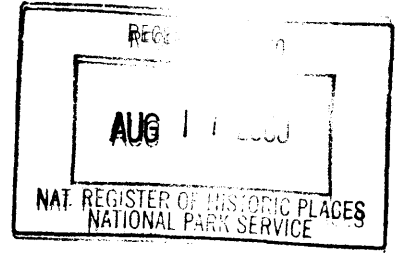


**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**

1074



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 Kyte, John, and Mary Jane, Farmstead District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 2875 Mormon Trail Road N/A not for publication

city or town Weldon vicinity

state Iowa code IA county Clarke code 039 zip code 50264

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).

Patricia Christy DSHP 8-8-00
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): _____

for
Edson W. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

9.14.00

Kyle Farmstead District
Name of Property

Clarke County, Iowa
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
4	4	buildings
<hr/>		
		sites
<hr/>		
0	8	structures
<hr/>		
		objects
<hr/>		
4	12	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

AGRICULTURE/Subsistence/animal facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

MID-19TH CENTURY/Greek Revival

OTHER/Heavy Timber Frame Barn

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE

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

Period of Significance

1856-1901

Significant Dates

1856

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Kyte, John

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Kyte Farmstead District
Name of Property

Clarke County, Iowa
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 9 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	[1]5	[4]4[4]6[5]0	[4]5[3]1[6]8[0]	2	[1]5	[4]4[4]8[8]0	[4]5[3]1[6]8[0]
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
3	[1]5	[4]4[4]8[8]0	[4]5[3]1[5]5[0]	4	[1]5	[4]4[4]6[5]0	[4]5[3]1[5]5[0]
							<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 _____ date August 1, 2000
street & number 217 NW 5th Street telephone 319-895-8330
city or town Mt. Vernon state IA zip code 52314

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 M. Michael and Tracy K. Shay
street & number 2451 285th Avenue telephone 515-445-5329
city or town Weldon state IA zip code 50264

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

Kyte Farmstead District
Clarke County, Iowa

Section number 7 Page 1

Narrative Description

The John and Mary Jane Kyte Farmstead District is located on the north side of Mormon Trail Road in the SE1/4, NE1/4 of Section 19, T71N-R24W, Franklin Township, Clarke County, Iowa. This farmstead is situated in the southeast corner of Clarke County 7.5 miles south and 6.5 miles east of the town of Osceola and 4.5 miles east and 1.5 miles north of the town of Weldon. It is sited on the nearly level summit of a broad upland divide. The farmstead buildings primarily face south and the roadway. These buildings and structures include: the house, one barn, two corncribs, one machine shed, one chicken house, one shed, one privy, one hog house, one fuel tank shed, one root or storm cellar, one standing windmill, and four grain bins. A concrete foundation from a non-extant feeder barn is located within the farmstead boundaries. Contributing buildings include the house, the barn, the chicken house, and the privy. Non-contributing buildings include the storm cellar, the hog house, the shed, and the machine shed. Non-contributing structures include the two corncribs, the windmill, the fuel tank shed, and the four grain bins. The non-contributing buildings and structures were all built after the period of significance for this farmstead, which is 1856-1901. This period encompasses the establishment of this farmstead by John Kyte in 1856 and his occupation of this farmstead and construction of associated buildings until he left the farm in 1901.

Contributing Buildings

House

The house was built in 1856 following the marriage of John and Mary Jane (Bogg) Kyte. It is a two-story, gable front-and-wing house that shows influence from the Greek Revival style of architecture then popular in the United States (McAlester and McAlester 1998). The basic plan of the house is a side gable front with a rear gabled wing perpendicular to the front and imparting an overall L-shape to the plan. The side-gabled front portion has a central hall that contains the staircase to the second floor. The central hall is flanked by two rooms on the first and second floors. The rear ell added one room upstairs and down. A second staircase to the second floor is in this rear ell. At the intersection of the two ells, there is a porch off the rear of the house. This porch is now enclosed.

The original foundation of the house was either brick or stone but has been replaced in more recent years with a concrete block foundation. The exterior walls of the house are clad with clapboard siding fastened with both machine cut and wire nails indicating some repairs in the early twentieth century. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The one remaining brick chimney has been rebuilt. The rear chimney is in dire need of repair.

The entryway to the house is a single door with side lights and a transom window. Over the transom is a row of decorative sawtooth dentils. The entryway is covered with a portico front porch that is supported by square chamfered posts that now rest on concrete piers and a concrete stoop.

The windows are primarily the original 6/6 double-hungs, although many have been broken in more recent years while the property has sat vacant. One window has been covered over with plywood. The windows also have peaked lintel boards imparting a simple decorative detail.

Modifications to the house have included the construction of a gable-roofed enclosed entry porch at the rear west-side door of the house; the loss of some entire windows and a lot of window glass due to vandalism; the enclosure of one of the west-side doors; the replacement of the front porch stoop and post bases with concrete; the removal of the decorative brackets from the porch; and the enclosure of the rear porch. However, as a house that is 144 years old, the house retains good integrity but is in need of substantial repairs.

The interior has been vandalized in recent years and is deteriorating in areas that are now open to the elements. While the central hall staircase is still in place, the handrail has been removed. The interior is not safe to enter, but it appears from

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Kyte Farmstead District
Clarke County, Iowa

Section number 7 Page 2

looking in through windows and doors openings that much of the original walnut woodwork, doors, and at least some of the hardware remain in place albeit in need of repair.

