FINAL

Mitchell County, Iowa
Planning for Preservation Project

Certified Local Government Grant

HADB 66-006

Prepared for
Mitchell County Historic Preservation Commission
and State Historical Society of Iowa

Prepared by
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June 2012

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The School at Bailey



Historical mill display in Otranto Park

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2012

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The author wishes to thank the Mitchell County Historic Preservation Commission for providing administrative and research support for this planning project. The Commission members include: Penney Morse, Chair; Mary Mills Dunea, Vice Chair; Mary Blake, Secretary; Kurt Meyer; Janeal Dunn; Josh Randall; and Wendy Heuton. In addition to Commission members, volunteers who participated in project meetings and activities include (in alphabetical order): Paul G. Anderson; Dennis Cerney; Jim Cross; Jerry Fisk; Elaine Govern; John Kasel; Taylor Kisley; Philip Lack; Fred Langrock; Frances Morse; Jill Popp; David A. Randall; Thomas Randall; Rick Slettin; Suzanne Slettin; Dean Steffen; Travis Swann; Deborah Wilson

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Introduction

The following project was conducted by the Mitchell County Historic Preservation Commission (HPC) under a grant-in-aid agreement with the State Historical Society of Iowa (SHSI) through the Certified Local Governments (CLG) grants Planning for Preservation program. The project was conducted with the aid of local volunteers and HPC commission members. The Principal Investigator for the project was Leah D. Rogers of Tallgrass Historians L.C. of Iowa City. Research Assistant, Melissa A. Allen, conducted historic research and assisted with the reconnaissance survey and other project activities. Project administration and assistance with research and the reconnaissance survey was provided by members of the Mitchell County HPC including: Penney Morse, Chair; Mary Mills Dunea, Vice Chair; Mary Blake, Secretary; and Commissioners Kurt Meyer; Janeal Dunn; Josh Randall; and Wendy Heuton. The project area encompasses the entirety of Mitchell County and all of the towns within its borders (Figure 1).

Goals and Objectives

The Planning for Preservation program is specifically "geared to help newly certified or inactive commissions receive basic training in three areas: 1) preservation activities—planning, survey, evaluation; 2) project development, management, and completion; and 3) working with a historic preservation professional" (State Historical Society of Iowa 2011:7). "The goal of these projects is to help the Commission and Community understand the role and use of planning, survey and evaluation in a local historic preservation program, particularly in developing a historic property inventory and using the inventory in comprehensive planning" (ibid.). By design, Planning for Preservation projects are limited in both scope and budget; therefore, these types of projects do not include a survey component, although a reconnaissance-level survey assessment is often conducted as part of the planning project.

Preservation Planning has been defined as "planning for continued identification and evaluation of historic properties and for their protection and enhancement" (U.S. Department of the Interior 1985:61). The ultimate goal of any local preservation plan should be to preserve and protect the significant cultural resources of the community or county in question. However, in order to achieve that goal, the HPC must have an understanding of what those resources are and their significance.

Further, a property need only be 50 years of age to be considered potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Taking this a step further, a property no matter its age or significance, must retain sufficient integrity to be considered potentially eligible. Thus, there are a number of factors that must be examined and considered before a property, be it architectural or archaeological, is determined eligible for the NRHP. The only way to determine this eligibility is to inventory and evaluate the community's or county's historic properties. Once an inventory is complete, then recommendations concerning individual, district, or multiple property nominations can be made. It is also through the inventory and evaluation process that the HPC will come to understand what is important in their community, and thus worth their attention and support. It may be a strange preservation principle, but not every building or every site is worth saving. Preservation efforts should be focused on those properties that are worth preserving for generations to come and that represent an important context in the community's or county's history. Hard decisions often have to be made, and other public needs may take precedent over the preservation of a particular resource. There are steps, however, that can be taken to avoid complete loss of historic properties including relocation, recordation and, in the case of archaeological sites, data recovery (ibid.:65).

The primary goal of the Mitchell County Planning for Preservation project was to provide the Mitchell County HPC with the knowledge and training to guide them through the preservation process in the county and to further historic preservation in general in the county. Specific objectives include the following:

- training commission members, local volunteers, and elected officials in preservation principles, the survey and evaluation process, and the National Register of Historic Places;
- assisting volunteers with completing Iowa Site Inventory Forms for selected properties;
- informing volunteers on photography and research of historic properties;
- completing a historical summary of Mitchell County's development;
- identifying historic contexts for the county's development;
- conducting a reconnaissance-level survey of selected areas of the county; and
- completion of draft and final reports that will detail the project activities, make recommendations for future projects, provide a research design for the highest priority project, and include a bibliography of previous surveys in the county and historic preservation reference materials to assist the Commission in future preservation efforts.

In order to achieve these goals and objectives, the project included two training sessions held in Mitchell County and led by Principal Investigator, Leah D. Rogers of Tallgrass Historians L.C. (aka, the project Consultant) for the Commission, volunteers, and members of the public and elected officials (see also Appendices A and B). A reconnaissance survey of the county was conducted over the course of two days by the Consultant with the assistance of local volunteers. After the two-day survey experience, other areas of the county were reconnaissance-surveyed by volunteers. A draft Iowa Site Inventory form was completed by the HPC chair, Penney Morse, of a threatened farmstead property near Stacyville. The Consultant reviewed the form and photographs, with the form completed before the historic barn was demolished. A second draft form was completed by Fred Langrock for the Union Savings Bank in Toeterville. Following the completion and review of the current draft report, a final public forum was held on May 22, 2012, in Mitchell County where the Consultant presented the results of the project to the Board of Supervisors, the HPC, volunteers, and interested members of the public.

The Principal Investigator led all project activities and public meetings and completed the draft and final reports and all required end products for the project. Mitchell County HPC members reviewed the draft and final reports to further their educational training.

Project Activities

The project began with a workshop led by the Principal Investigator and held in Osage on June 9, 2011. The workshop was attended by members of the Mitchell County HPC and interested members of the public. This workshop included an introduction to the project including a discussion of what the CLG program is about in general and the mission of the Mitchell County HPC as well as a description of the goals and objectives of the Planning for Preservation project. The workshop continued with an introduction to the National Register of Historic Places including what it is, how it works, its limitations and benefits, and misconceptions about the register. Handouts concerning the CLG program and the NRHP were given to participants. Participants were also asked to begin to list properties in the county that they felt were important and projects they would like to see move forward.

Among the properties noted were the Mennonite and Amish settlements around Riceville and McIntire; the 50+ cemeteries in the county including around 30 pioneer cemeteries; the Norwegian School at Meroa that is on the National Register; a log cabin near Meroa and another in a county conservation area; Fort Severson, also listed in the National Register; the Old Stone School near Fort Severson; Washington School in Osage; Rock Creek Lutheran Church in Meroa; former railroad stations in the county; the resources at Brownville State Park including remains of the old town, cemetery and mill; various historic buildings in Riceville including Kimball Knoll, the Rossiter Studio, and the preservation of five stage curtains now displayed in the Riceville Public Library; the Hazard & Stout Farm; several houses designed by students of Frank Lloyd Wright in Osage; and Stacy's farmstead near Stacyville. Notable persons mentioned included: Julia Addington of Stacyville; Hamlin Garland, a noted

local author; and Mr. Deering, a lumber man whose house is on the National Register. Projects that people expressed interest in pursuing included: mapping of the county's cemeteries; placing interpretive signs at all of the former "ghost town" sites in the county similar to one just placed at the former town of David; compilation of a driving tour map (a project that is in progress); and compilation of a list of historic barns (already completed).

A second public meeting was held on August 3, 2011, also in Osage and including discussion of the project, the reconnaissance survey that was underway, the Iowa Site Inventory form. Two reconnaissance survey sessions were conducted, one before the meeting and one the following day (August 4, 2011). The survey sessions were split into two groups, one led by the Principal Investigator and one led by the Research Assistant for the project. The two groups divided the county into quadrants to provide the most coverage. The route of the surveys was tracked on a county map, with notes taken of properties and sites observed along the way. Selected photographs were taken of some of the visited properties. Much of the county was well-covered in the process.

Following the August surveys, areas of the county were identified by the Principal Investigator that still needed reconnaissance survey. A map with those routes was provided to the Mitchell County HPC, with volunteers completing the reconnaissance survey of those routes. The Principal Investigator also provided maps with potential historic properties identified during the survey for use in the compilation of the driving tour map (still in progress).

A final meeting was held on May 22, 2012, where the project's final results were reported in a public presentation in Osage.

Historic Contexts

The historic context is considered the framework for making decisions about National Register eligibility and is the cornerstone of the preservation planning process. Without historic contexts, the significance of archaeological and architectural sites cannot be adequately evaluated. Historic context is defined as "a body of thematically, geographically, and temporally linked information that provides for an understanding of a property's place or role in prehistory or history" (National Park Service 1993:25).

The following should be considered a beginning point for the compilation of the historic contexts that identify and represent Mitchell County's historical development. Future intensive surveys and National Register nominations will expand and complete the contexts relevant to the county's history. The contexts presented herein were based on secondary sources including the various Mitchell County history books and the centennial history books for many of the towns in Mitchell County as well as online resources as appropriate. Specific sources are referenced below and listed in the bibliographic section of this report.

Environmental Setting

Mitchell County is located within the landform region known as the Iowan Surface (Figure 1; Prior 1991). The Iowan Surface is characterized by level to gently rolling terrain with stepped topography toward drainage divides and well established, dendritic drainage systems. Stream gradients are often low, and areas of poor drainage and wetlands can occur. Scattered areas of large fieldstones or glacial erratics across the ground surface are also typical of this region. The Iowan Surface was "last visited by glaciers in Pre-Illinoian time and since then has lain exposed to various episodes of weathering and soil development, erosion, and loess deposition" (ibid.:69). A variety of Pleistocene sediments, including Wisconsinan-age loess, mantle the near-surface limestone bedrock of this region. The accessibility of this bedrock made quarrying a common activity in this region (ibid.).

The quarrying of the limestone bedrock outcrops along the rivers and streams of Mitchell County was conducted primarily for building stone; however, a location along Sugar Creek southwest of Osage included the burning of lime for use in mortar (Calvin 1903). That same locality also reportedly had a quality of stone in some of the beds suitable for commercial lithographic use; however, the main

lithographic quarries were located in the adjacent county to the south (Floyd County), which gave rise to the former town of Lithograph City (Bunker 2011).

A 1902 report on the geology of Mitchell County noted that the clay found in the county was not suitable for brick production, so there were no brick manufactories then in the county. Also, the coal measures found near Otranto and Mona were not suitable for mining. However, there were areas in the county, such as southwest of Osage, where gravel pits had been opened and were providing gravel for road and other construction projects (Calvin 1903:324-334).

Prehistoric Period Settlement of the Cedar River Valley

Figure 3 shows the section locations where archaeological sites have been previously recorded in the state records in Mitchell County. This is a generalized map because archaeological site locations are considered confidential to avoid vandalism to significant and sensitive sites such as burial mounds and cemeteries. The previously surveyed areas are also represented on Figure 3. Most of these sites were recorded as part of Cultural Resources Management (CRM) projects conducted for federally-funded or permitted construction projects such as highways, secondary roads, and bridge replacement projects. In Mitchell County, there have also been CRM studies conducted for the various wind turbine placements, resulting in the long, narrow network of survey corridors in the northeast corner of the county and some of the dotted rows of previous survey areas north of Osage shown on Figure 3.

