings were apparently constructed by the Works Progress Administration. None of these structures will be impacted by levee construction either directly or indirectly, and no further work is recommended.

THE WESTERN HOME

The Western Home, founded and built by the Evangelical Association in 1911, first opened in 1912, and is still in operation. This retirement home was initially only one two-story structure, but has since been structurally altered. Today the Home consists of a complex of structures of varying function. The Western Home was founded during the Progressive Era when a change in Americans' social consciousness led to many changes within society. Among these changes were the founding of orphanages, hospitals, retirement homes, and schools throughout the country. The Western Home represents this change in Cedar Falls. Although the structure meets the minimum age requirement for the National Register, due to the way it has been altered it does not meet Criteria C, and as it only marginally meets Criteria A-- having been associated with the Progressive Movement in Iowa-- it is our opinion that the structure does not meet any of the National Register criteria. No further work is recommended.

THE CEDAR FALLS MILL RACE

The main mill race for Cedar Falls was constructed in 1847-48. The race supplied the water which powered numerous mills and later a hydro-electric plant. The mill race was filled in the mid to late 1970s. When surveyed, the race was found to contain relatively clean fill consisting of highly compacted silt clay loam. This fill appears to have been placed in the race by the Iowa Department of Transportation during road construction in Cedar Falls. Although the site is old enough and does have the potential to yield some information about mill race technology, we do not feel the race to be of National Register eligibility as its archaeological and architectural integrity has been badly compromised. No further work is recommended.

AUDITORS MILL COMPANY TAIL RACE

This site consists of a portion of the tail race for one of the Auditors Mill Company's processing plants. This mill and race were in place as early as 1868, appearing on a bird's eye view of the city for that year, but the historical documents suggest that a mill was in operation as early as 1850. All that now remains are portions of irregularly cut limestone wall facing the river. The factory burned and was removed in the 1960s. Although this site has a very limited potential to yield some information about mill race technology, we do not feel the race to be of National Register eligibility as its archaeological and architectural integrity has been badly compromised. No further work is recommended.

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APPENDIX I: SITE LOCATIONAL DATA, MAPS, AND SURVEY FORMS

corrected copy

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC
Cedar Falls Ice House

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER
Franklin Avenue and First Street — NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN
Cedar Falls — VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
Third

STATE
Iowa

CODE

COUNTY
Black Hawk

CODE

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
__DISTRICT	X PUBLIC	__OCCUPIED	__AGRICULTURE	__MUSEUM
X BUILDING(S)	__PRIVATE	X UNOCCUPIED	__COMMERCIAL	__PARK
__STRUCTURE	__BOTH	__WORK IN PROGRESS	__EDUCATIONAL	__PRIVATE RESIDENCE
__SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	__ENTERTAINMENT	__RELIGIOUS
__OBJECT	__IN PROCESS	X YES: RESTRICTED	__GOVERNMENT	__SCIENTIFIC
	__BEING CONSIDERED	__YES: UNRESTRICTED	__INDUSTRIAL	__TRANSPORTATION
		__NO	__MILITARY	__OTHER

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME
City of Cedar Falls

STREET & NUMBER
220 Clay Street

CITY, TOWN
Cedar Falls — VICINITY OF

STATE
Iowa 50613

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.
Assessor's Office, Black Hawk County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN
Waterloo

STATE
Iowa

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

__FEDERAL __STATE __COUNTY __LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
__EXCELLENT	X_DETERIORATED	__UNALTERED	X_ORIGINAL SITE
__GOOD	__RUINS	X_ALTERED	__MOVED DATE
__FAIR	__UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Cedar Falls Ice House is a round building, 97'4" in diameter and 28' high to the eaves. It was constructed 1921-22 on a concrete foundation, of 8" hollow clay tiles. The trussed, double-pitched roof (which peaks 24' above the eave line) is covered with composition shingles. Small ventilation openings are located at intervals about 6' above the ground; an additional metal ventilator is situated in the center of the roof. The original access to the interior of the ice house, which extended from ground to cornice line and accommodated a conveyor belt, has been filled in, and two short, wide doorways for small boats have been cut into the walls.

The icehouse is located on its original site, in the original town plat, on the south bank of the Cedar River at the Franklin Avenue bridge. No machinery remains from the structure's function as an ice house.

SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
__PRE-HISTORIC	__ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	__COMMUNITY PLANNING	__LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	__RELIGION	
__1400-1499	__ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	__CONSERVATION	__LAW	__SCIENCE	
__1500-1599	__AGRICULTURE	__ECONOMICS	__LITERATURE	__SCULPTURE	
__1600-1699	__ARCHITECTURE	__EDUCATION	__MILITARY	__SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
__1700-1799	__ART	__ENGINEERING	__MUSIC	__THEATER	
__1800-1899	__COMMERCE	__EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	__PHILOSOPHY	__TRANSPORTATION	
X 1900-	__COMMUNICATIONS	X INDUSTRY	__POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	__OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		__INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES 1921-2 BUILDER/ARCHITECT Cedar Falls Construction Co.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Cedar Falls Ice House is an artifact from a now-defunct industry. Although ice is sold commercially today, it is the result of manufacture; no longer is ice laboriously cut out of rivers for wholesale or retail markets, as was the case when this structure was erected. The shape of the building, too, is noteworthy: although many icehouses were rectangular, the circular form used here was far more efficient, in that it allowed only one wall to touch the stacked blocks of ice, rather than two (in corners), thus retarding the inevitable melting.

The icehouse was built by the Cedar Falls Construction Co. for Hugh Smith in 1921-2, to replace a wooden icehouse which burned earlier in 1921. Smith acquired the Cedar Falls Ice and Fuel Co. in 1917, selling both ice and coal. During the 1920's the firm was the only supplier of ice in the city, but by 1934 it was one of four. That year, Smith apparently went bankrupt, and the property was taken over by a local bank.

The 25 years following World War I saw gradual improvements in refrigeration, which virtually guaranteed that operations like Hugh Smith's would become obsolete. The centuries-old tradition of harvesting ice from frozen ponds, lakes and rivers was in the U.S. after the Civil War augmented by the development of equipment by which ice could be manufactured, regardless of season. During the 1920's, the sale of natural ice (such as that provided by Smith) declined significantly in competition with the manufactured substance. The perfection of mechanical refrigeration (cheaper, more reliable, cooler, more sanitary and convenient) during this period completed the demise of natural ice as a commercial venture. The inevitable result was to render businesses like Hugh Smith's effectively extinct.

Following Smith's bankruptcy, the ice house was used as a sales barn, skating rink, and boat storage facility. It will become a centerpiece of a proposed riverfront park, and will be outfitted as a local museum.

Cedar Falls City Directory, 1934
Cedar Falls Daily Record, 1 November 1921, 24 January 1922
Anderson, Oscar E. Refrigeration in America. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1953.
Interview by Nancy Redfern with Hugh Eugene Smith (son of Hugh Smith), February, 197[illegible]

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY less than one

UTM REFERENCES

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A	15	542,830	4,709,500	B			
C				D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Lots 1, 2, 7, and 8, Block 18, Original Town Plat, Cedar Falls, Iowa

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE
Nancy Redfern, President

ORGANIZATION
Cedar Falls Historical Society

DATE

STREET & NUMBER
303 Clay Street

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN
Cedar Falls

STATE
Iowa 50613

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL ___ STATE ___ LOCAL X

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE Director, Division of Historic Preservation

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

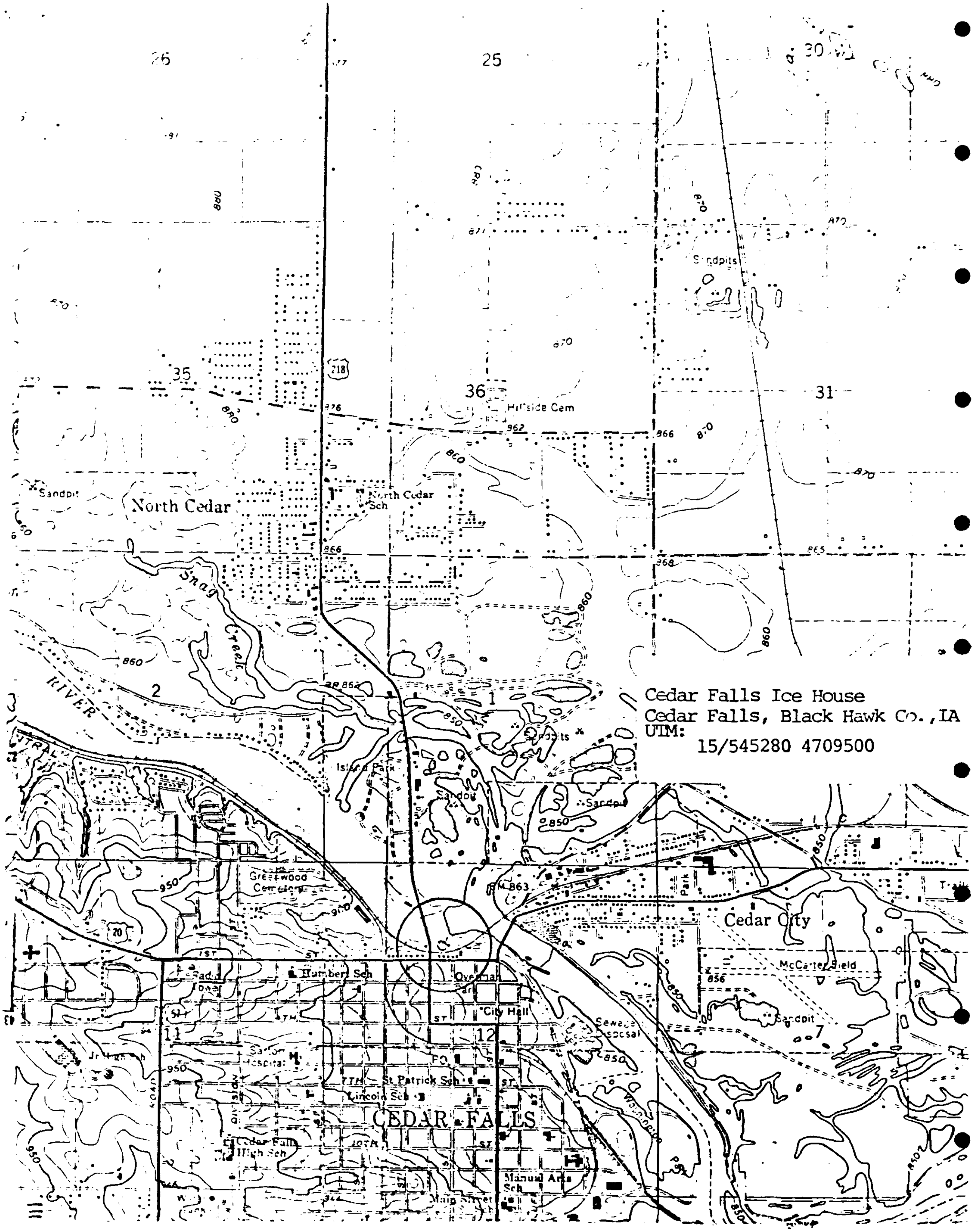
DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