Barn

The barn was probably built shortly after the house was built in the late 1850s or 1860s. It was built as an English or threshing type barn, with a gable-end and side sheds added early on to the original core (Noble and Cleek 1995). The entire construction of both the original core and the sheds is hand-hewn heavy timber frame with mortise-and-tenon joinery. The main core of the barn has a main door on the south side now covered with a more modern sliding door. This door opens into the central aisle that is flanked by open areas to either side that were likely once subdivided with stalls. The side areas have loft floors above on each side. The west loft space also extends out over the rear shed area. The gable-end shed has a long aisle for wagons with two enclosed bins along the east side.

The barn is now covered with metal siding and roofing. The original siding is still in place and is vertical board siding fastened with both machine cut and wire nails indicating later repairs. The entire barn rests on a newer concrete block replacement foundation.

The interior bent configuration shows a simple bent with a single big beam supported by two vertical posts. The loft floor consists of planks over floor joists that are debarked poles that, in turn, rest on a single cross-beam that is supported by the two vertical side posts and a central vertical post. All of the posts and beams are hand-hewn, with the bracing being sawn. Some braces and other support elements appear to be missing based on mortise joints. The vertical posts now rest on concrete piers but likely rested on rocks originally.

Modifications have included the application of metal siding and roofing over the older material; the replacement of all of the doors with more recent beaded-board doors and sliding doors; and the replacement of the foundation with a concrete block foundation. However, the original barn construction is still in good repair, and much of the original siding is still intact underneath the metal siding. Overall, this barn retains good integrity and is a contributing component to this farmstead district.

Chicken House

The chicken house is located behind (north) of the house and is a front-gabled building with a shed-roof shed off the west side. This building probably served more than one purpose but appears to have been used for poultry at some point in its life-span. It has a wood-shingled roof, vertical board siding fastened with both machine cut and wire nails, and a concrete foundation. While the concrete foundation suggests a building constructed after 1900, the use of machine cut nails in the siding indicates an older building that was later refurbished with a newer foundation, perhaps around the same time that the barn and house received new foundations. Therefore, it is suspected that this small building was actually built before 1890 during the period of significance for this farmstead and is contributing to the farmstead district as a result.

The chicken house is in need of repair but generally retains good integrity. The windows are now broken out but were originally fixed four-panes according to an older photograph (see attached).

Privy

The privy is also located to the rear (north) side of the house and is next to the chicken house on the east side of that building. The privy is a small gabled building with a wood-shingled roof and vertical board-and-batten siding fastened with machine cut nails. Even the boards of door are fastened with machine cut nails indicating an original door to this building. This is a two-seater and has a diamond-shaped air vent in the gable end.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

**Kyte Farmstead District
Clarke County, Iowa**

Section number 7 Page 3

Because of the machine cut nails used in its construction, it is suspected that this privy was built before 1890. It is doubtful that it is on its original spot, since rural privies were often moved rather than cleaning out the hole. However, the structure itself appears to be quite old. As such, it is concluded to have been built within the period of significance for this farmstead and is considered contributing as a result.

Non-Contributing Buildings and Structures

The non-contributing buildings were all built after 1901, the end-date for the period of significance for this farmstead and are non-contributing to the farmstead district as a result. These buildings and structures include the storm cellar, the hog house, the shed, the machine shed, the two corncribs, the windmill, the fuel tank shed, and the four grain bins. The most recent additions are the four grain bins, which were prefabricated metal bins that were added in 1980.

The storm cellar is located directly behind (north) of the house. It has an above-ground structure built over the staircase down into the subterranean cellar. The structure has vertical board siding fastened with wire nails, a wood-shingled roof, and a concrete foundation. The steps down into the cellar are also concrete as is at least one support wall of the cellar. It may be that this is an older cellar that had a newer entryway put on in the early to mid-twentieth century. For the present, however, this is considered a non-contributing building since its date of construction is not known.

The two corncribs include one located to the northwest of the house and one located to the east-northeast. The northeastern corncrib is a front-gabled structure with a shed-roof pole addition off the east side. The crib has a central drive-in aisle with bins to either side. The roof is covered with wood shingles, while the siding is a combination of horizontal board siding and replacement metal siding. The foundation is poured concrete. The elevator mechanism is still in place and leads up into a gabled cupola on the roof ridge. This crib was built in 1946 for then-owner O.M. Slaymaker out of lumber from the Weldon elevator. The elevator mechanism for this crib was that used originally in the Weldon elevator.

The second corncrib is a later addition to the farmstead dating from the 1950s. It has a squat-gabled roof with central aisle flanked by bins. The roof is covered with metal sheeting, while the siding is a combination of horizontal slatted siding over the bin areas and horizontal drop siding in the gable peaks. An open shed-roof addition was made to the west side for machinery. The foundation is poured concrete.

The hog farrowing house is located on the far east edge of the farmstead due east of the corncrib. It has beaded-board siding, a poured concrete foundation, and a wood-shingled front-gabled roof that is pitched low to the ground. Four tubular aerators line the roof ridge. The interior still has 24 farrowing pens in place. This building was added to the farmstead in the mid-twentieth century.

