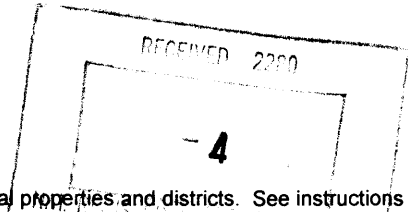


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form



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This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Trimble/Parker Historic Farmstead District

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

2. Location

street & number 23981 240<sup>th</sup> Street N/A  not for publication

city or town Bloomfield  vicinity

state Iowa code IA county Davis code 051 zip code 52537

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  nationally  statewide  locally. ( see continuation sheet for additional comments).

Ronald J. Sarke February 3, 2003  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

**STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA**

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

entered in the National Register.  
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register.  
 See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of the Keeper

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date of Action

Robert A. Beall

3/21/03

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply)

**Category of Property**  
(Check only one box)

**Number of Resources within Property**  
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
9	2	buildings
		sites
0	7	structures
		objects
9	9	Total

**Name of related multiple property listing**  
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

N/A

N/A

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

AGRICULTURE/Subsistence/animal facility/barn

AGRICULTURE/Subsistence/animal facility/barn

DOMESTIC/Secondary Structure/garage

DOMESTIC/Secondary Structure/garage

AGRICULTURE/agricultural outbuilding/machine shed

AGRICULTURE/Subsistence/storage/silo

AGRICULTURE/agricultural outbuilding/scale house

AGRICULTURE/Subsistence/storage/grain bin

AGRICULTURE/agricultural outbuilding/machine shed

DOMESTIC/Secondary Structure/shed

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: gambrel barn

foundation CONCRETE

Craftsman

walls WOOD/Weatherboard

roof ASPHALT

other

**Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

**Criteria Considerations**

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

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

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

AGRICULTURE

**Period of Significance**

1901-1952

**Significant Dates**

1901

1914

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

**Architect/Builder**

Wing, Joseph E.

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** 27 acres

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	[1]5	[5]5[3]3[1]9	[4]5[0]7[5]5[5]	2	[1]5	[5]5[3]1[0]0	[4]5[0]7[5]5[5]
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
3	[1]5	[5]5[3]3[1]9	[4]5[0]7[0]5[2]	4	[1]5	[5]5[3]1[0]0	[4]5[0]7[0]5[2]
							<input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet

**Verbal Boundary Description**

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

**Boundary Justification**

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Leah D. Rogers/Consultant

organization Tallgrass Historians L.C. date December 6, 2002

street & number 2460 S. Riverside Drive telephone 319-354-6722

city or town Iowa City state IA zip code 52246

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the complete form:

**Continuation Sheets**

**Maps**

- A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

**Photographs**

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

**Additional items**

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

**Property Owner**

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name see continuation sheet, page 22

street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 1**Trimble/Parker Historic Farmstead District  
Davis County, IA****Narrative Description**

The Trimble/Parker Farmstead District is situated on the south side of 240<sup>th</sup> Street southeast of the town of Bloomfield in Davis County, Iowa (see location maps, pages 12-13). Historically, this street was the forerunner of current Highway 2 (originally numbered Highway 3 in the 1930s) and made an S-curve through this property separating the house from the barnyard proper on the north side of the highway. In the 1960s, the highway was re-routed in a straighter route to the south of this farmstead, leaving the old highway as a rural route that turns to gravel just east of the farmstead. Up to the farmstead, however, the old highway is paved with older concrete and retains an arched concrete culvert near the entry drive into the farm house. The route of the S-curve of the old highway has been plowed up and put into cultivation but is still visible as a dark stain in recent aerial photographs of this property. The farmstead contains 18 buildings and structures including the house built in 1914, the large U-shaped gambrel barn built in 1901, two other gambrel barns, an extended gable feeder barn, one older machine shed, a scale house, two older garages, and several modern buildings including two Harvestore silos, a silo shed and feed bunk, two metal grain bins, a modern machine shed, and a modern cattle shed (see plan map, page 13). Of these 18 buildings and structures, nine are considered contributing, with nine non-contributing because they post-date the period of significance for this property, which extends from 1901 to 1952.

The farmstead was situated on a nearly level, broad upland divide along old Highway 3 (later numbered Highway 2 and rerouted south of the farmstead to its current location), with the house, the sheep barn, and the two garages on the south side of the highway and the U-shaped barn, the horse barn, the older machine shed, the scale house, and the modern buildings and structures on the north side of the highway. Nearly one-quarter mile south of the house, is the second gambrel barn located on the south side of current Highway 2. An old concrete-paved field drive connects the farmstead proper to this southern barn. Historically, the south barn was near the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad line, with a depot, coal shed, and stockyards located along a sidetrack just west of this barn. This railroad station was named Steuben (see plat maps, pages 14-15). No signs of the depot, coal shed, or stockyards remain in this area. It may be that this gambrel barn was located so far south of the farmstead proper in order to take advantage of this rail shipping station. The current route of Highway 2 largely follows the old railroad line, which is no longer in evidence.

The extant buildings include the following:

**House** – This Craftsman-styled bungalow house is two-stories in height and has a side-gabled roof with shed-roofed dormer on the front roof slope. The house is clad with steel siding; however, the windows are the original Craftsman-type multi-pane over single-pane double-hung windows. Other notable features include the wide overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends and knee brace brackets, the open porch supported by half-height square posts on textured brick piers, the porte-cochere off the northwest corner sheltering the concrete driveway along the west side of the house, the shed-roof rectangular bay window on the east side, the half-round gutters, and the smooth, tooled cast-concrete block foundation. The windows are singles, pairs, and triples. A concrete sidewalk curves around the east and north sides of the house and extends out to the old highway to the north. The concrete driveway is also original to the house construction and extends through the porte-cochere due south to the small garage, curves to the west into the larger garage and also curves to the east where it joins the old field drive (also once paved with concrete) that connects the main portion of the farmstead to the gambrel barn at the far south end of the farm.

**Garage** – Front-gabled one-story building has clapboard siding, an asphalt-shingled roof, and a poured board-form concrete foundation. Features of note include the original folding doors with decorative beaded-board siding and fixed-light windows; exposed rafter tails and knee brace brackets under the eaves; and fixed two-pane windows on the sides. The interior also features lathe-and-plaster finish on the walls and ceiling.

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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Trimble/Parker Historic Farmstead District  
Davis County, IA

Section number 7 Page 2

Small Garage – Front-gabled one-story building is only one-stall wide. It has wide vertical board siding, with battens on the sides, an asphalt-shingled roof, boxed eaves, and a board-form poured concrete foundation. The windows are fixed six-panes, while the garage door is a sliding door made of vertical boards.

Gambrel Shed – Small, temporary structure appears modern in origin and rests on skids behind the larger garage. The shed has a gambrel roof.

U-Shaped Gambrel Barn – This large impressive building features a U-shape to its ground plan, with a concrete-floored courtyard on the interior. The building is clad with wide vertical board siding fastened with wire nails. There is no indication that there were ever any battens on the siding. The lower portion of the siding on the rear has been covered with modern metal siding. A circular concrete foundation for a silo is off the west side of the barn. The gambrel roof is steeply pitched and narrow in look. It flares out at the boxed eaves and has cornice returns on each end. There are narrow open-out doors on the front ends flanked by wood-louvered vents. The lower level windows were fixed four-panes but most have been removed or boarded over. The roof is asphalt shingled, while the foundation is a board-formed poured concrete construction. Some of the original vertical board sliding doors remain, while others have been boarded over with plywood or other siding. Lightning rods line the roof ridges. Features of note on the exterior include small gabled dormers on the north wing, pulley hooks on the northwest and northeast sides of the exterior, and distinctive hinges that were also used on the gambrel barn on the south side of current Highway 2. The interior of the U-shaped barn shows post-and-beam framing on the ground floor, with a braced-rafter, self-supported roof type of open-span loft framing in the haymow. The roof framing consists of doubled planks bracing the plank rafters, with double planks as joist supports. Otherwise, the entire U-shaped hay mow is open span. The ground floor interior construction shows sawn posts (7-1/2 x 7-1/2 inches square) resting on concrete piers, sawn bracing, with some single planks as additional bracing. The cross-beam features a simple lapped joint. All the joinery is mortise-and-tenon pegged construction. The west and east wings feature two open aisles flanking central feed bunks. The west wing has wood stanchions for milking, with the east wing used for cattle feeding. The north wing features a series of cattle pens, stalls, and open space for loafing, with a milk cooler along the south wall. Generally this barn is in good condition but is deteriorating. The east wing, in particular, is canting to the east-northeast and a number of the interior vertical posts have separated from their piers. Some metal cabling along the north wing was added to support the barn. Joseph E. Wing, well known in the early 1900s for his braced-rafter, self-supporting roof designs, designed the Trimble barn (Soike 1995:155-157; Sanders 1907:63).