GPO [illegible]



Cedar Falls Ice House
Cedar Falls, Black Hawk Co., IA
UTM:
15/545280 4709500

Form No 10-300 REV. (9-77)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC
Forrest Milling Co. Oatmeal Mill

AND/OR COMMON
Old Broom Factory Restaurant

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER
N. Main Street — NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN
Cedar Falls — VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
2

STATE
Iowa

CODE

COUNTY
Black Hawk County

CODE

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
__DISTRICT	__PUBLIC	↘OCCUPIED	__AGRICULTURE	__MUSEUM
↘BUILDING(S)	↘PRIVATE	__UNOCCUPIED	↘COMMERCIAL	__PARK
__STRUCTURE	__BOTH	__WORK IN PROGRESS	__EDUCATIONAL	__PRIVATE RESIDEN
__SITE	**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**	**ACCESSIBLE**	__ENTERTAINMENT	__RELIGIOUS
__OBJECT	__IN PROCESS	↘YES: RESTRICTED	__GOVERNMENT	__SCIENTIFIC
	__BEING CONSIDERED	__YES: UNRESTRICTED	__INDUSTRIAL	__TRANSPORTATION
		__NO	__MILITARY	__OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Dorothy + Clyde Stitt — contract purchaser
~~Dorothy and Clyde Stitt~~ Robert J Olsen - title

STREET & NUMBER 11103 Mountain View Rd.
~~115 W. Mill Street~~

CITY, TOWN Sun City, Ariz 85351 — VICINITY OF
Cedar Falls

STATE
Iowa 50613

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.
Black Hawk County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN
Cedar Falls

STATE
Iowa

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE
HABS I

DATE

__FEDERAL __STATE __COUNTY __LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
__EXCELLENT	__DETERIORATED	__UNALTERED	X ORIGINAL SITE
__GOOD	__RUINS	X ALTERED	__MOVED DATE_____
X FAIR	__UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The subject of this nomination is a block with three components, the oldest of which is the remains of a much larger industrial plant built in 1866 as a starch factory. The two portions to the west were added between 1885 and 1892 by John Forrest.

The large block measures approximately 30' x 90'. It is three stories high and has bearing walls of ashlar limestone. The block immediately adjacent on the west is approximately 30' x 60', and is also of masonry construction, with a metal-clad third story. The smallest block, built as a power plant with a tall brick chimney, is heavy wood frame with stone veneer. All three sections were stuccoed sometime after 1935.

The buildings are extremely plain and functional, with rectilinear window and door openings. The interiors of the two three-story blocks have been remodelled for restaurant use, with stone walls and beams exposed for decorative purposes. The old power plant section has had large loading doors opened into its front wall (they appear in a photo dated c.1935) and is used mainly for storage.

The complex, now known as the Old Broom Factory Restaurant, is located at the eastern end of an area along the Cedar River that the city plans to develop for park purposes. The park area will be anchored on the west end by the Cedar Falls Ice House, now a city museum and listed in the National Register (1977).

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
__PREHISTORIC	__ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	__COMMUNITY PLANNING	__LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	__RELIGION	
__1400-1499	__ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	__CONSERVATION	__LAW	__SCIENCE	
__1500-1599	__AGRICULTURE	__ECONOMICS	__LITERATURE	__SCULPTURE	
__1600-1699	__ARCHITECTURE	__EDUCATION	__MILITARY	__SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
__1700-1799	__ART	__ENGINEERING	__MUSIC	__THEATER	
X 1800-1899	__COMMERCE	__EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	__PHILOSOPHY	__TRANSPORTATION	
__1900-	__COMMUNICATIONS	X INDUSTRY	__POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	__OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		__INVENTION			

1866, c.1895 (dates of construction for elements)

SPECIFIC DATES BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This remnant of an industrial plant is significant as the last remaining vestige of Cedar Falls' original industrial center. In the mid-19th century, the south bank of the Cedar River, with its millrace and dam, was the core of the city's industrial life, with an assortment of plants (including sawmills, grist-mills, a pump factory, and woolen mill) taking advantage of the fine water power which had been the reason for the city's founding. Of the many factories once to be found along the millrace, only this group of structures remains from Cedar Falls' early history, to remind people of the city's original industrial era.

The area of Cedar Falls was first settled in the mid-1840's by William Sturgis and brothers J.M. and D.C. Overman, lured to the spot by the rapids as an excellent source of water power. The Overmans soon acquired Sturgis' claim on the south bank of the river. They put in a dam, dug a millrace (eventually to be 70' wide and 6' deep; it has since been filled in) and built a sawmill c. 1850. This sawmill was the first of the city's water-powered industrial plants.

A bird's-eye view of Cedar Falls of 1868 testifies to the importance of the millrace as a focus of industrial activity. In that view are no fewer than 6 large plants, including the starch factory at the western end of the island created by the millrace. As late as 1893, this concentration of industry along the river obtained, although by this time a number of plants had converted to steam power.

The building of which the subject of this nomination is a part was originally built as the Cedar Falls Starch Co. in 1866. After 1875, it housed Harris and Cole Bros. pump factory (this portion now destroyed) and John Forrest's oatmeal mill. The Cedar Falls Mill Co. bought out Forrest in 1895, after a fire c.1895 that destroyed a good 2/3 of the milling plant. The Cedar Falls Mill Co. sold out c.1900 (by 1909 the building had been acquired by C.N. McHugh, who converted it into a broom factory, which operated until 1944).

The importance of this building thus lies less in its

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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DATE ENTERED

Forrest Milling Co. Oatmeal Mill, Cedar Falls, Iowa

representativeness of any particular industry (indeed there is little remaining to indicate a particular former use) than as an historical artifact of Cedar Falls industry in general, which played so important a role in the community's development.

Item Number 9 Page 2 Bibliography (cont.)

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9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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Melendy, Peter. Historical Record of Cedar Falls. Privately printed, 1893. Reprint by Unigraphic, Evansville Ind., 1974.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY approx. 1

QUADRANGLE NAME Cedar Falls, Iowa QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24,000

UTM REFERENCES

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A	15	545480	4709530
B			
C			
D			
E			
F			
G			
H			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Lot Three in Auditor's Mill Company Plat, City of Cedar Falls, Iowa