The machine shed has a poured concrete foundation, clapboard siding fastened with wire nails, and a metal roof. It has a squat-gable roofline similar to the more recent corncrib. The machine shed was also probably built in the mid-twentieth century out of materials purchased from an adjoining old homestead.

There is a shed to the north-northwest of the corncrib and east of the barn that has a wood-shingled salt-box gabled roof, a poured concrete foundation and trough, and beaded-board siding. The building also has a brick chimney. The purpose of this building is not entirely clear but may have been used for either feeding or watering of livestock. It was added to the farmstead in the mid-twentieth century.

The fuel tank shed was moved onto this farmstead in the mid-twentieth century. It is a tall structure located off the north side of the machine shed. It has metal siding and roofing. The shed is of pole construction, but there appears to be no foundation.

The windmill is located in the southeast corner of the farmstead and is a metal structure that still retains good integrity. It was added to the farmstead in the early to mid-twentieth century. A second windmill is collapsed on the ground just southeast of the barn.

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Section number 7 **Page** 4

**Kyte Farmstead District
Clarke County, Iowa**

Finally, the concrete foundation for the non-extant feeder barn is located to the east of the barn. The feeder barn was a three-bay extended gable building that is shown on the aerial photograph of the farmstead taken in the mid-twentieth century (see attached).

Archeological Potential

The farmstead certainly has potential for archeological remains of some significance associated with the period of significance for the farmstead district. However, until an investigation can be conducted, this potential remains unknown and is not considered a contributing component to the district at this time.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 8 Page 5**Kyte Farmstead District
Clarke County, Iowa****Statement of Significance**

The John and Mary Jane Kyte Farmstead is locally significant under Criterion C for its architectural significance as a well preserved early settlement era farmstead, with the two primary buildings—the house and barn—dating from the establishment of this farmstead in the mid-1850s to 1860s. The house is a relatively well preserved example of a Greek Revival-style central-hall house design, while the barn is a heavy timber frame construction following the pattern and design of English threshing barns but likely used primarily for sheltering horses and hay. Both the house and barn were built by John Kyte, who was among the first Euroamerican settlers of Clarke County. The farmstead is also situated along the original route of the Mormon trail through southern Iowa. Other contributing buildings to this farmstead district include a privy and a chicken house that were also built during Kyte's tenure of ownership of this farmstead. The period of significance for this farmstead is from 1856-1901 representing the years of ownership by John Kyte. The significant date is 1856 when the house was built and the farmstead was first occupied by John and Mary Jane Kyte.

John Kyte was born in Washington County, Indiana, on June 23, 1826. In 1848, at the age of 22, John Kyte traveled to Iowa in the company of his brother-in-law, Robert Jamison, who was the husband of Kyte's sister, Christina. Kyte and Jamison first went to Monroe County but in the fall of 1849, traveling along the Mormon trail, the two men visited Clarke County where they decided to stake out a land claim. At that time, "deer and wolves were very plenty, and only three or four squatter families could be found in the limits of the county" (Lewis Publishing 1886:42). The two men had been "impressed with the fertile, well-drained prairie, and only a stones throw to the south was the rugged watershed of the Chariton River with its heavily forested bottoms and abundance of water" (Delk 1980:108).

After they had staked out their claims, the two men returned home to Indiana for the winter. In the spring of 1850, Robert and Christina Jamison, in the company of John Kyte, returned to Clarke County to begin the process of "proving up" their claims. The claims staked out by Kyte and Jamison were both located in Section 19. Their later houses would both be built on the north side of the road and located a half-mile apart. The road was reportedly part of the original 1846 Mormon Trail from Nauvoo to Kaneshville (now known as Council Bluffs), which Kyte and Jamison had followed out from eastern Iowa to this location. The trail would also be used by a steady stream of settlers and gold-seekers, who would follow this trail to locations farther west (*The Sentinel* 1951).

In the earliest years, John Kyte lived with Robert and Christina in their log cabin because "being a single man" and being "poor" it was the practical thing to do (Lewis Publishing 1886:42).

Both [Kyte and Jamison] were poor, and earned their first money by splitting rails for settlers who now commenced to come in. Sod crops raised in 1850 yielded forty bushels of corn to the acre, which was sold to emigrants for \$1.00 to \$1.50 per bushel. Thus they soon became quite comfortable (*ibid.*).

In 1855, Robert Jamison built a large two-story frame house just southwest of their cabin, followed by a large barn built in 1867 across the road to the south. In 1856, John Kyte followed suit by building a two-story frame house of similar design to that of his brother-in-law's. Reportedly, Kyte hauled the lumber for his house from Ottumwa, more than 75 miles distant because there was no sawmill in the vicinity. The Jamison House is non-extant but photographs show a two-story side-gabled house facing the road, similar in proportion and orientation to the Kyte House, but having a full-width front porch and two front entries instead of the one-entry, central-hall plan of the Kyte House (Delk 1980:109). Interestingly, both houses had the same peaked lintel boards and window surrounds, with the Jamison house having a centrally-placed door on the second floor similar to the fenestration of the Kyte house (*The Sentinel* 1951).

