Phase I Intensive Archaeological Investigation of the Proposed Anderson 400 IEDA Project, Sections 10, 11, and 14, T79N-R05E, Scott County, Iowa

by Bryan Kendall

William E. Whittaker Principal Investigator



Prepared by Office of the State Archaeologist The University of Iowa 700 Clinton Street Building Iowa City, IA 52242

Technical Report 658 Revised 2018



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Information contained in this report relating to the nature and location of archaeological sites is considered private and confidential and not for public disclosure in accordance with Section 304 of the National Historic Preservation Act (54 U.S.C. § 307103); 36 CFR Part 800.6 (a)(5) of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's rules implementing Sections 106 and 110 of the Act; Section 9(a) of the Archaeological Resource Protection Act (54 U.S.C. § 100707) and, Chapter 22.7, subsection 20 of the Iowa Code

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Abstract

A Phase I archaeological survey was conducted by the University of Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist at the location of the proposed Anderson 400 IEDA project, Scott County, Iowa. The field investigation was conducted between November 13, 2017 and July 5, 2018. Two newly recorded archaeological sites were identified in the survey of the 163.9-ha parcel. Site 13ST335 is an isolated find consisting of a single flake. Site 13ST335 does not retain sufficient integrity or information content to be recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP. Site 13ST336 is a historic farmstead with structures minimally dating from the 1860s to the mid-twentieth century. All identified subsurface features from 13ST336 date from the 1930s and all locations surrounding the mid-nineteenth century structures have been subjected to significant disturbance and erosion. Due to a lack of subsurface integrity due to erosion, repeated modification to the farmstead during the early through mid-twentieth century, and the lack of identification of any subsurface features or artifacts predating the 1930s, 13ST336 is not recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP. No additional cultural resources other than 13ST335 and 13ST336 were identified during survey. No further archaeological investigation of the area surveyed prior to the proposed project activities is recommended.

Introduction

The Office of the State Archaeologist (OSA) of the University of Iowa has prepared this report under the terms of a cultural resource survey agreement between OSA and Marijo Anderson of Solon, Iowa. This report records the results of a Phase I archaeological investigation of the proposed Anderson 400 IEDA project. This project area is situated in a small tributary valley to the Mississippi River, in Sections 10, 11, and 14, T79N-R5E, Scott, Iowa (Figures 1–4). The proposed project involves satisfying archaeological certification criteria of the project area for the Iowa Economic Development Authority (IEDA) Green Certification Program. The overall area of potential effect (APE) includes the proposed IEDA certification area and spans 163.9 ha (405.1 ac). The area surveyed corresponds to the project's APE.

The Phase I investigation was conducted between November 13, 2017 and July 5, 2018 by Bryan Kendall, Sarah Anderson, Dustin Clarke, Ryan Lange, and Maria Schroeder and took 164 person hours in the field. Bryan Kendall served as report author and William Whittaker served as project director.

The OSA is solely responsible for the interpretations and recommendations contained in this report. All records including maps and figures are curated in the OSA Archives. The National Archeological Data Base Form is included as Appendix I. The Iowa Archaeological Site Form is included as Appendix II.

Information contained in this report relating to the nature and location of archaeological sites is considered private and confidential and not for public disclosure in accordance with Section 304 of the National Historic Preservation Act (54 U.S.C. § 307103); 36 CFR Part 800.6 (a)(5) of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's rules implementing Sections 106 and 110 of the Act; Section 9(a) of the Archaeological Resource Protection Act (54 U.S.C. § 100707) and, Chapter 22.7, subsection 20 of the Iowa Code.

Geomorphological Context

The project area is located within Iowa's largest landform region, known as the Southern Iowa Drift Plain. The topography of this area is one of steeply rolling hills, level upland divides, stepped erosion surfaces, and dendritic drainage networks. Uplands are mantled by a moderate to thick cover of Wisconsinan-age loess. Pre-Illinoian glacial drift and underlying sedimentary bedrock are exposed within the deeper stream valleys. Southeast Iowa is dominated by broad, level upland divides that represent undissected remnants of surfaces developed during the Yarmouth and Sangamon stages on a Pre-Illinoian drift plain. The areal extent of undissected uplands decreases with distance westward, and stepped hillslopes and deep valleys dominate the south-central part of the state. In southwest Iowa, flat upland divides are nearly absent (Prior 1991:61–64).