To date, 130 archaeological sites have been recorded in Mitchell County in the state site records (I-Sites Pro 2012). This includes both prehistoric and historic period sites. The comparatively low number of recorded sites does not represent the actual archaeological record of the county and merely reflects the limitation of site recording largely to CRM project areas. Future surveys in the county will undoubtedly greatly increase the number of sites in the state database.

Paleoindian Period

The first documented evidence of humans in this part of Iowa dates from around 11,000-11,500 years ago. While the glacial ice had receded from the state, this region was still a colder, wetter place than it is now. Vegetation was dominated by spruce and larch trees, with only scatterings of deciduous trees. Paleoindians shared this post-glacial landscape with large mammals, many of which are now extinct including mammoths, mastodons, camel, horse, and giant bison, as well as a variety of smaller animals.

Archaeological evidence suggests that Paleoindians were a highly mobile, nomadic people, who focused much of their attention on the hunting of big game but probably also collected other resources. Because of the climate in Iowa at that time, actual occupation of this region by Paleoindians was sparse. However, this may be something of a misconception on the part of archaeologists. It is feared that because precious little of the Paleoindian landscape has been preserved (having been destroyed by erosion), that Paleoindian sites have also been destroyed in the process. Perhaps some sites remain to be discovered in deeply buried contexts yet identified.

Much of what we know about Paleoindian culture has been found in isolated surface finds in private collections. The typical Paleoindian artifacts are large, fluted projectile points (such as the Clovis and Folsom point types) that were likely used to hunt large mammals. The wide distribution of such distinctive point types has led archaeologists to conclude that Paleoindians moved around a lot and shared a common subsistence economy and technology. The later years of this period were characterized by Dalton points and unfluted, lanceolate points. Additional characteristics of Paleoindian artifacts identified to date include chipped stone knives, choppers, and scrapers, and bone awls, most of which would have been used to process meat and animal hides. Other tools were probably fashioned from wood and bone but few of these items survive in the archaeological record because of the passage of time and the acidity of Iowa soil.

Evidence of Paleoindian occupation in Mitchell County is sparse, with only four sites recorded to date in the Iowa Archaeological Site Record database as having Paleoindian components (I-Sites Pro 2012). Part of the reason for the scarcity is that the population numbers were low during the Paleoindian period,

so sites associated with that period will be much lower than the more densely populated cultural periods to follow. Another reason is that the material culture of the Paleoindian peoples is limited to stone tools and projectile points but also likely included tool materials such as bone and wood that has not been well preserved in the archaeological record. Most of the known Paleoindian sites are in upland positions that have suffered from surface erosion and exposed such sites on the surface where items can be easily retrieved by collectors. Since the material culture is sparse, removing things like spear points and large flake tools from these sites can effectively remove the site itself or render the flaking debris left behind unrecognizable as Paleoindian in affiliation. The context of site material is, therefore, extremely important in understanding and identifying Native American occupations.

Archaic Period

The transition between the earlier, post-glacial Paleoindian period and the beginning of what archaeologists call the "Archaic" period was a gradual one. It appears, in fact, that the period between 10,500 and 8,000 years ago in Iowa was characterized by two different regional traditions. In western Iowa, the traditions best defined as Late Paleoindian on the Great Plains persisted into this time period, while in the eastern woodlands, the cultural tradition is better defined as Early Archaic. In western Iowa, unstemmed and stemmed lanceolate point types associated with Late Paleoindian traditions dominated during this time period, while in eastern Iowa lanceolate, stemmed, and notched points more typical of Early Archaic traditions predominated. Bison hunting still appeared to be important in the western region, while bison do not appear to have been present in large enough numbers to have been a staple in eastern Iowa at that time. Thus, life in the eastern region was characterized by a more diversified subsistence economy relying on deer, smaller mammals, birds, fish, fruit and nuts.

The climate during this early transitional cultural period was also in transition. Around 10,000 years ago, the region's climate began to warm resulting in a retreat of the coniferous forests and the growth of a more mixed coniferous-hardwood forest. Trees such as fir, ash, birch, elm, basswood, and oak became abundant. As the vegetation became more diverse, so did the number and types of animals. It was during the transition from a colder to a warmer climate that the mammoth, mastodon and giant bison became extinct. It is uncertain whether their demise was the result of the change in climate and vegetation, which made life untenable for these megafauna and made these mammals more vulnerable to diseases, or if overhunting by humans contributed to their disappearance. It may actually have been a combination of both. Whatever the cause, once these large mammals were gone, humans had to find other ways of surviving. As their focus shifted, humans began to hunt more bison, elk, and deer. They became more productive hunters using less effort and time to hunt an animal, the majority of which could be used in some useful manner for food and clothing.

Towards the end of the Archaic period, the population had increased as well as interaction between groups. Subsistence strategies became very similar over broad areas as a result. There was also an increase in territoriality, localized differences in artifact types and styles, and development of trading networks. Settlement patterns became more sedentary setting the stage for the Woodland period to follow where increased sedentism was coupled with the rise of early agriculture. Late Archaic peoples began burying their dead in large ossuaries, which are communal cemeteries containing multiple burials. The burials were flexed, and often turned on their sides.

In general, Archaic period stone tools are typified by side-notched and expanding-base projectile points and knives, side-notched scrapers, drills, and a variety of pecked and ground stone tools such as axes, abraders, and manos and metates. Ground stone tools were used for chopping, crushing, and grinding. A distinctive type of ground stone tool called a bannerstone has been identified on Archaic sites. Bannerstones appear to have been used as weights on atlatls, or spear-throwers to provide proper leverage and enable greater force and accuracy in the throw. Other tools included bone awls, needles, scrapers, and fish hooks, with some items hammered from raw copper obtained in the Great Lakes area. The stone and bone tools would have been used to butcher meat and dress hides that were then used for shelters and as clothing. Archaic people probably also used traps and snares to capture small animals, but these items

would have been made from materials—bone, wood, fiber—that rarely survive in the archaeological record.

Archaic period housing consisted of temporary structures used during hunting and collecting forays similar to those suspected for Paleoindians—wood or bone frames over which animal hides were stretched. However, in the winter we know that in Iowa and much of the Midwest, Archaic peoples took shelter in natural rock overhangs, called rockshelters, and caves where the natural cavity would provide some measure of insulation and protection from the harsh elements. Rockshelter sites are known from the Cedar River valley including at least one recorded in Mitchell County (I-Sites Pro 2012).

The basic social unit during the Archaic period was probably a small group of a few families, much as it had been in earlier times, with larger groups coming together to cooperate in the hunting of game such as bison. While the smaller groups were still mobile, they tended to stay in one region where they were familiar with the resources and their availability. They would migrate around within this region on a seasonal basis taking advantage of the various resources as they came to maturity. Base camps likely served as areas to store items and would have been a camp site that was returned to on a regular basis.

In Mitchell County, there have been at least 30 sites recorded in the state site records as having an Archaic affiliation (I-Sites Pro 2012). Most have been identified simply as dating from the Archaic Period; however, two have been identified as Early Archaic, one as Middle Archaic, and four as having Late Archaic components.

Woodland Period

The Woodland period, dating from around 500 B.C. - A.D. 1000, was marked by the introduction of several major social, economic, and technological developments that included the introduction of the bow and arrow, the manufacture of pottery vessels, the domestication and cultivation of plants, and the construction of burial mounds. It was during this period that climatic conditions stabilized to something approaching our modern environment, with vegetation patterns climaxing in the mix of forest and prairie that greeted the first surveyors and Euroamerican settlers of Mitchell County. It was also during the Woodland period that native populations achieved their highest density in Iowa and achieved a standard of living and refined their adaptation to the environment in a way that would never be seen again by Native Americans. In many ways, the Woodland period was the pinnacle of prehistoric occupation in Iowa. Woodland peoples were hunters and gatherers, with cultivation of domesticated varieties of native plants becoming an important part of their economy by the late years of this period. It was not until the Late Prehistoric period that corn and beans became dietary staples. Woodland peoples also hunted deer, bison, small game, and waterfowl. They gathered fish and clams from the rivers and streams and fruit, nuts, and berries from the forests.

Archaeologists sub-divide the Woodland period into three general sub-periods: Early Woodland (500-100 B.C.), Middle Woodland (100 B.C.-A.D. 300), and Late Woodland (A.D. 300-1000). The Early Woodland period is not well known in the interior of Iowa—most of the better known Early Woodland sites have been found along the Mississippi River Valley. It is believed that people of this time lived in small, seasonally-occupied settlements, subsisted as hunters and gatherers, built large burial mounds similar to some found in Ohio, and interacted with other groups throughout the Midwest as suggested by artifacts found in Iowa but made from exotic materials that originated elsewhere. Early Woodland artifacts typically include straight-stemmed or contracting-stemmed spear points made from chipped stone and pottery vessels that were either thick and flat-bottomed or thinner and bag-shaped and decorated with incised geometric patterns.

The Middle Woodland period is marked by evidence of extensive trading networks, the development of an elaborate mortuary tradition, and the production of refined artworks. Middle Woodland settlements in Iowa appeared to be linked to a network centered in Ohio and Illinois that archaeologists call the Hopewell Interaction Sphere. This interaction sphere involved trading of items and raw material gathered from far-flung locations including obsidian from what is now Yellowstone National Park, marine shell from the Gulf, copper from the Great Lakes region, mica from Appalachia, pipestone from Minnesota,

Ohio, and Illinois, and galena from the present-day Dubuque-Galena vicinity. Middle Woodland populations in Iowa concentrated along the Mississippi River where trade interactions were made easier by the great transportation corridor of the river with smaller settlements at locations along the interior rivers of eastern Iowa.

Most visible of Middle Woodland sites in eastern Iowa were the large mound groups constructed as part of their mortuary complex. Excavations of many of these mounds, particularly in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, resulted in the recovery of elaborate and exotic grave goods in addition to skeletal remains. Unfortunately because collectors were attracted by the presence of exotic items in these mounds, most were destroyed by looting and vandalism years ago. Other Middle Woodland mound groups located along the Mississippi River were destroyed by urban development. Toolesboro Mounds State Preserve in southeastern Iowa is a good example of a Middle Woodland-Hopewellian mound group and is one of the few Middle Woodland mound groups in eastern Iowa that remains fairly intact.

Typical artifacts found on Middle Woodland sites in eastern Iowa include corner-notched, chipped-stone spearpoints; thick-walled, cone or bag-shaped pottery vessels, and exotic goods and raw materials reflecting their trade interactions. Their pottery vessels were decorated with patterns of incised lines, raised nodes, and zones of stamping using a cord-wrapped or shaped stick.

For some reason, Hopewellian cultural influence diminished noticeably after A.D. 200. As social relationships changed so did the artifact types and styles of the indigenous population in Iowa. This change ushered in the Late Woodland period, which would also see great changes in technology and subsistence adaptations. While the exotic and far-flung trade network of the Hopewell period began to break apart, people during the Late Woodland period still interacted with other communities within certain regions. This was a time of great population growth in Iowa, where some Late Woodland peoples began to congregate in large, nearly permanent villages. However, most Late Woodland peoples lived in small, dispersed settlements and began to occupy and utilize the uplands and small interior valleys to an extent unknown in previous times. It was during the Late Woodland period that the bow and arrow came into use. The typical Late Woodland lifestyle continued to emphasis hunting and gathering but farming began to take on increased importance, with corn introduced to many groups in the Midwest around A.D. 800. Typical Late Woodland artifacts include the chipped-stone arrow points—some notched and others unnotched; continued production of a variety of chipped and ground stone tools and corner-notched projectile points; and thin-walled pottery vessels exhibiting simple decoration including stamping with a plain or cord-wrapped stick and cord-impressing using a twisted cord or woven fabric pressed into the soft clay before the vessel was fired.