John Kyte had been improving his claim even though he lived with the Jamisons. He received the patent to this land in 1851. In 1856 he finally built his own house, a move prompted by his marriage to Mary Jane Bogg. John and Mary Jane would have eight children, with Mrs. Kyte dying during the birth of their twins, Thomas B. and Mary Jane, in 1871. The twins only survived to the age of six weeks before succumbing as well. Another son, Robert, had died at the age of six months. The

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****Kyte Farmstead District
Clarke County, Iowa**Section number 8 Page 6

surviving children included Nancy C., Jerry, Charles, Francis M., John M., and Melissa M. Kyte. John Kyte never remarried and lived on this farmstead until 1901 when poor health prompted Kyte to sell the farmstead to H.C. Hoover. John Kyte passed away on May 1, 1911, at the age of 84 and is buried along with his wife in the Friends Cemetery in Franklin Township.

During Kyte's tenure on this farmstead, the house and barn were built along with the chicken house and privy. There were likely other outbuildings during this period that are now non-extant. It is suspected that the barn was built in the late 1860s around the time that his brother-in-law built a large barn on his farmstead (i.e., in 1867). At its peak, John Kyte had secured 670 acres including a grove of timber. It was noted in 1886 that John Kyte:

is truly a public-spirited man, and is justly proud of his efforts in the development and advancement of both the county and State. He has served as township trustee. In politics he was a Whig, but is now a Republican (Lewis Publishing 1886:45).

Subsequent owners of the Kyte farmstead included Arthur Hoover (1909-1910), Mr. Decker (1910), T.G. Armstrong (1911), O.M. Slaymaker (1911-1944), D.D. Slaymaker (1944-1992), the Slaymaker Estate (1992-1999), David and Martha Perkins (1999), and Maurice and Tracy Shay (1999-present). Ora M. Slaymaker was a prominent and wealthy attorney, who lived and practiced in Osceola (Harlan 1931:117-118). Slaymaker never lived at the Kyte farmstead renting it out instead. Renters between 1911-1980 included the Charles Manchester family (1930s-1942), Oren Richards (1950s), Max and Helen Moore (1962-1966), Merl and Elnore McWilliam (1970s). The house was vacant after 1980 although the farm ground continued to be used as well as some of the outbuildings. At present, the house is vacant and is in need of repair. It has been vandalized and neglected to the point that serious attention is needed in order to save this significant property.

The Kyte Farmstead represents a relatively rare survivor of an early settlement era house and barn directly associated with one of the first settlers of Clarke County. This property becomes even more important because of the loss of the nearby Robert Jamison house and barn, which were among the very oldest structures in the county. Another early house, very similar in construction and design to the Kyte House was the John Hood House (later owned by Allen Heston) located in Section 14 of Franklin Township (Kirkpatrick 1987:54). The Hood House was a two-story frame house with side-gabled orientation and having what appears to have been a central-hall plan like that of the Kyte House. The Hood House was also built in the late 1850s-1860s and reportedly served as a stagecoach inn along the Mormon Trail in its later use as a post and stage road through Clarke County (ibid.).

While there are more non-contributing than contributing buildings and structures within the Kyte Farmstead District, the two primary buildings are contributing components and thus carry far more importance than the secondary structures such as the grain bins, cribs, and machine shed. It is the rarity of survival of the original house and barn that makes this farmstead so significant and worthy of National Register designation. It is because the current owners, the Shay family, wish to see this farmstead restored and occupied once again, that this nomination is being forwarded.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Kyte Farmstead District
Clarke County, Iowa**

Section number 9 **Page** 7

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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Kyte Farmstead District
Clarke County, Iowa**

Section number 10 **Page** 8

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the Kyte Farmstead District is shown as the dashed line on the accompanying map entitled "Plan Map of the Kyte Farmstead District."

Boundary Justification

This boundary includes all of the extant buildings historically associated with the John and Mary Jane Kyte Farmstead.