Gambrel Horse Barn – This barn is located on the north side of the road to the west of the U-shaped barn. It has an asphalt-shingled roof, wide vertical board siding fastened with wire nails, and a poured concrete form foundation. A metal aerator on the roof ridge has a horse weathervane. A drop-down mow door is on the north end, with a pent-roof overhang and narrow open-out mow doors on the south end. The doors are Dutch-doors and lead into a narrow (4 feet wide) central aisle flanked by six horse stalls on the east side and two larger stalls on the west side, with two narrow bins and a hay chute on the west side. The construction is solid 6 x 6 inch sawn posts with planks nailed to either side of the posts for horizontal bracing. The roof framing is braced-rafter construction featuring single and double planks bracing the rafters and serving as joists, with the planks nailed and bolted in place. The hay loft is an open span. A metal hay track is still in place.

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**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 3

**Trimble/Parker Historic Farmstead District  
Davis County, IA**

**South Gambrel Barn** – This barn is located on the south side of current Highway 2 at the far south end of the farm property. It has an asphalt-shingled roof, a metal aerator on the roof ridge, and wide vertical board siding fastened with wire nails. The windows are mostly gone, although some are boarded over. The door openings on the north end, including the mow door, are also boarded over, while those on the south end retain sliding doors. The foundation is board-formed poured concrete. Of note on the exterior are the same unusual door hinges as used on the large U-shaped barn suggesting some contemporaneity in their construction. The interior shows braced-rafter construction in the mow, with square posts and beams with bolted and nailed plank framing on the ground floor. The floor plan shows a central aisle flanked by feed bunks, with an aisle along the east side with feed bunks and bins along the east wall. The west side features bins. A metal hay track remains in place.

**Sheep Barn** – This barn is located due west of the house and has a broad, low-pitched gabled roof with pent overhang on the south gable end. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles, while the barn has vertical board siding fastened with wire nails. The concrete board-form foundation has “1926” inscribed in the skirt around the northeast corner of the barn. Sliding doors cover the openings. The interior shows a feeder barn configuration with central bin and pen surrounding on three sides by open loafing aisles. The construction is of solid posts with horizontal board cross supports. An unusual X-shaped bracing in the center of the barn added additional support. A drop down mow door is in the north gable end. A metal aerator is on the roof ridge.

**Hipped Scale House** – This one-story hip-roofed rectangular building has a metal roof and wide vertical board siding fastened with wire nails. It has a board-form poured concrete foundation and sliding doors on the south side. The interior features three aisles and posts with plank bracing and cross supports. The concrete scale pit is still present under the center aisle.

**Gabled Machine Shed** – This one-story front-gabled building has a shed roof addition off the east side. It has vertical board siding fastened with wire nails, an asphalt-shingled roof, and a poured concrete form foundation. The plank-framed building is collapsing. Other features of note include the fixed four-pane windows and the strap hinges on the doors.

**Metal Machine Shed** – This Morton building is a prefabricated building featuring metal roofing and siding and pole construction. It was added to the farmstead by Harold Baughman.

**Metal Cattle Shed** – This Morton building is also a prefabricated building featuring metal roofing and siding and pole construction. It was added to the farmstead by Harold Baughman.

**Metal Grain Bins** – Two modern metal grain bins were added by Harold Baughman.

**Harvestore Silos** – Two blue Harvestore silos were added to this farmstead by Harold Baughman.

**Silo Shed and Feed Bunk** – A front-gabled building with metal roofing and siding is attached to the silos on their east side. This plank-framed building features a drive-through aisle for loading of silage from the silos. The overhead garage doors are plastic. A long, low open feed bunk extends to the east from the silo building. This feed bunk has a concrete trough covered by a roof supported by plank framing. These structures were added to the farmstead by Harold Baughman.

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**National Register of Historic Places  
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**Trimble/Parker Historic Farmstead District  
Davis County, IA**

Summary Table of Buildings and Structures:

**Buildings Built by H.H. Trimble (ALL CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS):**

U-Shaped Barn – 1901 (designed by Joseph E. Wing)  
South Gambrel Barn – early 1900s  
Gambrel Horse Barn – early 1900s

**Buildings Built by Parker brothers (ALL CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS):**

House – 1914  
Sheep Barn – 1926  
Small Garage – c.1914; built by Parker brothers  
Large Garage – c.1914; built by Parker brothers  
Hipped Scale House – before 1940  
Gabled Machine Shed – before 1940

**Buildings/Structures Added to Farmstead by Harold C. Baughman and family  
(ALL NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES):**

Cattle Shed – c.1976  
Metal Machine Shed – c.1976  
Harvestore Silos (2) – c.1976  
Silo Shed and Feed Bunk – c.1976  
Metal Grain Bins - modern  
Gambrel Shed - modern

It is in the interest of preserving and protecting this historic farmstead for generations to come, that the Baughman family is forwarding this nomination for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



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National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 5

Trimble/Parker Historic Farmstead District  
Davis County, IA

## Statement of Significance

The Trimble/Parker Historic Farmstead District is locally significant under Criterion C as a well-preserved example of an early twentieth century purebred stock farm in southern Iowa. The survival of so many of its original buildings, including a diverse set of livestock buildings reflecting the varied stock types and operations carried out on this farmstead between 1901 and 1952, is unusual and notable in the current stock of surviving farmstead buildings in Iowa. Operations reflected in these buildings include the registered cattle and dairy cattle operations as well as horses and sheep raised on this farmstead. The size and elaboration of the buildings also reflects the success of this operation even through the Great Depression. The U-shaped gambrel barn is a standout among these buildings, being of large size, unusual shape, and retaining a high degree of integrity. This barn is a local landmark in the Bloomfield and Pulaski area. The barn is also individually significant as a design by Joseph E. Wing, well known for his innovative barn designs in the 1890s-early 1900s. The period of significance for this farmstead district is from 1901, when the U-shaped barn was built, until 1952, the 50-year cut-off date for inclusion in the National Register. During this period, three families came into ownership of this farmstead starting with the Palmer and H.H. Trimble family followed by the Parker brothers, and finishing with the Harold C. Baughman family, who retain possession to the present day. Significant dates include 1901 when the U-shaped barn was built and 1914 when the house was added to the farmstead.

## Historical Background

The farm, which the Trimble/Parker Historic Farmstead District was historically part of, encompassed 560 acres in Sections 4 and 5 of Cleveland Township in Davis County, Iowa (see plat maps, pages 15-16). The original entries for this acreage were made by Robert McNair and James Laughlin in 1851, with John Stanford entering 80 of the acres in 1860. Tradition holds that it was Stephen L. Saunders, who was owner of this entire tract in the late nineteenth century, although no entry for this transaction can be found in the records for this property. By 1900, Palmer Trimble and John R. Wallace were sole owners, and it was Trimble and Wallace who reportedly sold the property to brothers Urban and John H. Parker on February 8, 1911. However, the 1912 county plat map for this township shows the property in Sections 4 and 5 then owned by "H.H. Trimble," with the property including the railroad station of Steuben. Another account also contended that it was H.H. Trimble who owned the property in the early 1900s (Davis County Book Committee 1976:360; Ogle 1912), while an additional account indicated that the U-shaped barn was built in the early 1900s on H.H. Trimble's farm (Sanders Publishing 1907:63). Therefore, while the land transactions for this property are rather unclear, other lines of evidence indicate that the subject farmstead was established in the early 1900s for H.H. Trimble even though he likely never lived on this property. It appears that his son-in-law, Otto D. Wray, actually operated this farmstead, although he too lived elsewhere (i.e., in Bloomfield at 508 S. Columbia).