Holocene alluvial valley fills in Iowa are subdivided on the basis of lithology and stratigraphic relationships into the Gunder, Corrington, Roberts Creek, and Camp Creek members of the DeForest Formation (Bettis and Littke 1987). Gunder Member alluvium and Corrington Member alluvial fans may contain Paleoindian through Woodland components; Roberts Creek Member deposits may contain Late Archaic through early historic components; and Camp Creek Member alluvium may contain buried and unburied historic archaeological components, and may bury older surfaces.

Environmental Context

The project area is situated along a small tributary valley just west of the Mississippi bluff in the E½ of Section 10, SW¼ of Section 11, and NW¼ of Section 14 T79N-R5E, Scott County, Iowa, just south of Princeton, at an elevation of 650 ft above mean sea level (Figures 1–4). At the time of survey, the project area was primarily agricultural fields with wooded and grassy areas along the eastern and northern edges of the property. The parcel consisted of an irregular area measuring 1700 x 1600 m in maximum extent.

Soils of the project area are mapped as Dockery silt loam, Downs silt loam, Exette silt loam, Fayette silt loam, Gara loam, Killduff silty clay loam, Lindley loam, Tama silty clay loam, and Timula silt loam. (Table 1; Figure 3; Artz 2005; Brown 1996; USDA 2017). Soils in upland settings, such as Downs, Exette, Fayette, Gara, Killduff, Lindley, Tama, and Timula, have relatively shallow archaeological potential when the parent material predates the earliest human occupation of Iowa and Holocene-aged surface deposition is slow or absent. Movement of artifacts within the soil column is restricted to biologically active horizons. If there is adequate ground surface visibility, larger archaeological sites in plowed upland soils will generally display surface artifacts. Shallow subsurface deposits may exist in unplowed upland areas, and the bottoms of deep human-dug features may be preserved even in plowed areas. Subsurface archaeological testing within these upland settings is usually terminated below the biologically active zone as indicated by the presence of a pedologically formed subsoil (B horizon), relatively unaltered parent material (C horizon), or bedrock (R horizon). Dockey series soils are formed in thick historic alluvium on floodplains under woodland vegetation.

The Landscape Model for Archaeological Site Suitability (LANDMASS) is a useful tool for predicting the suitability of a particular upland landform position for prehistoric habitation (Artz et al. 2006; Riley et al. 2011). The ranking is divided into three suitability rankings: low, moderate, and high is based on logistic regression statistical analysis of how often sites have been found in areas with topographically similar terrain. Based upon the model, the project area is located on a landform with a high to moderate prehistoric suitability ranking. It is important to note that this predictive model is limited to upland landforms and does not include alluvial settings, such as river valleys and drainages.

Historical and Cultural Context

The Iowa Site Record at OSA, records of previous archaeological surveys nearby (OSA 2018), the National Register Information System web site (National Park Service 2018), the Andreas atlas of Iowa (Andreas 1875), and Scott County plat books (Hodge 1860; Huebinger 1894; 1904; Iowa Publishing Company 1905; Schmidt and Huebinger 1882; W. W. Hixson & Co.1930) were reviewed for this survey. The 1838 General Land Office survey map for the area was also consulted (ISUGISRF 2018).

Historic documentation revealed several structures associated with the historic farmstead near the center of the project area. Carlson (2018) provides a detailed occupational history and architectural survey of the farmstead (State Inventory Number 82-05875) and three residential structures house I, house II and house III (State Inventory numbers 82-05876 through 82-5878). One structure is depicted in the 1882 plat and two structures are depicted in the 1894 and 1905 plats, the farmstead was large as seen in the 1930s aerials. The number of structures remained stable through the mid to late twentieth century until several buildings, including two large barns, were removed by 2014.