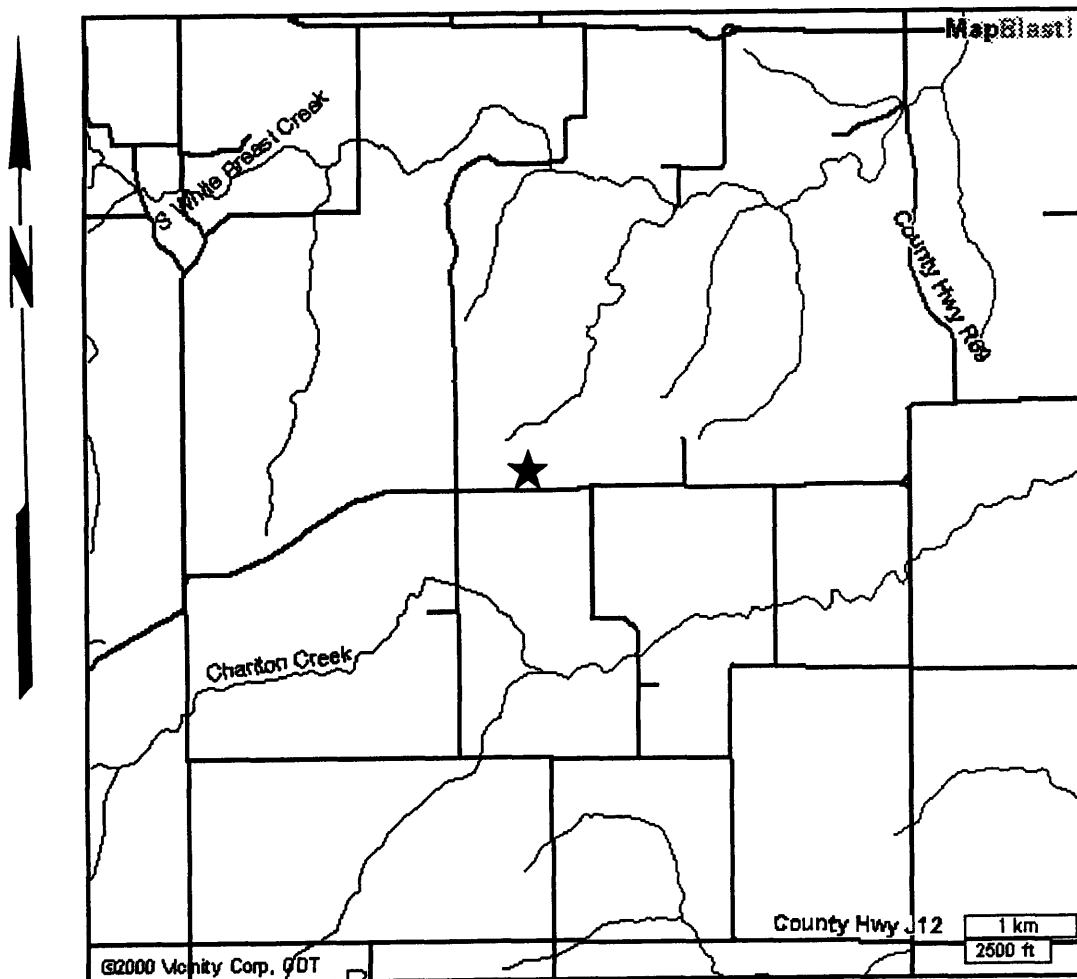
**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Additional
Section number Documentation Page 9

**Kyte Farmstead District
Clarke County, Iowa**

General Location of Kyte Farmstead District



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

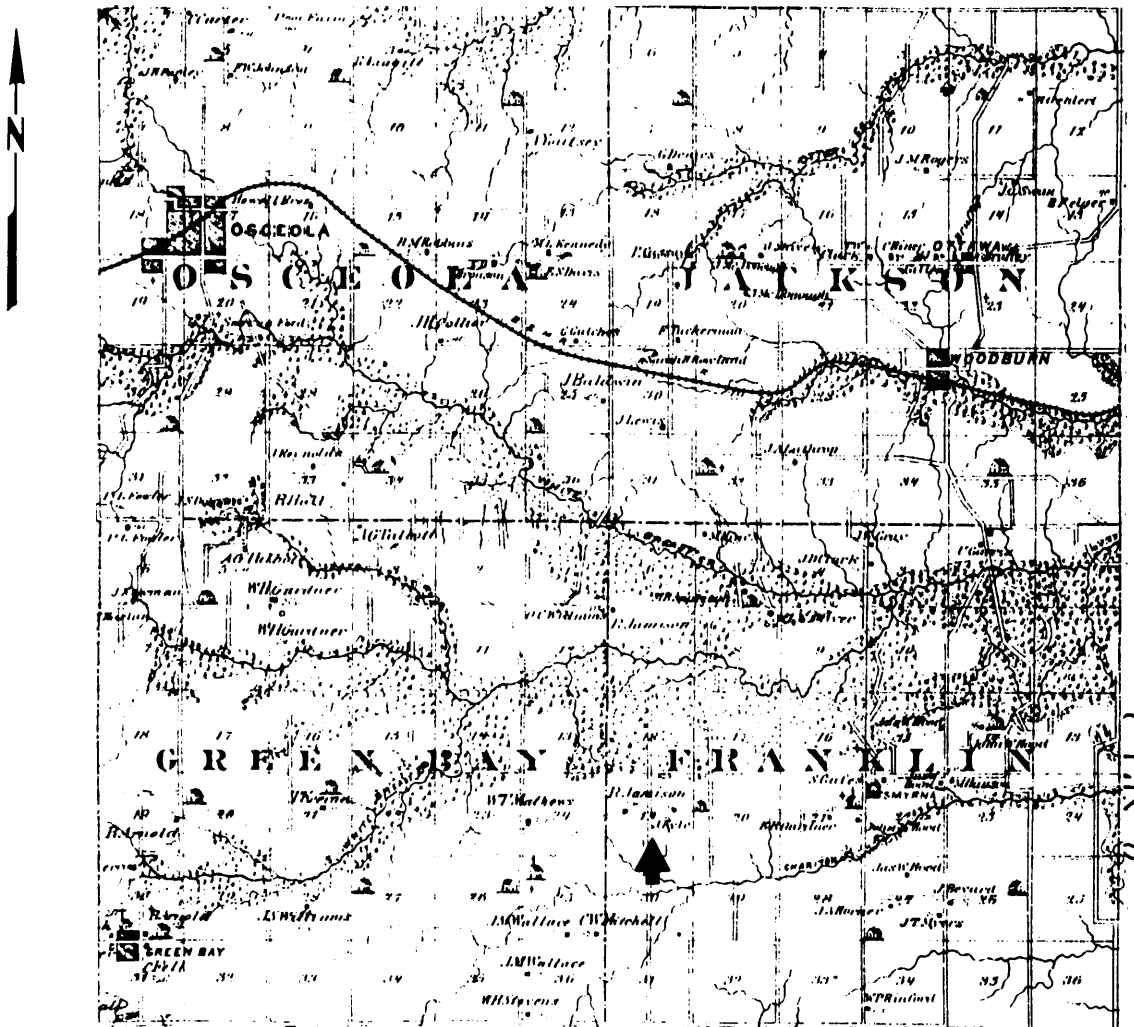
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Additional