Henry Hoffman Trimble was the father of Palmer Trimble and was a noted attorney and later a district judge in Davis County (State Historical Company 1882:639-640). He served as State Senator from 1856 to 1859 and ran unsuccessfully for several other public offices including a run for the Governor of Iowa in 1879.

He promoted the construction of the railroad, which is now the Wabash line from Bloomfield to Ottumwa, and in 1878 became attorney for the Burlington road, serving with peculiar ability for the remainder of his very active life. In 1881, he was made general attorney for the road, and the next year removed to Keokuk, where his residence thereafter remained (*Annals of Iowa* 1910:394).

H.H. Trimble died in 1910 in Keokuk at the age of 83. The Parker brothers purchased the farm soon after Trimble's death. The 1912 atlas may have been using old information in its continued printing of Trimble as the owner (see plat map, page 15).

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Continuation Sheet**Section number 8 Page 6**Trimble/Parker Historic Farmstead District  
Davis County, IA**

Palmer Trimble was himself an attorney and was a member of the firm of Trimble, Carruthers & Trimble in Bloomfield. Samuel S. Carruthers was a brother-in-law of Judge H.H. Trimble and had been his partner since 1867 (State Historical Company 1882:640). There is no indication that Palmer Trimble ever lived at the subject farmstead.

Because of Judge H.H. Trimble's interests in the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, it is perhaps no coincidence that the depot and stockyards of the Steuben switch for the CB & Q Railroad were located on Trimble's farm property southeast of Bloomfield. It is known that the U-shaped gambrel barn was once painted with 24-inch lettering that read "H.H. Trimble Herd of Aberdeen Angus Cattle" on both ends of the barn and that the lettering could be easily seen by passengers on the railroad south of the property (Davis County Book Committee 1976:360; Harold Baughman Audio Tape 1978).

By c.1911-12, Urban and John H. Parker had purchased this property. Urban and John were the sons of George Parker, a farmer and stockraiser who had settled in Davis County in West Grove Township having immigrated as a young boy with his parents from Burslem, Staffordshire, England. George Parker migrated to Davis County, Iowa, in 1867 where he came to own a farm of 160 acres where he and his wife, Jane Hover, raised five children including sons Urban and John H. (State Historical Company 1882:27). The Parker brothers owned the subject farmstead from c.1911 until the fall of 1943 when it was sold on contract to Harold C. Baughman, who took full possession on April 1, 1944. Harold C. Baughman noted in 1976:

Through their sale we bought the Brown Swiss cows owned by Parkers and, after their sale having bought the hay and grain, we made an agreement to take 22 Angus cows on shares until the Parkers became situated to care for them. Earl Marshall and Bell Boy breeding and a young Eileenmere bull was the nucleus of the Angus cattle in which we have become established (Davis County Book Committee 1976:360).

In addition to the Brown Swiss dairy cows, the farming operation during the Parker/Baughman tenure of ownership included the above-noted registered Aberdeen Angus cattle, work horses, and sheep. The large U-shaped barn was used for both cattle feeding and for the dairy operation.

Davis County is within an agricultural region predominated by the Southern Pasture Area of Iowa because of the terrain of this region and its suitability for livestock feeding and raising. In this part of the Southern Pasture Area, cattle were produced in equal, and sometimes greater, numbers than hogs and helped supply the meatpacking plants in Ottumwa. "Historically, sheep also played a role in this area, and Davis County was known as the premier sheep and wool producing area in the state" by the early twentieth century (Frantz 1995:4). While dairying was not as common in this region, there were dairy farms in both Davis and Wapello counties into the early twentieth century, with the Trimble/Parker/Baughman farming operation being among them. By the early twentieth century, Bloomfield was described as being an "important livestock and distributing center in the midst of the most prosperous sheep-growing area in the State" (WPA 1986:371). Sheep breeds raised in this area included Tyre Dabneys and Van Warner purebred Delaine Merino flocks (Davis County Book Committee 1976:320).

The raising of purebred Percheron horses was also a big industry in the Bloomfield vicinity by the early twentieth century. William C. Baughman of Pulaski, and father of Harold C. Baughman, was one of the important early breeders of Percherons in this area (Davis County Book Committee 1976:318). Percherons are large draft horses. Another branch of the Baughman family, that of David M. and Frank Baughman, operated the Maple Grove Farm south of Pulaski and also raised pure-bred Percheron horses (Glenn Baughman, personal communication June 2002). William C. Baughman's Sunny Plain Farm was also located south of Pulaski and still includes the 1876 Pennsylvania-type barn and other outbuildings dating from W.C. Baughman's tenure of ownership. Other horse breeds raised in Davis County included Normans, Belgians, and Clydesdales, among others (Federated Women's Clubs of the County 1924-27:332).

Railroads established in the Bloomfield area included the North Missouri Railroad, completed to Bloomfield in 1869 and which later became part of the Wabash Railroad between Ottumwa and St. Louis, and the Burlington and Southwestern Railway completed to Bloomfield in 1871 and intended as a short line from Burlington to Kansas City. The latter railroad connected to the Wabash line at a junction in Bloomfield and was always operated as part of the Burlington system

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Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 7Trimble/Parker Historic Farmstead District  
Davis County, IA

(Federated Women's Clubs of the County 1924-27:243-244). These rail lines helped Bloomfield maintain its status as the Davis County seat through the years and helped this community become a shipping point for the agricultural products of the surrounding countryside. It was along the Kansas City branch of the Chicago, Burlington, & Quincy Railroad at the Steuben switch, that neighborhood farms, including the Trimble/Parker/Baughman farm, shipped many loads of livestock and fertilizer. Livestock was shipped to markets in Chicago and St. Louis, with the two-pen stockyard located near the standing gambrel barn on the south side of current Highway 2, which follows the route of the former railroad line (Davis County Book Committee 1976:360). As noted above, it is likely that the south barn on the Trimble/Parker farmstead was located at this spot so far from the rest of the farmstead buildings in order to take advantage of the side track and shipping point at Steuben. The Angus cattle were also shipped out by truck, with breeding stock distributed from this herd to "South Dakota, Oregon, Northern California, Arizona, Texas, Mississippi, Missouri, Arkansas, and Nebraska, as well as hundreds of bulls to local trade" (Davis County Historical Society 1976:360).

Harold Baughman continued to operate this farm into the late twentieth century adding Harvestore silos to the operation in the late 1970s. A chain of 14 wells, located in the field back of the grove northwest of the barn, had been piped during the Trimble ownership from a spring north of the barn. According to the Parkers, this water system had never run dry. The water system was connected by the Baughmans to the Harvestore silo feedlots, the U-shaped barn, the sheep barn, and to the backyard of the house (Glenn Baughman, personal communication July 2002).

At present, Harold Baughman's descendants continue to own the property but lease the farm ground and outbuildings to Rex Blackwell and the house to other tenants.

Architectural Significance

The farmstead as a whole is notable as a well-preserved example of a large, early twentieth century livestock and dairy farming operation in Davis County and the Bloomfield vicinity. Such a collection of barns, machine sheds, and domestic-related buildings is a rare survivor on Iowa's rural landscape. What is perhaps most important about these buildings is that they reflect the full extent and peak in production of this farming operation, with the horse, sheep, and cattle barns still standing and retaining a high degree of integrity.

Most outstanding of the buildings is the large U-shaped gambrel-roofed barn built for the H.H. Trimble farm in 1901. At that time, Otto Wray, H.H. Trimble's son-in-law, was in charge of the farming operation. It is suspected that there was no earlier residential property on this farmstead prior to the construction of the extant c.1914 house because neither Trimble nor Wray actually lived on this farmstead. The next owners, the Parker brothers, did reside on this farmstead, and were responsible for the construction of the extant house.

The U-shaped barn when it was built was noted as a barn "the like of which had not been seen" in this area (Davis County Book Committee 1976:360). As noted above, it originally had lettering on the two ends that faced south towards the railroad that read "H.H. Trimble Herd of Aberdeen Angus Cattle" (ibid.). The barn measures 108 feet on each side and 128 feet across the back and is 30 feet wide throughout. The clear span of the hayloft is 32 feet from floor to the rafters and could hold 450 tons of loose hay (ibid.). It was last filled with loose hay in 1947 (Harold Baughman Audio Tape 1978).