The land for the historic farmstead was originally granted to William Hopson in 1841 (Bureau of Land Management 1841) along with an additional property along the Mississippi further south near Le Claire. Hopson retained both the original farmstead and the southern property in the 1860 plat map. The 1838 GLO suggests most of the houses in the area between Princeton and Le Claire at the time were along the Mississippi River both to the north and south of Hopson's southern property. County histories, which include the biography of William's son Thomas, would suggest the family originally lived on the southern property near Le Claire starting at some point between 1838 and 1840 (Inter-State Publishing Company 1882). Comparing the 1850 Iowa census (Iowa State Census) to the 1860 plat map, William Hopson's entry immediately follows the family adjacent to the southern property and immediately proceeds those abutting the historic farmstead property. The 1860 census (Iowa State Census) lists William as living in Le Claire.

David and Melissa Evan, son in law and daughter of William Hopson, are most likely the earliest continuous occupants of the historic farmstead. Based on stylistic characteristics of the three residences (Carlson 2018), the Evans may have initially occupied house I, the single structure visible in the 1882 plat, before constructing house II, the second structure depicted in the 1894 plat. The Evans farm was sold to Marx Kroeger in 1889. Kroeger and his heirs constructed or expanded several buildings including house III, the former milking barn and the hog house by the 1930s. Subsequent property owners David Kenneth and Esther B. Adams continued to operate the property as a farm after 1944 and constructed smaller midcentury structures. The farm was purchased by Harold and Margaret Anderson in 1970. Relatively recent structures including the grain bins, workshops, and sheds. The Anderson family removed buildings, including the northern barn, milking barn and western hay shed, as the structures aged and collapsed.

There are nine archaeological sites recorded within 1 mi of the project area (Table 2). The nearest four sites are based on structures depicted in the 1838 GLO and have not been archaeologically confirmed. The nearest survey was Benn's (1989; R&C#:19880300086), located along the southeast corner of the project area. The nearest sites identified by Benn were 13ST90 and 13ST91, both open habitations on terrace landforms .9 km to the south.

Archaeological Assessment

METHODS

Ground surface visibility was adequate for pedestrian survey, at 40–80 percent with the exception of some localized wooded areas and the area around the 13ST336 farmstead. The project area was investigated through 5-m pedestrian survey and the hand excavation of 73 20-cm-diameter auger tests, in linear transects at 15-m intervals in uplands and 25-m intervals in valley bottoms to identify, if present, buried horizons

with archaeological potential (see Figure 3). Auger tests were conducted in 10-m intervals within the historic farmstead (Figure 6). These auger tests were removed in arbitrary 20-cm levels to examine soil stratigraphy and were screened with ¹/₄-in hardware cloth. Soils were described using the conventions of Vogel (2002). The maximum depth of the tests was 140 cm. Because the valley bottoms are mapped as having thick historic alluvium, 25-m interval auger testing was used to attempt to find any buried soil horizons with archaeological potential between the surface and gleyed clay horizons, generally encountered around 70 cm below the present land surface. Valley bottom tests were terminated 50 cm below the appearance of gleyed Cg horizons, stratified channel sand, or gravel.

RESULTS

Two newly recorded archaeological sites were identified during survey. Site 13ST335 is a prehistoric isolated find based on the recovery of one flake from an auger test (AT 7) near the eastern edge of the project area at a depth between 0–10 cm (Figures 3–5 and 7 upper; Table 3). Subsequent 5-m interval bracketing of AT 7 failed to identify additional cultural materials. The Burlington chert flake (Figure 12; Table 4) is the result of bifacial thinning. Site 13ST335 is somewhat eroded having a shallow very dark gray (10YR 3/1) silt loam A horizon clearly transitioning to a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) Bt horizon of silt clay loam by a depth of 10 cm. Due to the limited recovery of materials, information content and the eroded landform, 13ST335 does not appear to meet the criteria for listing on the NRHP and no further work is recommended for the site.

Site 13ST336 is a historic farmstead (Figures 3–10) located near the center of the project area. Present condition and foundation descriptions of the major structures major structures within the farmstead are summarized in Table 5. Based on historic documentation and the visible appearance of the structures, the farmstead has very likely been occupied since the 1860s, perhaps corresponding to the marriage of David Evans and Melissa Hopson in 1868. The Kroeger family occupied the site in 1889 and constructed many of the historic structures associated with the farm. Based on its design, house I was most likely originally occupied by Evans, later being converted to a workshop or storage area and likely moved to its current location (Carlson 2018). House I has a concrete, stone, and clay tile foundation which does not appear to be the original (Figure 9: upper). Stylistically, house II also best corresponds with the Evans family period of ownership (Carlson 2018). House II (Figure 8) originally had a limestone foundation that is now only exposed along the eastern side of the house due to the addition of a subsurface garage to the south and modifications to the northern side of the house including terracing, the construction of a water feature and the construction of the summer kitchen.