Mounds continued to be built during the Late Woodland period, but these mounds are generally smaller in size and less elaborate in construction than those of the Middle Woodland period. Past excavations in Late Woodland mounds have revealed only sparse and comparatively simple grave goods suggesting rituals and customs markedly different from those of the earlier Hopewell culture.

Archaeological evidence of Woodland occupation in Mitchell County, as recorded in the state site records, is actually similar in number to the Archaic Period, with 34 previously recorded sites identified as having Woodland components. Since it is assumed that the Native American population during the Woodland Period was higher than in the preceding Archaic Period, it is expected that the number of Woodland sites should outnumber those of the Archaic Period. It is likely that the number of Woodland Period sites in Mitchell County is under-represented in the state site records simply because much of the county remains to be surveyed (see Figure 3). It is anticipated that future surveys will result in a higher number of sites dating from the Woodland Period.

Woodland sites recorded to date in Mitchell County are mostly identified as "Woodland" in affiliation; however, 11 have been identified with a Middle Woodland component, two with an Early Woodland component, and three with a Late Woodland component. Sites types include open habitation camp and village sites and burial mounds and mound groups. It should be noted that ancient burials and mounds are protected under Iowa State Code and should be respected as any cemetery.

Late Prehistoric

The Late Prehistoric period in eastern Iowa was dominated by what archaeologists call the Oneota culture. The name "Oneota" was assigned to this culture by Charles Keyes in the early twentieth century to categorize ceramics that he had found along the Upper Iowa River, a river that was originally called the "Oneota River." Through the years, archaeologists have accepted this term to refer to several post-Woodland groups that appeared in Iowa about A.D. 1000 and persisted in some areas into the Proto-Historic and early Historic periods. However, archaeologists have no idea by what name or names the "Oneota" referred to themselves. Archaeologists consider the Oneota to have been ancestral to several known historic tribes including the Ioway, Oto, Missouri, and Winnebago.

The Oneota lived throughout the Midwest between A.D. 1050 and 1700 in large villages that were fairly permanent. Their houses ranged in size from small family-sized dwellings to large longhouses sheltering many families. They subsisted by fishing, hunting, gathering plants and nuts, and by planting crops. The Oneota relied heavily on the planting of maize, but other plants such as squash, beans, amaranth (pigweed) and chenopodium (goosefoot) were also important cultigens. The favored meat sources of the Oneota were bison and deer, although they also hunted and ate elk, many varieties of birds and fish, and occasionally ate dog. Seasonal bison hunts appear to have been annual or biannual events involving whole villages.

While Oneota sites are plentiful in parts of the Mississippi, Illinois and Des Moines River valleys, large portions of eastern Iowa including the Iowa and Cedar River valleys contain only a few such sites. In eastern Iowa, the Oneota appeared to live in distinct groups widely separated by territory, with each group having a core location where villages were densely packed on the landscape and sited along the major rivers. The surrounding territory for each core was used for hunting, plant gathering, fishing and raw material collection, with the smaller, interior valleys of the region used only for occasional hunting. Typically, their core village would be semi-permanent, with smaller groups moving away for summer and winter bison hunts. This settlement pattern appears related to their subsistence: corn was their staple crop, a type of economy that encouraged a more settled existence because occasional crop surpluses eased the need for extensive hunting and gathering forays and because the need to tend crops required more on-site attention. While widely separated, these groups appear to have had among them a good deal of interaction and cohesion.

The Oneota did not build mounds in which to bury their dead, although sometimes they used an older mound, built by previous Woodland groups, in which to bury someone. More typically, they would bury their dead in extended positions much as Europeans and Euroamericans bury their dead. Burials often included pottery, chert flakes, bone whistles, copper and brass bracelets and beads. Ceremonial items often found on Oneota sites include pipes, inscribed tablets, and effigies carved out of the soft red stone known as catlinite.

Artifacts commonly found on Oneota sites in eastern Iowa include shell-tempered pottery vessels having globular shapes and incised with distinctive geometric patterns; small unnotched, triangular arrow points, drills, and small thumbnail end scrapers often fashioned from white Burlington chert; abraders made from sandstone; ground stone manos and metates used for grinding corn and crushing nuts; pipes and other items fashioned from catlinite; and bone tools including bison scapula hoes and deer mandible sickles, both used for agriculture. Their village sites are often marked by numerous deep, bell-shaped pits used for storage of foodstuffs and post-hole patterns forming oval, square or long, rectangular-shaped houses.

There has been one open habitation site recorded in Mitchell County in the state site records as having a Late Prehistoric Oneota affiliation (I-Sites Pro 2012).

Property types for the Prehistoric period of Mitchell County will be archaeological in nature. Site types can include: burial mounds and cemeteries; camp and village sites; rockshelter sites; resource procurement/processing sites, which can be evidenced by sparse artifact scatters and isolated artifacts; and lithic quarries or workshops where source material for chert tools were obtained. As noted above, ancient burials (over 150 years of age) are protected by Iowa State Code and need to be protected and preserved.

Proto-Historic to Historic Contact Period

This period dates from around A.D. 1640-1700. It was during this period that European influence in the form of trade goods such as gunflints, metal trinkets, and glass beads began trickling into the region but before Europeans themselves began having prolonged face-to-face contact with Iowa's native occupants. Thus, Europeans were beginning to have an effect on Native American culture but in a more indirect manner.

Native Americans then in Iowa were either living here full-time or coming into Iowa on a seasonal round of hunting and gathering or other activities. These groups included the Ioway, Oto, Omaha, Middle and Eastern Dakota, and the Missouri. They lived essentially a sedentary life-style, tending to live in villages at specific locations, often along major river valleys, making only seasonal trips into interior valleys to hunt and gather, or in times of warfare.

Native Americans in Iowa during this period used and made many of the same items that were typical of the previous Late Prehistoric and Late Woodland periods, such as the bow and arrow; however, their arrow points were small triangular and notched points and their pottery was tempered with grit or crushed shell and incised with geometric designs. However, Proto-Historic sites could also show some form of European influence through the presence of trade goods like glass beads made in Italy, arrow points cut from sheets and kettles of brass or iron, religious medallions and finger rings made of silver, and gunflints made from dark brown or yellow flints brought over from England and France. But these European items should be few, with the site assemblage composed primarily of Native-made goods such as stone and bone tools and pottery. It was not until the early Historic period that native groups began to adopt more of the European-made goods at the expense of their traditional chipped-stone and pottery crafts.

As Native American groups farther east in North America began to be physically dispossessed by Europeans and Euroamericans, those that survived moved into the Upper Mississippi River Valley in including the Sauk, Meskwaki, Winnebago, and Potawatomi. Among the new groups, the Meskwaki are by far the best known in Iowa and still maintain a strong presence in their settlement in Tama County. Meskwaki means *people of the red earth*, with their tribe originating in the lower Great Lakes. When the Meskwaki first came into contact with Europeans, specifically the French, the tribe had just recently moved from Michigan to Wisconsin. In the early 1700s, they moved again because of conflicts with the French. This time they moved into Illinois and by 1750 had come to consider Iowa as their new homeland. Unfortunately, their selection placed them squarely in the face of the westward expansion of the United States that was by then looming large on the horizon. By 1845 the Meskwaki had been officially removed from Iowa to reservations in Kansas and Oklahoma. However, in the 1850s, those of the Meskwaki who had refused to leave Iowa and many of those that had gone on to live on the reservations but could not bear life on the reservation, came back together and purchased land in Tama County, where in 1856 the Iowa Legislature gave legal status to their settlement which thrives to the present day.

What is now Mitchell County was largely within the Sioux Cession of 1854, an area just north of, and abutting, the Neutral Ground in northeast Iowa (Alex 2000:230). It was therefore part of an area that the Sioux (ethnically the Dhegihan Sioux, of which the Kansa, Omaha-Ponca, and Dakota were a part) historically recognized as their territory. The area was also frequented by the Winnebago, Sac, and Fox (Meskwaki) tribes. The Neutral Ground was meant to separate the Sioux from the Winnebago, who did not have good relations. Likewise, the Sioux and the Sac and Fox were often at odds. However, all of the treaty cession lands were part of the federal government's policy to manage and eventually to remove the native tribes from the region. By the time that the region was opened to white settlement, there were no longer any resident tribes in Mitchell County, only reports of bands of Winnebago and Meskwaki continuing to make annual hunting trips through this part of Iowa (Clyde and Dwelle 1918:8).

In 1852, a settler reported hundreds of Winnebago camped along the river near Riceville (Cross 2005). Another Winnebago camp site was reported on the prairie near Little Cedar in Liberty Township (Du Shane and Dorow 2005). Generally, the relations between the Indians and the white settlers were

friendly, although there was an uneasy period following the Spirit Lake Massacre in 1857 and the Sioux uprising in Minnesota in 1862 (Clyde and Dwelle 1918:8). The Dakotas, Winnebago, Sac, and Meskwaki were noted as having hunted in the area around what is now Stacyville. A Sac encampment along the Little Cedar River was reported by early settlers of Stacyville, with relations between the Sac and the settlers friendly (Mullenbach 2006:5-6). Additional historic contact period Indian sites have been reported in Otranto Township where Indians reportedly camped and visited early settler's cabins asking for food in the mid- to late 1850s; annual Indian encampments noted on the west bank of the river in Newburg Township; and a camp site of the Winnebago under Chief White Dove on the banks of the Little Cedar in Douglas Township (Du Shane 2003) (Figure 4).

One very significant building in Mitchell County was built in response to the Indian uprisings. This building is still standing and is known as "Fort Severson." It was built in 1867 in what is now Section 6, Newburg Township, at the Deer Creek settlement. This settlement was first established in 1854 by Nels Severson, a member of the Clausen Norwegian Colony. This settlement is in the vicinity of the town of Carpenter. As with many of the frontier forts built in the wake of the Spirit Lake and New Ulm massacres, this fort never saw any action and was later used as a stagecoach stable and inn on the route of the Kansas City, Missouri to Rochester, Minnesota stage line. Fort Severson was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1976 and remains a landmark in the county (Du Shane 2012; Mitchell County Historical Society 1973; Montag 1989).

Additional property types for the proto-historic/early historic contact periods will be archaeological in nature and identifiable from prehistoric sites by the presence of European and Euroamerican trade goods and material culture. These items include: mass-produced glass and shell beads, metal tools and other metal items, guns and gunflints, and bottle glass, among other items. The influx of such goods quickly impacted native material culture, with many traditions, such as stone tool and point manufacture abandoned in favor of metal tools and guns.

Early Historic Period Settlement of Mitchell County

Mitchell County was first formed in 1850 before there were any permanent Euroamerican settlements in this area. The origin of the county's name is uncertain and was either named in honor of John Mitchell a famous Irish patriot or for a surveyor of this region by that same name (Union Publishing 1884:145). In 1853-54, the county was attached to Chickasaw County for judicial purposes and in 1854 a petition was submitted for the organization of Mitchell County as it is today. In 1855, the first county seat was located at Mitchell but in 1856, Osage won the designation over strong objections from the citizens of Mitchell. The dispute was officially settled in 1857, with Osage the victor. However, in 1860, Mitchell again won a vote for the county seat designation but in a third vote in 1861, Osage again won out. The quarrel continued until 1870 when Osage became the county seat once and for all (ibid.:146-7).