A 1907 description of the Trimble U-shaped barn noted the following details:

A sanitary, comfortable and commodious barn recently built is that designed by Joseph E. Wing for H.H. Trimble of Davis County, Ia. It has 64 single stalls and 10 box-stalls or breeding pens. There are bins for grain and storage for 350 tons of forage above. Silos may be conveniently added, one at the end of each wing, where the feed-carrier will convey the silage down the central alley between the rows of cattle.

The barn is 30' wide and forms three sides of an open court, which is 66' x 78' designed to be paved with vitrified brick or concreted, having a water tank in center, thus forming a convenient sheltered yard where cattle may exercise any day in severe weather. The specifications provide this barn with manure-carriers behind the cattle, feed carriers

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with track in front of them and numerous windows to admit light and air. The windows are hinged at the lower edge and open inward with greenhouse construction, so that a turn of a wheel opens a row of them. Sectional hay chutes extend down into the feed alleys. The barn has cement floors and Van Norman stalls. This barn has proved very satisfactory to the proprietor, who says that 'we believe we have saved \$1,000 of its cost in one season in grain and hay and in preventing loss of flesh in the animals' (Sanders Publishing 1907:63).

At least one silo was added to the barn at a later date but was added to the west side rather than at the end of one of the wings as suggested above, and the courtyard area was paved with concrete rather than vitrified brick. Amazingly, the ground plan of the extant barn is little changed from its original ground plan design (see pages 17-18).

The barn housed registered Angus cattle and other registered breeding stock from its construction in 1901 until 1978, the point at which the Harold Baughman herd of 152 was sold (Harold Baughman Audio Tape 1978). It also housed a Brown Swiss dairy herd until 1960, with the stock having been carried over from the Parker brothers' operation. The west wing of the barn housed the milking stanchions, with the milk cooler and separator in the north wing of the barn. The east side of the barn was used for cattle feeding and loafing areas, with part of the north wing also subdivided into stalls for cattle. During the Trimble operation of this farm, around 12 men were employed to daily lead out and water the cattle (Glenn Baughman, personal communication May 2002; Harold Baughman Audio Tape 1978). Such a large operation was quite notable for the time.

The other standing barns include the gambrel barn on the north side of the old highway west of the U-shaped barn that housed the farm's work horses, the extended gable barn on the south side of the old highway west of the house that housed sheep, and the gambrel barn on the south end of the farmstead on the south side of Highway 2 (the former route of the CB & Q Railroad), which likely housed cattle and other livestock being shipped from the Steuben switch.

The U-shaped barn was built in 1901, with the gambrel barn on the south side of the highway and the gambrel horse barn built in the early twentieth century, although it is not certain whether Trimble or the Parker brothers built them. The sheep barn has a date of "1926" inscribed in the concrete skirt off the northeast corner of the barn suggesting the barn was built at that time, which would have been during the Parker brothers' ownership. The older machine shed and the scale house may have been built by the Parker brothers as were the house and the two garages off the southwest corner of the house. Harold Baughman added the Morton buildings (cattle shed and machine shed), the metal grain bins, two Harvestore silos, and the silo shed and feed bunk, all located in the northwest corner of the farmstead.

The gambrel barns are all of open-span loft construction, with the U-shaped barn having pegged, mortise-and-tenon post-and-beam framing supporting a braced-rafter, self-supporting open-span roof. On the other hand, the gambrel horse barn showed braced-rafter loft framing supported by plank framing that had the plank joists nailed and bolted to the vertical support posts rather than mortise-and-tenon joinery suggesting a later date of construction for the horse barn. The south gambrel barn shows similar braced-rafter construction in the mow, with square posts and support beams bolted and nailed in place, suggesting some contemporaneity with the horse barn in its construction.

Braced-rafter construction was an innovation in barn design that allowed for a large open span in the loft area for the stacking of loose hay. This was a great advance over the older heavy timber frame barns that required vertical and horizontal framing in the loft space to support the structure and greatly restricted the amount of storage space in the loft. The barn's designer, Joseph E. Wing, is credited with helping to move barn building from heavy timber framing to light framing techniques, with this particular design representing the transition between the two types of framing (Lowell Soike, e-mail dated 11/25/2002; Soike 1995:148, 153-157). This type of framing became popular around 1900 and remained popular into the first four decades of the twentieth century (Soike 1995:149). The use of new, innovative types of barn construction for this large livestock operation further reflects the progressiveness and economic success of the Trimble farming operation in the early twentieth century.

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Joseph E. Wing was also a farmer and a journalist and introduced his new joist-frame barn design in 1893, when he “had carpenters erect a new type of barn on his family farm in Champaign County, Ohio” (Soike 1995:148). Despite fears that the barn would fall down, it proved capable of holding tons of hay. Wing began promoting the new design in farm journals and catalogs, and the new design gained popularity (ibid.). The fact that H.H. Trimble engaged Wing to design his new stock barn on his Davis County, Iowa, farmstead demonstrates the wide appeal that Wing’s designs had gained by the early 1900s. The selection of a U-shape for the large gambrel barn does appear unusual for this area of Iowa and obviously reflects Wing’s influence and his experience in Ohio where twinned and U-shaped gambrel barns are much better known.

As an individual building, the U-shaped barn would be individually eligible under Criterion C as an outstanding example of a large dairy and purebred cattle raising operation and for its reflection of an innovative barn construction design that became popular in the very late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It is also significant for its association with a nationally known barn designer and promoter, Joseph E. Wing. However, the farmstead as a whole, and its collection of early twentieth century barns and other buildings, more than qualifies as an eligible farmstead district whose period of significance spans the first five decades of the twentieth century. It is hoped that this very special farmstead can be preserved for generations to come.

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Ogle, George A.

1912 *Standard Atlas of Davis County, Iowa*. George A. Ogle and Company, Chicago.

Sanders Publishing

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Soike, Lowell

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State Historical Company

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WPA

1986 *The WPA Guide to 1930s Iowa*. The Iowa State University Press, Ames.

Other Sources:

Glenn Baughman, Des Moines, Iowa, personal communication (telephone and e-mail communications)

Harold Baughman Audio Tape, 1978. On file with Glenn Baughman, Des Moines, Iowa.

Iowa Site Inventory File: Trimble/Wray House, 508 S. Columbia, Bloomfield, Iowa. On file State Historical Society of Iowa, Des Moines.

Lowell Soike, e-mail to Leah Rogers dated 11/25/02.

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**Geographical Data**

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the nominated property is shown as the dashed line on the accompanying map entitled "Plan Map of Trimble/Parker Historic Farmstead District Showing National Register Boundary" and whose vertices are marked by the following UTM reference points: 1 15 553319 4507555, 2 15 553100 4507555, 3 15 553319 4507052, 4 15 553100 4507052 (see page 14).