The Kroeger family was responsible for constructing many of the farm buildings including an extant tile hog house (Figure 10 lower background) and house III (Figure 7 lower). The hog house was constructed in 1935 according to a concrete inscription. Two observed cisterns situated just southeast of the hog house (Figure 6) likely also date to 1935. The cisterns are each cylindrical, constructed of concrete measuring 65 cm in diameter with iron covers (Figure 9 lower). The cisterns are 2 m deep with less than 10 cm of loose silty sediment in the bottom. Two major barns visible in 1930s aerials, northern barn and milking barn (Figure 6), have since collapsed and were removed by 2014. Two walls and the foundation of the northern barn (Figure 10 lower) are still present and are constructed of concrete block. The foundation of the milking barn is primarily poured concrete with some large limestone blocks along the eastern edge. Only the foundation and a concrete watering trough remain from the milking barn (Figure 10 upper). A former hay shed of unknown design was located at the western edge of the farm (Figure 6) and is visible in aerial photos between 1937 and 1978. The hay shed was removed prior to 1984 after the structure collapsed (Anderson 2018). Additional structures associated with 13ST336 are primarily of mid-twentieth century construction and have concrete foundations (Table 5).

Much of the northern farmstead is situated on a steep slope and the surface of the farmstead is severely eroded to the point at which it is only sparsely covered in grass and clayey B horizons are visible at the surface. Soil probes in the northern portion of the farmstead encountered compact eroded soils with an AB horizons less than 5 cm thick over coarsely structured B horizons. A total of 14 auger tests were conducted within relatively flat or undisturbed locations with the farmstead (Figure 6). Auger test within the farmstead generally encountered very dark gray (10YR 3/1) silt loam A horizons less than 20 cm thick over brown (10YR 4/3) or yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) Bt horizons. Auger tests is disturbed location including the western edge of the milking barn (AT 49 and 50) and behind house I (AT 54) encountered compact mottled fill over Bt horizons by a depth of 30 cm. No historic cultural materials were identified during pedestrian survey or auger testing of the farmstead and no subsurface features other that the ca. 1935 cisterns and structure foundations were identified during survey. No evidence of historic wells or cisterns predating 1935 were observed during survey.

Significant modification to the farmstead, along with erosion, have severely compromised the integrity of 13ST336. The earliest structures at the site, most notably house I and II, are also the most heavily modified. Considering the extensive modification to the farmstead by twentieth century construction and erosion, particularly the oldest potion of the farmstead, and the lack of any known subsurface features predating the mid-1930s, Site 13ST336 does not appear to retain sufficient integrity to be recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP.

No cultural resources other than 13ST335 and 13ST336 were identified during pedestrian survey and auger testing of the project area. Upland and slope locations within the project area were extremely eroded having clay loam B horizons visible on the surface (Figure 11 upper). Essentially no erosion control methods were employed in agricultural fields, which had no terracing and often were not plowed parallel to topography. Wooded or grassy uplands along the eastern margin of the project area (Table 3: AT 7 and 40) were less eroded having a shallow A horizon over Bt horizons by a depth of 20 cm. One elevated terrace was identified along Bud Creek near the center of the project area prior to survey (Figure 11 lower). Auger testing of this elevated location suggests it is a structural bench as each auger test encountered limestone regolith by a depth of 30 cm (Table 3; AT 18). Auger testing of lower terraces invariably encountered thick sandy or clayey historic alluvium at the surface (Table 3; AT 10 and 25) transitioning to a gleyed subsoil around 70 cm near the water table. Recent historic artifacts including modern bottle glass and nails were encountered in valley bottom auger test at depths greater than 90 cm. None of the auger tests or cores encountered buried A horizons or other buried surfaces indicative of stability or suitability for habitation. The portion of the project area adjacent to Highway 67 is within a disturbed road grade and utilities corridor.