The extant Mitchell County Courthouse in Osage was built in 1858 and was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1977. This historically significant county building is currently threatened. Local residents have been working hard to save the building and aid in its rehabilitation. The State Historical Society of Iowa offered a grant to assist in this process, but the Mitchell County Board of Supervisors rejected the offer in favor of building a new courthouse. At present, it appears that the historic courthouse building may be threatened with demolition.

Following Indian removal and prior to legal land sales, the area of Mitchell County had to be surveyed to facilitate legal land claims. The General Land Office (GLO) conducted these surveys in Iowa from the late 1830s into the late 1850s, with the area of Mitchell County surveyed from 1853 to 1855. The surveyors noted the vegetation on these maps, locations for good mill sites, rivers and creeks, and sometimes existing cultural features such as Indian trails, early roads, and log cabins and fields established by settlers coming ahead of land sales (Figures 5 an 6). One reported Indian trail crossed the Wapsipinicon River in the Riceville vicinity (Cross 2005).

At the time, most of Mitchell County was covered in prairie grass, with the timbered areas confined to the creek and river valleys and small groves scattered in-between around springs and seeps. As with most

areas of Iowa, the very earliest historic settlements were made along the timber-prairie margins. Such locations afforded the settlers the wood they needed for fuel and building material and some open ground where a small field could be cleared and planted without having to remove a number of trees. The timber-prairie margins were also along the watersheds, where the natural resources for survival were most bountiful. Once John Deere's steel scouring plow became widely available, the fertile open prairie ground could finally be effectively plowed and cultivated. This allowed for settlement away from the timbered creek and river valleys out into the open spaces in between.

The county's waterways also served as the power source for early settlement era industries, specifically the grist and saw mills. Such mills needed to process local resources without having to travel long distances to the nearest mill.

At the time of the GLO surveys, the densest settlement noted by the surveyors was around the confluence of Otter Creek and the Cedar River in the northwestern portion of Mitchell County (Figure 5). The surveyors noted five cultivated fields and four cabins in that area. The only other areas of the county where fields and cabins were mapped were in the southwestern and northeastern portions of the county where two fields and a cabin were shown along Rock Creek southwest of present-day Osage and one field was shown just east of present-day McIntire (Figure 6). The fields represent the first attempts by settlers to prove up a claim, a process that required breaking ground and building some type of permanent structure. Often the field came before the cabin. These early cabin sites are potential archaeological site locations of some significance since they represent the very first Euroamerican settlement of the county.

The first settlers of the county began arriving in the early 1850s, with the first reported land claimants having been David B. Cutler and William Ramsdell, who settled "one mile north from Osage" and built a cabin in the spring of 1852 (Clyde and Dwelle 1918:8-16). The family of L.S. Hart arrived that summer and set up a claim two miles below the future town of Osage "at what was then known as Spring Grove" (ibid.). It appears that the earliest pioneer homes in Mitchell County included both "dugouts" (a room dug out of a hillside or bank and enclosed with a sod-covered wood roof and front wood or log walls) and free-standing log cabins.

Among the notable early settlements was that made by the Reverend C.L. Clausen, a Norwegian minister, who arrived with a group of Norwegian immigrants migrating from Wisconsin and made claims around the location where St. Ansgar now stands along the Cedar River. At the time, the river was actually called the Red Cedar River, named for the red cedars that grew along its banks. In time, the "Red" was dropped from the river's name. This Norwegian immigrant settlement was established in 1852-53. The so-called "Norwegian Colony" continued to grow, with Clausen entering about 800 acres of land that included the present town site of St. Ansgar and the mill property at Newburg. The Norwegian immigrants settled along the Cedar River and Rock Creek focusing first on grove areas including those known as Red Oak Grove, Walnut Grove, and White Oak Grove. Rev. Clausen organized a Lutheran church and remained its pastor until 1872. A stone church was built at St. Ansgar in the 1860s and "was then the only Norwegian church building west of Winneshiek County" (Clyde and Dwelle 1918:8-16). This church is still standing and was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1976.

Other early settlers in the county included: Lorenzo Merry, who settled on the Cedar River at a good fording place that became known as "Merry's Ford;" Josiah and William Cummings, a father and son who settled at present-day Mitchell in 1853; Henry Ramsdell, David Beckner, Tyree Doran, G.B. Mayfield, Isaac Large, Laz Cutler, John Caton, John Kellogg, John Hensley, Moses Orchard, and R. Harvey Hubbard, who settled in the south part of the county; and Wesely Converse, C.C. Prime, John Adams, A.T. Cady, D.G. Frisbie, among many others who settled along the county's river and creek valleys. C.C. Prime arrived in 1853 and made a claim at "Hart's Grove" and "there erected the first frame house" in the county but soon moved to Mitchell where he opened the first hotel in the county (Clyde and Dwelle 1918:8-16).

The first doctor to settle in the county was Dr. A.H. Moore, who came to the county in 1853 and settled at Osage where he became the county's first judge. In 1855, he platted a portion of the City of Osage calling it "Cora" after his daughter. Dr. S.B. Chase was also an early settler of Osage, arriving in

1856. Benjamin C. Whitaker arrived in 1853 and claimed a portion of the Osage townsite where he opened the first store in the county.

One example of several surviving log cabins in Mitchell County is the Docken Cabin built in Cedar Township in 1857 by B. Bergsager. It was purchased the following year by Tiedeman and Gunhild Docken, who raised 11 children in this home. In 1895, the cabin was moved off of its original foundation and later was used as a workshop and blacksmith shop by Gabriel Docken. It was restored in 1989 but was flooded in 1999. It was given to the Mitchell County Historical Society in 2005 by Galen and Kathleen Docken and moved to Meroa where it is now a historical exhibit (*The Docken Cabin,* historical pamphlet produced by the Mitchell County Historical Society, n.d.).

Early Historic Settlement Property Types can include both standing buildings and structures and archaeological remains of former buildings, settlements, and other features related to the county's early historic settlement period. As noted above, there are several known extant log cabins in Mitchell County, and others may be discovered encapsulated in later frame buildings. The location of non-extant cabins, mills, post office/stage stops, and former towns can be evidenced by archaeological remains including foundations and below-ground features, such as cellars, cisterns, wells, and privies. Many of these early sites have likely been impacted by intensive cultivation following their abandonment and may lack sufficient integrity to be considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Others may be comparatively intact having been located in pasture or wooded areas that were never cultivated. Such sites may have the potential for National Register eligibility.

Transportation in Mitchell County

The earliest mode of transportation was by wagon and stagecoach. The early roads were little more than dirt trails, some of which had begun as Indian and animal trails through the area (see Figure 4). The stagecoach as a mode of transportation was made obsolete in most areas when the railroads were built. The largest statewide stagecoach company serving Iowa, the Western Stage Company, went out of business in 1870. However, local stage and hack lines continue to provide passenger service between towns without rail service to those that had railroads. Freight would have been hauled by wagon out from the rail stations.

As the population grew and towns began to develop, an established network of farm-to-market roads was needed resulting in the establishment of the present-day secondary road system through the county. Because of the way that Iowa's land system was laid out, most roads in level terrain were laid out with section line grid system. This pattern was followed in Mitchell County except where the river valleys created a barrier requiring some roads to follow the angle of the river rather than the land grid system.

With the advent of the automobile and trucks, a paved road system was required in the early twentieth century. Iowa's rural roads were notorious for being impassable mud roads when wet and dust clouds when dry. Such roads made automobile travel difficult if not impossible at times. Finally by 1930, Iowa had lifted itself out of the mud by completing a paving program across the state on all state highways. The secondary road system is still largely paved with gravel in the state, although some unpaved dirt roads remain throughout the state.

Two major highways extend through Mitchell County--U.S. Highway 218 and IA Highway 9. U.S. 218 began as part of the so-called Red Ball Route (Figure 7). The U.S. 218 designation was given to the former Red Ball Route between the Minnesota state line and U.S. 30 in Benton County. The section of 218 from Minnesota to Osage was paved in 1932, a project that included a new alignment between Osage and a point east of Orchard that created IA 255 as a spur into Orchard.

Historically, the route of U.S. 218 through Mitchell County began as part of the Red Ball Route, which was first established in 1908 between St. Louis, Missouri, through Iowa to St. Paul, Minnesota. The route was called "Red Ball" because of the markings used along the route of white strips of paint on fence posts and telephone poles featuring a large red painted dot in the center of each strip. In Mitchell County, the original route of the Red Ball Route encompassed portions of present-day U.S. 218 as well as County Roads T-28 and T-42 (IDOT 2012a). The original route extended through the town of Mitchell,

which was later bypassed by the route of U.S. 218, which took a direct route north out of Osage to a point six miles north of town where the highway then turns west into St. Ansgar (see Figure 7). The Red Ball Route was first renamed Iowa 40 in 1920 and was an unpaved highway at that time (Hancock 2011). The Red Ball Route was officially registered on January 2, 1915 and was sponsored by the Red Ball Route Association. It was considered a route of some military importance to the nation (IDOT 2012b).

Iowa Highway 9 was designated as such in July 1920 and extended from the South Dakota state line to Lansing, Iowa. Most of this route followed the old Imperial Highway, which had previously been designated as IA 105 between Lake Mills and St. Ansgar in Mitchell County (see Figure 7). When first designated, IA 9 was unpaved. Paving began in 1929, with the sections in Mitchell County paved from a point north of the Little Cedar River crossing to Riceville in 1933 and from Osage to that point north of the Little Cedar River crossing in 1935 (Hancock 2011). In Mitchell County, the original route of the Imperial Highway encompassed part of present-day IA 9 but also parts of IA 105 and County Road A-31 (IDOT 2012a). The Imperial Highway became a registered highway on January 4, 1918. The route was sponsored by the Imperial Highway Association and extended from Lansing to Sioux Falls, South Dakota (IDOT 2012b).

A third registered highway that extended through Mitchell County was known as the Washington Highway, which was registered on March 23, 1917, and sponsored by the Washington Highway Association (Thompson 1989). This route entered Iowa at Dubuque and extended through Waterloo where it merged with the Red Ball Route turning north through Mitchell County and into Minnesota (see Figure 7).

The greatest transportation impact on Mitchell County towns in the late nineteenth to early twentieth centuries came with the arrival of the railroad. By the early 1900s, three railroads criss-crossed the county—the Illinois Central, the Chicago Great Western, and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul. The lines of the Chicago Great Western extended from Osage to McIntire, from Riceville to McIntire and Bailey, and through the northwest corner of the county near Otranto and Mona. The Illinois Central line extended from Osage to St. Ansgar and Mona, with a side branch extending east to Toeterville and Stacyville that was operated as The Stacyville Railroad. A spur track also extended southwest from Osage down into the area of the Lewis/Gable stone quarries and lime kilns to service that industry by the early 1900s (Calvin 1903).