Boundary Justification

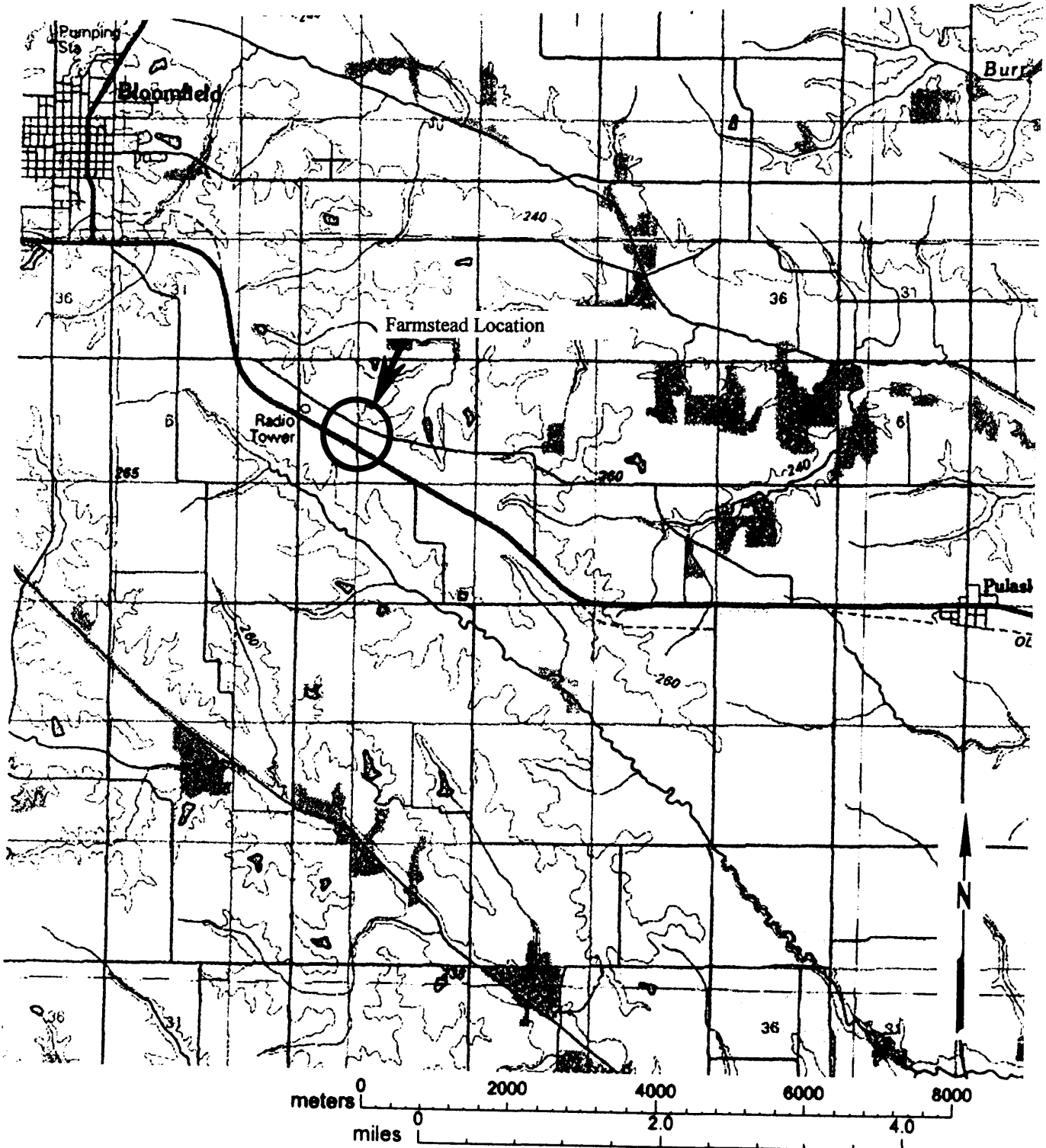
The boundary encompasses the Trimble/Parker/Baughman farmstead and the space immediately surrounding the extant buildings. This area historically encompassed the entirety of the farmstead buildings associated with the Trimble/Parker farmstead and includes the viewshed that ties together the main grouping of farm buildings and the gambrel barn at the south end of the property.

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General Location of Farmstead District



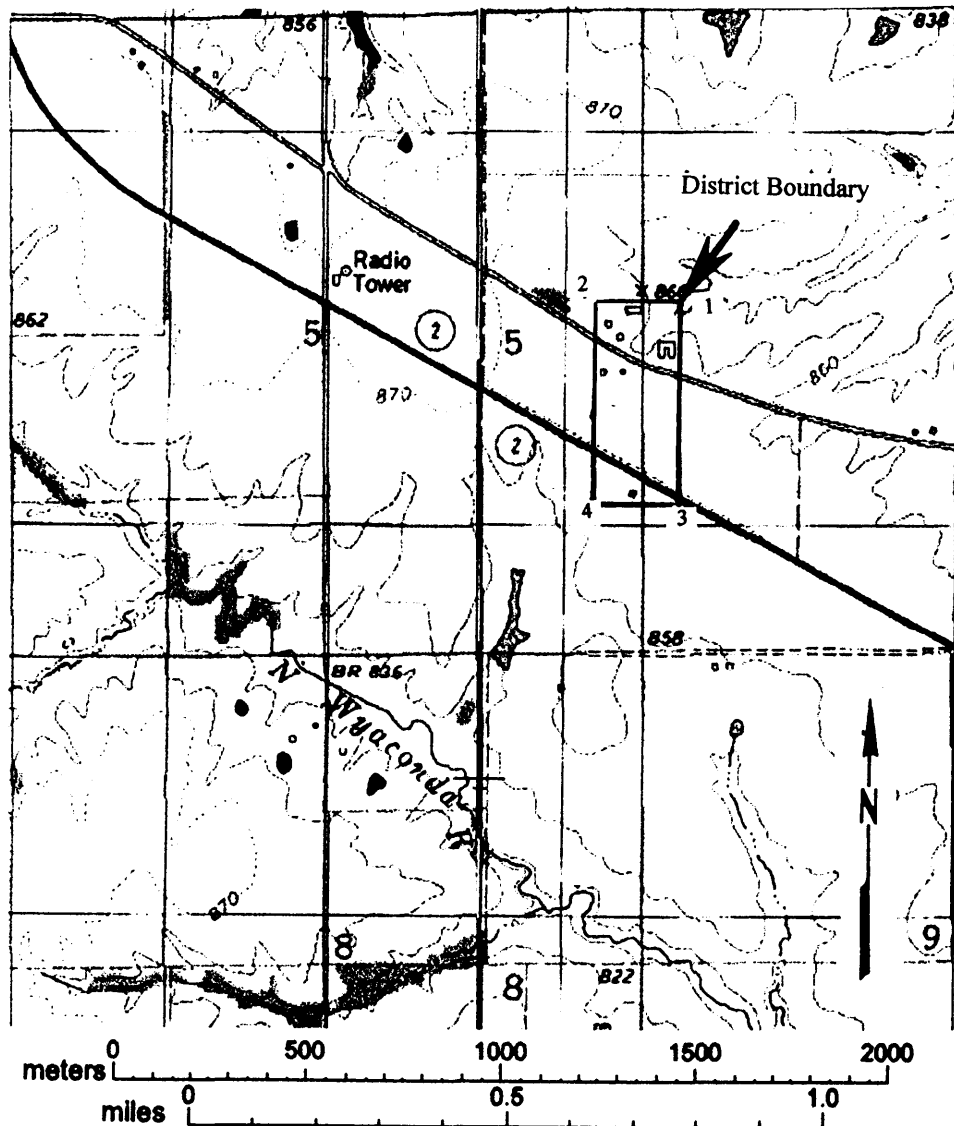


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Location of Farmstead District on USGS Topographic Map (Pulaski Quad)

