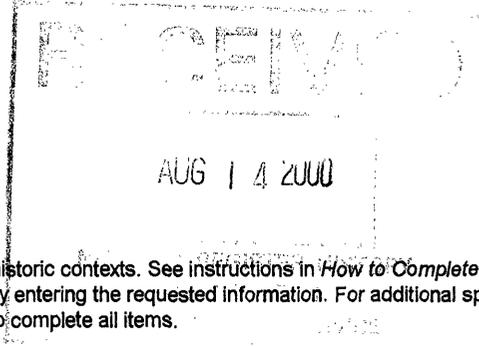


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Multiple Property Documentation Form



COVER

This form is used for documenting multiple property groups relating to one or several historic contexts. See instructions in *How to Complete the Multiple Property Documentation Form* (National Register Bulletin 16B). Complete each item by entering the requested information. For additional space, use continuation sheets (Form 10-900-a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer to complete all items.

New Submission  Amended Submission

**A. Name of Multiple Property Listing**

Early Settlement and Ethnic Archeological and Architectural Properties of Linn County, Iowa

**B. Associated Historic Contexts**

(Name each associated historic context, identifying theme, geographical area, and chronological period for each.)

Early Settlement of Linn County, Iowa: late 1830s-1870  
Bohemian Immigrant Rural Settlement of Linn County, Iowa: 1850s-1930

**C. Form Prepared by**

name/title Leah D. Rogers/Consultant  
organization Linn County Historic Preservation Commission date July 27, 2000  
street & number 217 NW 5<sup>th</sup> Street telephone 319-895-8330  
city or town Mt. Vernon state Iowa zip code 52314

**D. Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this documentation form meets the National Register documentation standards and sets forth requirements for the listing of related properties consistent with the National Register criteria. This submission meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60 and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

*Patricia Oberkirk* DSHPD 8-2-00  
Signature and title of certifying official Date

**STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA**

State or Federal agency and bureau

I hereby certify that this multiple property documentation form has been approved by the National Register as a basis for evaluating related properties for listing in the National Register.

*Edson H. Beall* 9.14.2000  
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Early Settlement and Ethnic Archeological and Architectural

Properties of Linn County, Iowa

Name of Multiple Property Listing

Iowa

State

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Provide the following information on continuation sheets. Cite the letter and the title before each section of the narrative. Assign page numbers according to the instructions for continuation sheets in *How to Complete the Multiple Property Documentation Form* (National Register Bulletin 16B). Fill in page numbers for each section in the space below.

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STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA

**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 120 hours per response including the 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 Reduction Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Continuation Sheet****Early Settlement and Ethnic Properties of Linn County****Section number   E   Page   1****Linn County, Iowa****E. Statements of Historic Contexts**

The following historic contexts are based on contexts developed in a first-phase comprehensive planning document (Rogers 1992) and in four comprehensive survey projects for Linn County, Iowa, that followed (Rogers and Page 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996). The first-phase project involved a compilation of contexts applicable to the county's historical development as a whole, while the subsequent phases added detailed contexts applicable to the individual subsections of the county as appropriate (Figure 1, Page E-25). In general, the county's development can be subdivided into four eras of development: Native American Contact, Early Settlement, Expansion, and Consolidation (Rogers 1992). Within each era, a number of subcontexts were also identified and consisted of the development of communities, commercial districts, transportation, agriculture, industry, religion, education, social culture, and architecture in the county as well as identifying some of the notable persons associated with these developments. The comprehensive survey projects expanded upon these contexts and identified some new ones, including town building, local contractor/builders, rural architecture, family-oriented rural settlement patterns, ethnic settlement patterns, and transportation corridors. The current document focuses on the Early Settlement Era of the county including settlements made by particular ethnic groups of importance to the county's settlement and development, such as the Bohemian ethnic group.

**Early Settlement of Linn County, Iowa: late 1830s-1870**

There were a number of candidates for the first permanent Euro-American settler in Linn County: William Abbe, Edward M. Crow, Jacob Mann, C.C. Haskins, Daniel Hahn, or Dyer Usher. Abbe settled to the west of the later town of Mt. Vernon and reportedly came to the county as early as 1836, staked out a claim, and then left to bring his family to the new claim. His family arrived in 1837 (Brewer and Wick 1911:51). Dyer Usher also claimed to have entered the county in 1836 but left to later return to make a permanent settlement (Laura Browne, personal communication 1992). The other candidates all settled in Linn County at various times during 1837, with Crow reportedly making his claim just southeast of Viola in July of that year (Western Historical 1878:335). Whoever was first in the county, it is widely accepted that the first permanent settlements were made in the county in 1837. It was also in 1837 that Linn County was first established and named for a distinguished Senator from Missouri (*ibid.*:357). Therefore, the beginning date for the Early Settlement Era of Linn County has been generally designated as the late 1830s (Rogers 1992). The general end date of the 1870 was selected because it was soon after the arrival of the railroad in 1859 into Linn County and after the end of the Civil War that great changes in the historical development of the county began to usher in the Expansion Era of the late nineteenth century.

Within two years of the first permanent settlements in Linn County, there were 1,342 inhabitants living within its borders (U.S. Population Census 1840). Following the completion of the government land surveys and the opening of legal land sales in the county in 1842-43, the influx of new settlers rapidly increased, and by 1849 there were 5,444 residents in the county (U.S. Population Census 1850). By 1856, the State Population Census recorded a total of 14,702, of which 7,911 were males and 6,791 were females, with six listed as "colored" (Brewer and Wick 1911:332). This census also counted 2,518 dwelling houses, 2,612 families, and 1,824 landowners within the county (*ibid.*).

The nativity of this early population was largely composed of American-born settlers who migrated to Linn County from other areas of the United States, particularly other midwestern, eastern, and some southern states. These settlers were attracted to Iowa by the availability of land that was not exhausted from years of cultivation and for the booming economic opportunities afforded by frontier dynamics. Ohio led the places of nativity for the early settlers listed in the 1856 census for Linn County, followed by Iowa, Pennsylvania, Indiana, New York, Illinois, Virginia, Germany, Kentucky, Maryland, Ireland, Vermont, Massachusetts, New Jersey, England, Canada, Bohemia, Connecticut, Maine, Michigan, New

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Hampshire, Scotland, North Carolina, Tennessee, Nova Scotia, Wisconsin, Missouri, Austria, South Carolina, Norway, France, New Brunswick, Delaware, Prince Edward Island, Rhode Island, Switzerland, Moravia, Hungary, Prussia, Mississippi, Wales, Louisiana, Georgia, Sweden, Holland, West Indies, Alabama, Denmark, and Poland, in descending order of frequency. One person was born on the ocean trip to the United States, while one listed simply "unknown" for their birthplace (Brewer and Wick 1911:332). The number of foreign-born settlers composed only 8% of the total population in 1856.

The main attractions for early settlement in Linn County were its water and timber resources. The Cedar and Wapsipinicon rivers and their tributaries as well as Buffalo Creek afforded the necessary water flow to power the saw, grist, and flour mills which were vital to successful frontier settlements. These watersheds also supported stands of timber sufficient to supply the building and fuel needs of the early settlers. Therefore, the population distribution of the Early Settlement Era concentrated in and near the groves and waterways, with the open prairies between the rivers and to the southwest largely unsettled during this era. Another reason the prairies remained unsettled at this point was the difficulty in breaking the sod with the implements then available. It would not be until the 1860s when the availability of John Deere's mass-produced steel plow made the rich soils of the prairie accessible to widespread cultivation.

The distribution of the Early Settlement Era population is illustrated in Figures 2 and 3 (Page E-26 and 27). Figure 2 (Page E-26) shows the county in 1838-42 when it was first surveyed. The surveyors recorded the location of 2 sawmills, 2 other mills, 30 cabins, 3 towns, and 110 improved fields (see Figure 2, Page E-26). The high number of fields compared with the lower number of cabins reflects the common practice of staking a claim, breaking the soil from a small plot and planting the first crop, and then leaving to retrieve one's family before making a permanent settlement in the county. Of the 110 fields represented, 18 were situated within groves, 91 were on or near the forest/prairie margin, and only one appeared to have been situated out on the open prairie (see Figure 2, Page E-26). Of the 30 cabins shown, 13 were within groves and 17 were located on or near the forest/prairie margin (see Figure 2, Page E-26). The forest/prairie margin would have been considered by early settlers to have been the optimal location for initial settlement because of the fuel and building materials that could be obtained from the forest, the ready source of water and water power from the nearby streams, and the nearness of some open land that could be broken and quickly planted without having first to clear a plot.

Figure 3 (page E-27) further illustrates this settlement pattern and represents some of the features of the county as recorded on the 1859 map of Linn County (McWilliams and Thompson 1859). By 1859, the settlement of the county was still concentrated within or near the groves and waterways, with the open prairies largely unsettled or unentered as claims. By 1860 the county's total population stood at 18,947.

During the Early Settlement Era a number of communities were established in the county including the towns of Cedar Rapids, Kingston (later incorporated into Cedar Rapids), Marion (the first county seat), Palo, Bertram, Center Point, Central City, Mt. Vernon, Lisbon, Bertram, Springville, Waubeek/ Paddington, and Western, all of which survive to the present day as communities, although Western is no longer a formal town. Other community settlements and early post offices included Hoosier Grove (later the town of Ely), Ivanhoe, Newark/Westport, New Linden, Paris, Lafayette, Spring Grove, Nugent's Grove (later the town of Coggon), Valley Farm, Ford's Grove, Boulder, Wapsa, Necot, Prospect Hill, St. Julian, St. Mary's, Sisley's Grove, and MonDieu. The post offices and towns were largely situated along the major stage and post roads that criss-crossed the county during this era. At this early date, the town of Marion served as the county's transportation hub, with most of the major roadways intersecting in, and radiating out of, this county seat community. Cedar Rapids, however, had the industrial advantage of its location on the county's largest river and at a location where a natural rapids provided a ready source of power for the milling industry that would serve as the foundation for much of Cedar Rapids' early growth.

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Of the 24 post offices established in Linn County during the Early Settlement Era, six served as the nucleus for later towns, while the remainder served as rural post offices for anywhere from 2 to 56 years before disappearing from the scene due to changes in the road systems and mail distribution routes. Some were nothing more than a post office operating out of a settler's home, such as the Spring Grove Post Office, while others were operated in conjunction with general stores and other enterprises and formed the nucleus for small rural trading centers. The average life-span of these early post offices was 13.2 years. The majority were in operation between 2-18 years, with the longest surviving being the Lafayette Post Office, which was in operation for 56 years (Mott 1930-32:74-76).

Early Settlement Era transportation was characterized by road and river travel. The early roads often followed trails that had been previously established by Native Americans, while others were established by the early settlers to facilitate the distribution of mail and goods and the transport of grain to the nearest mill. Among the important early roads in the county were the Iowa City to Dubuque Road, better known as the Military Road; the Davenport to Marion Road, a.k.a. the Davenport Road; and the Bloomington to Marion Road, a.k.a. the Territorial Road and locally as the Mount Vernon to Marion Road (Brewer and Wick 1911:142; Carroll 1895:18; Oxley 1946:21-25; Thomas 1973:3). The very first formal roadways were established in 1839 and included the Military Road. At several locations along the Cedar River, the road systems crossed with the aid of ferries that included the Ivanhoe ferry, Usher's ferry, Blair's ferry, and the Kingston ferry (Strong 1990:50). The Cedar River was first bridged at Cedar Rapids in the late 1850s (Western Historical 1878).

The major stagecoach routes through Linn County included the Military Road with stops at Ivanhoe, St. Mary's, and Mt. Vernon; the Government Road with stops at Marion, Cedar Rapids, and various small post offices along the way; and the Western Stage Company lines between Cedar Rapids and Iowa City and between Marengo and Cedar Rapids. Stage lines eventually radiated out of Marion and Cedar Rapids and included the lines of the predominant Western Stage Company and the local Cedar Rapids' companies of John Weare and the Higley Brothers. With the expansion of the railroad into the county after 1859, the need for stage routes and their associated stage stations (often at post offices along the way) was diminished. Most of the major roads remained in use as primary farm-to-market roads, although some, such as portions of the diagonal Anamosa to Independence Road that extended through northeast Linn County were abandoned after stagecoaching became obsolete around 1870 (Kirkpatrick 1975:69-70).

In addition to road travel, there were attempts during the Early Settlement Era to successfully navigate the Cedar River on a regular basis. As early as 1839, flatboats traveled downriver from Westport and Ivanhoe to deliver wheat to markets in St. Louis. Others followed from Cedar Rapids in the early 1840s. These were successful endeavors but were extremely limited by the fact that the boats could only go downriver. In the early 1840s, the *Maid of Iowa* was the first steamboat to ply the Cedar River as far north as Cedar Rapids. Over the next decade, "numerous steamers plied back and forth developing considerable trade between St. Louis, Keokuk, Burlington, and Cedar Rapids" (Clements 1967:18). Other steamboats traveled upstream of the rapids, going back and forth between Cedar Rapids and Waterloo. The arrival of the railroad into the county in 1859 signaled the end of steamboating as a viable mode of transport and shipping along the Cedar River. The last of the large Mississippi steamboats to make Cedar Rapids was the *Uncle Tobey* in the 1850s (Centennial Committee 1979:16; Lazell 1908:2; Harburt 1904-05:91-103).