Management Recommendations

The Phase I archaeological survey by the OSA of a proposed IEDA Green Certification project revealed two newly recorded archaeological sites. Site 13ST335 is a prehistoric isolated find while 13ST336 is a farmstead occupied since the mid-nineteenth century. No archaeological material or other cultural deposits were identified in the project area outside of sites 13ST335 or 13ST336. The project area was surveyed through 5-m interval pedestrian survey and the excavation of 73 auger tests. Because of the absence of NRHP eligible cultural resources and the lack of potential for intact deposits, no further archaeological work for this project is recommended.

No technique is completely adequate to locate all archaeological materials, especially deeply buried ones. Therefore, should any cultural, historical, or paleontological resources be exposed as part of proposed project activities, the responsible agency must be notified immediately in accordance with the Protection of Historic Properties regulations of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation [36 CFR Part 800.13(b)]. If human remains are accidentally discovered, Iowa burial law [Code of Iowa, Sections 263B, 523I.316(6), and 716.5; IAC 685, Ch.11.1] requires that all work in the vicinity of the finding be halted, the remains protected, local law enforcement officials notified, and the Bioarchaeology director at the OSA contacted immediately (319-384-0740). Archaeologists with the OSA (319-384-0937) and the State Historical Society of Iowa (515-281-4358 or -8744) are also available to consult on issues of accidental discovery.

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Soil Name	Landform	Parent Material	Native Vegetation	Typical Pedon
Dockey	floodplains and slopes	alluvium	woodland	Ap-C-Cg1-Cg2-Cg3
Downs	slopes, treads and risers	loess	prairie	Ap-E-BE-Bt1-Bt2-Bt3-BC1-BC2
Exette	slopes	loess	woodland	Ap-BA-Bw1-Bw2-BC-C1-C2
Fayette	interfluves, crests and slopes	loess	woodland	A-E1-E2-BE-Bt1-Bt2-BC-C
Gara	slopes	till	prairie	A-E-Bt1-Bt2-Bt3-Bt4-BC-C
Killduff	slopes	loess	prairie	Ap-A-BA-Bw1-Bw2-Bw3-BC-C
Lindley	uplands	till	woodland	A-E-Bt1-Bt2-Bt3-Bt4-C-Cg
Tama	slopes, treads and risers	loess	prairie	Ap-A1-A2-BA-Bt1-Bt2-BC
Timula	upland	loess	woodland	A-E-Bw1-Bw2-C1-C2-C3

Table 1. Soil Series Summary.

Table 2. Nearby Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites.

Site	Distance	Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Landform
13ST90	980 m south	Prehistoric/Historic	Open habitation/historic residence	Terrace
13ST91	880 m south	Woodland	Open habitation	Terrace
13ST116	1,150 m northeast	Prehistoric	Mound	Upland
13ST168	770 m south	Prehistoric/Historic	Open habitation/historic scatter	Terrace
13ST169	880 m south	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Upland
13ST236	50 m southeast	Historic	Residence	Terrace
13ST248	575 m northeast	Historic	Residence	Terrace
13ST250	265 m southeast	Historic	Residence	Terrace
13ST251	550 m south	Historic	Residence	Terrace

Test	Location	Depth (cm)	Description
AT 7	Mississippi	0–10	A horizon of very dark gray (10YR 3/1) silt loam, granular structure. 1 flake.
Upland		10–40	Bt horizon of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty clay loam, angular blocky structure.
AT 10	Valley Bottom	0–50	AC1 horizon of brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam weak structure, abrupt sandy lower boundary, historic alluvium.
	(Clay)	50–70	AC2 horizon of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy silt loam, gradual lower boundary, historic alluvium.
		70–120	Cg horizon of dark gray (10YR 4/1) clay loam, stratified, historic alluvium.
AT 18	Valley Bottom	0–30	AC horizon of brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam, weak structure, abrupt lower boundary
	(Bench)	30–	ACr horizon of brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam, weak structure, large pieces of limestone regolith.
AT 25	Valley Bottom	0–50	AC1 horizon of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy loam, weak structure, abrupt lower boundary, historic alluvium.
	(Sand)	50–70	AC2 horizon of dark gray (10YR 4/1) sandy silt loam, gradual lower boundary, historic alluvium.
		70–120	Cg horizon of dark gray (10YR 4/1) clay loam, stratified, historic alluvium.
AT 40	Bud Creek Upland	0–20	A horizon of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silt loam, granular structure.
		20–40	Bt horizon of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty clay loam, subangular blocky structure.
AT 45	House III Yard	0–20	A horizon of very dark gray (10YR 3/1) silt loam, weak structure, diffuse lower boundary.
		20–70	Bt horizon of yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty clay loam, medium subangular blocky structure.
AT 54	House I Yard	0–30	Fill horizon of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) and brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam, abrupt lower boundary.
		30–40	Bt horizon brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay loam, subangular blocky structure.