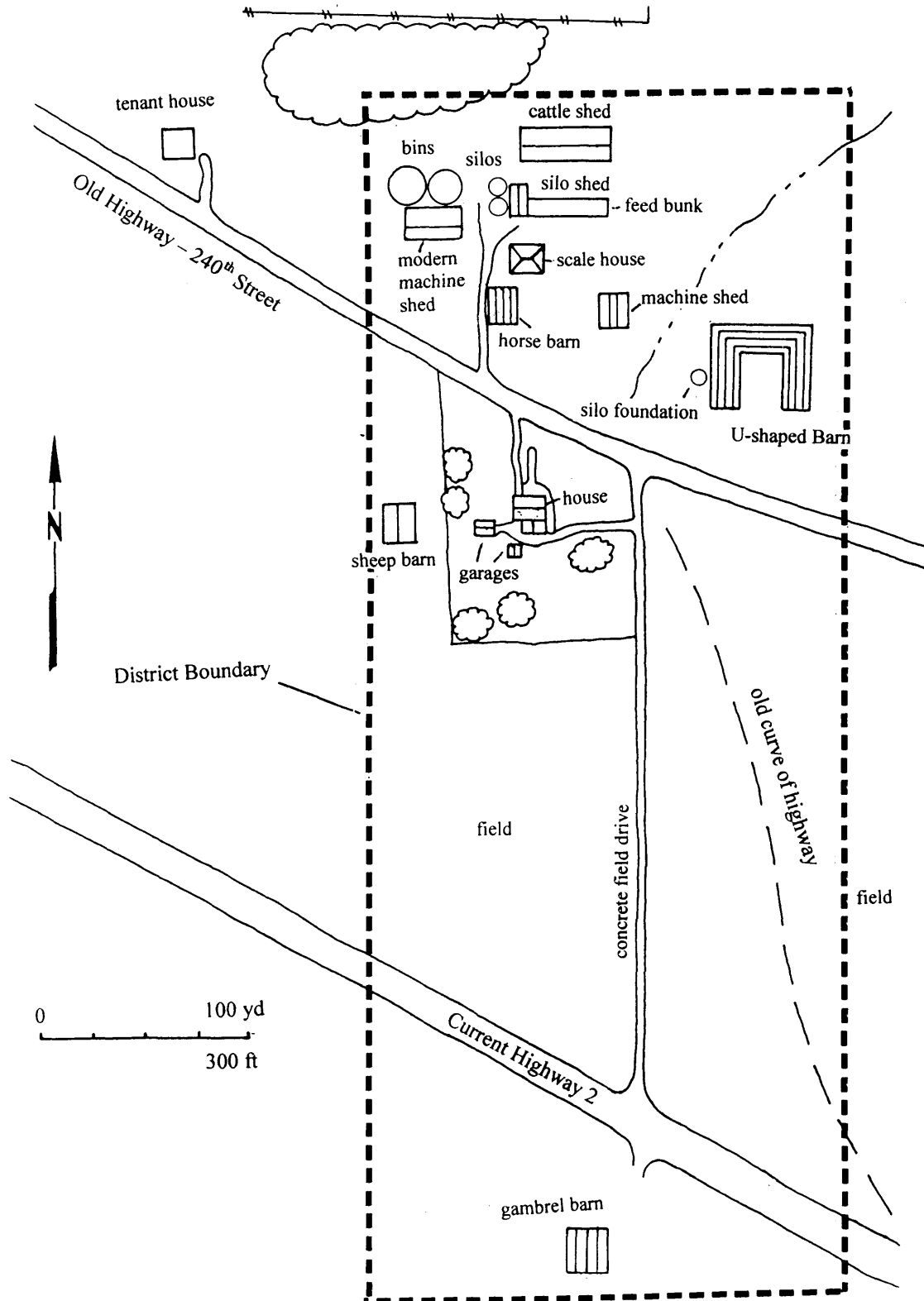


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Plan Map of Trimble/Parker Historic Farmstead District Showing National Register Boundary

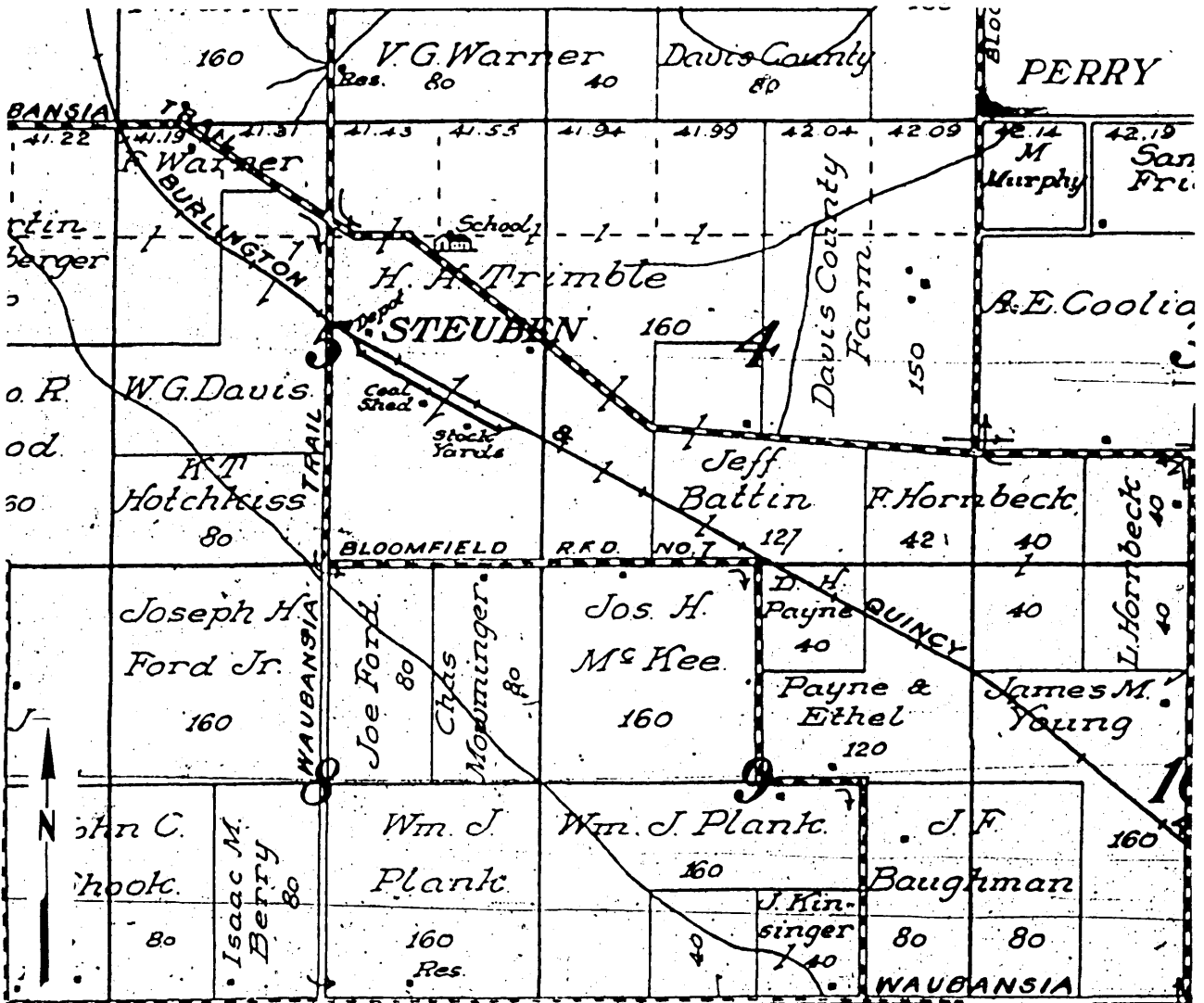


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1912 Plat Map Showing H.H. Trimble Property  
(Source: Ogle 1912)