Agriculture was among the most important industries of the Early Settlement Era in Linn County. The main focus of agriculture during this era was on basic subsistence primarily because of the frontier conditions and the great distances to good markets, such as in Dubuque. The primary crops were corn and wheat, with "the glory years for wheat growing in Linn County" being from 1840-52 (Strong 1990:65). Corn and wheat were comparatively easy for the early farmers to grow and gave them products on which they could subsist as well as use for a market commodity when the opportunity arose. The main obstacle to grain growing was in its processing, thus prompting an early need for grist and flour mills. The

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very first settlers in Linn County told of having to travel great distances to get their corn and wheat ground at mills in Cascade, Dubuque, and Davenport. Therefore, it was a great boon to these farmers when the first mills were constructed in the county in the early 1840s (Strong 1990:72).

The raising of corn and wheat was supplemented with livestock raising, including hogs, cattle, horses and sheep. Hogs were the primary market income producers and required little in the way of tending during the Early Settlement Era because livestock was generally allowed to roam freely without the restriction of fencing. Cattle were raised almost exclusively to supply the need for brood and milk cows, with oxen being raised for pulling wagons and plows. Very little beef was either eaten or shipped out. Likewise, sheep were raised primarily for their wool and seldom for their meat (Strong 1990:120-127).

Orchards were of some importance during this era, with one of the largest known as the Mound Orchard and located where Mount Mercy College now stands on a paha in Cedar Rapids. It was cultivated in the 1850s-60s by George Greene (Strong 1990:67).

One additional aspect of Early Settlement Era farming was the gathering of maple sugar from the county's groves. This followed the long-standing tradition of Native Americans in this area, some of whom returned repeatedly to collect maple sugar during this era and into the 1870s-80s. The gathering of maple sugar by the early settlers was to supply their own needs, more so than for commercial purposes (Strong 1990:128).

With increased settlement and the improvements in transportation and accessibility to markets, true subsistence farming did not persist much beyond the initial years of frontier settlement. Linn County farmers, as with farming in Iowa in general, gradually became more involved in market-oriented agriculture. The arrival of the railroads would allow full involvement in commercial agriculture and signaled the beginning of a long progression of change in Iowa's agriculture through the late nineteenth and into the twentieth centuries.

During the Early Settlement Era, the greatest impetus for agricultural change came with the invention of the steel plow which enabled farmers to efficiently and effectively break the prairie sod and allowed for settlement away from the groves and watersheds of the region. Scouring plows were being manufactured in Linn County in the early 1840s by Andrew Safely who settled near St. Julian in 1838 along the Mt. Vernon to Marion Road. His plows were in great demand for a time; however, this enterprise was overshadowed when John Deere opened his large factory in Moline, Illinois, and began manufacturing steel plows in 1847. In 1868, this firm was incorporated as Deere and Company. The general availability of John Deere's plows by the 1860s opened new areas to settlement and, for the first time, the rich agricultural potential of the Iowa prairies could be realized. "Prairie breaking" became a specialized seasonal occupation, with the average price being \$2.50 to \$4.00 per acre rising to \$5.00 per acre during the Civil War when manpower was in short supply (Strong 1990:56-59).

### Early Settlement in Subsection E (Fayette Township)

The Early Settlement Era in Fayette Township of Linn County began two years later than in the county as a whole, with the first permanent settler arriving in 1839 (see Figure 1, Page E-25). This was Joseph Strawn, who migrated from Pennsylvania and settled just northwest of the later town of Palo on March 28, 1839 (Centennial Committee 1979:3). He was soon followed by Thomas and John Lewis, who arrived in Fayette Township in April that same year. The Lewis brothers had migrated from Ohio and were subsequently followed by the many members of their extended family (ibid.). The bottomland in the northern portion of Fayette Township is named Lewis Bottoms in their honor. The Lewis family settlement in the northern half of the township was concluded to be a potentially significant family enclave settlement reflecting an important early settlement pattern in the county (Rogers and Page 1993).

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Others arriving before 1859 included: John Cue, who settled one mile north of Palo in 1839; P.B. Yates, who settled just southeast of Palo in 1850; John Mills, who settled one-half mile west-southwest of Palo in 1852; Samuel and W.J. Whiting, who settled three-quarters of a mile southeast of Palo; Nathaniel Chipman, who settled 1-1/4 miles west of Palo c.1848; James McArthur and Joseph McMannis, who came in 1846 and 1851, respectively, and settled on farms less than one mile south of Palo; Stephen Morris, who settled near John Cue in 1854; John G. Cole, who purchased a farm in 1854; and Peter McVay, who settled less than one mile northwest of Palo (Centennial Committee 1979:3-5; Western Historical 1878:585-586).

The densest portion of this early settlement in Fayette Township concentrated within a two-mile radius of the town of Palo. Compared with other areas in Linn County, that bordered the major waterways and had virtually the same environmental context as this township, this area was not as densely settled during the early settlement era. One reason for the large amount of unentered land in the northern half of Fayette Township, is the fact that much of the bottomland in this area is low and tends to marshlands and oxbow lakes to the present day. This area would have been difficult to farm prior to large-scale drainage efforts.

By 1856, the total population of Fayette Township stood at 491, a number which comprised only 3% of the total population in the county. Of the 491 persons, 270 were males and 221 were females representing 88 families and 88 dwelling houses (Iowa State Population Census 1856). Of the 491 persons enumerated in the 1856 census for Fayette Township, only 22 (5%) were foreign born, with the majority hailing from the Eastern and Old Northwest states of Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania, and Indiana. Of the 22 foreign-born, 13 were from Canada, followed by two each from Sweden, Scotland, England, and Germany, with one from Ireland (Iowa State Population Census 1856).

The town of Palo had its beginnings when John Hollenbeck settled at the future townsite between 1839-45. Much of his farm later became the town plat, with Hollenbeck himself platting the entire north addition to the town in 1857. The post office was established in 1848 and was first named Hollenbeck, with John Hollenbeck as postmaster. The town of Palo was officially platted in 1854. It was the ninth town established in Linn County (Centennial Committee 1979; Rogers 1992:23; Western Historical 1878:585).

Early agriculture in Fayette Township followed much the same pattern as the county as a whole, with wheat being "the great crop grown" by the pioneers (Mills 1958:205). The early presence of a gristmill in the township, the John Lewis Mill on Bear Creek built in the early 1840s, gave the area residents a boost in the processing of their wheat and corn crops into flour and meal many other early settlers in Linn County did not have such easy access (Centennial Committee 1979:4). Corn was considered a crop of lesser importance, with each farmer raising only "enough for his own use and a little more that could be sold if that needed to be done but nearly all the corn raised by any settler was fed to the stock on his own farm" (Mills 1858:206). A description of early agriculture in Fayette Township noted that:

hogs were fattened on corn but most farmers raised not many more than enough to supply their families with what meat would be needed throughout the year. Eight or ten cows made up a good herd, there being practically no sale for milk any where. Most men kept what horses and oxen were needed for the farm work and perhaps a riding horse or a buggy team if he could afford to have them, but not a great deal of grain was needed to feed the stock on an average farm (Mills 1958:205).

Other crops grown besides wheat and corn were buckwheat, flax, and hay. Maple sugaring was also a notable early activity in Fayette Township. Sheep were of some importance, with some farmers going "into the sheep raising business in a big

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way” (Mills 1958:212). Sheep and hogs, however, were prone to disease because they tended to huddle close together at night, and the raising of such livestock was a risky business.

By 1860, in Fayette Township, the size of the 93 farms then present ranged from a low of 20 to a high of 400 acres, with the average farm size being approximately 107 acres. According to local descriptions, the typical pioneer farmstead in Fayette Township consisted of few buildings other than the house and some dependencies, but did include some log or straw barns and sheep sheds at an early date. At least one farmstead from this era had a heavy timber frame banked/basement barn by the late 1850s. The first houses in this township were often log cabins, although the early construction of sawmills in the Palo vicinity made cut lumber available at an early date (Mills 1958:38-40). Limestone was available for foundation material along the major creek valleys, such as Bear Creek.

The Early Settlement Era in Fayette Township (Subsection E) lingered a little longer in this area because the railroad did not reach this township until 1869. This railroad was the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad that had been promoted by Cedar Rapids’ businessmen, Judge George Greene and S.L. Dows as a link between Cedar Rapids, Vinton, and Waterloo (Rogers and Page 1993).

Early Settlement in Subsection C (parts of Spring Grove and Jackson township)

The first settlers of Subsection C (see Figure 1, Page E-25) included: David Sutton, who settled in Section 18 of Jackson Township in 1843; James Lytle, who settled in Jackson Township in 1841; James Nugent, who settled in Section 12 in northeast Jackson Township in 1847 in an area that came to be known as Nugent’s Grove near the future townsite of Coggon; S.D. Mills, who settled in Jackson Township in 1853; William Henderson, who migrated to Jackson Township from Scotland via Canada in 1854; John Bruce, who established the first gristmill in the region on Buffalo Creek in 1858 at the future townsite of Coggon; Leonard Austin, who settled in Section 1 of Spring Grove Township in 1845; A.J. Ward, who settled near Austin in 1846; followed by A.W. Dix, who settled in Section 1 in 1853, and Josiah Walton, Rev. William Phillips, and others, such as the Reece, Holman, Long, McPike, Peyton, Carson, Whisenand, McKee, and Fay families, who settled in Spring Grove in the late 1840s-50s (Brewer and Wick 1911:285-6, 288-9; Central City Historical Society 1982:324; Western Historical 1878:801).

The area of Subsection C was largely settled in the 1840s-50s, with the most active years of initial land purchase between 1854-57. Settlement in this area lagged behind that of some other areas of the county primarily because of the greater percentage of available land in prairie rather than in timber. The earliest settlements were made along the Wapsipinicon River and Buffalo Creek. Springs were often the locus for early settlement, such as that near Big Springs where David Sutton established his homestead (Long n.d.). The name of Spring Grove Township, in fact, originated from the large grove that surrounded a big spring.

The first settlers of this area were primarily from Indiana, Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, and New Hampshire, with foreign-born represented by Canadians, Scots, English, and Irish. In the vicinity of Buffalo Creek in the Coggon area, a number of the early settlers were from New York, including Nathan Haight who filed a claim in 1851. The area of his claim included a good mill seat and it became known as Manhattan Falls, reflecting his New York origins. Even though the mill that was later built was constructed by a Scottish immigrant, the mill itself was known for a time as “Manhattan Mill.”

As with other subsections in the county, the early settlement of Subsection C was also characterized by family-oriented settlement patterns. The Henderson family is perhaps the best example of this pattern. They first settled in Jackson Township in 1854 when Scottish immigrant, William Henderson, migrated to Linn County from Canada. Henderson and his first wife, Aley Bursell, had six children: William, James, Peter G., Robert, Henry, and Hannah Jane. Of these children,

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Peter G. and Henry, established their own farmsteads in Jackson Township, while Hannah married a Peter T. Henderson, who had been born in Canada and whose parents were also from Scotland. Peter T. settled in this township in 1872. Another branch of the Henderson family, probably cousins, settled in this township beginning with Thomas Henderson, who settled here in 1878. In Jackson Township, the Henderson family were well known for their dairy farms and creamery operations.

Several rural neighborhoods were informally recognized in Subsection C at an early date including the Chapel Hill community and the Quality Ridge community. The area around the Henderson family farms also became known as the Valley Farm neighborhood, so-called after Peter G. Henderson's Valley Farm. The Chapel Hill community included some of the Henderson, Mills, McTavish, Doolittle, Forest, and Long families, with the children attending the Stone School and the families attending the Congregational Church. Intermarriages between the families, such as between the Henderson and McTavish families, helped tighten these neighborhood bonds. The Quality Ridge community was just west and north of Coggon and included the Phillips, Castle, Doane, Trumbull, Ellis, Joslyn, Dix, Ware, Ondler, Patton, and Lindahl families and extended into Delaware County to the north (Coggon Monitor 1957:37-38).

By 1859, there were still nearly 7,000 acres of unentered land in Subsection C, compared to the 950 acres in Subsection Q and the 2,500 acres in Subsection E (see Figure 1, page E-25). Spring Grove was subdivided into small woodlots for use by the pioneers, a pattern observed in the other timbered areas of the county at this early date.

In 1856, Jackson Township had a total population of 485 persons, including 253 males and 232 females, representing 84 families and 84 dwellings (Iowa State Population Census 1856). At the same time, Spring Grove Township had a total population of only 232 persons, with 132 males and 100 females representing 39 families and 39 dwellings. The low population density in Spring Grove Township is likely due to the larger area of open prairieland in that township, an area that would not be widely settled until the 1860s-1870s.

The nativity of the early settlers in Jackson Township was predominated by New York, Ohio, Iowa, Indiana, Massachusetts, Illinois, Pennsylvania, and Vermont. Foreign-born in Jackson Township were led by persons from Canada, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Ireland and England. The nativity for settlers in Spring Grove Township in 1856 showed the majority from Ohio, Indiana, New York, and Illinois, with foreign-born led by England and Ireland (Iowa State Population Census 1856).

Subsection C was the scene for two townsite enterprises during the early settlement era, both of which survive to the present day. These two towns are Troy Mills and Coggon, with the former located on the banks of the Wapsipinicon River and the latter on Buffalo Creek, both at good mill seats. Coggon was not actually platted until 1887 when the Illinois Central Railroad was put through this area; however, there was an early settlement at this location that had its origin in the construction of a saw and grist mill operation on Buffalo Creek by William Bruce in 1858. Likewise, Troy Mills was not platted until 1870 but had been settled as early as 1853 when a dam and sawmill were constructed on the river (Iowa Publishing 1907:167).