In order to truly thrive in the late nineteenth to early twentieth centuries, a town in Iowa needed a direct rail connection. Those early towns that ended up being bypassed by the railroad did not thrive and many did not survive into the twentieth century. Some became nothing more than ghost towns, while others continued to maintain some life as crossroads and local service communities featuring schools, churches, and a store or two. However, even those towns that did receive a direct rail connection were negatively affected by the overall decline in the railroad industry in the early twentieth century. When the automobile arrived on the scene, and Americans fell in love with the freedom of this personal mode of quick transportation, the railroads could not compete. The rise of the trucking industry sent the railroads into further decline. Passenger service to most towns began to be discontinued in the late 1930s to 1950s. Freight stops also began to be discontinued in each town, with trains on the those lines that did survive into the modern era simply running through many towns without stopping except at consolidated grain elevator terminals at some locations. As a result, if a town did not have some other industry or business that could replace the economic influx that the railroad provided, then such towns began to decline in the late twentieth century. Many small towns survive into the modern era in some fashion, either as a collection of rural homes around a surviving church or school, or as a suburban bedroom community where residents live but work elsewhere.

In Mitchell County, the larger towns have survived into the modern era on the strength of their local industries and businesses and/or their location in the county. The largest is Osage (2010 population total of 3,619), followed by St. Ansgar (1,107) and Riceville (785). Osage has always benefited greatly from its designation as the county seat of government as well as its location at the intersection of two major highways--US 218 and IA 9.

Transportation property types in Mitchell County will include the road system, the remnant railroads and former railroad grades, potentially some early trail remnants, as well as buildings, structures and objects historically associated with the roads, highways, and railroads in the county. These can include: bridges and bridge remains such as piers and abutments; old road culverts; abandoned road and trail sections; depot buildings and former depot and rail yard archaeological sites; buildings and structures associated with automobile transportation such as old service stations, old motels and tourist camps, early cafes, early auto repair garages, and early automobile dealerships. Some remnants of early stage road and fording places have been reported in the county including a stagecoach road remnant near Merry's Ford in Otranto Township; a fording place that is still visible on the Cedar River near the old Bachelder Mill in Cedar Township; and the site of a stagecoach stop with an extant house that was used as a stage line tavern in Burr Oak Township; and an early fording place in St. Ansgar Township that was reportedly the scene of a stagecoach robbery during the Civil War (Du Shane 2003) (see Figure 4).

Town Building in Mitchell County

Of the numerous towns and villages established in Mitchell County from its earliest settlement, only nine became incorporated towns. These include: Bailey, Carpenter, McIntire, Mitchell, Orchard, Osage, Riceville, St. Ansgar, and Stacyville. Of these, Bailey is the only one that failed to survive into the late twentieth century, losing its post office service in 1940. In addition were seven towns that achieved some degree of success but failed to reach incorporated status. These included: Little Cedar, Meroa, Meyer, Mona, New Haven, Otranto, and Toeterville. In addition were 18 settlements that were platted as towns or had official post office designations but failed to thrive and no longer exist as formal communities. These include: Brownville, Bucknam, David, Dixie, Doran, Dudley, Fuller, Holbrook's Corner, Leo, Leota, Newburg, Old Otranto, Pennyville, Rock Creek, Stillwater, Watertown, and Wentworth (Figure 8). A brief summary of these early settlements and postal stations is presented below.

Brownville, Burr Oak Township:

- Brownville was founded c.1852.
- Named for Alphonso Brown, who purchased the mill site on the Little Cedar River in 1858.
- Town was platted in 1857.
- Post office established in 1861; service discontinued in 1914.

Bucknam, Burr Oak Township:

- Bucknam established in 1894 on the Great Western Railway by C.E. Bucknam.
- Rail station used as a "country elevator market for grain produced," it was eventually discontinued.

David, Jenkins Township:

- Established along the Chicago Great Western RR line between Little Cedar and McIntire in Jenkins Township. Town was named after David McLaughlin, who donated the right-of-way for a rail depot and stockyard (Du Shane 2004).
- Post office was established in 1891; service discontinued 1933.
- In 1895, town had a population of 75 and had a number of businesses including: a wicker-chair factory, a shoe and harness repair shop, a dental office, a creamery and co-operative grain dealer, an elevator company, a blacksmith shop, a butcher shop, a lumber yard, a poultry dealer, a farm implement shop, a livestock dealer, and a hotel.
- A general store was added in 1899, with the Farmers' State Bank established in 1905.
- A creamery was established in 1901 that made the first "factory" ice cream in this part of the state and called "David Ice Cream." In 1915, this creamery business was sold and moved to an Osage company. The old creamery building was taken down and rebuilt as a barn on a farm southeast of David.

- In 1933, the only remaining business in David, Dockum's grocery store (the old general store/post office building) burned to the ground and was not rebuilt.
- All that remains are David Baptist Church building built in 1898 and now known as the David Community Church and some cement sidewalk and step remnants. The townsite has been marked with an historical interpretive sign.

Dixie, West Cedar Township:
- Dixie started in 1893 by H.G. Thrams, who operated a traveling sales wagon.
- Post office established in 1894; service discontinued in 1900.
- By 1915, the town no longer existed.
- Dixie was one of the smallest towns in the county.

Doran, Jenkins Township:
- Post office was established in 1857; service discontinued in 1904.

Dudley, East Cedar Township:
- Dudley was platted in 1857 by William Dudley, who built a saw mill on Rock Creek.
- Town plat planned for many blocks, but little of it was ever developed; essentially a "paper town."

Fuller, Mitchell Township:
- Town also known as Strawberry Point
- Post office was established in 1892; service discontinued in 1940.

Holbrook's Corner, Douglas Township:
- Town founded by Nelson Holbrook.
- Also known as "Holbrook's Inn" and "Nelson."
- Post office was established in 1856; service discontinued in 1868.
- Walker Stage Coach Line from Charles City passed through the town.

Leo, Burr Oak Township:
- Established in 1856 by Isaac and Thomas Wynn and Oliver Tillotsen.
- Post office established in 1855; discontinued service in 1896.
- Free Will Baptist Church used being as a township hall in 1996.

Leota, Lincoln Township:
- Town established in 1853 by David Cutler, Edward M. and Aaron S. Thornburg; they built a dam and sawmill on Spring Creek.
- Post office was established in 1858; service discontinued in 1859.
- Stage coach line from Charles City to Osage forded the creek at Leota, stopping at the town.

Newburg, Newburg Township:
- Founded by S.R. McKinley in 1855.
- Town named after Newburgh, New York.
- Post office was established in 1857; service discontinued in 1860.
- Post office reopened in 1861 but closed again in 1872.
- Newburg School built in 1858 was converted into a barbershop (Sherman 1998).

Old Otranto Town, Otranto Township:
- Solon Shedd and Robert Moore platted the town in 1856.
- Post office was established in 1855; it was renamed Otranto in 1857; service discontinued in 1899.

- No railroad came through the town, so old Otranto eventually vanished.

Pennyville, Liberty Township:
- Named after one of the early settlers of the area.
- Located a mile or more south of Stacyville along the Little Cedar River.
- Located along the early road that ran from Little Cedar to Stacyville.

Rock Creek, Rock Township:
- Post office was established in 1868; closed in 1895; reopened in 1899; service finally discontinued in 1900.
- Located along the stagecoach line from Mitchell to Mason City.
- Rock Creek Church was the only building left in 1996; it was used as a town hall.
- Most farmers in the area were Irish immigrants, and St. Patrick's Church was their white frame country church (Du Shane 2002).

Stillwater, East Lincoln Township:
- Town established in 1871.
- Post office was established in 1871; service discontinued in 1899.
- The old school purchased by the Congregational Church in 1878, was still being used as a township hall by 1996; the old reed organ is located in the Log House Museum on the Mitchell County Fairgrounds.

Watertown, East Lincoln Township:
- Town located on the Rock Creek and Cedar River junction; it was a stop on the stage coach line from Charles City to Osage, where the stage forded the river just north of the town.
- The official flag pole of the town still remained at the townsite by 1996.

Wentworth, Wayne Township:
- Post office was established in 1856 under the name Durea in Section 21; then the post office was removed in 1858 and relocated to section 35 where the name of the post office became Wentworth a year later; service discontinued in 1893.
- The old inn was still being used as a private home in 1996 and the pioneer cemetery still exists.
- When the railroad came through in 1891, the town of McIntire was platted and Wentworth began to dissolve (Du Shane 2002).

Early postal stations in Mitchell County:
- Gilmantown - Post office from 1854-56; located in East Cedar Township south of Orchard; named for William Gilman, postmaster.
- Lincoln Centre - Post office in 1866-67 in W. Lincoln Township.
- North Bend - Post office in 1857-62 in Jenkins Township.
- Olin - Post office in 1868-69 in St. Ansgar vicinity.
- Springer - Post office in 1897-99.
- Wapsie - Located in Wayne Township in an area where most of the farmers were Irish immigrants and who established St. Patrick's Church. Post office was established in 1883.

Table 1 shows the population trends of Mitchell County towns between 1870 and 1950. Osage was by far the largest town in the county throughout this period reflecting its status as the county seat of government. St. Ansgar and Riceville were the next most populated during this period, with Riceville established later but quickly catching up to St. Ansgar by 1895 and at times surpassing it in total population into the early twentieth century. The town of Mitchell, which was reported as East and West Mitchell after the 1870 census, started very strong reporting a combined total of 829 in 1870 but falling

under 700 in the 1880s-1890s and under 500 by the early 1900s. The loss of the county seat designation and the fight with Osage over that designation for a number of years took its toll on Mitchell's overall development.

Table 1. Population Trends of Mitchell County Towns and Villages

Source: "Population Trends." *Retail Trading Area Analysis of Osage*. Bureau of Business and Economic Research State University of Iowa, 1951

Town	1950	1940	1930	1920	1910	1900	1890	1880	1870
Osage	3,442	3,196	2,964	2,878	2,445	2,734	1,913	2,012	1,400
St. Ansgar	979	934	964	844	747	698	669	552	360
Riceville	961	910	807	960	844	804	742[a]	191	-
Stacyville	543	533	529	513	407	490	-	326	-
McIntire	296	300	268	514	487	427	-	-	-
East Mitchell	166	161	177	195	231	245	309	295	829[b]
West Mitchell	122	108	105	117	126	207	232	307	b
Carpenter	163	156	110	144	121	128[c]	116	131	-
Orchard	113	126	158	124	-	-	-	133	-
Brownville	-	16	24	-	-	-	-	65	-
Little Cedar	-	75	82	-	-	-	-	423	173
Meyer	-	17	40	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mona	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	165	-
New Haven	-	79	67	-	-	-	-	23	-
Otranto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	-
Toeterville	-	64	54	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note:

(a) 1895 census report. No report available for 1890

(b) Mitchell was divided into two parts - East Mitchell and West Mitchell - after the 1870 census.

(c) 1905 census report. No report available for 1900.

The towns of Stacyville and McIntire were the next most populous towns but were late in starting and never rose above 600 in total population. Carpenter and Orchard held fairly steady in population between 1880 and 1950 never rising above 200 in total population. Little Cedar started strong in the 1870-1880 period reaching just over 400 in population in 1880 but fell off sharply during the early twentieth century when the population totals were under 100. The towns of Brownville, Meyer, Mona, New Haven, Otranto, and Toeterville never reached above 200 and most stayed under 100 in population.

The following is a brief summary of the history of each of the towns in the county that survive in some form as communities into the present day (Sources: Cross 2005; Du Shane and Dorow 2005; Kittleson and Bruggeman 1998; Klaes 2002; Mullenbach 2006; Richardson 1996; Roeh 1957):

Bailey:

- Bailey was platted in 1886 by J. Austin Bailey and Isaac Carter.
- It was a station along the Chicago Great Western Railway along the same line that extended through McIntire and Riceville.
- Town was incorporated in 1901 but failed to survive into the late twentieth century. Peak population was 225.
- Post office was established in 1887; service discontinued 1940.
- Businesses included a bakery and grocery store, a bee keeper, a grain and coal business, and a dry goods store. The last place of business to remain open in the community was a garage.
- Bailey had a two-story frame school that is still standing but is vacant and in a state of deterioration (see photograph on report cover).
- The Bailey Town Hall is still standing as well but has been converted into a residence.
- As with many small towns in Mitchell County and Iowa as a whole, Bailey also supported a town baseball team at one time.