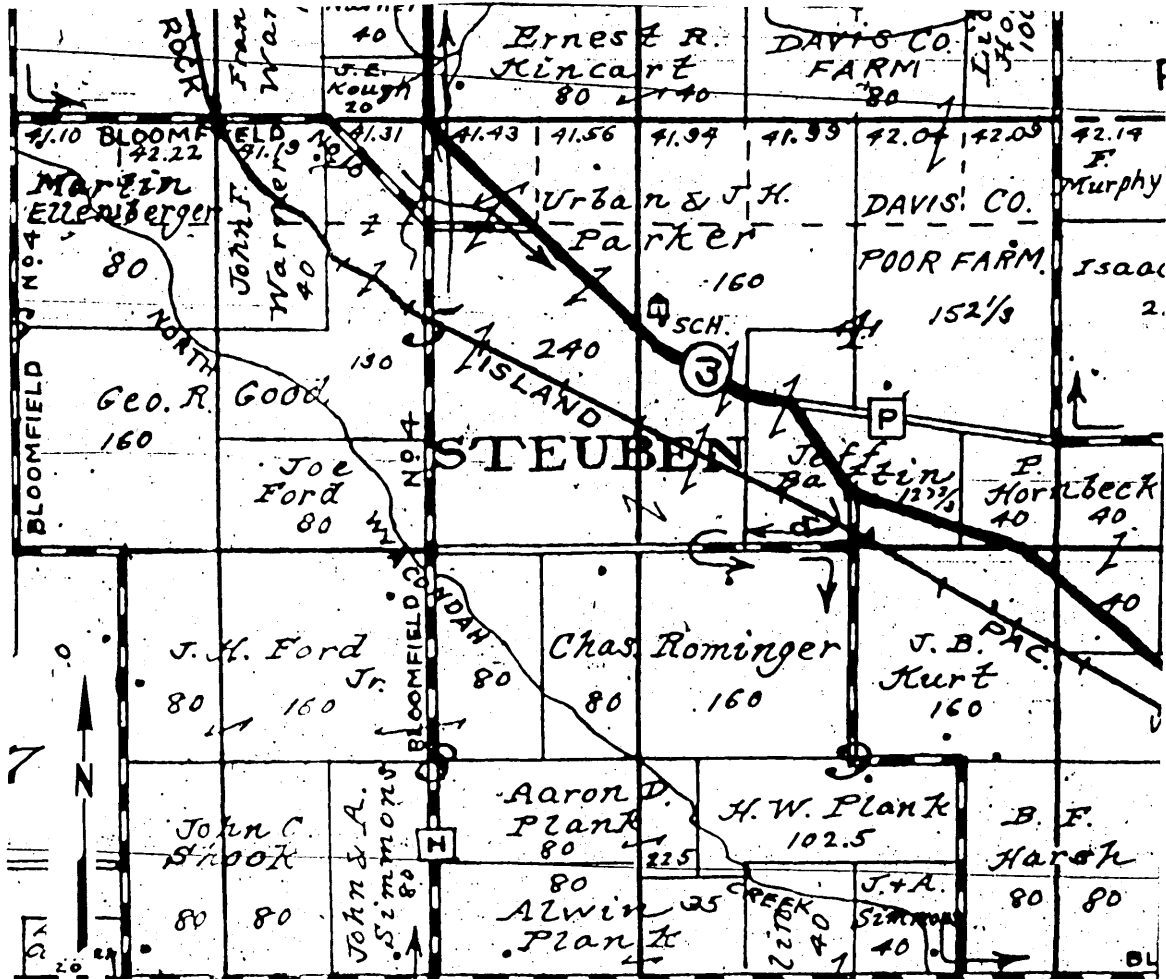


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1931 Plat Map of Parker Brothers Property  
(Source: Kean 1931)



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Ground Plan and Elevation of Trimble Barn from Sanders Publishing (1907:63)

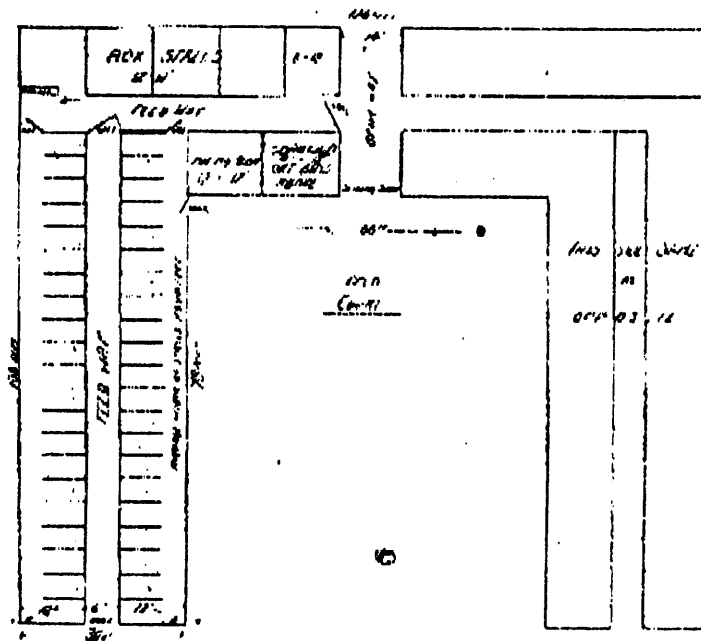


FIG. 81—MODERN TYPE OF CATTLE BARN (GROUND PLAN).

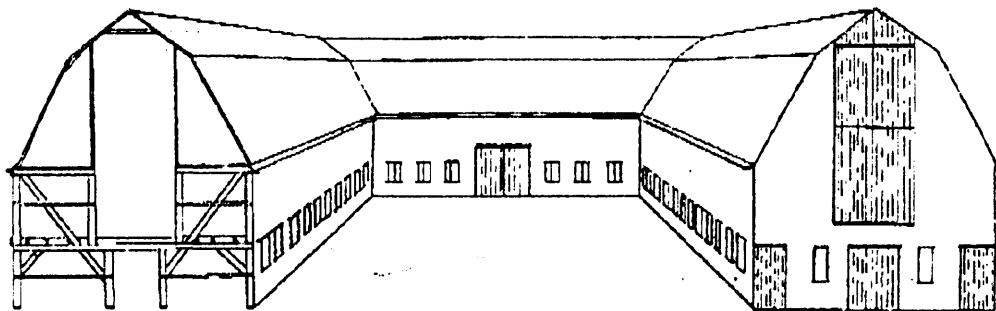


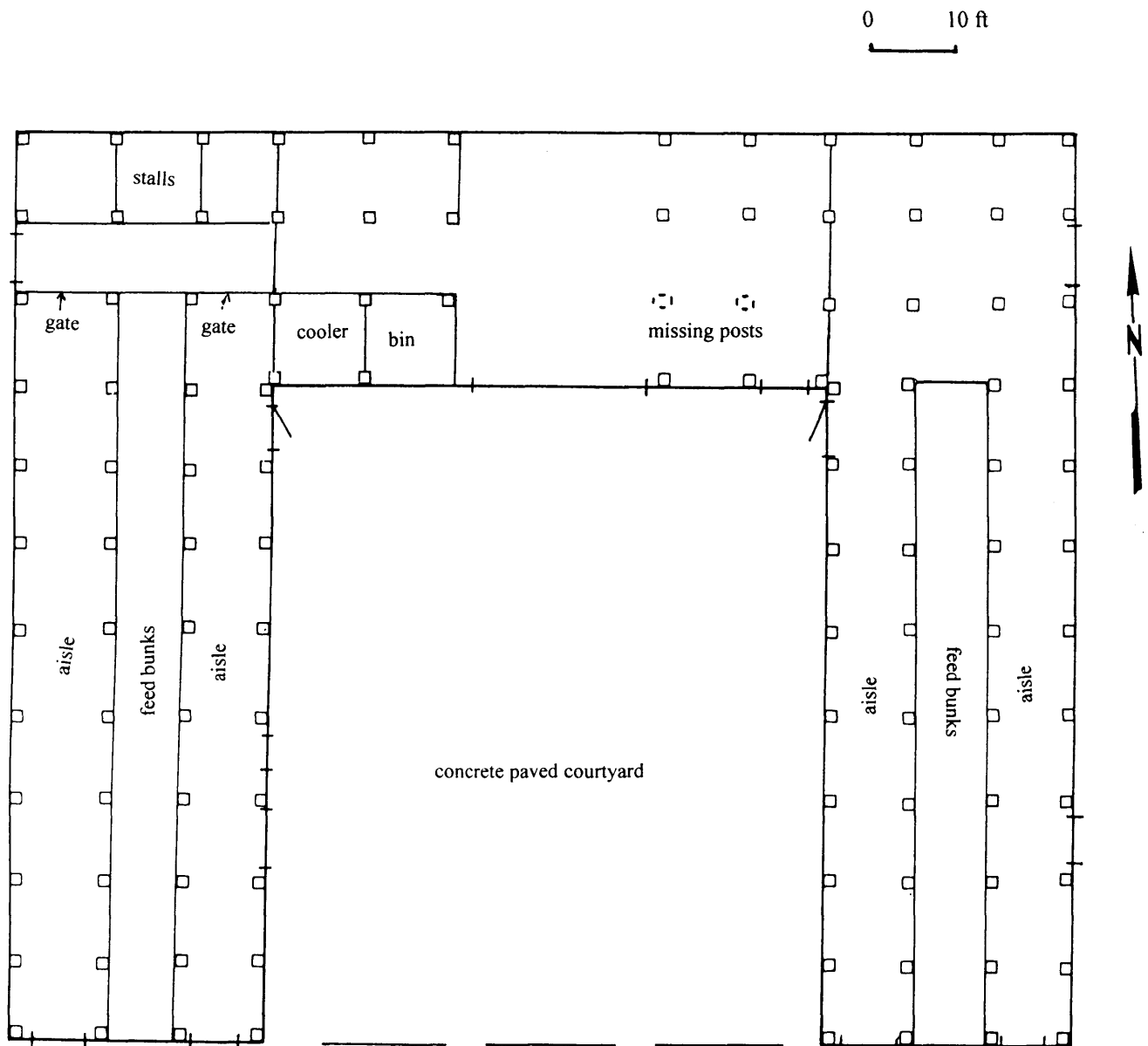
FIG. 80—MODERN TYPE OF CATTLE BARN (ELEVATION).