In addition to these platted townsites, there were two post offices established during this period in Subsection C. These included Spring Grove Post Office located in Section 1 at the home of J.A. Fairchild in 1851 and operating until 1879, and the Valley Farm Post Office established at the home of Mahlon Mills in 1854 and operating until 1872, although it was later sited at the Gardner farmstead (Western Historical 1878).

Early agriculture in Subsection C was likely typified by the following description of David Sutton's farmstead at Big Spring on the Wapsipinicon River northwest of Central City in the early 1840s.

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Sutton and his sons were busy from early till late [in the day] tilling the soil to raise corn, wheat, melons and all kinds of vegetables which could be raised without much trouble after the planting for there were very few weeds to choke out the seed. All the food, which was plentiful if one were willing to work, was raised and prepared to eat at home. Bread was made from home grown wheat and corn. Berries, crabapples, grapes and many kinds of fruit [were] very delicious as well as honey made by wild bees and all kinds of nuts could be gathered from the timber. As for meat, there was a bountiful supply of good large fish in the river and all the venison, wild turkey, geese, and ducks one would care to shoot in the new country. I must not forget to mention the wonderfully large flocks of prairie chickens too, and they were caught in home made traps....The nearest mill was fourteen miles from home and many times the supply of ground grain or flour might have been scant but for the kindness of an old gentleman who gave Sutton a hand mill....There were no fences at that time and the stock ran at large. Sutton made a trip to Dubuque about once a year, driving ox team and taking a load of dressed pork to sell at that place. The pork was worth about two dollars per hundred providing Sutton wait as long as six months for a part of his pay. However, he received a little money which he exchanged for groceries such as sugar, tea, coffee, tobacco, also thread, muslin and the few books he could obtain for his children (Long n.d.).

This early farming operation appeared to have been near the subsistence level, with the only cash coming in from pork sold at Dubuque. That money, in turn, went primarily into obtaining the necessary foodstuffs that could not be grown or produced on the farm. In time, however, Sutton's farmstead progressed.

Sutton was making good progress. Each year improving his place with fences and outbuildings to shelter the increasing amount of stock he was raising each year. Time moved onward bringing more immigrants westward who settled near us making the new country more thickly settled (Long n.d.).

Early agricultural statistics for Jackson Township indicated a comparatively higher proportion of butter and cheese production than in Franklin Township (Subsection Q) in southern Linn County. This reflects the greater emphasis on dairy farming in the northern part of Linn County even at this early date compared to the southern portion where there was a greater emphasis on livestock and grain production (Iowa State Population Census 1856). As for farm size, by 1859 the size of the 57 farms represented in Subsection C ranged from a low of 20 to a high of 240 acres, with the average farm size being 101 acres.

Early Settlement Era architecture in Subsection C was predominated by log construction, with the plentiful timber resources of the Wapsipinicon and Buffalo creek valleys providing sufficient material for such construction. There were at least three sawmills in operation in Subsection C by 1859 including one at Troy Mills built in 1855; one along Walton's Creek in Spring Grove Township operating by 1859; and one near the Wapsipinicon River in Section 28 of Jackson Township by 1859 and owned by G.W. Stacy (Andrews 1989:6; Thompson and Everts 1869). There were no brickyards in this area until well into the late nineteenth century, although some brick may have been hand-made and either sun-dried or fired in makeshift kilns on site. Limestone for foundation material, and for some early buildings such as the Stone School, could be obtained from the major river and creek valleys of this region. In addition, fieldstone, the glacial cobbles and erratics found in the fields, were often used for foundation material when limestone was not readily available. The northern part of Linn County is where fieldstone was more often used because limestone was in much greater supply in the southern portion of the county.

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Continuation Sheet****Early Settlement and Ethnic Properties of Linn County****Section number**   E   **Page**   9  **Linn County, Iowa**Early Settlement in Subsection Q (parts of Bertram and Franklin townships)

The first permanent settler of Subsection Q (see Figure 1, Page E-25) is believed to have been William Abbe, who settled on a claim northwest of Mt. Vernon along what is now known as Abbe Creek in 1837. He is one of the candidates for the first permanent settler of the county as a whole. Other settlers arriving before the 1840s to this area included: Israel Mitchell, who settled near the early town of Westport in 1838; Elias Doty, Sr., who built the first sawmill on Big Creek in 1841; James Doty, brother of Elias, who established the first pottery at his homestead near Westport; Jeremiah Daniels and son, John J., who settled on Indian Creek in 1844 and later operated a sawmill at this location; Joseph Crane, a cousin of the Dotys, who settled in the Bertram area at an early date; Peter D. Harman, who settled southeast of Bertram in 1842; Robert Smyth, who settled just west of Mount Vernon in 1840; Thomas W. Campbell, who settled with his family in 1838 near the northern boundary of Subsection Q; James and Robert Berry, brothers who settled north of Bertram in 1851; and James Hunter, who came in 1838 and settled south of Bertram. Because of the abundant timber and water resources of the Cedar River and its tributaries, this subsection was very attractive to early settlement and early industrial development. Most of these early settlers had migrated from Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, although at least one family hailed from Kentucky and another from Ireland (Brewer and Wick 1911).

Family groups migrating together and/or settling near one another constituted a common pattern of settlement in Subsection Q as it did in much of the county. Subsequent development often involved fathers partitioning their original claims and giving parcels to their children upon reaching their majority or following marriages. The Peter D. Harman family is one such example of this in Subsection Q. Harman had migrated from Adams County, Pennsylvania, to Ohio and then to Illinois before settling in Iowa in 1840. He first lived in Iowa City before settling permanently in Linn County in 1842. A brother of Peter's, Henry Harman, also settled near Peter by the 1860s. Peter D. Harman and his wife, Mary Eames, of Illinois had nine children: Spear T., Tilsey, Howard Tillman, Warren, Mary, Elzy, Peter Jerome, Amanda, and Samuel. Harman left each of his surviving children a homestead carved out of his accumulated holdings of 336 acres (Clarke 1901:911-912; Western Historical 1878:797). At least two of these children subsequently established farmsteads on these parcels, with a third settling in the town of Bertram. The Harmans were members of the United Brethren Church, a denomination whose members constituted a sizable percentage of the early settlers of the nearby town of Lisbon. The Lisbon group settled in that area as colony from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, led by pastor, Christian Hershey (Radl 1974:3-4). The presence of this colony may have been part of the reason that the Harmans settled in Linn County.

Another example of family-oriented settlement was exemplified by the Smyth family, whose members settled in Franklin Township at an early date. The first of the Smyth family to settle here was Robert Smyth, born in Ireland and settling in Franklin Township in 1840. Smyth was likely attracted to this area by the number of other Presbyterian Covenanters in the Mt. Vernon area at an early date (Centennial Commission 1948:26, 38-39). In 1840, Smyth was joined by his sister and brother-in-law, Robert Alexander, who owned a half-interest in his farm. They resided together for two years. In 1842 Smyth's parents, Jeremiah and Nancy Smyth, located in Linn County with their six daughters and another son, James. Two other sons, William and John, also settled in the township, with William arriving before 1842 and John arriving in 1861. Robert established a home for his parents and went to live with them. When the land came on the market following the government land survey, Jeremiah Smyth entered the northwest quarter of Section 8, which he divided among his children. Of this, Robert secured 40 acres on which he established a farmstead. His brother James established a farmstead on an adjacent parcel that was later owned by James' son, Joseph. Brother-in-law, Robert Alexander, remained on the original parcel that Robert had first settled to the north (Clarke 1901:14-15, 459-462; Thompson and Everts 1869). Another version of this family's settlement related by Ellen L. Warren Smyth (1936), daughter-in-law of Robert Smyth,

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stated that Robert had purchased an 800-acre tract in the township that he subsequently subdivided into three farms for himself and his brothers, James and John. Regardless of the sequence of events, the Smyth family settlement was a significant one to the early settlement and development of both Franklin Township and the town of Mt. Vernon.

Subsection Q was more densely populated during the Early Settlement Era than some of the previously studied subsections. For example, by 1859 there were approximately 950 acres of unentered land within this area compared to the nearly 2,500 acres of unentered land in Fayette Township (Subsection E). Some amount of the land in Subsection Q was held by land speculators, such as the nearly 300 acres owned by the Bertram Land Company just east of the townsite in 1859. Other smaller parcels along the Cedar River represented wood lots where settlers could find a ready supply of timber.

In the 1856 Iowa State Population Census, Bertram Township was not represented as a separate entity but was instead listed as part of Franklin Township. In Franklin township there was then a total population of 2,032 persons including the towns of Lisbon and Mt. Vernon. The nativity of this population was led by persons from Pennsylvania followed by Ohio, Iowa, Indiana, and New York represented in numbers over 100. Foreign-born included settlers hailing from Ireland, Germany, Bohemia, England, Canada, Scotland, Holland, Denmark, and France, in descending order of frequency, although the largest group numbered only 46 (Iowa State Population Census 1856). By 1860, Bertram Township had Irish, German, Scotland, and England listed among the places of nativity, although the majority were American-born, with Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Indiana leading the list (U.S. Population Census 1860). One source noted that:

in early years the population of the township [Bertram] was largely American, though the building of the Northwestern Railroad in 1858 brought a number of families from Erin's green isle, who remained here and by industry and economy have acquired comfortable homes. In later years the Bohemians have been settling here, until at present there are nearly forty families within the township (Iowa Publishing 1907:165).

Subsection Q had two townsite enterprises during the Early Settlement Era at Westport and Bertram. The town of Westport was among the first three towns established in the county having been staked out in July of 1838 by Israel Mitchell. Westport was located near the present Cedar Rapids Sewage Treatment Plant just northwest of the later town of Bertram on the banks of the Cedar River. This town saw some development in the form of a river landing, grain elevator, general store, lime kiln, and pottery. It was replatted as Newark in 1844 by James Doty. By 1846 it was shipping point for wheat to markets downriver. The town failed to prosper, however, primarily because of the unreliability of navigation on the Cedar River. It quickly lost out to the more strategically placed settlement at the Rapids (i.e., Cedar Rapids) and because it was bypassed by the railroad in 1859 (Brewer and Wick 1911:42-43, 92, 327; Strong 1990:41; Western Historical 1878:343-344, 583).

A pottery was operated by the Doty family in the Westport/Newark settlement and was the first pottery in the county. It was operated by James Doty until his death in 1847, when it was said that "he had over three hundred jars, jugs, crocks, etc., ready for delivery" (Brewer and Wick 1911:145). His sons, Elias and Daniel, tore down the pottery buildings in the early 1860s. It is probable that some of the Doty pottery ended up on homesteads in the Linn County area. This pottery would have been wheel-thrown stoneware having slip and salt glazes. Another pottery in the vicinity was that operated by N. Spangler at Mt. Vernon beginning c.1860 (Rogers 1992:34).

The town of Bertram was platted in expectation of the railroad extending through this location and was the first "railroad town" established in Linn County. The railroad was prospected in 1856, with the town laid out in 1858. Initial businesses included a blacksmith shop, a store, and a hotel. The railroad was completed in 1859, and the blacksmith shop became the first depot. A flouring mill was built by James C. White and Sons near the townsite in 1859 at the location of an earlier sawmill. The flourmill was subsequently owned and operated by Jeremiah Daniels (Western Historical 1878:583-4).

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In addition to these platted townsites, there were three early post offices in Subsection Q. The first was the Franklin Post Office established in 1842 in the home of Robert Smyth in Section 8 of Franklin Township. It was discontinued in 1846 (Clarke 1901:461). The second was the St. Julian post office located in the home of Andrew Safely in Section 31 of Linn Township along the Bloomington to Marion (a.k.a. Mt. Vernon to Marion) Road. It operated from 1846-1858 and also served as a stagecoach stop (Oxley 1992:21). Safely also had an early plow factory and blacksmith shop at this location. The third post office was St. Mary's along the Military Road south of Mt. Vernon. Also known as Gillettsburg, St. Mary's was located at a crossroads and also served as a stagecoach stop. Harvey Gillett reportedly had a store or trading post at this location in the late 1830s. The St. Mary's post office was established in 1849 and discontinued in 1859 (Kirkpatrick 1987; Strong 1990:42, 107). With the discontinuation of the post offices and the decline of stagecoach travel, both St. Mary's and St. Julian faded away, although both sites continue to be occupied by farmsteads.

Early agriculture in Subsection Q mirrored that of much of Linn County during this era. The emphasis was on grain production, with wheat being premier and livestock predominated by hogs for market production followed by cattle, horses, and sheep. Sheep were raised to some extent for their wool to make into clothing (Strong 1990:127). A woolen mill was operated by the Smyth Brothers in Mt. Vernon at an early date (Hartsough 1936:V-19). Maple sugaring was also a noted activity in Subsection Q, with sorghum an important product. A commercial sorghum mill was established at Mt. Vernon during this period (ibid.; Strong 1990:128). The size of the 68 farmsteads represented in Subsection Q by 1859 ranged in size from a low of 30 to a high of 520 acres, with the average farm size being approximately 135 acres.