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

M.H. Bowers, Historian

ORGANIZATION

Division of Historic Preservation

DATE

September, 1979

STREET & NUMBER

26 East Market Street

TELEPHONE

319-353-6949

CITY OR TOWN

Iowa City

STATE

Iowa 52240

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL ___ STATE ___ LOCAL X

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE John A. Anderson

TITLE Director, Division of Historic Preservation DATE December 3, 1979

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

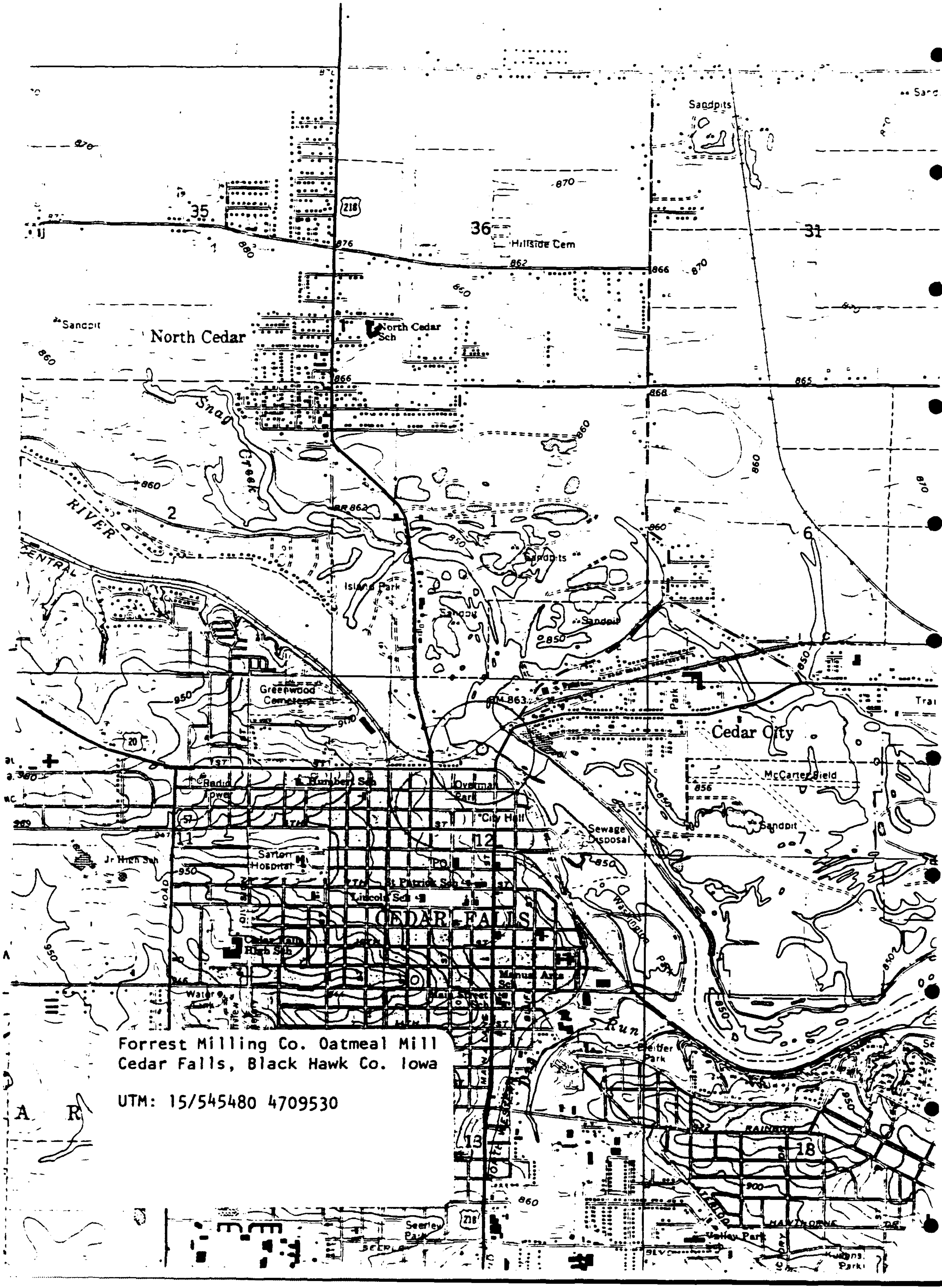
DATE

ATTEST: KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

GPO 921-803



Forrest Milling Co. Oatmeal Mill
Cedar Falls, Black Hawk Co. Iowa

UTM: 15/545480 4709530


Old
BROOM FACTORY

APPENDIX II: SCOPE OF WORK, MARC PROPOSAL AND CORRESPONDENCE

SCOPE OF WORK FOR A PHASE I SURVEY
(INTENSIVE ARCHEOLOGICAL and ARCHITECTURAL)
SECTION 205 FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT, CEDAR FALLS, IOWA

I. OBJECTIVE

1.1 This purchase order is implemented to obtain a cultural resources survey (Phase I) for a proposed flood control project to be constructed along the Cedar River, Cedar Falls, Iowa. The survey will archeologically and architecturally evaluate portions of the proposed levee improvements, wall, and berm construction areas, including a borrow area. This investigation will include (1) documentary and photographic research accompanied by oral interviews, (2) pedestrian survey and sample shovel testing for subsurface investigation, (3) inventory of historic properties discovered and previously documented which will be affected by the proposed construction and borrow areas, (4) recommendations for any additional investigations required to make determinations of National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility, and (5) production of a high quality report acceptable to the Rock Island District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (CORPS) and to the Iowa State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). Historic archeological procedures and approaches are required.

II. REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS AND AUTHORITIES

2.1 This Phase I Scope of Work is required by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974, Executive Order 11593, and Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 60-66 and 800 (as appropriate). The successful Contractor must adhere to the minimum qualifications reporting and field investigations promulgated by the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation (1984) and the most recent draft of the Bureau of Historic Preservation, State Historical Society of Iowa Survey Procedures and Guidelines. Collected and curated artifacts and remains, with all records generated by this contract, shall be cared for in accordance with the requirements in 36 CFR Part 79, Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archeological Collections (proposed on August 28, 1987; see Federal Register, 52 FR 32740).

2.2 The Contractor must adhere to minimum qualifications for conducting fieldwork as described in the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards (48 FR 44738-9).

2.3 Congress has authorized the CORPS to construct small flood control projects under the Continuing Authorities program. The Cedar Falls Flood Control Project is proposed under the Small Flood Control Project (Section 205, Flood Control Act of 1948, as amended).

III. BACKGROUND

3.1 In June 1988, the CORPS completed the Reconnaissance Report for the Section 205 Flood Control Project, Cedar Falls, Iowa. The reconnaissance evaluation concludes that the proposed project is economically justified, socially acceptable, and environmentally sound, and that Federal participation in a detailed feasibility study is warranted.

3.2 The city of Cedar Falls is located in Black Hawk County in north-central Iowa. The Cedar River meanders in a southeasterly direction through the city's central business district. A large percentage of the district is susceptible to flooding. Within Cedar Falls, the lowest areas of Washington Park are flooded annually. The 5-year flood inundates the golf course and the riparian growth adjacent to the community's sewage treatment plant facilities.

3.3 The 25-year flood (1961 record) results in approximately 9 feet of water over the golf course, and 12 feet of water over the Washington Park athletic field. The 25-year flood also backs water up the natural drainage system and floods the low area between the abandoned Chicago and Northwest Railroad spur and the city's central business district. At this level of flooding, several streets and basements are inundated. Flood flows greater than the 25-year frequency cause significant flooding in the central business district.

3.4 The 1988 Reconnaissance Report states that several structures in Cedar Falls are listed on the NRHP. Previous archeological surveys by the Iowa Office of State Archeologist (OSA) have demonstrated that the area along the Cedar River, especially where secondary tributaries enter the main valley, has a high probability for prehistoric archeological sites and other historic properties. Rock Island District archeologists conducted field visits of the proposed project in June 1987 and July 1990. The latter visit included representation by the Iowa SHPO. During these visits, the proposed construction activity areas were explored briefly by pedestrian survey to obtain baseline information on existing conditions.

3.5 As part of the Reconnaissance Report, an archeological appraisal of the proposed levee alignment was conducted by the CORPS archeologists on September 18, 1985. This appraisal was modified to include architectural sites and to reflect new proposed project modifications and alternatives. The attached TABLE 1: Levee Improvements and Phase I Survey Conditions, shows that portions of the proposed levee alignment (also, see Plate 1: Plan View of Levee Improvements) are extensively disturbed and have little or no potential for buried cultural resources. This table also shows that much of the proposed levee alignment and the borrow area will require archeological investigation or architectural evaluation.

TABLE 1

Levee Improvements and Phase I Survey Conditions

Levee Segments	Improvements	Approximate Length*	Description
0-9	Removable panel floodwall	925′	Located along the railroad embankment; potential for buried cultural resources.
10-13	Concrete floodwall or earth levee	350′	Located along river esplanade; potential for buried cultural resources.
14-24	Two alternatives: earth levee or concrete floodwall which ties in to earth levee next to railroad embankment	1,100′ 1,350′	Located in fill associated with old mill race, railroad constr., and sewer treatment plant. Low potential for buried cultural resources. NRHP eligibility determination for mill race and city hydroelectric plant.
25-33	Levee or floodwall on existing levee surrounding the sewer treatment plant	750′	No potential for buried cultural resources.
34-49	Earthen levee	1,650′	Located in bottom land and golf course (park-like conditions). low potential for buried cultural resources. NRHP eligibility determination for the Park Supervisor residence and associated structures.
49-53	Earthen levee	400′	Potential for buried cultural resources. NRHP eligibility determination for the Western Retirement Home.

* Numbers are rounded to the nearest 25′

IV. SPECIFICATIONS

4.1 A literature search shall be conducted to fully locate and document archeological and architectural sites, and to collect any information on the condition of the deposits, buildings, or structures, cultural affiliation, and potential significance. Architectural sites should be researched to determine the NRHP eligibility, if that determination has not previously been made and fully coordinated with the SHPO. This search also shall include a review of the site files housed at the Iowa SHPO Des Moines) and the OSA (Iowa City). All pre-1950 Sanborn fire insurance maps, and other city maps predating 1900 shall be included within the report.

4.2 The Contractor shall work with the city of Cedar Falls, local historians, informants, and collectors, as appropriate, to document potential sites within the project area. A cultural/ historical referenced overview will be produced to place the project area and sites into their cultural and historical context and to aid in evaluating sites for NRHP eligibility, including the former city hydroelectric powerplant between 1st and 2nd Streets and the Western Retirement Home between 10th and 11th Streets.

4.3 The Contractor shall conduct an intensive pedestrian surface survey of the proposed construction and borrow area. This task shall be augmented by a sample subsurface shovel testing. The plan view of the proposed levee improvements, wall, and berm construction and alternatives are attached. The borrow area shall be referred to as the Valley High Borrow Site and a soils report is attached. This data and any further soil borings or probing shall be addressed in the Phase I report. More accurate Valley High Borrow Site boundaries and a plan view map are available from Cedar Falls Assistant City Engineer, Ron Arends, (see 9.2 of this Scope). Shovel test locations shall be documented on a plan view map of the proposed improvements and the Valley High Borrow Site. Subsurface shovel testing may be augmented by utilizing soil probes and other appropriate equipment, realizing the potential for buried cultural deposits.

4.4 The pedestrian surface survey and subsurface testing shall be augmented by photographs. Also, a representative sample of features and structural remains shall be photographed. Photographs and artifacts shall be inventoried and curated as one collection.

V. REPORT

5.1 The Contractor shall prepare letter, draft, and final reports on the Phase I investigation and results according to the SPECIFICATIONS within this Scope of Work.

5.2 A letter report shall be prepared identifying the historic and NRHP properties and detailing the results of the survey and a preliminary discussion of the potential of the area to contain significant cultural resources. This letter report shall be submitted to the CORPS 1 week after completion of the fieldwork.

5.3 The Contractor shall prepare a high quality descriptive and interpretive technical report in American Antiquity format (Vol. 48, No.2, 1983) to contain, but not necessarily be limited to, the following: title page and authorization, abstract, table of contents, list of figures, introduction, project scope of work, extensive project description, literature search, cultural/ historical overview, testing (with justification), recommendations (for further testing or excavation to determine the NRHP eligibility of the archeological sites) with NRHP eligibility determinations (for those structures which may be affected by the proposed levee construction and Valley High Borrow Site), suggestions (as appropriate), conclusions bibliography, and artifact and photograph inventories within the appendices.