Section number Documentation Page 11

Kyte Farmstead District
Clarke County, Iowa

1875 Map Showing Location of Kyte and Jamison Farmsteads
(Source: Andreas 1875)



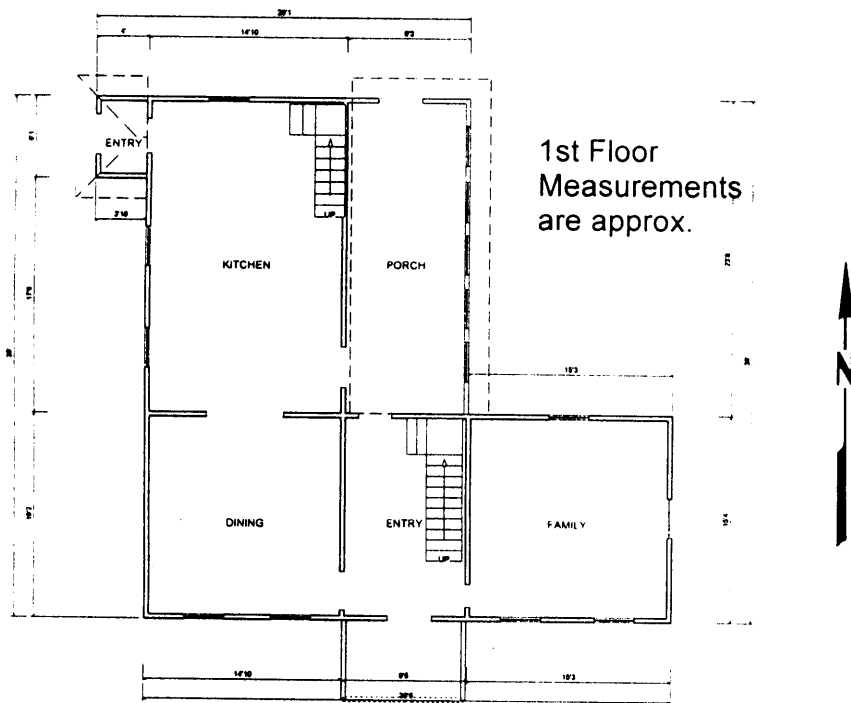
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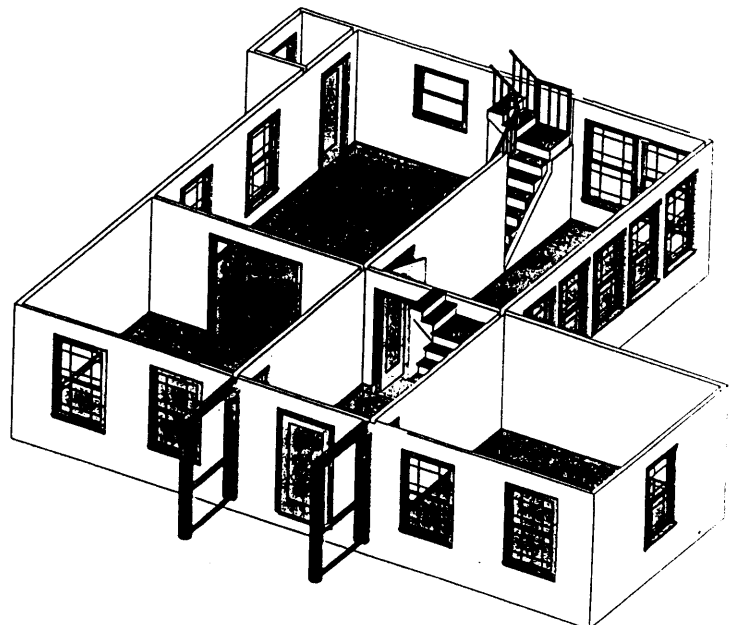
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Kyte Farmstead District
Clarke County, Iowa