Carpenter:

- Carpenter was platted in 1871 by Charles K. Gracie and John Sunderman along the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. A post office was established that same year.
- The town incorporated in 1879 and was supposedly named for a man by the name of Carpenter, who had worked on the building of the railroad tracks and depot and lived in a local hotel.
- At its peak, Carpenter had four general stores, a hotel, livery stable, a millinery shop, a dress shop, a jail, a butcher shop, a lumber and hardware store, a pool hall, a jewelry and barber shop, and a tavern.
- Carpenter was later home to an elevator, a lumber and hardware store, a welding shop, an appliance store, a greenhouse, a construction business, a livestock buyer, a corn seller, and a trucking business. As of 1996, there was still a creamery operating at this location.
- In 1917, a brick school was constructed but closed in 1975 and has since been demolished. The gymnasium still stands and is now used as a community center.

New Haven:

- F.A. Sprague, E.B. Cummings, and M.W. Cummings settled on the land in 1855.
- The stage line from Charles City to Stillwell stopped at New Haven.
- Early settlers included German and Irish Catholics, fomenting a rivalry between the two. The German settlement concentrated on the south side of town, while the Irish settled on the north side. Both groups wanted a church, and it was agreed that whoever raised the most money could build a church. The German group won the contest, and the site of New Haven was selected for the church building. Its establishment contributed to the starting of the town. St. Peter's Catholic Church was built in 1877, with a rectory built in 1879. A new church was built in 1949.
- Despite its strong religious settlement, New Haven was also known as Hell's Town at an early date due to the location of two saloons in the settlement that contributed to conflicts between the German and Irish groups. Reportedly, they began to call the town New Haven when peace came amongst the groups.
- In addition to the Catholic Church, there was a Methodist Episcopal congregation, who built a church near the school at what was also known as DeFord's Corner and was the first religious denomination to organize in Douglas Township.
- The post office was established at New Haven in 1878.
- Through the years, New Haven had a store, blacksmith shop, post office, creamery, telephone company, garages, and an implement shop.

Little Cedar:

- This town had its beginnings in the mill built by Samuel B. Myrick, native of New York, who moved to Liberty Township in 1878 and Myrick's Mill in 1881 on the east bank of Little Cedar, just north of the present day bridge at Little Cedar.
- A town developed around the mill and included a store, creamery, blacksmith shop, ice house, residences. This town was known Wheeler and was located on the east side of the river across from present-day Little Cedar.
- In 1891, the town shifted to the west bank, just south of the current bridge due to the placement of the Chicago Great Western Railroad through this location. A new town was platted but was also first known as Wheeler. In 1933, the Little Cedar Depot closed, with the railroad ending service altogether in 1968.
- In 1896, town name changed to Little Cedar because another town in Iowa was named Wheeler and there was too much confusion at the post office.
- The stagecoach brought the mail prior to 1873; the first postmaster was Lewis J. Laughlin, he ran the post office out of his farm home.
- In 1884, the John Buckman Family Stockyard was established about five miles south of Little Cedar. Buckman raised purebred Shorthorn cattle and shipped them over the railroad. He built stockyards near the rail line, with this location becoming known as "Bucknam Station" or "Bucktown." It included a grocery store and a country school, but no longer exists.
- Little Cedar featured a grain and coal company, with the first elevator built c.1890; the Little Cedar Creamery established in 1905 by George Helfter, who also operated creameries in Stacyville and Riceville (the Little Cedar Creamery burned in 1927 but was rebuilt in 1928 and is still standing); the Citizens Bank of Little Cedar opened in 1911 and closed in 1934; Decker's Grocery and Hardware (burned in 1962); Sanborn and Co. General Store built c.1902 (building demolished in 1987); an Oddfellows Hall (non-extant); a blacksmith shop (non-extant); and the Little Cedar Telephone Company established in 1942 and later purchased by Riceville Farmer's Telephone Co.
- Church congregations in Little Cedar included: Baptist (organized in 1887); Methodist (built their own church in 1897 and later joined with the Baptists to become the Little Cedar Community Church until 1933); and Methodist Episcopal (organized in 1869 and built a church in 1892).
- The Little Cedar Consolidated School was built in 1916 and was the first school in Mitchell County to be completely serviced by motor buses. In 1960, this school consolidated with the Osage Community Schools, and in 1962, the Little Cedar school building was dismantled.
- The Hazard and Stout Farm is located nearby in Liberty Township. Purebred Belgian horses were raised here and horse shows were frequently held in the summertime. The dwelling on this farm was purchased by catalog and shipped by railroad from the depot at David, Iowa in the 1920s.

McIntire:

- John McIntire and Austin Bailey were the area's first settlers having migrated here from Alton, New Hampshire. Together they worked to raise money, donating some of their own money, to obtain railroad right-of-way, a station, and land for a town site. The town would be named either "Bailey" or "McIntire." Mr. Bailey died in 1888, a year before the rail line was constructed. This was originally a branch of the Winona and Southwest Railroad (later operated by the Chicago Great Western Railroad).
- In 1891, the town of McIntire was platted by John and Sarah McIntire. The town incorporated in 1894, with G.W. Griffin as the first mayor.
- By 1917, the population of McIntire reached 597 residents.
- In 1922, a fire destroyed a large number of buildings, many never rebuilt because by that time, the town was in decline along with the railroad and the rural economy.

- In 1934, "Pretty Boy" Floyd, the Oklahoma outlaw made the area his home for a bit, working for area farmers; no one knew who he was until agents showed up and engaged in a gun battle with him.
- By 1990, the population of McIntire was 147 residents.
- At its peak, McIntire had coal and lumber yards, stock yards, an elevator, a creamery, grist mill, a flax mill, blacksmith shop, general store, doctors offices, a funeral parlor, a carpenter shop, and the Aetna Bank (robbed three times).
- Two social halls were built, one for the Oddfellows and one for the Modern Wooden of America.
- A racetrack and a baseball diamond were located at the north end of town.
- Churches included Baptist, Congregational, Methodist, and Catholic congregations.
- The first school was held in 1892 in the upper room above Nile's carpenter shop (a building that later burned down). In 1894, a new schoolhouse was built that was later moved to the southwest part of town where an addition was built. In 1963, a gymnasium was built. The school closed in 1960 due to consolidation.

Meyer:

- Meyer was a crossroads community established to serve the surrounding farming community. It never received a rail connection.
- The first settlers came to the area from McHenry County, Illinois, in 1872.
- Town named after John Joseph Meyer, the oldest living resident at the time, and the first mayor.
- Meyer incorporated as a town in 1901.
- The Meyer post office was established in 1897; discontinued in 1959.
- Businesses once included a grocery store, a blacksmith shop, a nursery, and a trucking business.
- A community school was built in Meyer in 1901; school closed in 1968.
- A Catholic Church and Rectory were built in Meyer in 1908. Both buildings are still standing and retain very good integrity. This potential historic district also features a stone grotto.

Meroa:

- In 1852, Levi Olsen becomes the first settler of this area
- In 1868, the post office was established by G.B. Mayfield; it was named after one of his daughters, named Meroa.
- Businesses in Meroa included: a grocery store (building still standing but deteriorated); the Rock Creek Co-op Creamery, which eventually became a cheese factory and closed in 1945 after being damaged by a tornado and a fire; a blacksmith shop; and a woodworking shop.
- The Norwegian Lutheran Church, founded by the Rev. Claus Clausen was built in 1868 and remains a landmark in the community. The church still has the original stained glass windows.
- The Docken Cabin, built in 1857 by B. Bergsager, was moved to Meroa where it is now a historical exhibit maintained by the Mitchell County Historical Society.
- The Walnut Grove School (Cedar No. 7) is a frame one-room schoolhouse also maintained by the Mitchell County Historical Society as a historical exhibit. The Walnut Grove School was first established in 1857 and closed in 1946 due to consolidation. The extant building is on its original site and was restored in 1997 by former students and township residents following purchase by the Mitchell County Historical Society.

Mitchell:

- Mitchell and West Mitchell were originally two villages, with only one street running between them.
- In 1854, Mitchell was surveyed and platted by C.C. Prime and Amos Cummings and named after a friend of Mr. Prime's, who lived in Lockport, New York.
- In 1855, the post office was established; it was discontinued in 1966.

- In 1857, Mitchell was designated as the county seat but fought until 1870 with the City of Osage over the designation losing out many times to Osage in the process.
- In 1879, Mitchell was incorporated, with G.W. Stillman as the first mayor.
- West Mitchell was platted in 1857 by John D. Chambers and John F. English and was originally called Eureka; a post office was established here in 1861; closed for a few months in 1873 before closing for good in 1909. West Mitchell was incorporated in 1869; however, interest in municipal government was sporadic.
- In 1883, Mitchell and West Mitchell had a combined population of around 800 people.
- Mitchell was home to two large grain elevators, a blacksmith shop, livery stables, a general store, a shoe shop, a boarding house, a hardware store, and a furniture store.
- West Mitchell had a flour mill, the Paragon woolen factory, an iron works, and a brewery as well as a hotel, boot and shoe shop, and millinery store.
- Several newspapers were published at an early date in both towns.
- Churches included Free Will Baptists, Methodist, Episcopal, and Catholic congregations.
- The first school house was built in 1857. In 1869, the so-called "Bird Cage School" was built and was a frame building but was a peculiar structure. It burned down in 1882. After this, the school was housed in the old courthouse. The Bell School and Dunlop Academy also served the community.

Mona:

- The town and post office was originally named Hustad. The land was property of George Briggs and C.H. Gregory, land speculators. Charles Hughitt and J.D. Farley purchased the land were Mona sits and platted the majority of it into blocks; ten blocks long, three wide and the main street named Farley Street.
- William C. Caine, originally from the Isle of Mann in the British Isles, named the town Mona after his sweetheart, Romona Johnson; Caine owned land to the south of Mona.
- No buildings were erected in Mona until the rail depot was constructed. The town was platted in 1869 shortly after the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad (later the Illinois Central) arrived. Mona was the northern terminus for the line until 1900.
- The town began to grow and became a notable railroad terminal once the water tower and pumping station were built for the Illinois Central Railroad.
- The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul later added a line near Mona in 1871.
- Businesses in Mona included the Farley and Penney lumber and coal yard; the Penney brothers' creamery (begun in 1883); a hotel; a blacksmith shop; a general store; and a saloon. The Mona store is still in existence but is now a residence.
- The Mona Lutheran Church was established in 1876, with a church built in 1882. This was the only church built in Mona. In 1910, 38 families withdrew and organized the Our Savior Lutheran congregation in nearby Lyle, Minnesota.
- Mona had three generations of school buildings all built on the same site. The first was built in 1890. In 1899, that building was moved and made into a farm outbuilding, and a new school built in its place. The second school burned in 1920 and a new brick school was constructed on the site.
- By 1957, Mona had been reduced to a community of 66 residents.

Orchard:

- In 1852, Moses Orchard and his family moved to Mitchell County from Indiana; he donated land to use for the village site.
- In 1869, the town was platted by the Illinois Central Railroad, with Mr. Orchard donating the land for the town site. A post office established that same year.
- In 1889, a large fire destroyed most of the commercial buildings except for one store.