Sawmills were present at an early date in Subsection Q as were both lime kilns and brick manufactories, all enabling earlier advances in building construction during this era beyond the log construction typical of the rest of Linn County's frontier settlement, although examples of Early Settlement Era log cabins remain standing in this area to the present day. The first sawmill was a waterpowered mill on Big Creek in 1841. Another early sawmill was on Indian Creek built c.1846-48, while a third was located along Abbe Creek east-southeast of Bertram c.1859. A fourth sawmill was located in Franklin Township c.1859 and operated by Warren and Wolcott and was steampowered in the 1860s (Brewer and Wick 1911:271, 327; McWilliams and Thompson 1859; Oxley 1992:21, 24; Smyth 1936; Western Historical 1878:583).

Early brickyards included several in the Mt. Vernon vicinity including the Port Stottler brickyard and the yard of William Albright, which both operated in the 1850s. The brick manufactured by Peter D. Harman near Bertram during this era was likely made in a small kiln and produced only for private and limited local use (Bakken 1986; Rogers 1992:70). Some Early Settlement Era brick buildings still remain standing in the vicinity including the Abbe Creek Schoolhouse on Mt. Vernon Road built in the 1850s. Limestone for foundation and building material was readily available in the Cedar River and major creek valleys of this region, with kilns for burning limestone into lime for soft mortar also known from an early date.

Early Settlement in Subsection B (parts of Spring Grove, Jackson, Maine and Otter Creek townships)

The Early Settlement Era in Subsection B (see Figure 1, page E-25) did not begin until 1839, with credit for the first permanent settler of the Central City vicinity commonly given to the Joseph Clark family, who arrived in August of that year. The Clarks migrated to this area from Michigan and included Joseph Clark, his wife, Abigail, and their nine children. One of the Clark children was Ormus Clark, who was 17 when his family settled along the Wapsipinicon River. He would have his own farm on the south side of Central City by 1859 (Central City Historical Society 1989:3).

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Another early family to settle the Central City vicinity was the Joseph Heaton family, who had known the Clarks in Michigan and had migrated as far as Dubuque with the Clarks in 1839. The Heatons visited the Clarks in Linn County and liked the location so much that in 1842 they settled on a farm one mile southeast of the Clarks. The families even intermarried (Central City Historical Society 1989:3-4).

Other early settlers in Subsection B included: L.D. Jordan and Ed McKinney, who settled in the Jordan's Grove area southeast of Central City in 1840 and hailed from the state of Maine; Chandler Jordan, who settled near his brother L.D. Jordan in 1844; L. Harvey Powell, who entered a tract of land on the ridge west of Central City in 1844; N.C. Gillian, who arrived in 1846 and settled on land southwest of Central City; Jennings Crawford, who arrived in 1854; the Haas family, who came in the early 1850s; and a group of settlers who claimed land in southeast Spring Grove Township in the 1850s in an area that came to be known as West Prairie. This latter settlement included the Bice, Anderson, Saxton, Leatherman, Plummer, Swaim, Door, Fisher, Bumgardner, Benedict, McBurney, Nutting, Carpenter, Robinson, and Jordan families. A post office would be established at West Prairie in 1867 operating until 1885 (Brewer and Wick 1911:281-290; Holman 1906:167; Mott 1930-32:76).

Another early settlement was made in the vicinity of the later town of Paris. The first settler at this location was Samuel W. Justin, who arrived in 1845 and built a log cabin (Brewer and Wick 1911:285). He was followed by William Potter, an Englishman who arrived in 1848, and Samuel Chamberlain, who opened a store that went by the name of Dover for a time. In 1855, Amos Bond and Daniel McCrellis purchased land in this area and had the town platted and it grew into a small crossroads hamlet. The town had a post office from 1855 until 1928 (Sisler et al. 1984).

The area along the Wapsipinicon River and its tributaries was largely settled in the 1850s, with most of the land within Subsection B entered by 1869, although large tracts in the southwestern corner showed no settlement. This southwestern area was primarily open prairie at that time, thus lagging behind in development.

The first settlers of Subsection B were primarily from Maine, Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, and New Hampshire, with the few foreign-born represented by Ireland and England (Western Historical 1878). Maine Township received its name from the nativity of its earliest settlers including the Jordan family (ibid.:283).

To some extent the earliest settlement of Subsection B was characterized by family groups migrating and settling near one another, a pattern noted in other surveyed subsections. The Clark family is perhaps one of the best examples of this, with the core family being that of Joseph Clark, with the associated families through marriage being those of daughter Delia and husband John Jenkins and son Seymour and his wife Orpha Heaton, the Heatons having been friends of the Clarks back in Michigan. The Bice family were also an important core of the West Prairie settlement in Spring Grove Township. The Bices hailed from New York, while many of the other West Prairie families came from Ohio.

The 1856 census data for both Jackson and Spring Grove townships was already summarized in the above section concerning Subsection C. In general, these data show the greatest numbers of early settlers hailed from Ohio and New York, with fewer numbers coming from other areas of New England, Mid-Atlantic, and the Old Northwest states. Even fewer numbers were foreign-born indicating little early influence from any particular ethnic group.

The early town development of Subsection B included the already-noted hamlet of Paris but also included the town of Central City, which continues as an incorporated community to the present day. Central City had its beginnings in the first settlement made by the Joseph Clark family at a location along the Wapsipinicon River where there was a good fording place. Because of this location, the settlement was first known as "Clark's Ford." A school was established in 1852 followed by three church congregations established between 1854-58. A dam was built across the river by John Peet and William St. John near Clark's Ford in 1855-56, with a sawmill established on one bank and a gristmill later built on the opposite bank. The town was first platted as "Clarksford" in 1856 on land owned by Richard Barber; however, that site failed to develop, so the plat was relocated in 1857 to the south on lands owned by Barber and W.P. Crawley. A post office

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was located at the new townsite in March of 1859 and named "Central City" (Central City Historical Society 1989:1-11; Western Historical 1878:592-4).

Early Settlement Era agriculture in Subsection B followed that of the county as a whole, with the main emphasis on wheat and corn production. The major problem for the early settlers in this region was finding a mill to process the grain. The first gristmill was constructed at Central City in 1859 (Central City Historical Society 1989:5). The early raising of grain crops was supplemented with livestock raising, most notably hogs, cattle, horses, and sheep. Dairy production would later become important. Farm size in Subsection B by 1859 ranged from a low of 30 acres to a high of 280 acres, with the average farm size being 106 acres.

Early Settlement Era architecture was typified by log construction, with a few early sawmills taking advantage of the plentiful timber resources along the Wapsipinicon River. The first sawmill was constructed by John Peet at Central City in 1855-56, with a steam sawmill also operating for a few years in the 1850s northwest of Central City. In 1859 Josiah Plank erected a sawmill at Paris; however, this early mill washed away in a flood in 1860 (Sisler et al. 1984). A sawmill built at Troy Mills to the northwest of Subsection B was in operation by 1855. As for stone products, limestone was quarried for both building material and for lime burning in Subsection B. Fieldstone was also gathered for foundations.

### Early Settlement in Subsection P (Putnam and College townships and parts of Bertram and Franklin townships)

The Early Settlement Era in Subsection P (see Figure 1, Page E-25) did not actually begin until 1838 when a group of seven pioneers settled in Hoosier Grove near the present townsite of Ely. This group included Elisha Cox, Isaac Cox, Joseph Cox, Abner Cox, Isham Holler, John Holler, and Albert Blaylock, most having migrated from Indiana, hence the name of the grove, creek, and settlement of "Hoosier Grove" (Centennial Committee 1972:5-6, 11). They were followed by Valentine Fackler from Ohio who located southwest of Ely in a small timber that became known as "Fackler's Grove" and brothers Robert and Daniel Rogers, who settled the community known as "Rogers Grove" 2.5 miles northeast of Ely in 1838 (ibid.:6). These early settlement locations were in Putnam Township.

Henry Rogers followed Robert and Daniel to the Rogers Grove area in 1843 migrating from Kentucky but having been born in Ohio. The Rogers family was of "Scotch Presbyterian descent" and had immigrated to the United States from Northern Ireland in 1814 (*Mt. Vernon Hawkeye Record* 1968). Another of the Rogers family who settled in the grove area in the early 1840s was William Rogers, who "was a native of Ohio, where he was born in 1830" (Brewer and Wick 1911:163). The exact relationships between Henry, William and the brothers Robert and Daniel Rogers is not presently known; however, the fact that they all settled near one another indicates a familial tie.

The early settlement of College Township lagged behind that of Putnam, largely because this township was predominated by open prairie with little timber. The earliest settlers of College Township were Isaac Smith, Phillip Smith, Dr. J.H. Smith, James Smith, and "others of the Smith family who came here in the early 1850s" (Brewer and Wick 1911:288). The Smiths were followed by John Lagore, Joseph Custer, Jacob Inbody, the Garnant family, Thomas Philipson, Mr. Horn, the Fritz family, James Snyder, W.F. Minor, Josias Minor, Sam Minor, and the Baker family (ibid.). As in nearby Hoosier Grove, many of these early settlers were from Indiana including the Smith family, Lagore, Custer, and Inbody (Holman 1906:169). The Minor family hailed from Pennsylvania (Western Historical 1878:794).

Subsection P followed the Early Settlement Era pattern of family-oriented enclaves or clusters, particularly in the Hoosier and Rogers grove areas. As the settlements evolved and children grew to adulthood and started their own farms, they tended to stay in this area purchasing land near their parents and other relatives and/or inheriting land from their elders. The Smith family in Subsection P is a good case in point. The initial core of this settlement consisted of Isaac, Phillip, J.H.,

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and James Smith, with Isaac Smith having been the major landholder in the family having holdings totaling nearly 1,200 acres, including a 270-acre woodlot in Section 8 of Putnam Township along the Cedar River where Smith erected a sawmill on Pleasant Run Creek. Isaac and wife, Sarah, came to College Township in 1853 and purchased initially 1,600 acres, an enormous landholding for the time. He conducted stockraising "on a large scale" (Brewer and Wick 1911:735-36). Isaac Smith had been born in Ohio. John T., Jesse, and Phillip Smith were Isaac and Sarah's sons. As time went on, tracts were both added to and subdivided among the growing Smith family enclave, with nearly all of the Smith family tracts showing multiple dwellings by the late nineteenth century suggesting a very strong family-oriented settlement where extended families lived together on the same farmsteads. To a lesser extent, the Minor, Mackey, and Rogers families followed the same pattern but never reached the size or complexity of the Smith family settlement.

The 1856 state census listed 996 persons in Putnam Township, with no separate listing given for College Township (Iowa State Population Census 1856). The majority of those listed in Putnam Township hailed from Ohio, Iowa, Pennsylvania, and Indiana. Seven-percent of the total population in the township were Bohemian immigrants. This was a notable number of Bohemians at this early date since the main influx of Bohemian immigrants would come after the Civil War. By 1869 the number of Bohemians had dramatically increased in this area particularly around the Hoosier and Rogers grove neighborhoods.

By 1859 most of the land in Subsection P had been entered except for land on the high upland divide prairielands and the low river floodplains. The small-sized tracts and lots in the timbered areas of Hoosier Grove and along the Cedar River represent early woodlots.

Early town development during this era in Subsection P was represented by only one settlement, the town of Western in College Township two miles west of Hoosier Grove. Western was founded when Jacob Shuey, Sr., purchased 120 acres from Wyatt A. Wherry and donated it towards the establishment of Western College in 1856. The town was laid out that same year along the Linn/Johnson county boundary by the Trustees of Western College, which was known officially as the Western College of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ. The Shuey family, for whom the nearby Johnson County town of Shueyville was named, actively campaigned to have the college located in the vicinity. When the town of Western was laid out, the plat included a college campus near its center encompassing nearly 17 acres. In 1856 the main college building was completed, and on January 1, 1857, the college officially opened. United Brethren members soon located at the new townsite and its vicinity attracted by the college (Runkle 1903:137). By 1859 the college enrollment had risen to 120, with both male and female students in attendance (Western Historical 1878:463-379).

By 1857 the town of Western numbered 300, with 43 dwellings built on the town plat. A post office called Western College was opened in 1857. The town was incorporated in 1867. Western flourished for a time before it declined for lack of a railroad connection and because of the eventual failure of Western College (Brewer and Wick 1911:479; Western Historical 1878:580-2). The failure of Western College was attributed by one account to the following:

one of the leading designs in thus locating the college upon an unsettled prairie was, that by this means it might secure a strong local support through the friends who would, it was supposed, buy land and open farms for miles around it. In this its friends were disappointed. A foreign people (Bohemians) soon began to purchase and settle upon these adjacent lands, and now comprise a greater part of the neighboring population (Western Historical 1878:464).

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Another account stated this same theory as follows:

the surrounding country began to be possessed by a population that in the main had little or no sympathy with religious education, and the older generations were alien in thought and temper to our American institutions (Runkle 1903:134).

Whatever the actual cause, the college suffered severe financial problems and was removed from Western to the town of Toledo, Iowa, in 1881 (Clements 1967:110; Radl 1974:17).

In addition to the platted town of Western, there were two rural post offices in Subsection P during this era: the Hoosier Grove Post Office located at or very near the later townsite of Ely and the Banner Valley Post Office located south of Ely (Mott 1930-32). The Hoosier Grove post office operated from 1849-1857, while the Banner Valley post office operated from 1856-66. George H. Walker was the first postmaster of the Hoosier Grove post office, with that office located at his home situated along the Iowa City-Cedar Rapids stage road that angled through Hoosier Grove. Walker was succeeded by George Stream as postmaster in 1859, with Stream's house located to the southeast of Walker's and also very near the old stage road. Stream was, in turn, succeeded by Alexander Gillmore in 1864, although the location of Gillmore's house is not presently known. The location of the Hoosier Grove post office appears to have been on the site of the later town of Ely (Centennial Committee 1972:15).