Floorplan and Two-Dimensional Plan of First Floor of Kyte House



LIVING AREA
967 sq ft



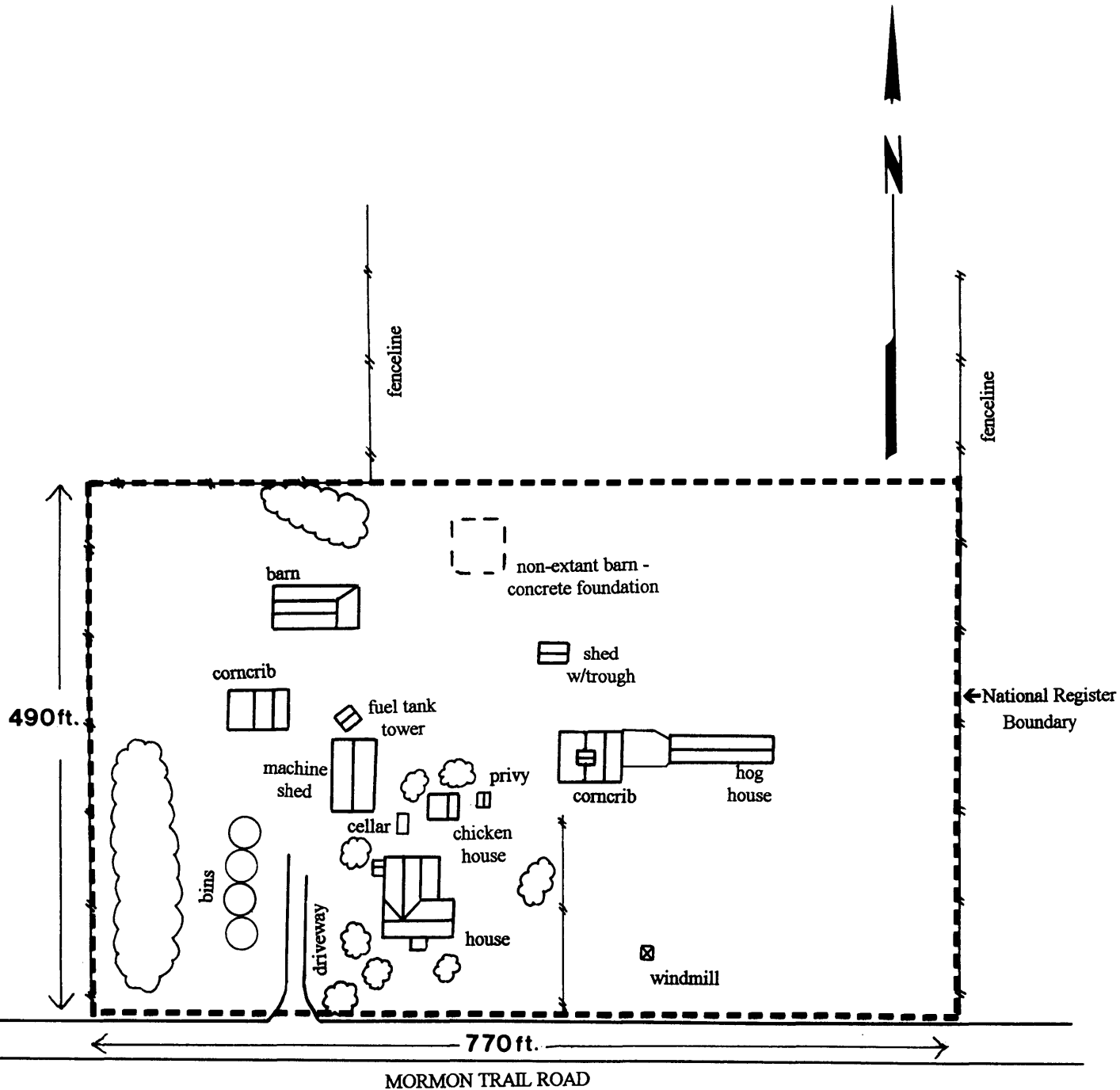
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Kyte Farmstead District
Clarke County, Iowa

Plan Map of Kyte Farmstead District



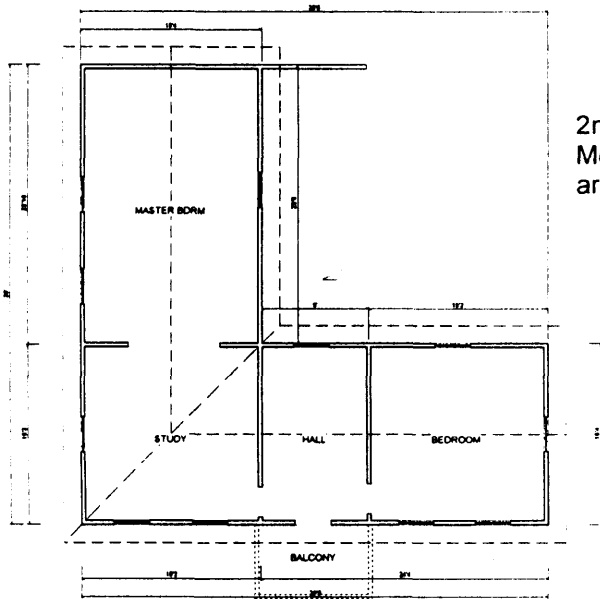
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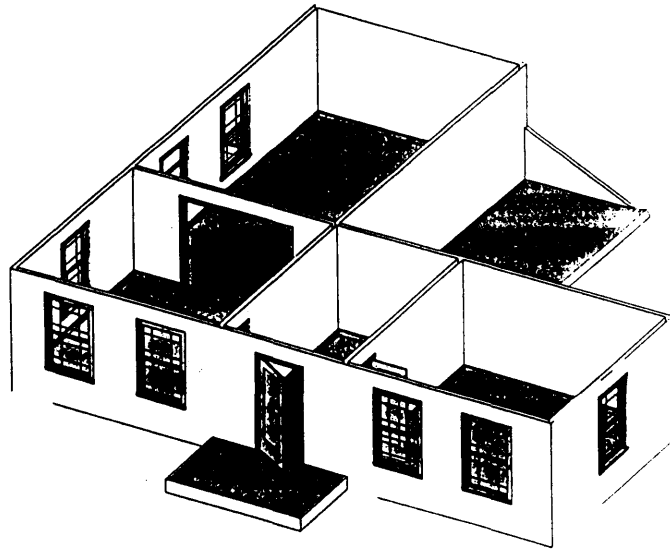
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Kyte Farmstead District
Clarke County, Iowa

Floorplan and Two-Dimensional Plan of Second Floor of Kyte House



2nd Floor
Measurements
are approx.