- Businesses in Orchard included: the grain elevator, a blacksmith shop, general store, butcher shop, photography studio, restaurant, barber shop, carriage and wagon shop, implement business and repair shop, cooper shop, and drug store.
- The first church was organized in 1877 by the Congregational Society.
- The first school in Orchard burned down in 1902, with a new school built the next year. A gymnasium was added in 1938. The Orchard School closed in 1961 and the building demolished. The gymnasium remains standing and is used as a community center.
- A dance hall built in the late 1910s-20s was the scene of community dances and hosted many well-known bands of the Big Band era including that of Lawrence Welk.

Osage:

- Early settlements made here in 1851-52 by Leonard and James B. Cutler, William Ramsdell, and Hiram S. Hart.
- In 1854, Dr. A.H. Moore platted the town and named it Cora, after his daughter.
- Dr. Downs and Messrs. Gibbs, Boardman and Co. from Lyons, MA were looking for a location of a town in hopes to gain wealth and bought in with Dr. Moore on the town of Cora. Mr. Orrin Sage, a great banker of Ware, MA, invested in the community and later gave $2,000 and 600 acres of land to the library building fund. The town's name was then changed to Osage in honor of this donation from Orrin Sage. The original public library was begun in 1874 on the second floor of the Masonic Block. In 1876, a two-story brick building was constructed to house the library and was named in honor of Orrin Sage's donation to the building fund. In 1910, a new library was built using funds from the Andrew Carnegie Foundation.
- Early businesses included a small general store, a grocery and dry goods, and a blacksmith.
- In 1854, a post office opens under the name of "Cora;" Moore was postmaster and kept it in his home.
- In 1856, J.D. Jenkins and A.K. Eaton moved their land office from Decorah to Osage; purchasing a portion of the town site. The City of Osage was platted that same year. It was platted on a grand scale with streets 66 feet wide and Main Street 100 feet wide. The streets were named by Dr. S.B. Chase, who also helped plat the town. Chase also helped plant the streets with maple trees, with the tree-lined streets becoming a signature feature of Osage.
- The early business district was on Main Street between 9th and 10th Streets, east of its present location. The extant commercial district was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2002.
- After a protracted fight with Mitchell, Osage became the permanent county seat in 1870. It was incorporated as a town in 1871.
- In 1873, the business district was devastated by a fire that burned an entire block.
- Major industries and businesses in Osage included: the Joslin Saw Mill (established in 1856); the Kelly, Morgan and Co. Foundry (established in 1868 and manufacturing well drilling and agriculture equipment); John Eckford's Cigar Factory (established in 1882); the Osage Gardner Nursery Company (established in 1857 by Nathaniel Gardner, who developed one of the first ever-bearing hybrid strawberries); the Smith Lumber Company (established by James A. and G.W. Smith in 1851); the Marr Knitting Mill (established in 1946 and provided the U.S. Army with gloves for a time); the Osage Electric, Light, Heat & Power Company (first plant destroyed by fire in 1894; new steam plant in 1912; sold to Consumers Power Company in 1924).
- Other notable businesses through the years in Osage have included: the Merchant's Hotel (built in 1856 and first known as the American House); the Traveler's Inn (built by 1876 and later known as the Bloxham Hotel); the McNabb Public Hall (built in 1865 with retail stores on the first floor and a public hall on the second); the Lyric Theater (built in 1906 as the town's first movie house); and the William Woods Hospital (used until 1929), the Nissen Hospital (used until 1951), and the Mitchell County Memorial Hospital (built in 1951).

- In 1942, the city built a municipal light plant at 7th and Chestnut.
- The Osage Democrat was the town's first newspaper and was established in 1856. Other papers in Osage have included the North Iowa (1857); the Mitchell County Press; the Mitchell County News (1869); North Iowa Standard; the Osage news; and the Press-News (1953).
- Osage was served by the Illinois Central Railroad (constructed in 1869 to Osage and completed to St. Ansgar and Lyle by 1897; depot replaced in 1942; freight office eventually rented to Champion & Sons Furniture Company).
- The Chicago Great Western Railroad was built in 1890; the depot became the Osage Feed and Seed Company around 1956; passenger service had been discontinued in 1933.
- Churches in Osage have included Presbyterian, First Methodist, First Congregational, First Baptist, Sacred Heart Catholic, Our Savior's Lutheran, Osage Lutheran, Immanuel Lutheran, Christian & Missionary Alliance, Universalist, and Trinity Lutheran congregations.
- The Cedar Valley Seminary opened in 1863 in the basement of the courthouse and was one of the few schools in the area for higher education. In 1869, it moved to the "Old Central" building on a new Cedar Valley Seminary campus. By 1883, Old Central housed a library. Hamlin Garland, noted local author, attended this school. In 1916, the school became a junior college. It closed in 1922 and the building was sold to the Osage Public Schools. In 1966, the building was leased to the Mitchell County Historical Society for use as a museum. The museum is currently housed in the new community center and plans are uncertain for the Seminary building. It was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1977.

Otranto:

- In 1877, Mrs. Mary Bartlett, a widow, came to the area and platted a settlement called Bartlett Grove.
- In 1879, a post office was established under the name Otranto Station after the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad was built through this area. The post office name was shortened to Otranto in 1950, with service discontinued in 1953.
- The town once had a coal and lumber yard, a shoe store, furniture store, blacksmith shop, saloon, drug store, hotel, grain elevator, general store, hardware store, barber shop, and dressmaker.
- There was a dance hall on the bank of the Cedar River that showcased Lawrence Welk one evening.
- The Otranto Community Church is believed to have been established by the Universal Christian Church in the late 19th century.
- The first school in the area was organized in a log cabin in 1856.
- The Otranto High School building was constructed in the 1910s-20s.

Riceville:

- Founded by Dennis Rice in 1855 along the Wapsi River as a mill site. Rice and his brothers set up a steam saw mill on the east bank of the river and later added a flour mill. Rice and his family built a log cabin and later a hotel on property at Main Street and Woodland Avenue.
- The first frame house was built in Riceville in 1858 at the corner of Walnut and Second Streets.
- The Riceville State Bank was found in 1882 and was the oldest bank in Mitchell County when it merged with First National Bank in 1970.
- The Chicago Great Western Railroad entered Riceville in 1888. A depot was built that was destroyed by fire in 1901 but replaced shortly after. A new depot was built in 1950. Passenger service was discontinued in 1962. The depot and tracks were removed in 1982. The depot building was relocated to the school athletic field where it was used as a ticket office and storage space. The old railroad line was converted into a recreational trail in 1990. The historic First Baptist Church was renovated and now serves as the trailhead visitors' center.
- The town was incorporated in 1892.

- On July, 20 1901, fire destroyed 60 buildings, most of the business district in Riceville. The burned area was replaced with 40 brick buildings.
- A fire company was organized after the 1901 fire, followed by the construction of a water tower.
- In 1909, the mill dam broke for good, with the dam and mill dismantled and the property sold in 1916.
- In 1917, the first city sewers were completed.
- In 1930, a new dam was built across the Wapsi River to provide a swimming area for the town after the old mill pond ceased to be used as a recreational site.
- In 1958, the city streets were renamed with numbers for E-W streets and trees for N-S streets.
- In 1974, Riceville suffered a second great fire, but only consumed two buildings.
- The town benefited from the routing of what became Highway 9 through the community. It had been earlier known as the Imperial Highway.
- One of the longest existing businesses in Riceville is Farmers Feed and Grain.
- Churches included Baptist, Methodist, Congregational, Catholic, and Lutheran congregations.
- A local airport was built in 1945. Kenneth Mosher, flight instructor and pilot for the airport, manufactured the electrically operated bi-fold canopy hangar door in 1946, owner of airport or the land. Airport was discontinued in the 1970s.
- Among the noteworthy citizens of Riceville were: Elaine Govern, author of the children's book *Ice Cream Next Summer* that contained photographs of scenes reconstructing life in 1908; Jane Jennison Elliott, a third grade teacher, who, in 1968, used her Riceville elementary class as an example to describe the word discrimination to her students, pinning blue light-eyed students versus dark-eyed students as dominant and subordinate (still noted as a landmark experiment in the current education of sociology; the book *A Class Divided* is written about the example); and Larry Dinger, who was became the U.S. Ambassador to the Federated States of Micronesia, and his brother John Dinger, who was Ambassador to Mongolia.

St. Ansgar:

- In 1853, town founded by Reverend Claus Clausen, leader of a colony of Norwegian immigrants, who moved here from Wisconsin.
- In 1854, the town was platted under Clausen's direction. The original plat contained 120 acres, three of which were designated for public use (two of these blocks now contain Clausen Memorial Park and the Elementary School).
- The business district started around Main St. and east of Clausen Park, under the initial impression that the park would become the town square; however, in 1869 when the Illinois Central Railroad entered two blocks east, all the stores then moved along 4th Street to be closer to the rail line.
- In 1942, the current railroad depot was built, with the original depot sold at auction in 1897 and turned into a home.
- In 1876, St. Ansgar was incorporated as a town, and by 1882, the population stood at 600.
- In 1902, a water works was installed, followed by an electric light plant in 1903.
- By 1928, the population had risen to 1000.
- In 1930, the Nissen Library was built from a donation by Mrs. Karen Nissen.
- The early industry at St. Ansgar centered on the grist mills including one established in 1855 and another in 1861 on the Cedar River. Other industries included a brewery established in 1855, a carding mill (building torn down in 1886); a Tobacco Pipe Factory (c.1878); a cooper shop (c.1878); a book bindery (begun in the early 1880s); a brickyard (started in 1879); a woodworking shop (c.1880 and incorporating as the St. Ansgar Wood-Working Co. in 1901); a creamery and cheese factory (built in 1882); a co-operative creamery (begun 1887 and burned in 1906); and the St. Ansgar Creamery Co. (new plant built in 1907); the St. Ansgar Packing Co. (formed in early 1880s; incorporated in 1888; packinghouse destroyed by fire in 1927);

- Commercial enterprises of note in St. Ansgar through the years included: C.G. Clausen's first store and post office (built in 1854 in a log house on Main Street); an opera house; several newspapers; the St. Ansgar Bank (established in1891 and changed to the St. Ansgar State Bank in 1922); the Citizens Bank (established in 1900 and consolidated with the St. Ansgar State Bank in 1931); and the First National Bank (established in 1915).
- The first church in St. Ansgar was the First Lutheran Church organized in 1853 by the Rev. Clausen and being a Norwegian immigrant church. In 1856, the congregation used the stone school house as their place of worship with the German congregation using the same building. In 1868, the extant stone church (listed in the National Register) was built.
- Other churches in St. Ansgar have included Methodist, German Lutheran, Catholic, and Baptist congregations.
- Among the educational institutions in St. Ansgar was the St. Ansgar Academy (Seminary), which was organized in 1877 as the St. Ansgar High School and renamed the St. Ansgar Academy in 1888. The school closed in 1910, and the building became the Parish House for the First Lutheran Church.
- The Bel-Air Fly-In Drive-In Theater opened in the 1950s and was built so that small planes could land on the grass runway, and cars could park and watch the show on the movie screen in the field. The drive-in closed in the 1970s when the screen was damaged. In 1998, the Beland family purchased the land and opened an orchard and later a winery. They show movies on the screen from time-to-time.