5.4 Depending upon its length and appropriateness, the Contractor's draft and final reports, or excerpts of the same, may be included within the CORPS documents and reports. Proper credit will be given. This action shall in no way preclude the Contractor from independent publication upon completion of the project.

5.5 Specifically, the Contractor's reports shall:

a. Include feature, artifact, and stratigraphic interpretations and illustrations with site numbers (as fully coordinated with the SHPO and the OSA);

b. Address the historic background of the early development of Sturgis Falls and its archeological potential relative to the project area and the settlement and industrial development of the area, as it relates to Cedar Falls, the mill race, and other hydropower related businesses, and conduct land ownership abstracts. This information shall be included in the cultural/ historical overview and discussed within the interpretive sections of the report;

c. Make NRHP eligibility determinations for the former City Hydroelectric Powerplant, Park Supervisor Residence, and Western Retirement Home. The Contractor may feel free to make NRHP eligibility determinations for archeological sites based upon the results of the subsurface testing. The CORPS would appreciate the use of sound professional judgment on this matter as the effort may avoid unnecessary revisits and expenditures of public funds, as well as result in less overall damage to the cultural resource base. It is recognized that a determination of NRHP eligibility for archeological sites may not be possible until further Phase II

testing has been conducted. The Contractor shall provide the information within the report necessary for the CORPS and the SHPO to determine the need for any future NRHP eligibility determinations. If the site is determined to be eligible at the Phase I level, then the Contractor shall prepare the documentation necessary for NRHP listing;

d. Make suggestions (conclusions and/or recommendations) for avoidance, clearance, or for further work (i.e., intensive testing, documentation, or mitigation), so that the CORPS archeologists and the SHPO receive the necessary information expediting the Section 106 consultation process;

e. Submit three copies of the draft report to the Contracting Officer for review. The draft report shall be completed when submitted. The Contractor shall allow a 45-day period for the CORPS and the SHPO to review the draft report and to supply comments for consideration and recommendations in the final version of the report; and,

f. Prepare (adhering to the comments and recommendations) and submit 10 copies and 1 reproduction ready master of the final report upon approval of the draft report and receipt of notice from the Contracting Officer. The Corps may use more than the 45-day review period without any additional costs to the Government, and the Contractor shall be given a comparable time period within the Project Schedule. A copy of any computer software which was used to write and edit the final report also shall be submitted with the final report.

VI. CURATION

6.1 It is the responsibility of the Contractor that the artifacts or cultural materials collected, and any notes, photographs, or other data generated during the performance of contracted services with one final report, be curated at one accredited curatorial facility in Iowa which meets the requirements in 36 CFR Part 79, Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archeological Collections (proposed on August 28, 1987; see Federal Register, 52 FR 32740) and is agreed upon by the CORPS and SHPO.

6.2 All curated materials and documents generated as a result of this Phase I Scope of Work remain the property of the Government and the curation containers marked in large script "PROPERTY OF THE ROCK ISLAND DISTRICT, U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS." Curated materials and documents can be made available for interpretive purposes, additional research, or any other purpose upon written request and approval from the CORPS. It remains the Contractor's responsibility to safeguard all of this material and to provide an archival catalogue system and/or artifact accession inventory to facilitate access and to confirm that all storage is utilized efficiently. Confirmation of the curation requirements must be submitted to the Contracting Officer with the final bill. All Contractors' bids shall include a line item for proposed curation costs.

VII. TECHNICAL AND COST PROPOSALS

7.1 The potential Contractor shall submit a brief technical proposal detailing methods used to address the CORPS Scope of Work within 15 days. The technical proposal shall provide an estimation of the number, size, and type of all excavation units (hand and/or machine), including a field research strategy and shall include, but not be limited to, the percent of site testing and quantity (in square meters) of soil displaced during the investigations. The technical proposal shall indicate work efforts for each task without associated costs. A separately sealed detailed cost proposal shall be submitted to allow for technical review prior to knowing the proposed cost. Resumes of major personnel are required and must clearly document historical, prehistorical, and architectural qualifications.

7.2 Cost proposals must adhere to the minimum wage labor rates established by the Department of Labor. Any questions concerning minimum wage shall be addressed to J. Paul VanHoorebeke, Contracts Coordinator, telephone 309/788-6361, Ext. 6296.

7.3 Selection of the technical and cost proposals shall be based on evaluation and cost factors. The contract may be awarded to other than the lowest bidder. The award shall be made to the responsible, responsive offeror whose proposals are deemed to be the most advantageous to the Government, price and other factors considered. The technical proposal shall be the primary factor in determining the award. Evaluation of the technical proposal shall be applied to determine responsiveness, personnel qualifications, project management, and performance/timeliness of each proposal. The four criteria (a), (b), (c), and (d), and their subcategories, are weighted in descending order of importance.

a. Responsiveness to the Scope of Work. The following criteria shall be used to judge how well the proposed approach meets the technical requirements of the Scope of Work and the overall objectives of the procurement:

(1) Research Design

(2) Problem Orientation

(3) Presentation

b. Qualifications of Offeror and Subcontractor. The following criteria shall be judged to determine, and compare and contrast experience, the ability of the personnel to implement, conduct, and execute the Scope of Work:

(1) Experience and Expertise of Firm on Contracts in Midwestern Cultural Resource Investigations

(2) Qualifications and Experience of Personnel Assigned

(3) Facilities

c. Project Management. The following criteria shall be used to judge the offeror's management plan and structure to complete the project successfully:

(1) Labor Requirements

(2) Specific Roles of Personnel

(3) Study Completion Schedule

d. Past Performance/Timeliness of Contractor/Firm. The following criteria shall be used to judge the offeror's responsiveness to scopes of work, adhering to project and contract schedules:

(1) Demonstrated Performance with Federal and Non-Federal Contracts

(2) Demonstrated Timeliness with Contract Completion

VIII. PROJECT SCHEDULE

8.1 The following Project Schedule shall apply, unless the Contractor submits an accelerated schedule for consideration as part of the proposal:

PROJECT SCHEDULE

Tasks	Calender Days
Award	0
Literature Search	1-14
Fieldwork	15-22
Analysis and Report Preparation	33-60
Letter Report	37
Flex Time	55-100
Draft Report Due	101
Review Period	101-146
Final Report Due	200

This is the maximum acceptable timeframe for project execution and completion and modifications shall be severely scrutinized. There is a possibility for limited modification within the schedule for specific tasks, upon approval of the Contracting Officer. Flex time is included within the general schedule and available to the Contractor for unanticipated delays to the project execution resulting from weather, flooding, and task interfacing.

8.2 It is anticipated that the fieldwork shall require 3 field archeologists for 7 days. Four days of architectural and structural documentation also is anticipated.

PAYMENT SCHEDULE

Tasks	Percent of Total Payment
Literature search	10
Letter report	50
Draft submittal	90
Final report submittal	100

IX. COORDINATION

9.1 The Contractor shall provide Monthly Progress Reports throughout the contract period. The Contractor shall notify Rock Island District Archeologist Ron Deiss at 309/788-6361, Ext. 6185, directly before the fieldwork begins and after the fieldwork has been completed. The Rock Island District staff may require a field orientation trip once sufficient progress has been made; hence, the Contractor shall notify Rock Island District Archeologist Ron Deiss when fieldwork has reached the stage that a visit would be most beneficial.

9.2 The archeological fieldwork shall be coordinated with the city of Cedar Falls Assistant City Engineer, Ron Arends, and landowners to avoid damage to lands, structures, and other public and private property. Permission must be obtained from landowners for access and/or subsurface testing. These efforts must be coordinated with Ron Arends at the City Hall, Developmental Services, 217 Washington Street, Cedar Falls, Iowa 50613, telephone 319/273-8606.

9.3 Should it become apparent early in the fieldwork that the proposed levee improvement and Valley High Borrow Site areas have been completely and sufficiently disturbed to render the investigation a negative finding, Rock Island District Archeologist Ron Deiss shall be notified so that the work effort may be redirected or modified.

AMENDMENT OF SOLICITATION/MODIFICATION OF CONTRACT

1. CONTRACT ID CODE	PAGE OF PAGES
	1 1

2. AMENDMENT/MODIFICATION NO.	3. EFFECTIVE DATE	4. REQUISITION/PURCHASE REQ. NO.	5. PROJECT NO. (If applicable)
P00002	04/04/91		

6. ISSUED BY	CODE	7. ADMINISTERED BY (If other than Item 6)	CODE
Contracting Division US Army Engineer District, RI Clock Tower Bldg, PO Box 2004 Rock Island, IL 61204-2004	CT	Cindy Pleasant 309/788-6361, ext. 6485	CP

8. NAME AND ADDRESS OF CONTRACTOR (No., street, county, State and ZIP Code)	(X)	9A. AMENDMENT OF SOLICITATION NO.
DR. CHARLES E. ORSER, JR. MIDWEST ARCHAELOGICAL RESC.CTN ILLINOIS STATE UNIVERSITY NORMAL IL 61761- Vendor ID 00008551		9B. DATED (SEE ITEM 11)
	X	10A. MODIFICATION OF CONTRACT/ORDER NO. DACW25-90-M-1133
		10B. DATED (SEE ITEM 13) 09/01/90
CODE / FACILITY CODE		

11. THIS ITEM ONLY APPLIES TO AMENDMENTS OF SOLICITATIONS

☐ The above numbered solicitation is amended as set forth in Item 14. The hour and date specified for receipt of Offers ☐ is extended, ☐ is not extended.
Offers must acknowledge receipt of this amendment prior to the hour and date specified in the solicitation or as amended, by one of the following methods: (a) By completing Items 8 and 15, and returning _____ copies of the amendment; (b) By acknowledging receipt of this amendment on each copy of the offer submitted; or (c) By separate letter or telegram which includes a reference to the solicitation and amendment numbers. FAILURE OF YOUR ACKNOWLEDGMENT TO BE RECEIVED AT THE PLACE DESIGNATED FOR THE RECEIPT OF OFFERS PRIOR TO THE HOUR AND DATE SPECIFIED MAY RESULT IN REJECTION OF YOUR OFFER. If by virtue of this amendment you desire to change an offer already submitted, such change may be made by telegram or letter, provided each telegram or letter makes reference to the solicitation and this amendment, and is received prior to the opening hour and date specified.