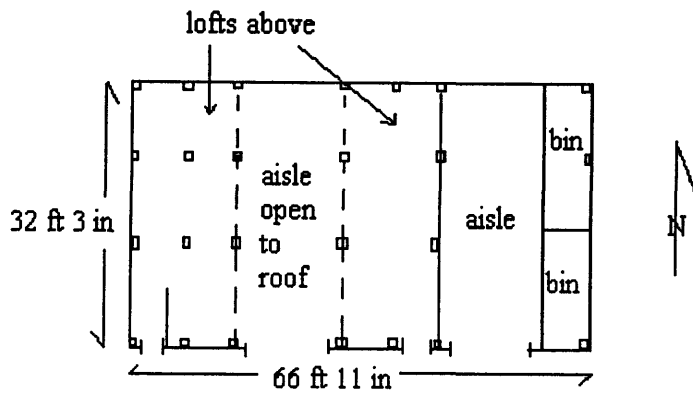
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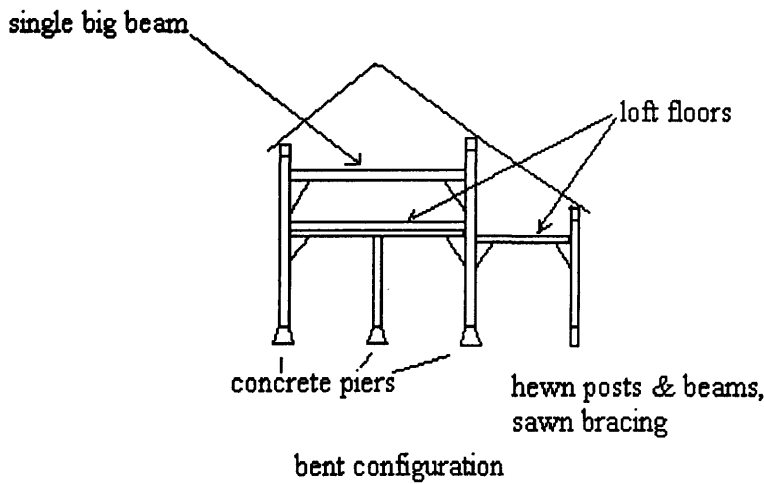
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Kyte Farmstead District
Clarke County, Iowa

Floorplan and Bent Configuration of Kyte Barn



Floor Plan of Barn



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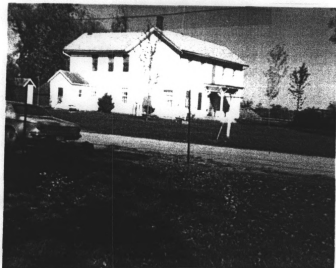
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Kyte Farmstead District
Clarke County, Iowa

Historic Photographs of Kyte Farmstead
(provided by Billy Moore)

House in the 1960s



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Kyte Farmstead District
Clarke County, Iowa

Historic Photographs of Kyte Farmstead
(provided by Billy Moore)

Barn in the 1960s



Chicken House/Shed in 1960s



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Kyte Farmstead District
Clarke County, Iowa

1980s Aerial Photograph of Kyte Farmstead



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**Kyte Farmstead District
Clarke County, Iowa**

Photographs:

Photographer: Leah D. Rogers
Date of Photographs: February 2000
Location of Negatives: Mable Shay, Weldon, Iowa

- #1 General View of Farmstead from the West, View to the East
- #2 General View of Farmstead from the East, View to the WNW
- #3 House, View to the NW
- #4 House, View to the NE
- #5 Rear of House, View to the WSW
- #6 Detail of Gable End of House, View to the West
- #7 Detail of Window on House, View to the North
- #8 Detail of Front Door of House, View to the North
- #9 Interior view of Front Staircase and Hall, View to the North
- #10 Interior View of West Room on First Floor, View to the NW
- #11 Barn, View to the NW
- #12 Barn, View to the NE
- #13 Rear of Barn, View to the WSW
- #14 Interior of Barn Showing Bent Configuration, View to the SW
- #15 Interior of Barn Showing Bent Configuration, View to the SW
- #16 Detail of Log Joists under Loft Floor in Barn, View to the ESE
- #17 Detail of Spliced Beam in East Side Shed Addition to Barn, View to the East
- #18 Chicken House/Shed, View to the ENE
- #19 Cellar Structure Behind House, View to the NE

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**Kyte Farmstead District
Clarke County, Iowa**

Photographs (continued):

- #20 Privy, View to the NNW
- #21 Corncrib, View to the NE
- #22 Hog Farrowing House, View to the NE
- #23 Shed with Trough, View to the NNE
- #24 Corncrib (left) and Machine Shed (right), View to the North
- #25 Fuel Tank Shed, View to the East

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Kyte Farmstead District
Clarke County, Iowa

Map Showing Direction of Photographs