Table 3. Representative Auger Tests

Table 4. Artifacts from 13ST355

Artifact type	Depth (cm)	Description
Flake	0-10	Complete bifacial thinning flake, non-heat treated Burlington chert, .5 g

Description	Construction	Extant	Foundation
House I	ca. 1865	yes	Structure most likely moved. Current foundation a mix of concrete, stone and tile.
House II	ca. 1885	yes	Original foundation limestone exposed on east side. Concrete additions on north and south side.
House III	ca. 1910	yes	Original foundation concrete block. Poured concrete foundation for southern addition.
Summer Kitchen	1895-1910	yes	Rubble stone foundation.
Furnace house	1960s-1970s	yes	Concrete slab foundation.
Garden shed I	modern	yes	Rubble and brick foundation.
Garden shed II	modern	yes	Concrete slab foundation.
Stone bench	1930s	yes	Mortared stone foundation.
Stone fireplace	1930s	yes	Mortared stone foundation.
Garage	early-mid 1900s	yes	Concrete slab foundation.
Workshop I	1937-1957	yes	Poured concrete foundation.
Bins IIII	1969-1978	yes	Poured concrete pad.
Crib	1957-1963	yes	Concrete piers.
Stock shed	mid 1900s	yes	Poured concrete foundation.
Chicken house	mid 1900s	yes	Poured concrete foundation. Reportedly moved to current location.
Hog house	1935	yes	Poured concrete foundation.
Workshop II	2016-2017	yes	Concrete block foundation on site of former crib.
Hay shed	Prior to 1937	no	Unknown foundation. Remover before 1984.
Northern barn	Prior to 1937	no	Collapsed by 2014. Concrete block foundation and portion of walls intact.
Milking barn	Prior to 1937	no	Collapsed by 2014. Primarily poured concrete foundation with some limestone blocks.

Table 5. Known Structures at 13ST336

Concrete cisterns.

Cistern I-II

1935

yes



Figure 1. Project location. From ISUGISSRF (2018).



Figure 2. Project location in relation to surrounding topography. From USGS Cordova (1991), 7.5' series quadrangle map. Scale 1:24,000.



Figure 3. Project location in relation to soil type. From Iowa Cooperative Soil Survey digitization of Scott County, base image is lidar 1-m hillshade map (ISUGISSRF 2018).



Figure 4. Project area showing subsurface test locations. Base aerial image: 2016 ISUGISSRF (2018).



Figure 5. Detail map of 13ST335 showing auger tests. base image is lidar 1-m hillshade map (ISUGISSRF 2018).



Figure 6. Detail map of 13ST336 showing important farmstead buildings. base image is lidar 1-m hillshade map (ISUGISSRF 2018).



Figure 7. Project area photographs. Upper: 13ST335, facing west. Lower: 13ST336 southern house, facing east.



Figure 8. Project area photographs. Upper: 13ST336 northern house present, facing northwest. Lower:13ST336 northern house late 1800s, facing northwest (courtesy the Anderson family).



Figure 9. Project area photographs. Upper: 13ST336 house III, facing northeast. Lower:13ST336 cistern, facing north.



Figure 10. Project area photographs. Upper: 13ST336 milking barn, facing northwest. Lower:13ST336 remaining block wall of northern barn, facing southeast.



Figure 11. Project area photographs. Upper: eroded upland, facing north. Lower: structural bench, facing west.