12. ACCOUNTING AND APPROPRIATION DATA (If required)
SEE BELOW

13. THIS ITEM APPLIES ONLY TO MODIFICATIONS OF CONTRACTS/ORDERS, IT MODIFIES THE CONTRACT/ORDER NO. AS DESCRIBED IN ITEM 14.

(X)	
	A. THIS CHANGE ORDER IS ISSUED PURSUANT TO: (Specify authority) THE CHANGES SET FORTH IN ITEM 14 ARE MADE IN THE CONTRACT ORDER NO. IN ITEM 10A.
	B. THE ABOVE NUMBERED CONTRACT/ORDER IS MODIFIED TO REFLECT THE ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES (such as changes in paying office, appropriation date, etc.) SET FORTH IN ITEM 14, PURSUANT TO THE AUTHORITY OF FAR 43.103 (b).
X	C. THIS SUPPLEMENTAL AGREEMENT IS ENTERED INTO PURSUANT TO AUTHORITY OF: FAR 43.103
	D. OTHER (Specify type of modification and authority)

E. IMPORTANT: Contractor ☐ is not, ☒ is required to sign this document and return 3 copies to the issuing office.

14. DESCRIPTION OF AMENDMENT/MODIFICATION (Organized by UCF section headings, including solicitation/contract subject matter where feasible.)

a. As a result of Corps' changes to the levee alignment and the addition of 2.1 acres of levee improvements -- see attached Scope of Work, P.1 thru 5, and Plates 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7:

b. Block 25, Total is changed to read: $17,497.92 (Incr. $2997.00)

c. Accounting Code: 96x3122 CG BE355 22000 A10CS - 50%
96x8862 CF FW355 22000 A10CS - 50%

Except as provided herein, all terms and conditions of the document referenced in Item 9A or 10A, as heretofore changed, remains unchanged and in full force and effect.

15A. NAME AND TITLE OF SIGNER (Type or print)	16A. NAME AND TITLE OF CONTRACTING OFFICER (Type or print)
John F. McAteer, University Research Coordinator	PATRICIA L. MCFATE

15B. CONTRACTOR/OFFEROR	15C. DATE SIGNED	16B. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	16C. DATE SIGNED
John F. McAteer (Signature of person authorized to sign)	4.22.91	BY Patricia L. McFate (Signature of Contracting Officer)	4/24/91

MODIFICATION No.2 TO THE SCOPE OF WORK FOR A PHASE I SURVEY (INTENSIVE ARCHEOLOGICAL and ARCHITECTURAL) SECTION 205 FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT, CEDAR FALLS, IOWA

I. OBJECTIVE

1.1 This modification order is implemented to ammend the existing Phase I cultural resources survey (Contract No. DACW25-90-M-1133) for a proposed flood control project to be constructed along the Cedar River, Cedar Falls, Iowa. Modifications to the Scope of Work will archeologically evaluate changes to the proposed levee improvements, as shown on the enclosed proposed project plan view map having a total impact area of approximately 2.1 acres (color shaded areas). This investigation will include: (1) documentary and photographic research accompanied by oral interviews; (2) pedestrian survey and sample shovel testing for subsurface investigation; (3) inventory of historic properties discovered and previously documented which will be affected by the proposed construction and borrow areas; (4) recommendations for any additional investigations required to make determinations of National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility; and (5) production of a high quality report acceptable to the Rock Island District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (CORPS) and to the Iowa State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). Historic archeological procedures and approaches are required.

II. REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS AND AUTHORITIES

2.1 This Phase I Scope of Work is required by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974, Executive Order 11593, and Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 60-66 and 800 (as appropriate). The Contractor must adhere to the minimum qualifications reporting and field investigations promul-gated by the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation (1984) and the most recent draft of the Bureau of Historic Preservation, State Historical Society of Iowa Survey Procedures and Guidelines. Collected and curated artifacts and remains, with all records generated by this contract, shall be cared for in accordance with the requirements in 36 CFR Part 79, Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archeological Collections (proposed on August 28, 1987; see Federal Register, 52 FR 32740).

2.2 The Contractor must adhere to minimum qualifications for conducting fieldwork as described in the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards (48 FR 44738-9).

2.3 Congress has authorized the CORPS to construct small flood control projects under the Continuing Authorities program. The Cedar Falls Flood Control Project is proposed under the Small Flood Control Project (Section 205, Flood Control Act of 1948, as amended).

III. BACKGROUND

3.1 In June 1988, the CORPS completed the Reconnaissance Report for Section 205 Flood Control Project, Cedar Falls, Iowa. The reconnaissance evaluation concludes that the proposed project is economically justified, socially acceptable, and environmentally sound, and that Federal participation in a detailed feasibility study is warranted. In 1990, the Corps contracted Midwestern Archeological Research Center, Normal, Illinois, to conduct a Phase I cultural resources survey. Proposed changes to the project have resulted in these modifications to the original Scope of Work.

3.2 This is the second sucessive modification.

IV. SPECIFICATIONS

4.1 A literature search shall be conducted to fully locate and document archeological and architectural sites, and to collect any information on the condition of the deposits, buildings, or structures, cultural affiliation, and potential significance. Architectural sites should be researched to determine the NRHP eligibility, if that determination has not previously been made and fully coordinated with the SHPO. This search also shall include a review of the site files housed at the Iowa SHPO (Des Moines) and the OSA (Iowa City). All pre-1950 Sanborn fire insurance maps, and other city maps predating 1900 shall be included within the report.

4.2 The Contractor shall work with the city of Cedar Falls, local historians, informants, and collectors, as appropriate, to document potential sites within the project area. A cultural/ historical referenced overview will be amended within the original Scope of Work (Contract No. DACW25-90-M-1133) to place the project area and sites into their cultural and historical context and to aid in evaluating sites for NRHP eligibility.

4.3 The Contractor shall conduct an intensive pedestrian surface survey of the changes to the proposed levee alignment consisting of 2.1 acres. This task shall be augmented by a sample subsurface shovel testing. The plan view of the proposed levee improvement changes is enclosed and shall be integrated into the present contractual agreement with Midwestern Archeological Research Center (Contract No. DACW25-90-M-1133) and presented within one report along with the data and information obtained by the original levee alignment.

4.4 The pedestrian surface survey and subsurface testing shall be augmented by photographs. Also, a representative sample of features and structural remains shall be photographed. Photographs and artifacts shall be inventoried and curated as one collection.

V. REPORT

5.1 The Contractor shall prepare letter, draft, and final reports on the Phase I investigation and results according to the SPECIFICATIONS within this Scope of Work.

5.2 The Contractor shall include and incorporate the data from this modified Scope of Work into the first Scope of Work, presently under contract, to produce a high quality descriptive and interpretive technical report following the stipulations of 5.3 in the first Scope of Work.

VI. CURATION

6.1 It is the responsibility of the Contractor that any additional artifacts recovered or collected, and any notes, photographs, or other data generated during the performance of contracted services with one final report, be curated at together in one accredited curatorial facility in Iowa which meets the requirements in 36 CFR Part 79, Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archeological Collections (proposed on August 28, 1987; see Federal Register, 52 FR 32740) and is agreed upon by the CORPS and SHPO.

6.2 All curated materials and documents generated as a result of this Phase I Scope of Work remain the property of the Government and the curation containers marked in large script "PROPERTY OF THE ROCK ISLAND DISTRICT, U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS." Curated materials and documents can be made available for interpretive purposes, additional research, or any other purpose upon written request and approval from the CORPS. It remains the Contractor's responsibility to safeguard all of this material and to provide an archival catalogue system and/or artifact accession inventory to facilitate access and to confirm that all storage is utilized efficiently. Confirmation of the curation requirements must be submitted to the Contracting Officer with the final bill. The Contractor's cost proposal bids shall include a line item for any additional proposed curation costs.

VII. TECHNICAL AND COST PROPOSALS

7.1 The Contractor shall submit a cost estimate which addresses the CORPS Scope of Work within 5 days.

7.2 Cost proposal must adhere to the minimum wage labor rates established by the Department of Labor. Any questions concerning minimum wage shall be addressed to J. Paul Van Hoorebeke, Contract Coordinator, telephone 309/788-6361, Ext. 6296.

VIII. PROJECT AND PAYMENT SCHEDULES

8.1 The Project Schedule is not amended, although there is a possibility for limited modification within the schedule for specific tasks and as a result of these modifications, upon approval of the Contracting Officer. Flex time is included within the general schedule and available to the Contractor for unanticipated delays to the project execution resulting from weather, flooding, and task interfacing.

8.2 It is anticipated that the fieldwork encompassing 2.1 acres shall require 1 Project Archeologist 3 days and 1 Assistant Archeologist for 3 days. No architectural or structural documentation is anticipated.

PAYMENT SCHEDULE

Tasks	Percent of Total Payment
Final Report Submittal	100

IX. COORDINATION

9.1 The Contractor shall notify Rock Island District Archeologist Ron Deiss at 309/788-6361, Ext. 6185, directly before the fieldwork begins and after the fieldwork has been completed. The Rock Island District staff may require a field orientation trip once sufficient progress has been made; hence, the Contractor shall notify Rock Island District Archeologist Ron Deiss when fieldwork has reached the stage that a visit would be most beneficial.

9.2 The archeological fieldwork shall be coordinated with the City of Cedar Falls Assistant City Engineer, Ron Arends, and landowners to avoid damage to lands, structures, and other public and private property. Permission must be obtained from landowners for access and/or subsurface testing. These efforts must be coordinated with Ron Arends at the City Hall, Developmental Services, 217 Washington Street, Cedar Falls, Iowa 50613, telephone 319/273-8606.