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Floor plan of U-Shaped Barn



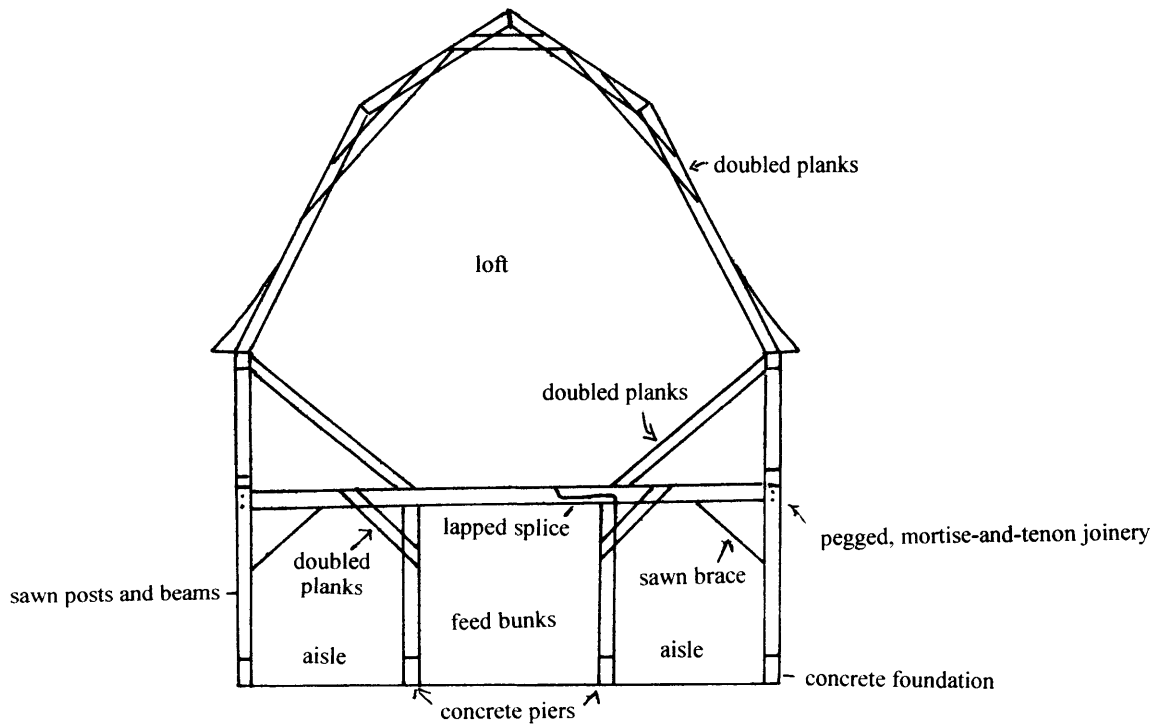
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## Interior Construction of U-Shaped Barn



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## Photographs:

Date of Photographs: May 2002  
Photographer: Leah Rogers  
Location of Original Negatives: Glenn and Ann Marie Baughman, Des Moines, Iowa

Photo Number	Description/View
#1	General view of farmstead, View to the North from Highway 2
#2	South Gambrel Barn, View to the SW
#3	House, View to the WSW
#4	House and Garages, View to the SSE
#5	Sheep Barn, View to the SW
#6	Interior framing in center of Sheep Barn, View to the NNW
#7	Left to right – Modern Machine Shed, Bins, Horse Barn, Silos, Scale House, View to the North
#8	Left to right – Horse Barn, Silos, Scale House, Cattle Shed, and older Machine Shed, View to the NNW
#9	Horse Barn, View to the NE
#10	U-Shaped Barn, View to the NE
#11	U-Shaped Barn, View to the NW
#12	U-Shaped Barn, View to the NNE
#13	U-Shaped Barn, View to the North
#14	Detail of Exterior of U-Shaped Barn, View to the North
#15	Interior of aisle and feedbunks of U-Shaped Barn, View to the SSE
#16	Interior of loft framing of U-Shaped Barn, View to the North into Junction between east and north wings
#17	Interior of loft framing of U-Shaped Barn, View to the South
#18	Detail of Braced Rafter Framing of U-Shaped Barn, View to the North
#19	Detail of Lapped Splice and Post-and-Beam framing of U-Shaped Barn, View to the North

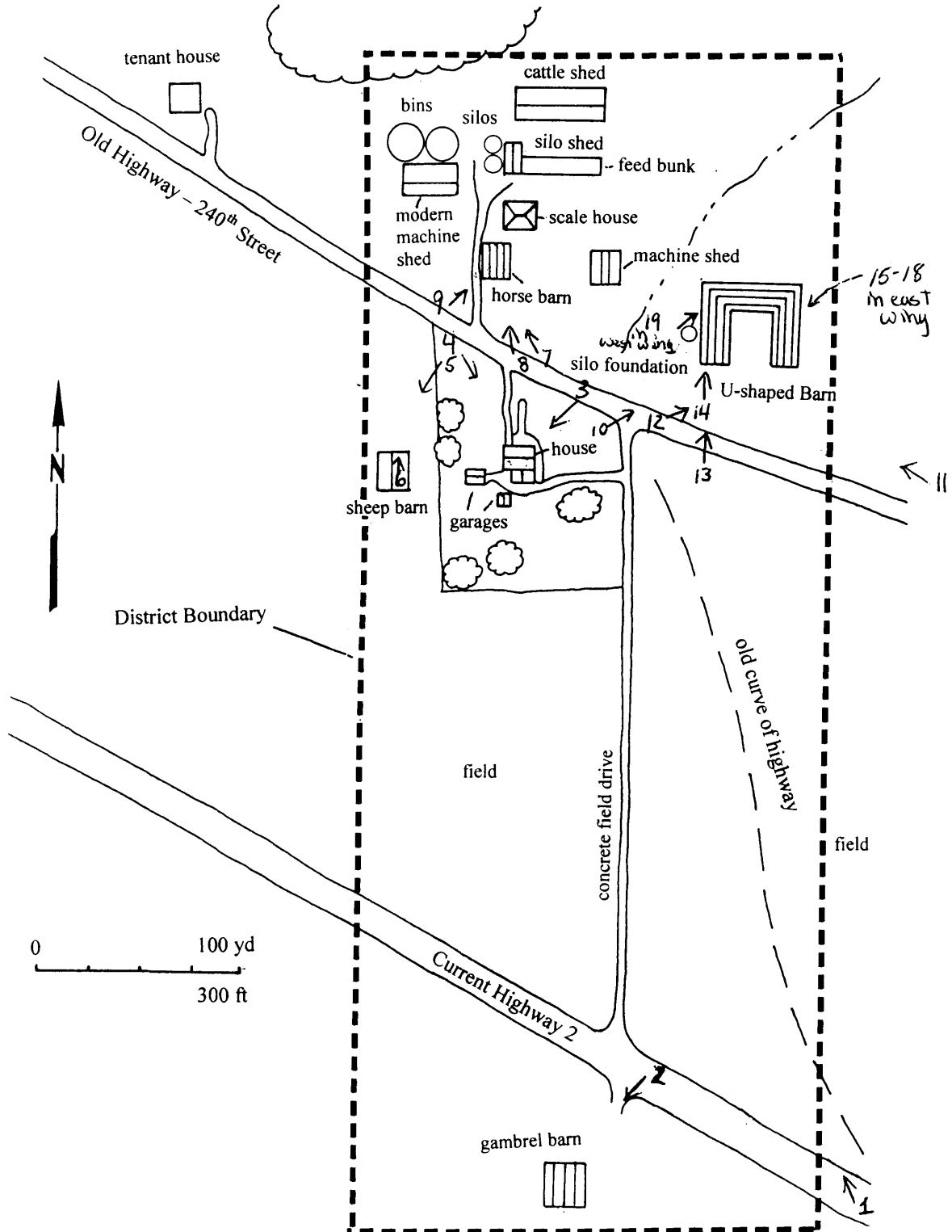


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Map Showing Direction of Photographs



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