Figure 12. Artifact from 13ST335. Bifacial thinning flake of Burlington chert

Appendix I: National Archeological Data Base - Reports: Data Entry Form

Database Doc Number: _____

1.	R and C #:		
2.	Authors:	Bryan Kendall	
	Publication Date:	2018	
3.	Title:	Phase I Intensive Archaeologi	cal Investigation of the Proposed
		Anderson 400 IEDA Project,	Sections 10, 11, and 14, T79N-
		R05E, Scott County, Iowa	
		=	
4.	Report Title:	- Technical Report	
	Report #:	658	
	Publisher:	University of Iowa Office of th	e State Archaeologist
	Place:	Iowa City. Iowa	
		=	
5	Unpublished	-	
0.	Sent from:		
	Sent to:		
	Contract #:		
		_	
6	Federal Agency:	<u>-</u> STAT	
U.			
 7	State:	= Iowa	
/.	County:	Scott	
	Town:	book	
		_	
8	Worktyne:	= 31 [PHASE I]	
0.		<u>-</u>	
9	Keyword:	C-Types of Resources/Features 1-C	eneric Terms/Research Questions 2-
).	Reyword.	Tayonomic Names 3 Artifacts Types	Material Classes / Geographic names/
		Locations 5 Time Periods 6 Project	ame/Study Unit 7 Other Keywords
		405 1 acros surveyed [7]	Prohistoria [0]
		Southorn Iowa Drift Plain [4]	$\frac{101}{10^{\text{th}}} \text{ and } 20 \text{ Contury} \qquad [5]$
		Coppores Duck Piver [4]	Lithics [3]
		<u>Copperas-Duck River</u> [4]	<u>Entities</u> [5]
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11.	Township:	<u>79N</u>				
	Range:	<u>05E</u>				
Other F	Publication Types					
12.	Monograph					
		Name:				
		Place:				
13.	Chapter					
		In:			First:	Last:
14.	Journal					
		Volume:	Issue	:#:		First:
		Last:		ISS	N:	
15.	Dissertation	PH.D. LL.D. M.A.	M.S.	B.A.	B.S.	Institute:
16.	Paper					
		Meeting:				
		Place:				
17.	Other					
		Reference:				
<u>====</u>		Ē				
18.	Site#:	<u>13ST335, 13ST336</u>				
<u>====</u>		=	TIGOG			
19.	Quad Map $\#$:	<u>Cordova (1991) 7.5</u>	0202			

Appendix II: Iowa Archaeological Site Form

Office of the State Archaeologist 700 Clinton Street Building University of Iowa Iowa City, Iowa 52242-1030 Site Number: 13ST335 County: SCOTT Name/Field No.: New Form: X Supplemental: _

Section: 11

I. SITE TYPE INFORMATION

Legal	
Location:	
Township: T79N	R
•	SE 1/4 9

Range: R05E SE 1/4 SW 1/4

Quadrangle(s): CORDOVA

Reliability of Site Location: Good

Site Type/Function Isolated find

Period/Cultural Affiliation Period: Prehistoric

II. CULTURAL MATERIALS: 13ST335

Location of Artifact Collection: no collection						
Category	Description	Collected?				
Stone, chipped, debitage	1 flake	no				

Collection Method(s): shovel/posthole/auger tests

Ground Cover: __row crops X grass X brush/weedy/open woods __forest/heavy timber __exposed/eroded __unknown

Amount of Ground Surface Visible: _<10% X 10-50% _ 50-90% _ 90-100% _ unknown</pre>

Surface Conditions in Cropland: _ dry _ recent rain _ wet X unknown

Recently Tilled Cropland: _ true X false

III. GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION 13ST335

Topography/Landform: Ridge spur

Nearest Water Source: Perennial stream/river

Distance to Nearest Water: 140 m

Site Size Dimensions: 1 x 1 m Area: 1 sq m

Map Method(s): Global Positioning System

Integrity: __excellent __good X poor __completely destroyed __unknown

Threats To Site

Past/				
Present	Future	Threat Type	Description	
X	Х	erosion/weathering/rodents		
	Х	development/construction		

Current Land Use: unused

IV. INVESTIGATION INFORMATION 13ST335

Recorder(s)	
Name	Address
Kendall, Bryan	Office of the State Archaeologist

Start Date of Investigation: 11/13/2017

Level of Investigation: Phase |

Recommendations: No further work

National Register Eligibility Recommendation: Not Eligible for NR

Present Landowner(s)

		Attitude	
		Toward	
Name	Address	Investigation	
Marijo and Paul	2745 Hidden Valley Trail NE Solon IA	positive	-
Anderson	52333		
hoto(s)			

Р

Photo Type **Curated At** Digital

Office of the State Archaeologist

V. VERBAL DESCRIPTION 13ST335

Location: Provide a verbal description of how to locate the site, including distances and direction. This information must be sufficiently detailed to permit accurate site relocation. If possible, include permanent landmarks, roadways, and distances. From Princeton travel south along Highway 67. Site is situated on ridge spur 340 m due west of the

confluence of Bud Creek and the Mississippi River.