A PROPOSAL TO PERFORM AN INTENSIVE PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY OF SECTION 205 FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT, CEDAR FALLS, IOWA

MIDWESTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH CENTER
ILLINOIS STATE UNIVERSITY
NORMAL, ILLINOIS 61761

AUGUST 17, 1990

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INTRODUCTION

The following is a proposal submitted by the Midwestern Archaeological Research Center, Illinois State University, Normal, Illinois which responds to the Scope of Work (S.O.W.) contained in the Request for proposal DACW25-90-Q-0274, for performing a cultural resource survey for the Section 205 Flood Control Project, Cedar Falls, Iowa. The survey will archaeologically and architecturally evaluate portions of the proposed levee improvements, wall, and berm construction areas, including a borrow area. The project goals, culture history context, methodologies to be employed in the fieldwork, analysis, and report preparation are described. This proposal also responds to the scope of work in terms of curation agreements, program of work, scheduling, and personnel and organizational capabilities.

RESEARCH DESIGN

This project is designed to identify, record, and interpret the cultural resources along the Section 205 Flood Control Project as outlined in the Scope of Work (S.O.W.). Our objective in addition to documenting and inventorying historical properties is to develop a model of past human use of the study area and to create a planning document. The model will be based on site location, other archaeological data, geomorphological information, and historical sources.

Recently, greater attention has been paid by archaeologists to theories of urban development and the use of space as an indicator of social arrangements within cities (Hershberg et al. 1981; Klein 1984:10-16; 1987). At the lower end of the settlement continuum, others have studied the spatial arrangements within towns (Lewis 1976; Stewart-Abernathy 1986; Phillippe 1989). These studies have attempted to explain functional divisions of space and to outline the dynamics of town development and growth.

For the purpose of the research proposed here, we suggest that city development be viewed as an evolutionary process. Town inhabitants alter their environment as a means of adapting to new economic conditions, new routes and means of transportation, immigration and population depletion (Stewart-Abernathy 1986; Mrozowski 1987). The resulting spatial configurations are viewed as the artifacts of patterned human behavior (see Trigger 1968; Hill 1968; Clark 1977). In this way city plans may be used to make inferences about cultural process and settlement patterns that are more than just static descriptions.

The long and sustained use of the Cedar Falls project area from the early nineteenth-century to the present affords us the opportunity to

investigate the relationship of the spatial organization of the city of Cedar Falls to its social and economic dimensions. Specifically, the proposed research should allow us to study how downtown Cedar Falls developed and changed over time.

Geomorphological data will also contribute to our research. Careful attention will be paid to areas which potentially contain buried cultural material using a model for Holocene landscape evolution.

Date pertinent to site-specific recommendations concerning National Register eligibility will be collected. These data will include but not be limited to architectural information, site integrity factors, potential to yield data relevant to history and prehistory, and importance in local or national history.

CULTURE HISTORY CONTEXT

Archaeological research must be understood within a context of broad cultural trends and cultural, environmental, political, economic and social systems as expressed regionally. Yet, detailed investigations into all these systems at both regional and local levels of analysis can seldom be accomplished. In a project such as this, however, some broader context is required for integrating the survey results.

HISTORY CONTEXTS

Iowa has an extremely long and rich historic period beginning with the French explorers of the eighteenth century. Later traders such as Julian Dubuque established trading posts in the state as early as 1788. With the Louisiana Purchase of 1803 American traders, who had already been active in the area, established trading posts. This period was one of dramatic change in Native American cultural systems as they met and clashed with European societies.

With the conclusion of the Black Hawk War in 1832, settlement in Iowa increased dramatically (Billington 1974:285; Bogue 1963:8-28). A multitude of cultural factors affected regional settlement. Interdependent immigration of social units whether based on kinship, marriage bonds, ethnic or community identity saw groups of settlers moving westward simultaneously or at closely spaced intervals. Where these people settled was affected by a number of cultural factors including the location of initial and secondary roads, the wealth of the potential landowners, access to administrative/commercial centers as well as national and regional economic

considerations (O'Brien 1984:190-191).

Most European cultural resources encountered in the project are expected to date from this period onwards. Several potential avenues of research can be developed for this period, including those focused on extractive industries, agricultural settlement and development, the development of local and regional trade and transportation systems, industrial development, ethnic diversity, and settlement pattern studies. An excellent example of research into historical period settlement systems was undertaken by Mason (1984) and can be used for comparative purposes in this project.

PREHISTORIC CONTEXTS

The prehistory of Iowa--with its great time depth and complexity--has been summarized in the RP3 document (Henning 1985). The broad cultural sequences are similar to those recognized elsewhere in the eastern United States, yet not without important regional variations. From the very earliest evidence of human occupation recorded in Iowa, that of Paleo-Indian to Early Archaic period until that of the late prehistoric culture of the Oneota, there has been continual cultural change with a fair degree of regional diversity through most time periods.

Culture change, particularly in the earliest periods of human occupation, was accompanied by climatic change. The more severe climatic alterations resulted in dramatic environmental shifts to which human populations had to adapt. Culture change, however, is not often a function solely of environmental conditions. Throughout Iowa, prehistory human culture changed and developed apparently in response to social, political, and economic shifts; population growth and decline; disease; and the introduction of new ideas, cultigens and other items of material culture, to name a few. The record of the changes caused by such new factors exist only in the archaeological record.

Changes in exploitative patterns, social, political, and economic organization are recognizable in diachronic and synchronic variations in size, site location, intersite organizational patterns and site contents. Site contents include but are not limited to variation in arifactual assemblages, and changes in village plans and in ceremonial complexes. Although only a few of these variables can be examined in a Phase I survey project, it is nonetheless critical to recognize that both temporal and spatial variations are important in understanding land use variation in prehistory.

Although according to previous studies few prehistoric resources are expected, sites ranging in date from the Early Archaic to the Oneota

manifestations may be encountered. The location of earlier sites is also a possibility (Henning 1985). Settlement patterns are highly influenced by drainage rank and local topographic conditions. As in other areas of Iowa, large sedentary villages or semi-sedentary camps are most often found in larger drainages while uplands and smaller drainages contain a higher proportion of small camp sites specialized use areas and small, perhaps seasonal, habitations. The variation among sites may represent locations in seasonal rounds, specialized extractive zones for use by semi-sedentary agriculturists/foragers, and the growth and distinctions of village or ceremonial complexes based on the social, economic, and political aspects of the culture of cultures represented.

METHODOLOGY

BACKGROUND RESEARCH

In our background research we will seek general and specific information on broad trends of culture history and human land use patterns. These patters will be related to variation in the natural environment. At the same time, we will gather specific information about site locations, important historical events or persons, and long-term historical developments. General sources to be examined will include but not necessarily be limited to state, county, and local histories; descriptions of local prehistoric occupations contained in previous survey reports; and scholarly books and journal articles pertaining to the project areas. Specific sources to be examined will include but not necessarily be limited to city directories; court house records; city and county plats and atlases; GLO maps; USGS and other maps; population and agricultural censuses; local informants; aerial photographs; previous surveys reports; Office of the State Archaeologist (OSA) and Bureau of Historic Preservation (BHP) site files; the National Register of Historic Places; and local artifact collections. These and other relevant sources will be examined prior to the initiation of the fieldwork.

The locations of previously identified prehistoric and historic sites will be transferred directly onto field copies of USGS maps to facilitate their relocation during survey. The location of potential historic sites identified from maps of other sources will also be placed on survey maps. In this way, known and potential site locations can be effectively surveyed for cultural remains.

FIELD METHODS

Sampling: Estimating Bias.

A fundamental difference exists between the requirements of cultural resource management and the realities of archaeological fieldwork. This project, as most other CRM projects, requires archaeologists to discover sites within a specific area of potential impact. However, as several researchers have commented, even the most complete and intensive survey cannot be construed as having identified all or even most of the sites in a given area (Krakker et al. 1983; Lightfoot 1986, 1989,; Lovis 1976; McManamon 1984; Nance and Ball 1986, 1989; Plog et al. 1978). Short of complete excavation, a method has yet to be devised which will reliably identify all archaeological sites within most survey tracts (Lightfoot 1986, 1989; McManamon 1984). The problem becomes one of matching the goals of cultural resource management (inventorying of sites) with the capabilities of archaeological survey in a realistic time and cost framework.

Even "complete coverage" surveys are actually samples of bounded units. This is true in areas where ground surface is clearly visible and artifacts and features are not buried as well as where cultural remains are buried by soil and obscured by vegetation (Plog et al. 1978; Lightfoot 1986, 1989). Sampling, is a technique used to estimate the population parameters of all sites, but it will not inventory the complete population of sites (unless a 100 percent sample is taken). Controlled sampling, however, in addition to providing information on sites which are present and which are likely to exist, may also be employed to estimate what sites are most likely to have been missed as a result of the sampling techniques employed during the survey (Krakker et al. 1983; Nance and Ball 1986, 1989).

For areas which require subsurface inspection, a variety of techniques are known (see McManamon 1984), but the most effective method for locating sites buried at depths of less than about 50 centimeters is still test pit sampling (TPS) (Lightfoot 1989; Nance and Ball 1989) despite at least one opinion to the contrary (Shott 1989). A wide variety of factors including survey intensity, actual field methods, transect spacing, the use of screens, and the nature of the archaeological remains themselves have been found to influence the reliability of TPS (Krakker et al. 1983; Lightfoot 1986, 1989; McManamon 1984; Nance and Ball 1986, 1989; Plog et al. 1978). Fortunately, several suggestions and statistical methods have been offered for improving the results of TPS in terms of finding sites as well as for assessing the results, error and bias from their chosen TPS strategies (Krakker et al. 1983; Lightfoot 1986; Nance and Ball 1986).