Early Settlement Era agriculture in Subsection P followed that of agriculture in general in Linn County during this period, with the main focus on wheat and corn. The nearest mill was some distance from Subsection P in either Cedar Rapids to the north or in Johnson County to the south. There were no early gristmills within this area, with a flouring mill established at Western c.1874 and operating until c.1880. Early agriculture in Subsection P was likely typified by the following account given by William Mackey, whose family settled in Putnam Township near Rogers Grove:

in 1857 we came to Cedar Rapids. This was before the days of railroads and the city then could hardly be called a village. In the spring of 1858 my father moved onto the farm in Putnam Township, where I have resided ever since. When we came to Iowa the deer, turkeys, wildcats, wolves, bear, catamount and lynx were numerous, and wild prairie chickens, quail and many other kinds of game were in abundance. Snakes were so numerous that it was unsafe for a man to go about without a club, and even then he ran the chance of being bitten. In the early days we often went to the Cedar River and killed fish by the wagon load.

During all these years the most profitable crop I raised was forty-two bushels of wheat to the acre, for which I received \$1.50 per bushel. The best crop of corn averaged 100 bushels to the acre and the best crop of oats 105 bushels to the acre. There has never been a total failure of any crop since I came to this county and many men who were practically poor then are now quite wealthy (Holman 1906:169).

By 1859 there were 101 farms represented in Subsection P ranging in size from a low of 30 acres to a high of 630 acres, with the average farm size being 124 acres.

Early Settlement Era architecture was also similar to that elsewhere in the county predominated by log construction. Interestingly, a number of log cabins and some log outbuildings from this era still survive in Subsection P, perhaps owing to the ruggedness and remote locations in the hills near the Cedar River. Most of the log cabins survived by being incorporated as rooms in later frame houses (Rogers 1998). It was also noted that one enterprising early settler in Rogers Grove, William Rogers "erected one of the best and largest barns in the country" at a time "when straw sheds were common" (Brewer and Wick 1911:163). This early barn was used for threshing wheat, with horses walking over the wheat so that the grain dropped through the floor to a floor below where it was cleaned (ibid.). While log construction predominated the first

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construction period, there were a number of sawmills erected in this area during the early settlement era making cut lumber more readily available (ibid.:94-99; Smyth 1936; Strong 1990:124).

Several early heavy timber-framed post-and-beam and half-timbered type houses also survive, with one example having brick infill (or “nogging”) and another having straw infill. This type of construction can also be referred to as “fachwerk” (Rogers 1998). This type of construction is a European Medieval traditional building style that was brought to this country during the Colonial Period by European immigrants (Harris ed. 1977:275; Howe et al. 1987:109). It has been noted that “this construction technique later spread to the Midwest as Germans migrated there in the nineteenth century” (Howe et al. 1987:109). It has also been observed to have been common in the German and Pennsylvania-Dutch settlements in Ohio (Wilhelm 1992:66). The latter observation might point to a Linn County connection, with a number of the early settlers of southeastern Linn County having migrated here from Ohio and Pennsylvania. The use of a mixture of clay, grass, and straw as nogging instead of brick was also observed in eastern Ohio half-timber construction (ibid.:67).

The earliest sawmill in Subsection P was erected by Christopher Fuhrmeister on Hoosier Creek at the present site of the town of Ely in 1842 (Centennial Committee 1972:5). There were two other early mills in operation by 1859: one located on the woodlot owned by Isaac Smith in Section 8 of Putnam Township on Pleasant Run Creek and one located southeast of Smith’s mill in Section 9 and owned by Hunter and Fritz. The latter mill appears to have been in operation by at least 1856 (Iowa State Population Census 1856). Reportedly, a fourth sawmill was established at an early date by William Rogers, who was noted as “an enterprising man and was one of the first to erect a saw mill and to raft lumber down the river to Muscatine in order to find a market for it” (Brewer and Wick 1911:163). Another account noted that William Rogers was also a carpenter who built the family’s first frame house and later erected “a fine dwelling of brick” that he had made himself (Clarke 1901:714-15). Rogers came to this area in the early 1840s but had died by 1859. One of the early half-timbered houses evaluated during the 1998 study of Subsection P was associated with the Rogers family, although it was the house of Henry Rogers and not William (Rogers 1998). This particular example exhibited the brick nogging or infill noted above. Perhaps William Rogers had a hand in its construction.

Limestone resources for foundation material and lime burning were abundant, although neither constituted much of a commercial industry for Subsection P. Most was quarried for private use in the construction of barn and house foundations in the area.

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## Bohemian Immigrant Rural Settlement of Linn County, Iowa: 1850s-1930

The Bohemian immigrant group was among the foreign-born settlers that made Linn County their home in the nineteenth to early twentieth centuries and was the largest ethnic group in the county. Census data show that there were 139 Bohemians in Linn County at the time of the 1856 Iowa State Population Census representing 12% of the foreign-born population. The peak period for initial Bohemian settlement in Linn County would be between 1866 and 1890; however, a second wave of immigrants came in the early twentieth century, with their numbers peaking again in the 1920s (Griffith 1944:3).

Bohemians or Czechs, have a history that “goes back to the fifth century, when they migrated westward into what is now central Europe” (Rau 1992:285).

They conquered the land of the Boii, led there by a man named Cech. Since that time they have been known by the name *Bohemians*, a derivative of the name of their predecessors, or as Czech, in honor of their ancient chief. They developed a dialect of the western Slavic language called Czech. Those who spoke this tongue soon occupied the areas of Bohemia, Moravia, and a small part of Silesia. Sandwiched between Germany, Austria, Slovakia, Hungary, and Poland, they were an integral part of the confederation of kingdoms, principalities, and duchies that made up the Holy Roman Empire. As such, they were always at the crossroads of Europe and its volatile political climate (Rau 1992:285).

While some consider it fallacious to refer to the people of Bohemia as “Bohemians,” preferring the use of “Czechs” or “Slovaks” instead depending upon the region from which they hailed (Griffith 1944:1), so many of the primary and secondary sources used as the basis of this context development referred to these people in general as Bohemians. Likewise, many of the older immigrants in Linn County referred to themselves as Bohemians. Therefore, for the purposes of this study, the general term “Bohemian” will be used to refer to those people who hailed from Bohemia and Moravia as indicated by their census listings.

Bohemians began to settle in Linn County c.1852-53 coming to this country in the wake of revolutionary activities in central Europe and to escape the social, economic, religious, and political upheaval that ensued. Those that “longed for more independence chose, and were allowed, to emigrate to America” (Rau 1992:286). Even greater numbers began to arrive after the American Civil War and after the end of the Prussian War in Austria in 1880 (Svendsen and Rogers 1997:7).

Other reasons for emigrating included the desire for more land to farm in the rural regions and for higher wages in industrial jobs in the cities.

Others came to the Great Plains to take advantage of the advertised large tracts of free land. A majority of these rural Czechs found their way to Nebraska, Wisconsin, Texas, Iowa, and Minnesota. Considerable numbers also came to the Dakotas, Michigan, Missouri, and Kansas. Although they lacked political freedom and social rank in Europe, most had been landowners or craftsmen and as a rule were educated and highly skilled people. They brought their talents and limited financial means to both urban and rural New World settings. Often, Czechs émigrés moved as entire family units and not as individuals; thus, they kept many of their European traditions alive simply through familial continuity (Rau 1992:286).

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Between 1848-1914, nearly 350,000 Czechs came to America, with many settling in the major urban centers of New York City, Cleveland, and Chicago. However, “by the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, just less than half of all Czechs lived in New York, Chicago, and Cleveland, while most Czech farmers settled in Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, and Texas” (Murphy 1986:112). Others settled in Baltimore and St. Louis as well as in Michigan, Missouri, Kansas and North and South Dakota (ibid.). In the early 1920s, “political unrest among the Slovaks caused many of them to emigrate to the United States” (Griffith 1944:3).

They were attracted to Iowa because of the economic opportunities in this developing area and because of the availability of land. The initial Bohemian settlements in Linn County were made in Putnam, College, and Franklin townships all located along the southern border of Linn County. Other Bohemians came to the county in 1854-56 and settled along the border between Johnson and Linn counties primarily in College and Putnam townships in Linn, although there were also some Bohemians in Franklin, Fairfax, Bertram, Boulder, and Grant townships during the 1850s (Figure 4; Page E-28). The greatest influx of Bohemians came after the Civil War, with the largest concentration in the county settling within the City of Cedar Rapids (Brewer and Wick 1911:121-123; Calkin 1962:183; Centennial Commission 1948:23; Thomas 1973:3).

Census data for the years 1870-1930 showed the following concerning the Czech population in the United States, Iowa, and Linn County:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Country of Birth</i>	<i>No. in U.S.</i>	<i>No. in Iowa</i>	<i>No. in Linn County</i>
1870	Bohemia	40,289	6,766	1,780
1880	Bohemia	85,361	10,554	2,166
<b>1890</b>	Bohemia	118,106	<b>10,928</b>	<b>3,327</b>
1900	Bohemia	156,999	10,809	3,198
<b>1920</b>	Czechoslovakia	362,438	9,150	<b>3,638</b>
<b>1930</b>	Czechoslovakia	<b>491,638</b>	8,280	3,012

[bold-face numbers indicate peak years for Bohemian immigration]

Note that the peak population years represented by the census data in Linn County were 1890 and 1920, which were also the peak years in the state as a whole. However, immigration to the United States as a whole rose steadily from 1870 to 1930. Of the 10,928 Bohemians in the State of Iowa in 1890, 30% lived in Linn County. By 1920, of the 9,150 Bohemians then in the state, 40% lived in Linn County.

Many of the first Bohemian immigrants to Iowa came by way of either Racine or Caledonia, Wisconsin, where earlier Bohemian settlements had been made. Others traveled to the Mississippi River by railroad “and from there, by ferry and ox team, reached Johnson and Linn counties” (Griffith 1944:4).

In the five subsections of Linn County labeled as E, B, C, Q, and P (see Figure 1, page E-25) and studied to date, Subsection P had the most pronounced ethnic settlement, specifically by Bohemians. While much of this settlement came after the county’s Early Settlement Era, there were notable numbers of this ethnic group already in Subsection P by the time of the 1856 state population census. At that time, there were enumerated 67 persons from Bohemia and six from Moravia. Many of these initial settlements were made in 1854-1855. However, as in Linn County in general, their numbers did not begin to predominate in this area until after the Civil War. Even then, the largest concentration would settle in Cedar Rapids where many worked in the Sinclair meat packing plant on the city’s southeast side.

By 1870 the Bohemian settlement in Linn County constituted 26% of the total number of Bohemians in Iowa and was the largest foreign-born group represented in the county. Another large concentration was centered in adjacent Johnson

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County where 33% of the state's total number of Bohemians resided. By 1890, however, the concentration in Linn County had risen over that in Johnson County constituting 30% of the total number of Bohemians in the state (Calkin 1962). Other notable settlements of Bohemians during this period were located in Spillville in Winneshiek County in northeastern Iowa and in Ringgold County in the southwestern part of the state.

In Cedar Rapids, as much as 25% of the city's population was of Bohemian and Slavic ancestry at times. By 1911, 71% of the Bohemian-born immigrants in Linn County were living in Cedar Rapids or just southeast of the city, with 29% in the rural areas of the county primarily in College and Putnam Townships (i.e., Subsection P) (see Figure 4; Page E-28). The town of Ely was also largely Bohemian in composition in the late nineteenth to early twentieth centuries. By 1878 more than half of the 250 residents in Ely were Bohemians (Centennial Committee 1972:7).

Compared with other ethnic groups in the county, Bohemian ethnicity was most persistent. It has been noted that they "held tenaciously to their Mother tongue," which continued to be used in church services until after World War I (Brewer and Wick 1911:121). This was noted at the First Presbyterian Church west of Ely where Czech language services were not discontinued until around 1950 (Worley 1958). The number of Bohemian fraternal orders and societies, including the Bohemian Reading Society, which promoted the use and teaching of the native language and served as the "center of national life and spirit," demonstrated the persistence of the Bohemians as a cohesive ethnic group (Brewer and Wick 1911:121). In addition, a Czech School, or Matice Skolaska, was established in Cedar Rapids in 1870 as a combined effort of various Czech groups. A new building was constructed for the school in 1900 and, while the building is no longer in use, it still stands in the southeast part of Cedar Rapids within the remnants of the old Czech neighborhood (Svendsen and Rogers 1997:10).

A Bohemian lodge was also established in Ely (Brewer and Wick 1911:121). This lodge was the Zapadni Cesko-Bratraska Jednota (Z.C.B.J.) or Western Bohemian Fraternal Order, a national organization whose headquarters were moved from Omaha to Cedar Rapids in 1897. The Z.C.B.J. lodge in Ely was established that same year and was one of the original 49 lodges organized in the United States. They met in the C.S.P.S. Hall in Ely until 1901 when they began meeting in the I.O.O.F. Hall (Centennial Committee 1972:61; Danek 1980:147).