Site Description: Describe the site and include dimensions, features, nature and content of artifacts and concentrations, extent and location of disturbances, etc.

One flake was recovered from within 10 cm of the surface in an auger test on a ridge spur near the confluence of Bud Creek and the Mississippi River subsequent 5-m brackets of the positive auger test failed to recover additional cultural materials. The site is considered an isolated find.

IOWA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Office of the State Archaeologist 700 Clinton Street Building University of Iowa Iowa City, Iowa 52242-1030 Site Number: 13ST336 County: SCOTT Name/Field No.: New Form: <u>X</u> Supplemental: _

I. SITE TYPE INFORMATION

Legal Location: Township: T79N

Range: R05E SE 1/4 NE 1/4 Section: 10

Quadrangle(s): CORDOVA

Reliability of Site Location: Good

Site Type/Function

Historic farm/residence

Period/Cultural Affiliation

Period: Historic Euro-American

Basis: historic documentation

Historic Date Range: 1850-1875 1875-1900 1900-1925 1925-1950 1950-1975 1975-2000 >2000

II. CULTURAL MATERIALS: 13ST336

III. GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION 13ST336

Notes on Topography/Landform: slope

Nearest Water Source: Perennial stream/river

Distance to Nearest Water: 50 m

Site Size

Dimensions: 134 x 120 m Area: 16080 sg m

Map Method(s): Global Positioning System

Integrity: _ excellent _ good X poor _ completely destroyed _ unknown

Threats To Site

Past/			
Present	Future	Threat Type	Description
X		pipeline/utilities	
Х	Х	development/construction	
Х	Х	agriculture/livestock	
Х	Х	erosion/weathering/rodents	

Current Land Use: residential

IV. INVESTIGATION INFORMATION 13ST336

Recorder(s)

Name Address

Kendall, Bryan Office of the State Archaeologist

Start Date of Investigation: 12/14/2017

Level of Investigation: Phase |

Recommendations: No further work

National Register Eligibility Recommendation: Not Eligible for NR

Present Landowner(s)

		Toward	
Name	Address	Investigation	
Marijo and Paul Anderson	2745 Hidden Valley Trail NE Solon IA 52333	positive	

A 4494 1

Photo(s)

Photo Type	Curated At
Digital	Office of the State Archaeologist

V. VERBAL DESCRIPTION 13ST336

Location: Provide a verbal description of how to locate the site, including distances and direction. This information must be sufficiently detailed to permit accurate site relocation. If possible, include permanent landmarks, roadways, and distances.

From Princeton travel south along Highway 67 and turn west just before crossing Bud Creek. Farmstead is located 1,100 m west along the gravel drive.

Site Description: Describe the site and include dimensions, features, nature and content of artifacts and concentrations, extent and location of disturbances, etc.

Site 13ST336 is the historic farmstead. Based on historic documentation and the appearance of structures, the farmstead has likely been occupied since the 1860s, perhaps corresponding to the marriage of David Evans and Melissa Hopson in 1868, followed by Marx Kroeger and family by 1894. Marx Kroeger was responsible for constructing many of the farm buildings including an extant tile sow house constructed in 1935 according to its inscription. Two nearby concrete cisterns also likely date to 1935. A second house to the south, which first appears on the 1894 plat, was likely occupied along with the northern house by the Kroegers as the family appears to have at least 10 members in a photograph dated to the late 1800s. The two primary barns have since collapsed and were removed by 2014. The farmstead is situated on a steep slope and the surface of the farmstead is severely eroded to the point at which it is only sparsely covered in grass and B horizon sediments are visible at the surface. No historic cultural materials were identified during pedestrian survey of the farmstead and no subsurface features other that the ca. 1935 cisterns were identified during survey.