While we cannot and would not expect to discover all sites in the current project, MARC will provide a detailed assessment of our site

discovery rate and of the site sizes and types most likely to be missed by TPS. Information about population of sites most likely to be missed is important both from a management point of view and in terms of understanding overall settlement and land use patterns. Managers should be made aware that it is impossible to discover all sites. Thus, information concerning what percentage of sites and which site types are likely to have gone undiscovered is often invaluable to land managers. Because TPS tends to be most heavily biased against finding small sites and sites with artifact scatters of light density (Krakker et al. 1983; McManamon 1984; Nance and Ball 1986, 1989), these sites may be underrepresented in a sample of sites obtained during survey. These sites can represent unique and specialized use areas in both historic and prehistoric settlement systems and their under representation would bias interpretation of past behavioral contexts. Once the bias against these sites is understood, a better picture of true site densities and of past human behavior will be gained.

Coverage: Field Methods to be Employed.

Coverage will be of sufficient intensity to discover all cultural resources that might qualify for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Specific survey methods will be adapted to landform, vegetation cover, and amounts of soil deposition to provide the most efficient and thorough coverage possible. In general, pedestrian survey will be used in areas devoid of soil accretion, on plowed surfaces, or other similar surfaces on which artifacts are likely to be exposed. TPS in areas with soil deposition (i.e., summits, shoulders, footslopes, toeslopes, and floodplains etc.) and shovel scraping will be used in areas of simple vegetation cover to forest litter. Results of the background research will be heavily relied upon as an indicator of potential site location. As noted above, in order to facilitate their discovery in the field, the locations of all known or potential site locations will be recorded on the surveyor's maps.

Shovel Test Pits.

For areas in which shovel test pits are appropriate, an offset grid pattern will be used to place the tests. According to Krakker et al. (1983), an offset pattern increases the probability of intersecting sites over a square grid pattern but requires a coverage of 77.6 percent to do so. A greater improvement on both counts could be achieved with a hexagonal placement of test but such a pattern is probably too time consuming to implement in dense growth situations. Units will be aligned along transects and spaced 20 meters from adjacent test units in the same transects. Adjacent transects will be spaced at 20-meter intervals but the units in one transect will be aligned between those of adjacent transects. Test pits will be square and will be excavated to a depth of 50 cm. or until culturally sterile sub-soil or bedrock is encountered. The fill from each test unit will be screened using a one-quarter

inch mesh screen.

Site Definition.

Any archaeological or architectural remains that do not meet criteria for an isolated find may potentially be classified as a site. Although many archaeological remains are discrete and clearly identifiable loci of activity, some are not. An attempt will be made to locate and identify locations of sparse or low density artifact scatters. Such manifestations have been interpreted as functionally distinct use areas from sites defined along more traditional lines (i.e., with greater artifact densities, identifiable features, discrete clusters of artifacts) (Goodyear 1975; Thomas 1975).

Site Delineation.

When an artifact, feature, or anthrosol is encountered in a test unit, the so called "iron cross" method for delineating site boundaries and for distinguishing isolated finds from sites will be employed (see Chartkoff 1978; Lightfoot 1986; McManamon 1975). This method requires that once an artifact or other potential site indicator is located, test probes at smaller intervals than those used in the general survey, will be excavated in the four cardinal directions. If no additional site evidence is found on the "iron cross", the initial probe evidence can be treated as an isolated find. Artifact densities across an area can be obtained with this method and site boundaries will be drawn on the basis of fall-off-rates.

Survey and Site Recording and Collection Techniques.

Recognizing that varied environments and conditions will be encountered which will require a variety of locational techniques, extreme care will be taken to make note of physical and methodological variations over the course of fieldwork. The placement of transects and areas which received visual inspection will be recorded. Locations of individual test units will also be noted.

For each site located, site forms from the Office of the State Archaeologist site (OSA) and the Bureau of Historic Preservation (BHP) will be completed. Site numbers from the OSA will be obtained and used in the report. Site areas will be calculated from site sketch maps. The maps will be of sufficient quality and detail to enable others to relocate each site. Site locations will be mapped on 7.5' USGS quad maps, standard field notes will be kept, and photographs will be taken when deemed instructive and appropriate.

Definition of and Treatment of Isolated Finds.

Isolated finds are those cultural materials which do not consist of at least two different objects in close proximity, or which have been redeposited. Such finds will not be recorded on either site form (OAS, BHP) but will be recorded in notes and on field maps and will be mentioned in the report.

LABORATORY METHODS, ANALYSIS, REPORT PREPARATION

Following the fieldwork, all work will be directed toward completing the final report as outlined in the Scope of Work, in a manner consistent with the states specifications. In general terms, the Scope of Work requires a detailed description of the methodologies employed in accomplishing the research; a synthesis, discussion, and summary of the results of the field investigations; a synthesis of the entire research effort; and opinions about each site's potential for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Specifically as per the S.O.W. we will provide description of the features, artifacts, and stratigraphy encountered, the historical background of the early development of Sturgis Falls as it relates to Cedar Falls, the mill race, and other hydropower related businesses, and land ownership abstracts, as well a suggestions for future research directions and strategies.

Post-fieldwork analysis will be directed toward defining historic land-use and if encountered, prehistoric land-use patterns and local cultural systems. A careful evaluation of sampling methods will also be presented as will estimates of our success in locating sites as described in the field methods section above. Additionally, we will assess site locations and artifact affiliations in terms of chronology and function. These results will be ultimately compared with information about each site's articulation with the natural environment. Functional, technological, and temporally sensitive attributes of artifacts will be recorded in the laboratory and appropriate quantitative techniques will be used to correlate the dates and functions of individual sites and site components when feasible.

Laboratory work will begin with the processing of artifacts using standard methods. All artifactual material recovered in the field will be labeled and catalogued in accordance with MARC standard laboratory procedures. Field notes, photographs, field maps, and so forth, will be organized to facilitate their use in this project and for curation.

CURATION

All field notes, maps, photographs, or other archival data generated during the performance of this contract will be curated with the State

Historical Society of Iowa. All artifacts or cultural materials collected shall be curated at the OSA. Included in our cost proposal is a curation fee as per the Scope of Work.

PROGRAM OF WORK

Pre-fieldwork Research	
Project Archaeologist - Phillippe	7 person days
Archaeological Technician - Halpin	7 person days
Total for Task	14 person days
Fieldwork	
Project Archaeologist - Phillippe	7 person days
Archaeological Technician - Halpin	7 person days
Archaeological Assistant - Moore	7 person days
Total for Task	21 person days
Architectural Recording	
Project Archaeologist - Phillippe	4 person days
Archaeological Technician - Halpin	4 person days
Total for Task	8 person days
Laboratory Processing and Analysis	
Laboratory Worker	7 person days
Total for Task	7 person days
Report Writing and Editing	
Principal Investigator - Orser	2 person days
Project Archaeologist - Phillippe	27 person days
Secretary	3 person days
Total for Task	32 person days

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ORGANIZATIONAL CAPABILITIES

An Overview of the

Midwestern Archaeological Research Center
Illinois State University

The Midwestern Archaeological Research Center has been sponsored research since the late 1970s. Created under the authority of the Board of Regents, the MARC is a non-profit research center whose mandate is to combine sponsored research and public service with education and scholarly inquiry. MARC personnel have worked with a wide range of professional concerns including engineering and architectural firms, preservation societies, planning commissions, and federal, state, and local governments. Over 2.5 million dollars worth of sponsored research has been conducted by MARC.

MARC owns a complete array of archaeological field and laboratory equipment including transits, alidades, simple and chemical flotation equipment, and microscopes. The MARC also has access to all usual university equipment and facilities repositories, computer facilities, graphics and photography laboratories, and print shop. MARC also maintains its own extensive historic map collection, prehistoric and historic artifact reference collections, human osteology reference collection, faunal reference collections, and an extensive library of archaeological research.

Charles E. Orser, Jr. (Ph.D, Southern Illinois University, 1980) is Director of the Midwestern Archaeological Research Center and Associate Professor of Anthropology. He has extensive research experience in the American Midwest and Southeast, and is a member of the Society of Professional Archaeologists. He has published articles in *American Antiquity*, *Ethnohistory*, *Archaeology*, *Journal of Field Archaeology*, *Historical Archaeology*, *Plains Anthropologist*, and *Southeastern Archaeology*. He has published numerous chapters in books and had a book published by the University of Georgia Press in 1988.

Joseph S. Phillippe (M.A., Illinois State University, 1981) is senior Archaeologist at the Midwestern Archaeological Research Center. He has extensive research experience in Midwestern prehistorical and historical archaeology, and has served as Assistant Director for Prehistorical Archaeology at MARC. He has published articles in the *Wisconsin Archaeologist* and in *Historic Illinois*, and has authored or co-authored numerous reports of archaeological investigation.

David W. Babson(M.A., University of South Carolina, 1987) is an Archaeologist at the Midwestern Archaeological Research Center. He has had

extensive experience in historical archaeology, participating in archaeological projects in the Midwest, South, and Northeast. His particular expertise is in African-American archaeology, plantation studies, and artifact analysis. He has also had extensive experience in urban archaeology. He has published in *Historical Archaeology* and has had his Master's thesis published by the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology.

STUDY TEAM

Charles E. Orser, Jr. (Ph.D, Southern Illinois University, 1980) is Director of the Midwestern Archaeological Research Center and Associate Professor of Anthropology, and Co-Principal Investigator of this project. He has extensive research experience in the American Midwest and Southeast, and is a member of the Society of Professional Archaeologists. He has published articles in American Antiquity, Ethnohistory, Archaeology, Journal of Field Archaeology, Historical Archaeology, Plains Anthropologist, and Southeastern Archaeology. He has published numerous chapters in books and last year had a book published by the University of Georgia Press. His role during this project will be to consult with the Co-Principal Investigator during the development and implementation of the research design, and during the field work and laboratory analysis. He will also monitor the writing of the final report and serve as its technical editor.