Among the earliest Bohemian settlers in Linn County were the Ligr family, Paul Korab, John Witousek, and Anton Sulek, all of whom settled in the Ely/Hoosier Grove vicinity in the early 1850s. The Ligrs came in 1852 and settled east of Hoosier Grove; Paul Korab and his family settled one mile east of Western c.1854; John Witousek settled near Korab about the same time; while Anton Sulek settled near Hoosier Grove "on a beautiful, elevated spot called "Hradek," and meaning "Little Castle" (Brewer and Wick 1911:122). "Many other families came in 1855 and settled along the border line between Johnson and Linn counties in College and Putnam townships;" however, "the numbers that came were not great, and it was not until after the Civil War that large numbers of these people came to this county" (ibid.).

The Bohemian settlement of Linn County also appears guided by, or at least tied to, the establishment of churches in various rural areas and communities outside of Cedar Rapids. In general, there were three religious groups that Bohemian immigrants were affiliated with—Catholic, Protestant, and Free-Thinkers. In Cedar Rapids, the Catholics established St. Wenceslaus Church in 1874, with a parochial school and cemetery established shortly thereafter. In southeast Linn County, the Bohemian immigrants who concentrated their settlement south of the Cedar River and near the old Military Road often belonged to either St. Mary's or St. Peter and St. Paul Catholic churches in nearby Solon in northeast Johnson County. Among the earliest Protestant Bohemian churches established was the Bohemian Reformed Church in the town of Ely in southwestern Linn County near the Linn/Johnson county line. That church was organized in 1858 and was "the first Bohemian Protestant church in the United States" (Rudis-Jicinsky 1906:209).

Another rural Protestant church of note was the First Bohemian and Moravian Brethren Church established in a rural Bohemian neighborhood in-between the towns of Ely and Western in the 1850s, with a church built in the late 1860s. The

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church name through the years included the Church of the Moravian Brotherhood, the Evangelical Bohemian Moravian Reformed Brothers, and finally the First Presbyterian Church, which came after the affiliation with the Presbyterian Church USA in 1956. Prior to that time, this church had been unaffiliated with any other church body and was an independent and self-supporting congregation. The affiliation in the 1950s with the Presbyterian Church “whose form of government and worship [this church] had always followed” seemed a logical choice (First Presbyterian Church 1958).

While the Bohemian Catholics tended to settle in southeastern Linn County, the Bohemian Protestants tended to concentrate in the Ely-Western vicinity in the southwestern part of the county. Bohemian Free-Thinkers, on the other hand, did not appear to constitute much of a presence in rural Linn County, with most of their numbers congregating in the urban center of Cedar Rapids.

Free-Thinkers did not belong to any church organization and believed that “every one should be permitted to think and believe as he pleases in matters of faith” (Brewer and Wick 1911:125).

In the Bohemian language they are called ‘Svobodomyslni.’ This word does not mean Free Thinkers. ‘This Bohemian word is made up of two words ‘Liberty’ and ‘Mind,’ and it means the broadest toleration for the religious beliefs and opinions of others; and further it means that you should give the widest latitude to the religious beliefs and forms of worship of your neighbors, and that they should do the same to you; and it further means that you should honor and respect the religious views and professions of your neighbors and they should do the same by you (Brewer and Wick 1911:125).

The largest group of Free Thinkers in the Bohemian settlement of Linn County resided in Cedar Rapids where they established their own private schools, took part in various Bohemian social and fraternal organizations, and were involved in the establishment of the Czech National Cemetery (Rudis-Jicinsky 1906:210).

Brewer and Wick (1911:121) in their chapter on the “Bohemian Element in the County” noted the following:

Trained through the years in habits of economy, and forced through necessity to keep up these habits, their life here has often been an incentive to others to go and do likewise. Lovers of the home, their ambition is to possess their own abiding place, and that as quickly as possible. *The Bohemians are not renters. They are a class of home owners*, and nothing is so potent for stability in any community as this trait on the part of its people. They are indeed a thrifty people, such as every state and county and city gladly welcome. *Their buildings, though many of them may be small are substantial in their character.* The gardens and the grounds surrounding the dwellings in the towns and cities are neatly kept and attractive to the eye. Their farms are well tilled and as a result grow rapidly in productiveness and value.

In agriculture they are successful farmers. No better improved farms, no better buildings, no better systems of farming exist in any other part of the state than in the communities settled by these people. They are progressive and up to date in all matters. They are hard working people and devoted to the interest of their farms (Brewer and Wick 1911:121-123) [emphasis added].

The emphasis on homeownership even from the start when funds were scarce is perhaps most evident in the old Bohemian neighborhoods in Cedar Rapids where the first dwellings were often small two-room gabled cottages. The habit of economy and thrift were also evident in the fact that even when money was available for a larger home, the Bohemians tended to simply add onto the existing cottage rather than build a new, larger building (Svendsen and Rogers 1997). While initially not thought to be as prominent a trend in the rural Bohemian settlement areas, the survey of Subsection P found a number of these small cottages still standing on former Bohemian farmsteads in sufficient enough numbers to conclude that

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this was a common residential pattern associated with this group even in rural areas (Rogers 1998). Most significant is that these houses remained the main dwellings on these farmsteads until the 1910s-1920s when later generations or new owners replaced the smaller dwellings with large four-square and bungalow houses that were then popular nationwide. In contrast, the common trend on the average Euroamerican farmstead in Linn County was to build a small house first, typically a log cabin, and then replace it with a larger home as soon as money became available. These larger homes were often built by the late nineteenth century and were, in turn, sometimes replaced by an even larger house in the early twentieth century. Only rarely did the original houses survive this rebuilding process. However, on the Bohemian farmsteads in Subsection P, there appears to have been a high survival rate for these original houses. Many survived by being moved to locations either behind the new house or elsewhere on the farmstead where they were used for tenant housing, summer kitchens, or wash houses. Most of these houses were of frame construction, although a few log buildings and at least one frame building with log sills have been documented in this area.

John E. Rau, in his study of Czech immigrant architecture in South Dakota (Rau 1992), also noted this trend for small-scale gabled cottages in that rural settlement. These forms appeared to be derivative of traditional Czech folk buildings.

Regardless of the material chosen, Czech folk buildings appear in forms distinctive to this group. Like other people from the central and northern portions of Europe, Old World Czech artisans often built in a linear, central chimney form, adding a room to either end when necessary. The most common such form is a three-bay plan with a main entrance in the center bay. This central hall, called the *sin* in Czech, is generally not a through passage but only a common area between two living chambers. It offered space for a kitchen or heating source and the stair to the loft. Flanking the *sin* are the *svetnice*, or sitting room, and the smaller *komora*, often a storage or bed chamber. Several central, northern, and eastern European groups used this form. A modification of this plan often employed by Czech builders is an L-shaped tripartite structure (Rau 1992:291-292).

Rau (1992:292) noted in South Dakota that "several patterns for houses and barns developed in harmony with those established in the old country." These were greatly simplified and Americanized, however, in their adjustment to the Great Plains. Four basic house forms were noted: single-bay, two-bay, three-bay coaxial, and L-shaped three- and four-bay houses. The simplest of these was the single-bay house, which consisted of a single room or pen and often was the first of "what would become several linear bays, connected to form a larger structure as the needs of the family grew" (ibid.). Many of the South Dakota examples were of log construction using full-dovetail corner notching and masonry chinking, and having an internal chimney. The two-bay dwelling was also often expanded into a linear form but was built originally with "a narrow entry bay or hall and a larger chamber to either its right or left, in much the same manner as the hall-parlor plan of early America" (ibid.:293). The two cells were also separated by a brick chimney. Many of the three-bay coaxial house forms comprised "the old country *sin*, *svetnice*, and *komora*, described earlier, while others are linear single-pile sets of coaxial cells, nearly equal in size" (ibid.). The brick chimney typically rose from one of the interior walls. Many of the L-shaped house forms have ells that "are only perpendicular extensions of preexisting one- or two-bay houses" and consist of three or four bays (ibid.:295). The L-shaped houses often represent construction in distinct phases over a period of years, although there were some that had "been conceived and built originally as L-shaped structures" (ibid.).

Other distinctive elements noted in Rau's study of Czech buildings in South Dakota were that all of the buildings "are capped with moderately pitched gable roofs usually covered with wooden shingles," roof systems are commonly composed of common rafters built from store-bought pre-cut materials, and many times the rafters are secured at the roof peaks with collars or other transverse bracing (Rau 1992:296). Other distinctive elements included carefully engineered masonry buildings, with "finely crafted jack arches over both windows and doors," and the use of a 1-1.5 foot high knee wall on both log and masonry examples (ibid.:297).

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The barns observed in South Dakota's Czech settlements were predominantly masonry structures and typically had one large gable-end door (Rau 1992:298). A second barn form noted is a long rectangular form with entrances primarily on the side walls, with some built as housebarns (ibid.:300). In general, the barn forms repeated the traditional linear-emphasis noted in the house forms. No comparable examples of these barn forms have yet been identified in Linn County's Bohemian settlement area. Typically, the barns found on Linn County Bohemian farmsteads are built of designs common to the region and not just to this particular group.

The 1998 intensive survey and evaluation of architectural properties in the Bohemian rural settlement area of College and Putnam townships in southern Linn County made the following observations (Rogers 1998). There were discernible architectural differences between the Bohemian farmsteads and non-Bohemian farmsteads that appear related to the Bohemian-immigrant cultural background, specifically in the evolution of the small-scale, gabled dwellings on Bohemian farmsteads. There were ten dwellings or suspected dwellings on Bohemian-associated farmsteads in the survey sample. These dwellings included the following:

<i>Property</i>	<i>Dimension</i>	<i>Orientation</i>	<i>Evolution</i>
Smerek/Fajmon Log Cabin	19 x 19 ft	side gabled	single bay expanded to linear two bay
Podhajsky/Jansa Frame House #1	14 x 24 ft	side gabled	linear two bay (added to a single bay)
Podhajsky/Jansa Frame House #2	14 x 16 ft	side gabled	single bay (#2 above was added later)
Hovorka Log Cabin	unknown	side gabled	single bay (L-shaped 3-bay was added later)
Kubicek Log House	30 x 18 ft	side gabled	probably a two-bay originally
Kubicek Log Shed (dwelling?)	20 x 14 ft	side gabled	single bay
Bartosh Log Cabin	21 x 14 ft	side gabled	single bay (expanded to linear 3-bay)
Holec Frame House	16 x 14 ft	side gabled	single bay (expanded to L-shaped 3-bay)
Horecky Log Cabin	21 x 18 ft	side gabled	single bay (expanded to linear two bay)
Bednacek Frame House	26 x 14 ft	side gabled	linear two bay

As can be seen, the side gabled, single-bay house form was the most popular, with both log and frame examples represented. The evolutionary expansion of these original single-bay cores was less consistent, however, with a number of different solutions represented by this sample. It can be stated, that there were no examples of the 3-bay coaxial house type identified by Rau (1992) in his South Dakota study. The more common expansion method in the Linn County sample was to add on a room or rooms to the gable end, or expand off one or both of the side-gable facades.

These dwellings also reflected the trend seen elsewhere in Bohemian settlement areas wherein the original small house, be it a cabin or a frame structure, was occupied well into the early twentieth century before a larger house was built to replace it. Even then, these examples survived because they were moved to another location on the farmstead and continued to be used as summer kitchens and wash houses. This pattern is very different from the typical building trend on Euro-American settled farmsteads wherein the original dwellings were often replaced within 10-20 years of the initial settlement with a new, larger house.

The log structures on the Bohemian farmsteads included five log cabins, one log house, and two log outbuildings. Unfortunately, most of the log dwelling examples were sided over so that notch type could not be identified. The few exposed examples had half-dovetail (the Kubicek log shed/cabin), full-dovetail (the Horecky log cabin), and V-notched (the granary and log barn at the Dvorak site). V-notching with rounded logs was common on log outbuilding construction in general in this region. At present, little else can be concluded from this small sample of notching techniques.

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A recent study of Iowa City's "Goosetown" neighborhood, which was a Bohemian immigrant residential neighborhood in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries has noted the same pattern of building small gabled houses to which additions are subsequently made rather than replacing them with larger houses through time as seen in Cedar Rapids and rural Linn County (Svendsen 2000). In Goosetown, "the most popular house form was the Gabled Front and Wing followed by nearly equal numbers of 1, 1½, and 2-story Front-gabled houses, and 1 and 2-story Side-Gabled houses" dating primarily from the 1880s-1890s with a few surviving from the 1870s (Svendsen 2000:E-11). The houses frequently had shingle treatments for trim and always incorporated modest front and rear porches. These houses were also frequently subject to additions. "Of the 190 houses in this current phase [of the Goosetown study], there were no houses representing residential architectural styles from the nineteenth century and only a handful of Craftsman-style houses (four-squares, bungalows, and other two-story front-gabled houses) from the twentieth century" (Marlys Svendsen, personal communication 2000). Queen Anne stylistic details were only occasionally used on these houses and then primarily in porch details (*ibid.*). These observations can also be made in Linn County where the house forms and types are virtually the same in both the urban and rural Bohemian settlement areas of the county.

Interestingly, the Goosetown neighborhood study has noted that the Bohemian residents kept large gardens where they grew a wide variety of vegetables and fruits. "One photo even depicts tobacco drying on a shed door" (Marlys Svendsen, personal communication 2000). The neighborhood also had extensive grape arbors, berry patches, and orchards. Geese were also regularly raised for food and feathers (Svendsen 2000:E-52). The raising of geese led to the reference to this neighborhood as "Goosetown," which early in its history "had a pejorative meaning and suggested poverty and all that was foreign" (*ibid.*). However, the raising of geese came from a long tradition in their homeland where geese were prized for their varied consumption value, their feathers, and for their "guard dog" attitude (*ibid.*:E-60).