Joseph S. Phillippe, (MA., Illinois State University, 1981) is an Archaeologist at the Midwestern Archaeological Research Center. He has extensive research experience in Midwestern prehistorical and historical archaeology, and has served as Assistant Director for Prehistorical Archaeology at MARC. He has published articles in the Wisconsin Archaeologist and in Historic Illinois, and has authored or co-authored numerous reports of archaeological investigation. During this research effort, he will serve as Co-Principal Investigator and principal field archaeologist. He will be responsible for the actual field research and the daily direction of the field crew. He will also work in conjunction with the Laboratory Director during the preliminary analysis, but he will have primary responsibility for the artifact analysis and for the preparation of the final report.

David J. Halpin (M.S., Illinois State University, 1988) is an Archaeological Technician at the Midwestern Archaeological Research Center. Recently employed at MARC, he is developing experience in Midwestern field archaeology and report preparation. During this project, his responsibilities will be to assist the principal archaeologist during the fieldwork and to guide the efforts of the archaeological assistants.

Preston A. Hawks (B.S., Illinois State University, 1973) is Laboratory Director at the Midwestern Archaeological Research Center. He has co-authored numerous archaeological reports and has presented papers at professional meetings. He also has been instrumental in organizing and curating the extensive archaeological collections of MARC. His primary responsibilities in this project will be to direct and supervise the artifact cataloging and processing and to begin the preliminary analysis.

Jerry J. Moore (Eastern Illinois University, 1980-1984) is an Archaeological Assistant at the Midwestern Archaeological Research Center. A crew member on many archaeological survey and excavation projects, he has developed a strong expertise in Midwestern archaeology. He has

contributed to many archaeological reports, both as an author and as an illustrator. His responsibilities in this project will be as a field crew member. During the report preparation phase, he will be responsible for designing and executing the report illustrations.

In addition to these regular MARC personnel, a second archaeological assistant and a laboratory worker will be included in the research team. These people are as yet unnamed, but a number of capable candidates are readily available to MARC.

Illinois State University
Midwestern Archaeological Research Center

October 16, 1990

Mr. Ronald Deiss
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Rock Island District
Clock Tower Building
Post Office Box 2004
Rock Island, Illinois 61204-2004

Dear Ron,

A Phase I archaeological survey including intensive architectural and historical research was conducted for the Section 205 Flood Control Project in Cedar Falls, Iowa, from October 1 through 10, 1990 by a crew from the Midwestern Archaeological Research Center, Illinois State University. Prior to the field work pertinent maps, histories, city directories, and other sources were consulted--primarily at the Iowa State Historical Society, Iowa City, and the Cedar Falls Historical Society, Cedar Falls, Iowa--in an attempt to document potential archaeological and architectural resources in the project area (see attached bibliography for partial list of materials consulted).

The project area encompasses two main portions: 1) a corridor approximately 6525 feet in length and up to 113 feet in width; and 2) a 10-acre borrow area. Coverage of each survey tract was of sufficient intensity to discover all cultural resources that might qualify for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Specific survey methods were adapted to landform, vegetation cover, and amount of soil deposition.

THE LEVEE ALIGNMENT

The levee alignment consists of six segments (see Table 1 of the Scope of Work) with very different survey needs. In areas devoid of soil accretion, and in areas of 80 to 100% ground surface visibility, pedestrian survey in three to five meter tracts was employed. For areas where shovel probes were appropriate, test units were generally excavated in ten-to-fifteen meter intervals in ten-to-fifteen meter transects. The square shovel test pits were excavated to a depth of 50 centimeters below surface, or until culturally sterile subsoil or bedrock was encountered. The fill removed was screened through one-quarter inch hardware mesh, and the test pits were back filled.

Normal-Bloomington, Illinois
Phone: 309/438-2271

Edwards Hall 111
Normal, Illinois 61761-6901

In some areas we also utilized a post hole digger and a half-inch soil core to assure that the culturally sterile subsoil had in fact been reached.

THE BORROW AREA

The borrow area, an agricultural field with surface visibility of 80%, was visually examined with a survey interval of between 3 and 5 meters. Half-inch soil cores were also taken to insure that no buried cultural deposits were present. No sites were located and no further research is recommended.

RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

No prehistoric and only two historical archaeological sites were located and evaluated. In addition to these sites were four architectural/historical structures or complexes, two of which had previously been listed or been determined eligibile for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

THE CEDAR FALLS MILL RACE

The main mill race for Cedar Falls was located in the project area and is here designated a site. Initial construction of the race began in the winter of 1847-48 and was completed in the winter of 1848 by two families, the Overmans and Barricks, who had purchased the land and water rights from Mr. Sturgis. The race supplied the water which powered numerous mills and later a hydro-electric plant. The mill race was filled in the mid to late 1970s. When surveyed the race was found to contain relatively clean fill consisting of highly compacted silt clay loam. This fill appears to have been placed and compacted into the race by the Iowa Department of Transportation during road construction activities in Cedar Falls. Although the site is old enough and does have the potential to yield some information about mill race technology we do not feel the race to be of National Register eligibility as its archaeological and architectural integrity has been badly compromised.

AUDITORS MILL COMPANY TAIL RACE SITE

This site consists of a portion of the tail race for one of the Auditors Mill Company's processing plants. This mill and race were in place as early as 1868, appearing on a bird's eye view of the city for that year, but the historical documents suggest that a mill was in operation as early as 1850. Archaeologically all that remains are portions of an irregularly cut limestone wall facing the river. The factory burned and was removed in the 1960s with the race having been filled. Like the previous site this site is old enough to warrant listing, and although it has a very limited potential to yield some information about mill race technology we do not feel the race to be of National Register eligibility as its integrity both archaeologically and architecturally has been badly compromised.

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORICAL RESOURCES

THE ICE HOUSE

The Ice House has been listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The levee does not directly impact the structure, but its proximity does have an effect. The effect is minimal because it raises the grade of an already existing railroad embankment. Our recommendation is one of no adverse impact.

THE BROOM FACTORY

The Broom Factory is the other site in the project area with National Register status. The building has been severely altered by the present owner with little regard for its architectural, archaeological, or historical integrity. When the foundations for the new kitchen and dining room additions were excavated any archaeological resources that might have been present were no doubt destroyed. Again our recommendation is one of no adverse impact.

THE HYDRO-ELECTRIC PLANT

The Hydro-Electric Plant was designed by the city in 1940 and constructed the following year as a supplemental power source for its coal-fired generating plant. Although the plant operated until 1969 its chief period of use was from the early forties until the mid fifties. The equipment in the facility has been removed, its windows blinded, and its head race filled in. This structure is not unique as comparable facilities still operate in two nearby communities. This site does not appear to meet any of the criteria for listing on the National Register. No further work is recommended.

THE GOLF COURSE AND ASSOCIATED STRUCTURES

The levee alignment runs along the edge and cuts across a portion of the Washington Park Golf Course. At a distance of about 50 to 100 feet is a complex of support structures for the golf course. These include a 1950s residence and several outbuildings. We were told that the outbuildings were constructed by the Works Progress Administration. None of these structures will be impacted by levee construction either directly or indirectly. No further work is recommended.

THE WESTERN HOME

The Western Home, founded and built by the Evangelical Association in 1911, first opened in 1912, and is still in operation. This retirement home was initially only one two-story structure, but it has since been structurally altered. Today the Home consists of a complex of structures of varying function. Historically the Western Home was founded during the Progressive Era when a change in America's social consciousness led to many changes within our society. Among these changes were

the founding of orphanages, hospitals, retirement homes, and schools throughout the country. The Western Home represents this change in Cedar Falls. Although the structure meets the minimum age requirement for the the National Register, it does not meet Criteria C and because of its alterations it only marginally meets Criteria A having been associated with the Progressive Movement in Iowa. Our opinion is that the structure does not meet any of the National Register Criteria. No further work is recommended.

Should you have any questions or require any further information please feel free to contact me or Dr. Charles E. Orser, Jr. at (309) 438-2271.

Sincerely,

Joseph S. Phillippe
Senior Archaeologist

State Historical Society of Iowa

The Historical Division of the Department of Cultural Affairs

September 18, 1991

In reply refer to RC#:
86040707

Dudley M. Hanson, P.E.
Chief, Planning Division
Rock Island Corps of Engineers
Clock Tower Building
P.O. Box 2004
Rock Island, IL 61203-2004

RE: COE - CEDAR RIVER - DRAFT REPORT OF INTENSIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL, PHASE I SURVEY OF THE SECTION 205 FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT, CEDAR FALLS, IOWA - PROPERTIES LISTED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES, AMONG OTHERS - CONCURRENCE IN FINDING OF NO ADVERSE EFFECT.

Dear Mr. Hanson:

Based on the information provided we provide the following comments.

A. Archeological Properties

We concur with the consultant that the following historic archeological sites are not eligible for listing in the National Register: The Cedar Falls Mill Race, and the Auditors Mill Company Tail Race. Nevertheless, site numbers should be assigned to the historic archeological sites through completing site forms on the properties and submitting them to the Iowa Office of State Archeologist.

If the proposed project is undertaken and the work uncovers an item or items which might be of archeological interest, or if important new archeological data comes to light in the project area, you should make reasonable efforts to avoid or minimize harm to the property until the significance of the discovery can be determined.

B. Historic/Architectural Properties

We concur the documented report finding of "No Adverse Effect" for the two National Register properties: The Ice House, and the Olde Broom Factory. The particular work that is to be carried out within the vicinity of these two properties, in our opinion, is in keeping with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation.

☐ 402 Iowa Avenue
Iowa City, Iowa 52240
(319) 335-3916

☑ Capitol Complex
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Box 372
Clermont, Iowa 52135
(319) 423-7173

State Historical Society of Iowa

The Historical Division of the Department of Cultural Affairs

September 18, 1991

In reply refer to RC#:
86040707

Dudley M. Hanson, P.E.
Chief, Planning Division
Rock Island Corps of Engineers
Clock Tower Building
P.O. Box 2004
Rock Island, IL 61203-2004

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