To better compare the Goosetown study to the rural Bohemian immigrant settlement in Linn County, the agricultural statistics for College Township were examined from both 1870 and 1880 (U.S. Agricultural Census 1870, 1880). College Township was selected because in 1870 and 1880, it had the highest numbers of Bohemian immigrant farmsteads in southern Linn County, with Putnam Township being the second highest. The years 1870 and 1880 also date from within the peak period of the first wave of Bohemian immigration and settlement in rural Linn County.

The 1870 agricultural census data showed a total of 49 Bohemian-owned farmsteads and 106 non-Bohemian farmsteads in College Township, with the Bohemian farmsteads representing 32% of the total farmsteads. The average acreage of the Bohemian farmsteads was 99 acres compared to the larger non-Bohemian farmstead average of 139 acres. The larger average acreage of the non-Bohemian farmsteads may reflect the relative newness of the Bohemian settlements in this township, with most having just arrived within ten years of the census. The average value of the Bohemian farm operations was \$4752 compared to \$4035 of the non-Bohemian farms suggesting that the Bohemian farms were operating at a more prosperous or efficient level perhaps than the non-Bohemian sample. There was little difference in the average value of farm implements and livestock between the two groups. Comparing the types of livestock raised, the Bohemian farms had the only working oxen in the township but this reflects the presence of oxen on only one of the Bohemian farmsteads. Milk cows, other cattle, and swine were found on fairly equal numbers on farms of both groups, with sheep being the only difference between the two. Specifically, there were no sheep being raised on the Bohemian farmsteads, while the non-Bohemian farmsteads had an average of 1.3 sheep per farm, for a total of 140 sheep overall in the township. Crops raised between the two groups showed both raising fairly equal amounts of spring wheat, rye, oats, buckwheat, and potatoes, with the Bohemian farmsteads averaging higher yields of barley but notably lesser amounts of corn. Tobacco was not listed as a crop raised on any of the farmsteads in the township in 1870. Orchards were present on farms of both groups, with Bohemian farms averaging \$8.30 in orchard products and \$0.50 in market garden produce. Non-Bohemian farms had an average of \$10 in orchard products and \$0.20 in market garden produce. Other products on both farm groups were butter,

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hay, molasses, honey, and wood, with little difference in the amounts averaged for either group. The overall estimated average value of all farm products for non-Bohemian farms was \$1760 compared to \$1288 for the Bohemian farms.

In 1880, there were 71 Bohemian farms compared to 112 non-Bohemian farms, with the Bohemian farms representing 39% of the total farms in College Township (U.S. Agricultural Census 1880). By this time, the average size of the respective farms were more equal in size, with Bohemian farms averaging 110 acres and non-Bohemian 122 acres in size. The average values of the farms were \$4599 for Bohemian farms and \$4592 for non-Bohemian, once again showing both groups on a fairly equal footing in their farming operations. The average value of livestock and farm implements was only slightly higher for non-Bohemian farms as were the respective average values of farm products (\$651 for Bohemian compared to \$790 for non-Bohemian). Livestock on both farm groups included horses (higher numbers on non-Bohemian farms), mules (fairly equal for both but low overall in number), milk cows (average 3.5 on Bohemian and 5.2 on non-Bohemian), other cattle (average 9 on Bohemian and 12 on non-Bohemian), swine (average 17 on Bohemian and 36.5 on non-Bohemian), and sheep (here there were no sheep being raised on Bohemian farms, with only an average of 0.9 on non-Bohemian farms). Milk and butter were sold or produced at higher averages on non-Bohemian farms; however, dairying overall was not a major product in southern Linn County.

Poultry were listed in the 1880 census as either barnyard (i.e., chicken and turkey) or other poultry. It is assumed that other poultry would include geese. Here the Bohemian farms had an average of 52 barnyard poultry per farm, with only an average of two other poultry per farm. Eggs produced on Bohemian farms averaged 312 dozen per farm. On non-Bohemian farms, barnyard poultry averaged 53.5 per farm, with other poultry being 1.9 per farm and eggs produced being an average of 338 dozen per farm. These statistics suggest that poultry were no more important on the Bohemian farms than on the non-Bohemian and that geese raising was not a notable activity in comparison. Crops raised on the farms of the two groups included fairly equal average totals in corn, oats, rye, sorghum, and potatoes. The Bohemian farms were producing higher average totals in wheat, while the non-Bohemian farms were producing more barley and buckwheat, although these crops were raised in small proportions overall. Once again, there was no tobacco being raised in College Township on any of the farmsteads.

Acreages planted in apple trees in 1880 averaged 0.1 acres for the Bohemian farms compared to 0.8 acres for non-Bohemian farms. This represented an average of 6.6 apple trees producing 1.4 bushels per farm for the Bohemian farms and 22 trees producing 10 bushels of apples per farm for the non-Bohemian farms. There were no vineyards planted or grapes grown on the Bohemian farms, with only small numbers of vineyards planted and grapes grown on the non-Bohemian farms. Market garden produce was not a going concern on any of the College Township farms in 1880. Honey and molasses were being produced in small amounts on farms of both groups, with honey being slightly more prevalent on non-Bohemian farms.

In general, the Bohemian immigrant farmers who settled in College Township were adapting well to Iowa farming practices and were not noticeably different in products grown or raised from their non-Bohemian neighbors. There does not appear to have been the same emphasis on geese raising or grape growing as seen in the Goosetown neighborhood of Iowa City; however, the agricultural census likely does not fully reflect the house gardens and products grown for family use on these farmsteads. The emphasis of the agricultural census data was on market production.

There may have been other ways in which the Bohemian ethnic identity persisted on their Iowa farms that cannot be enumerated in a census and warrant further study. One such example is given by Rudis-Jicinsky (1906:210):

A number of very interesting customs which they [i.e., Bohemians in Linn County] have imported from the old country they observe each year with all necessary ceremony. As the years go by these festivals are slowly losing their foreign character, but they are still carefully observed, especially on the farms, at the time of threshing, 'posviceni,' etc.

Pages E 25, E 26, E 27, E 28, and H 39 contain restricted information and are not included in this document.

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**F. Associated Property Types**

**Property Type: Buildings, Structures, and Sites Associated with the Early Settlement of Linn County, Iowa: late 1830s-1870**

**a. Description**

The property types associated with the identified historic contexts are both archaeological and architectural in nature. Archaeological property types associated with the Early Settlement Era context will include habitation sites representing the first homestead of early settlers, the first grist and sawmills of the settled areas, townsites, steamboat and ferry landings, stagecoach stops, early post offices, and stage and post road remnants. The architectural properties that could be associated with the Early Settlement Era context include individual buildings such as log cabins, barns, and early frame or masonry dwellings but also whole farmsteads or portions thereof, schools, churches, post offices, stagecoach inns, and commercial buildings.

**b. Significance**

The significance of these properties lies in their association with the early settlement period of Linn County's historic development. These buildings, structures and sites should have the ability to represent and illuminate a period of development in the county's history that is only partially documented in the legal records and anecdotal accounts that are often second or third-hand in their telling. There are many aspects of life during the Early Settlement Era in Linn County that will only be documented in the structural and archaeological remains of the original sites. Properties may achieve significance under Criteria A, B, C, or D under this context depending upon the nature and integrity of the structural or archaeological remains.

**c. Registration Requirements**

For properties associated with the Early Settlement Era of Linn County's historic period, integrity is a key issue for both the architectural and archaeological remains. For archaeological sites, integrity of location, setting, and association will be most critical; however, integrity would certainly be enhanced if there is also integrity of design, materials, and feeling. Workmanship for archaeological properties would not be considered a critical issue of integrity. For architectural properties, integrity of location is less of an issue since many Early Settlement Era buildings, such as log cabins, were meant to be moveable structures. However, if a property retains integrity of location, its overall integrity would be greatly enhanced. Most critical of the integrity issues related to architectural properties will be integrity of design, materials, feeling, and association, with integrity of setting, location, and workmanship perhaps less critical but if present would enhance a property's overall significance. As noted previously, an important guide for evaluating the integrity of architectural properties, particularly those being considered under Criterion B for their association with the life of a significant person, would be if the associated person would easily recognize the property if he or she was to return today.

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Architectural and archaeological sites significant for their association with the Early Settlement Era must be able to represent and reflect their association with this period in the county's development. A plowed archaeological site can retain sufficient integrity if it has discernible activity areas or patterning associated with the period of significance and if it possesses good integrity of setting, materials, and association. A critical concern for sites that were occupied into the twentieth century would be if there remained any identifiable features or activity areas of the site that could be associated with the mid-late nineteenth century occupation of the site. For architectural properties, the major concern would be later modifications and alterations to the structure and to what degree the original components of the structure are still intact.

Finally, the property, be it architectural or archaeological, must date from or contain evidence dating from the period of significance for this context, which is considered to extend from the late 1830s-1870.

## **Property Type: Buildings, Structures, and Sites Associated with the Bohemian Immigrant Rural Settlement of Linn County: 1850s-1930**

### **a. Description**

The property types associated with the identified historic contexts are both archaeological and architectural in nature. Archaeological property types associated with the Bohemian Rural Settlement context will primarily include habitation sites representing the homestead of early Bohemian settlers. The architectural properties associated with the Bohemian Settlement context include individual buildings such as log cabins, gabled cottages, barns, and even whole farmsteads or portions thereof, churches, social halls, and commercial buildings.

### **b. Significance**

The significance of these properties lies in their association with the rural Bohemian Immigrant settlement of Linn County. As with Early Settlement Era sites, these buildings, structures and sites should have the ability to represent and illuminate the nature of a period in the county's history that is poorly represented in the archival record of the county. There are many aspects of Bohemian immigrant settlement and life in Linn County that will only be documented in the structural and archaeological remains of the original sites. Properties may achieve significance under Criteria A, B, C, or D under this context depending upon the nature and integrity of the structural or archaeological remains.

### **c. Registration Requirements**

For properties associated with the Bohemian Immigrant Rural Settlement of Linn County's historic period, integrity is a key issue for both the architectural and archaeological remains. For archaeological sites, integrity of location, setting, and association will be most critical; however, integrity would certainly be enhanced if there is also integrity of design, materials, and feeling. Workmanship for archaeological properties would not be considered a critical issue of integrity. For architectural properties, integrity of location is less of an issue since most of the first dwellings of the Bohemian immigrant settlers, including log cabins and small gabled cottages, were later moved around on site or to neighboring farmsteads in the early twentieth century as the second and third generations began to build new, larger homes on the original farmsteads or as new arrivals purchased existing farmsteads and added their own buildings. However, if a property retains integrity of location, its integrity would certainly be greatly enhanced. Most critical of the integrity issues related to architectural

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properties will be integrity of design, materials, feeling, and association, with integrity of setting, location, and workmanship perhaps less critical but if present would enhance a property's overall significance.

Architectural and archaeological sites significant for their association with the Bohemian Settlement must be able to represent and reflect their association with this group and with this period in the county's development. A plowed archaeological site can retain sufficient integrity if it has discernible activity areas or patterning associated with the period of significance and if it possesses good integrity of setting, materials, and association. A critical concern for sites that were occupied into the twentieth century would be if there remained any identifiable features or activity areas of the site that could be associated with the Bohemian immigrant settlement of the site. Sites that were associated with a single Bohemian family throughout its occupation span would have the best integrity of association. For architectural properties, the major concern would be later modifications and alterations to the structure and to what degree the original components of the structure are still intact.

Finally, the property, be it architectural or archaeological, must date from or contain evidence dating from the period of significance for this context, which is considered in Linn County to begin in the 1850s and extend up to 1930 reflecting the initial early settlements of Bohemian immigrants from the 1850s-1890s as well as the second wave of immigration to Linn County in the early twentieth century, particularly c.1920. The early twentieth century also saw the transference of the first homesteads to descendants of the early immigrants, with the younger generation maintaining much of what they inherited but adding to and changing according to their needs and desires.

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**G. Geographical Data**

The geographical area encompasses the governmental boundaries of Linn County located in east-central Iowa. It should be noted that the Bohemian Immigrant Rural Settlement context could be extended to the south into Johnson County, if such a study is undertaken in that adjacent county. The extension would be justified on the grounds that the Bohemian immigrant rural settlement in southern Linn County and northern Johnson County were not limited by their respective county boundaries and were associated and interactive settlements. Some of the Bohemian immigrant families studied in Linn County actually first settled in Johnson County before settling permanently over the border in Linn County.

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**H. Summary of Identification and Evaluation methods****Research Design**

The present Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF) represents the culmination of eight years of study concerning the historical resources of Linn County conducted by the Linn County Historic Preservation Commission. The ultimate goal of the Commission is to record and evaluate the historic properties in the entire county outside of the limits of the City of Cedar Rapids. The first phase was conducted in 1991-92 and involved the compilation of a comprehensive planning document, which included the identification of historic contexts and property types associated with the historic development of Linn County as well as the compilation of a bibliography of published and archival holdings and recommendations for future surveys (Rogers 1992).

The second-phase project involved the comprehensive survey of Subsection E (Fayette Township and the City of Palo) and resulted in the recording and evaluation of 55 archaeological sites and 115 architectural properties (Rogers and Page 1993) (see Figure 1, page E-25).

The third-phase project involved the comprehensive survey of two additional subsections (C and Q) and included portions of Bertram, Franklin, Spring Grove, and Jackson townships and very small portions of Linn Township and southeastern Rapids Township (see Figure 1, page E-25). The towns of Troy Mills, Coggon, and Bertram were included in this survey area. This survey resulted in the recording and evaluation of 91 archaeological sites and 480 architectural properties (Rogers and Page 1994).

The fourth-phase project involved the comprehensive survey of Subsection B, which included the southern portions of Spring Grove and Jackson townships and the northern tier of Otter Creek and Maine townships (Rogers and Page 1995) (see Figure 1, page E-25). Subsection B also included the town of Central City. This survey recorded 58 archaeological sites and 367 architectural properties.

The fifth-phase project involved the survey of Subsection P, which included all of Putnam Township and parts of Bertram, College, and Franklin townships (see Figure 1, page E-25). The towns of Ely and Western were included in this survey area. A total of 63 archaeological and 264 architectural properties were recorded (Rogers and Page 1996).

All of the comprehensive survey projects resulted in specific recommendations for individual nominations, identification of properties eligible under Multiple Property Documentation Forms, and potential rural and town districts. Further recommendations were also made for future preservation planning in the survey areas and the county as a whole. The next phase was to complete Phase II intensive-level testing and study of selected properties within the previously surveyed subsections (Rogers 1998). The goal of this phase was to determine which of these sites would be eligible for the National Register, with the next step to follow being actual National Register nominations and listings under the current MPDF. The reason for recommending nominations at this point was to demonstrate the significance of Linn County architectural and archaeological properties, to aid local residents and historical groups in their individual preservation projects, and to put in place the mechanisms by which other nominations could be facilitated in the future.

The Early Settlement Era of Linn County's historical development was targeted as a potential multiple property thematic nomination because of the often rare survival of archaeological and architectural properties associated with this early stage of the historic period and because these properties are often the most threatened by modern development and deterioration. Subcontexts identified within the overall context of the Early Settlement Era include family-enclave and Bohemian immigrant rural settlements. A total of 22 archaeological and 27 rural architectural properties in five subsections of Linn County were examined during the evaluation project (Rogers 1998).

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The property types included both archaeological and architectural remains of buildings and habitation sites associated with both the Early Settlement Era in Linn County's historic development and the Bohemian immigrant rural settlement of this area. Generally, the Early Settlement Era dates from the late 1830s-1870, while the rural Bohemian ethnic settlement dates from the 1850s up to 1930. The archaeological sites were predominantly habitation sites, specifically the location of early homesteads, while the architectural sites included individual buildings on farmsteads, particularly log cabin and early frame houses and banked/basement barns, as well as a few whole extant farmsteads established during that early period. These properties are all considered rare and fragile sites, with particular concern for the surviving log and barn structures that are fast disappearing from the county's landscape.

**Methodology**

All of the selected archaeological sites and architectural properties were examined to a level sufficient to fully evaluate their individual National Register eligibility. For archaeological sites this involved subsurface testing in the form of systematic shovel test excavation and limited test unit excavation in order to determine the vertical and horizontal limits of the site deposit, the nature and research potential of the site's contents, and the integrity of the site deposit. Typically this was accomplished through the excavation of 50 x 50 cm test units supplemented with shovel test excavations, probing (with a tile probe) for foundations, and surface collection (Rogers 1998).

Artifact analysis was conducted using currently accepted professional standards and available artifact dating references. Diagnostic ceramic assemblages were further analyzed using South's (1977:217) formula for calculating Mean Ceramic Dates and the temporal ranges presented in Rogers et al. (1988) as updated with current artifact dating information. Mean dates for the glass assemblage were also calculated using the same type of references and an adaptation of South's ceramic formula patterned after a study by McBride (1984) and temporal ranges found in Deiss (1981). To supplement this type of artifact dating information, the thickness of the window glass assemblages was analyzed according to a study by Schoen (1990), which was based on the idea that the thickness of window glass varied through time and across regions to the extent that chronological information about building construction and mean occupation dates can be gained through its analysis. Schoen's study is a linear regression formula specifically for the Central and Northern Plains region. While Schoen's original study concluded that this regression formula resulted in a strong correlation between window glass thickness and the mean date of site occupation or construction, more recent studies in Iowa have produced results that appear to show a strong relationship between the dates produced by Schoen's formula and the initial construction period of a structure or site (Rogers 1996; Snow 1994).

The documentation of the architectural sites involved an intensive exterior (of all buildings) and interior examination (of some houses and all barns), black-and-white and color slide photo documentation of the primary buildings and an overall view of the property, and the drawing of the interior floor plans and bent configurations of any barns. Some interior examinations of houses were warranted where significant features were suspected.

Historic research for context development and site-specific data was conducted at the following repositories: State Historical Society of Iowa libraries in Iowa City and Des Moines; Office of the State Archaeologist in Iowa City; The History Center in Cedar Rapids, Iowa; the Cedar Rapids Public Library; the Linn County Genealogical Society Library in Cedar Rapids; the Cole Library at Cornell College in Mt. Vernon; and the National Czech and Slovak Museum and Library in Cedar Rapids. Additional information was gathered from primary sources in the Linn County Recorder's and Auditor's

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offices. Property owners and local residents also provided oral historical, property abstract, photographic, and other information concerning the history of their respective sites and properties. Local volunteers also assisted in the property research.

## Evaluation

The archaeological and architectural site evaluations were completed using the guidelines and criteria set forth by the Department of the Interior for the National Register of Historic Places (National Park Service 1991, 1993).

Integrity is a key component to any site evaluation be it archaeological or architectural in nature. Integrity is defined as “the ability of a property to convey its significance” and “to retain historic integrity a property will always possess several and usually most of the aspects” of integrity (National Park Service 1993:17). For historic archaeological sites, integrity of location, design, materials, and association are of primary importance when nominating sites under Criteria A and B. Under Criterion C, design, materials, and workmanship are particularly important, while under Criterion D, location, design, materials, and association are most relevant. Furthermore, integrity of setting is important under Criteria A and B. Integrity of feeling can also add to the site’s integrity, with integrity of setting and feeling both increasing the “recognizability” of the site or district, thus enhancing the ability to interpret a site’s significance (ibid.). The following table is adapted from Bulletin 26 (ibid.:17-21) and is a summary of the aspects or qualities of integrity:

**Location** - The place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred. (Historic archaeological sites and districts almost always have integrity of location).

**Design** - The combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property. (Design can be applied to town layouts and plans but for historic archaeological sites generally refers to the patterning of structures, buildings, and discrete activity areas relative to one another. All properties must be able to convey their significance either through the information they contain [Criterion D] or their historical appearance [Criteria A, B, and C]. A plowed site can be eligible if plowing has displaced artifacts to an extent, but the activity areas or intra-site patterning are still discernible, then the site still retains integrity of location or design.)

**Setting** - The physical environment of a historic property. (This includes elements such as viewsheds, topography, landscapes, vegetation patterns, and man-made features such as fencerows, paths, roadways. Historic archaeology sites can be nominated under Criterion D without integrity of setting if the sites have important information potential; however, an intact setting certainly enhances the ability of the site to convey its significance. For nomination under Criteria A and B, integrity of setting must be able to reflect the appearance of the site during the period of significance and the setting must be integral to the importance of the site or district.)

**Materials** - The physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property. (Integrity of materials is important under Criterion C, while under Criteria A and B, the integrity of materials should be considered within the framework of the property’s overall significance. Under Criterion D, integrity of materials is usually reflected in the presence of intrusive artifacts or features, the completeness of an artifact or feature assemblage, or in the quality of artifact or feature preservation.)

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**Workmanship** - The physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory. (This is most often an issue under Criterion C, with it important under Criteria A and B only if workmanship is tied to the property's significance. Under Criterion D, workmanship is usually addressed indirectly in terms of the quality of the artifacts or architectural features and may not necessarily be a critical issue to eligibility).

**Feeling** - A property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. (A property has integrity of feeling if its features in combination with its setting convey a historic sense of the property during its period of significance. Integrity of feeling enhances a property's ability to convey its significance under all of the criteria).

**Association** - The direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property. (Integrity of association is critical under Criteria A and B. In essence, a property retains association if it is the place where the event occurred and is intact enough to convey that relationship to the observer. Under Criterion D, integrity of association is measured in terms of the strength of the relationship between the site's data and the important research questions from which it can derive its significance.)

Many of these same aspects apply to architectural properties, with some distinctions. For example, while it is always preferable to have the significant architectural property at or on its original site, some buildings, such as outbuildings and log cabins, were commonly moved either from one farmstead to another or to different locations on the same farmstead. Therefore, integrity of location is not always a critical factor, if the property meets other aspects of integrity, such as integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and/or association, and its significance lies in broader historical associations or its own design elements regardless of its specific point of origin or location.

If a site is found to possess sufficient integrity, then the potential significance of the property must be considered. Documenting the significance of a historic property must consider four basic criteria (National Park Service 1991:37, 1993:21-27).

**Criterion A** - Association with events and broad patterns of events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history (i.e., historical significance). To be eligible under this criterion, properties are significant because they demonstrate or reflect important events or patterns of events. Under Criterion A, a property must convey its historic significance. For archaeological sites, they must have well preserved features, artifacts, and intra-site patterning in order to illustrate a specific event or pattern of events important in an area's history. Significance is generally demonstrated through historical research, with archaeological or architectural evidence supporting the linkage.

**Criterion B** - Association with the lives of an important person or persons significant in our past. These are individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context. A property must be illustrative of this person's life, rather than commemorative. Under Criterion B, archaeological sites must have excellent preservation of features, artifacts, and spatial relationships. Simply put, integrity for a property eligible under Criterion B means that the person for whom the property is significant in its association would be able to recognize the property if he or she could return today. This is true for architectural properties as well.

**Criterion C** - Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (i.e., architectural significance). To meet the integrity requirement of Criterion

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C, an archaeological property must have remains that are well preserved and clearly illustrate the design and construction of the building or structure. An architectural property would have to retain sufficient integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

*Criterion D* - Information potential (i.e., the ability to yield information important in prehistory or history). This is most commonly applied to archaeological sites, although it does not exclude architectural properties or features. To be eligible under this criterion, a property must have or have had information that can contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory, and that the information must be considered important. There are five steps in making a Criterion D evaluation of an archaeological property: 1) identify the property's data sets or categories of archaeological, historical, or ecological information; 2) identify the historic contexts that are appropriate historical and archaeological frameworks in which to evaluate the property; 3) identify the important research questions that the property's data sets can be expected to address; 4) evaluate the data sets in terms of integrity and their potential to answer research questions; and 5) identify the important information that an archeological study of the property has yielded or is likely to yield. Archaeological study generally contributes to our understanding of the past in three ways: 1) reinforces, alters or challenges current assumptions about the past; 2) test new hypotheses about past activities; and 3) describes, records, and reconstructs past lifeways across time and space.

Evaluating archaeological site significance is often a challenge given that even historical archaeologists do not always agree on what is important or significant to our understanding of history. Generally, it is comparatively easy to recognize those properties that are clearly eligible for the NRHP; those with 1) spatially and temporally defined archaeological features and artifacts that can be identified and interpreted; 2) cultural and natural site formation processes that have preserved these remains; and 3) an extensive documentary record assignable to a particular group associated with the property or type (Wilson 1990:30-31 as quoted in National Park Service 1993:29). Conversely, it is generally agreed upon as to those properties that are clearly ineligible: 1) mixed or undifferentiated contexts and temporally diverse cultural material or disturbed spatial associations and the absence of identifiable archaeological features; and 2) site formation processes that have severely impacted the physical integrity of the archaeological record to the point of compromising that record (ibid.:30). For those properties that fall somewhere in-between these two extremes, eligibility will depend upon the quality of the questions we ask because it is this quality that "determines the nature of the answers we recover from the past" (ibid.).

## **Nominations**

The first nominations of properties associated with the Early Settlement and Ethnic Architectural and Archaeological Resources of Linn County include one archaeological site and five architectural properties (Figure 5, Page H-39).

The archeological site is an Early Settlement Era historic habitation site designated as:

Dewitt/Harman Archeological Site (13LN454) located in Bertram Township

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The architectural properties include three farmstead districts and two houses. These properties are designated as:

Podhajsky/Jansa Farmstead District located in College Township  
Janko, Jan and Antonie, Farmstead District located in College Township  
Minor, Josias L. and Elizabeth A., Farmstead District located in College Township  
Moorhead, Joseph and Clara A., House located in Putnam Township  
Horecky, Henek and Mary, Log Cabin, located in Franklin Township

The Podhajsky/Jansa farmstead, Janko farmstead, and Horecky Log Cabin all represent stages of the Bohemian immigrant rural settlement of Linn County, while the Dewitt/Harman site, the Minor Farmstead, and the Moorhead House reflect aspects of the Early Settlement Era of Linn County as a whole. These sites were selected because of their significance and because of the willingness and desire of the current property owners to have their properties recognized by listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

It is intended that future studies will nominate additional properties under this MPDF, and that the MPDF will itself be expanded and amended to reflect other areas of the county yet to be surveyed. It is further expected that additional properties associated with the other ethnic groups that settled this county will be added by future studies.

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