Stacyville:

- The first settlements of the Stacyville area were made by Nicholas Hemann, Adam Blake, and Homer I. and Fitch Stacy, brothers from Illinois. These settlements began in 1855.
- In 1856, Homer Stacy and his wife, Amelia (Donaldson), established a home and store and platted the village of Stacyville. That same year, the Stacy brothers along with Dr. B.F. Rolfe and Charles G. Rolfe, established a saw mill. In 1882, the mill was rebuilt by George and Mary E. (Stacy) Wall, who added new machinery to the operation.
- Post office also established in 1856. Henry Schieu opened the first drugstore that same year.
- By the fall of 1857, there were over 20 framed buildings in the village; 70 or 80 families lived along the banks of the Little Cedar River. The town plat was expanded that same year with the Townsley and Dyers Addition, expanding the plat to 20 acres.
- The Stacys donated a plot of land to be used as a park; both the Stacy and Dyer families wanted the village to be named after themselves; the Stacys were successful and it is said was the beginning of an ongoing feud between the two families. Homer Stacy died in Stacyville in 1887.
- Early businesses included a brewery operated between 1878 and 1882 by J.H.C. Huxhold; a hotel established by Daniel Hill in 1856 that also served as a stagecoach stop; a hardware store, blacksmith shop and farm implement dealer added by the 1880s. The town would also have two newspapers, *The Stacyville Sentinel* (first published in 1897) and *The Stacyville Monitor* (first published in 1910).
- By 1883, the Stacyville population was over 400.
- In 1876, an iron bridge was built over the river at Stacyville; bridge replaced in 1917 with a new iron bridge.
- Stacyville Opera House was built in 1898 and closed in the 1940s.
- Banks included the Stacyville Bank established in 1897 (built a new brick bank in 1898, and changed its name to Stacyville State Bank in 1923; closed in 1928; but later purchased by the St. Ansgar State Bank in 1984); the German Savings Bank established in 1911 (name changed to American Savings Bank in 1918 during German backlash in Iowa during World War I; changed again to Stacyville Savings Bank in 1929; new bank built in 1952).

- Creamery built by James Spensley along the river in 1890; known as Spensley and Sons in 1899 and taken over by a cooperative in 1916. Expanded in 1970 as a Grade A Milk Plant; celebrated its 75th anniversary in 1991.
- Stacyville Grain and Coal Company established in 1908; dismantled old elevator structures in 1935. Stacyville Co-op Company added a new elevator in 1973.
- Lumber Companies included: Standard Lumber Company of Dubuque, Burnham and Fruden Lumber Company, and the Stacyville Lumber Co. (later purchased by the Stacyville Co-op Company)
- Stacyville was bypassed by the major railroad lines and continued to be serviced by stage coach lines running between Osage and Stacyville via Brownville and Burr Oak.
- In 1897, the Stacyville Railroad was built as a branch track between Stacyville Junction and Stacyville connecting to the Illinois Central Railroad that ran north from St. Ansgar. Stacyville Junction was a station located at the junction of the branch line with the main railroad. Toeterville was also along the Stacyville Railroad in-between Stacyville Junction and Stacyville. In 1903, the Stacyville Railroad was sold to the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad.
- Stacyville was incorporated in 1900 Nick Pitzen was the first mayor.
- Also in 1900, Metawee Park was established named at request of the Stacy family.
- In 1911, floods broke the mill dam, which rebuilt in 1912 with cement and stone.
- The ethnic background of the residents of Stacyville included Irish and German immigrants.
- In 1921, an electric light franchise proposed to build a power plant to replace the dependency on the locally-owned plant at the Stacyville mill.
- In 1935, fire broke destroyed and damaged much of the east side of the business district on Broad Street. That same year Stacyville received a new sewer system built by the Public Works Administration, a New Deal federal program of the Great Depression era.
- In 1940, the city further benefited by another New Deal program, the National Youth Administration, which employed 14 men to improve the city's parks and riverbed and built fish rearing ponds.
- By 1959, the Little Cedar River was in need of further improvement resulting in The Little Cedar River Project. This project widened the channel and dredged dirt from the river bed to fill in the swamp area east of the river to develop the land into a park.
- By 1980, Stacyville's population stood at 481.
- Churches in Stacyville included Methodist, Congregational, Catholic, and Presbyterian congregations.
- Schools in Stacyville began with a log schoolhouse built in 1857, with a public high school built in 1869. The public school closed in 1950, with that school building demolished in 1953. The Visitation School established by the Catholic Church in 1877 remained open. A new Visitation School building was constructed in 1923. There was also a Catholic central high school established in 1964 but closed its doors in 1968.
- Twentieth century businesses and public services of note include: the Adam's Motor Company established in 1932 as an auto repair and service station; the Stacyville Community Nursing Home established in 1967, with a medical clinic added in 1997; and the Stacyville Public Library established in 1967 in City Hall (later the Stacyville Community Library took over the space and built a new library in 2003).
- A noteworthy citizen of Stacyville was Julia C. Addington, who was reportedly the first woman in the United States to be elected to public office. Whether that broad statement is true or not, Addington was certainly "the first woman elected county superintendent of schools in Iowa, as well as the first woman elected to a county office in Iowa" (Mullenbach 2007:8). Furthermore, the legal opinion on the case issued by Attorney General Henry O'Connor that allowed that women were eligible to hold public office was the first of its kind in the nation. Addington held the position for one term from 1870-71. As county superintendent, she oversaw 76 schools, 2,231 students, and 122

teachers across the county. The total school budget was about $20,000. "Under her leadership, 17 new schoolhouses were built" (ibid.:7).

Toeterville:

- In 1869, German immigrant Henry Toeter purchased 80 acres of land in Union Township at $13.00 an acre. In 1897, he donated his land for the right-of-way of The Stacyville Railroad, the branch line from the Illinois Central main line east to Stacyville. Toeter also built the side track, noting the importance of a railroad to the community. Railroad executives named the rail station "Toeterville."
- In 1898 the Village of Toeterville was platted. Toeter assisted in building the first store, hotel, grain elevator, creamery (built in 1898 by an association of farmers; operated for ten years; building is non-extant), and the Union Savings Bank (built c.1914; closed in 1934 during the Great Depression; building is still standing and used as a museum and art gallery).
- The original hotel burned and was replaced by a two-story building by Henry Toeter. The building was later converted into a residence and even later moved to Austin, Minnesota.
- The first general store also burned, with Toeter building a new two-story general store across the street next to the Union Savings Bank. In 1986, Bruggemann Grocery closed after operating for 83 years in the general store building.
- Kuehl Brothers established a hardware, implement and lumber yard business; later sold to the Toeterville Co-op Elevator.
- In 1908, Toeterville had an established town baseball team.
- By 1917, Toeterville's population was 75 and by 1920 it was reported at 100. By 1998, the population stood at 62. Toeterville remained an unincorporated village throughout its history.
- Toeterville Oil company established in 1925 by O. Decklever, H. Grube, and L. Langrock.
- In 1929, Fred H. Bruggemann bought the hardware business building, which became the Town Hall for social and recreational activities.
- St. Peter Lutheran Church was established northeast of Toeterville, with the church building moved into Toeterville in 1907. A parsonage was built that same year.
- The original schoolhouse was also located outside of the village and was physically moved into Toeterville in 1917. In the late 1940s, the school consolidated with the St. Ansgar School District, and the old schoolhouse was last used in 1946-47. In 1961, the original Union #1 Township one-room school building was restored and moved to the Mitchell County Fairgrounds in Osage as a historical exhibit (see http://sites.google.com/site/mitchellcohistoricalsociety/union-number-1).
- Atlanta Constance Sampson, a noted artist who studied at the University of Minnesota and was an art teacher in Detroit for 20 years and lived in New York City for 39 years died in Toeterville at the age of 98 in 1995. She had retired to live in Toeterville in the last years of her life. Toeterville was not far from her birthplace just over the state line in Minnesota and had returned to Toeterville to be near family. Her nephew, Fred Langrock, now houses her collection at the old Union Savings Bank in Toeterville, now known as the Atlanta Sampson Museum and Unionhurst Gallery.

Town building property types can include: abandoned towns and post office/stage stops evidenced as archaeological sites or remnant standing buildings; remains of early mills and industries evidenced as archaeological sites; and standing buildings and structures representing the commercial and residential buildings of the towns. Many of the towns in Mitchell County have buildings and structures that may be individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, while the larger towns have the potential for commercial and residential districts. The main commercial area of Osage is already listed in the National Register as a historic commercial district.

Agriculture of Mitchell County

The main industry that shaped, and continues to shape, Mitchell County is agriculture. Most of the early settlers in the county were farmers. In general, the county is located in what was historically part of

the Northeast Dairy region. Much of this region in northeast Iowa is hilly and not well suited to row cropping. However, the hills and expanses of open prairie were suited for the growing of hay and use as pastureland. As a result, livestock raising and dairying became common in this region. Dairying was prevalent in Mitchell County as evidenced by the many gambrel-roofed dairy barns and silos that dot the region and in the presence of creameries, cheese factories, and milk plants in many of the towns and rural areas of the county in the late nineteenth and early to mid twentieth centuries.

Dairy farms began to decrease noticeably in number beginning in the 1950s when stricter health and sanitation standards began to be imposed. In order to remain legal, the remaining dairy farms had to be larger and higher producing and farmers had to install modern milking and cooling equipment. "Many who were unable to afford the expense of upgrading their barns went out of business, while the farmer who remained coped by building larger herds of higher-producing cows and separating the facilities where he feeds and rests the cows from where he milks them" (Soike 1989:156). This gave rise to the milking parlor on the modern dairy farm.

In Iowa, barns are fast disappearing from the landscape because historic barns were built for agricultural practices and machinery that no longer exist. Today's farming requires large-sized machinery and big open spaces, such as that afforded by prefabricated metal machine sheds. The historic barn has become largely obsolete unless adapted to other uses. Maintaining historic barns that no longer have an economic use is an expense that many of today's farmers cannot afford. There are programs that can help with restoring and maintaining historic barns, such as the HRDP grant program in Iowa and the Iowa Barn Foundation's grants program.

To help mitigate the loss of historic barns, it is strongly recommended that one of the priorities for Mitchell County historic preservation is to survey and photograph all of the standing barns in the county and, where possible, examine and photograph the interior framing of each barn. Barns that look the same on the exterior may differ greatly in their interior framing. An interior inspection will also provide additional information on the date of the building depending on the type of framing and the methods used, such as hand-hewn versus sawn and heavy timber framing versus plank framing. The type of foundation material also gives clues to the date of a barn or its renovation through the years. In Mitchell County, those farms nearest the county's river and creek valleys likely used the available limestone bedrock resources for foundation material, while those out on the open prairie may have had to use glacial cobbles for foundations. In the early 1900s, concrete became widely used for barn foundations. Some older barns were even jacked up and new concrete foundations put underneath to replace an older stone foundation. Clay tile blocks became very popular for silos and outbuilding construction from about 1910 to 1930 but fell out of favor because seepage was found to corrode the internal reinforcing rods resulting in cracked walls. The more durable concrete blocks and poured concrete became much more popular as construction material. Silos began with wood stave structures that were quickly replaced with the much more durable concrete stave silos in the early 1900s. Concrete continued to be used for silo construction into the mid-twentieth century. In the late twentieth century, "mechanically emptying, stove-enameled, blue Harvestore silos" became the norm (Soike 1989:164).

Agriculture-related property types expected in Mitchell County include: the buildings and structures associated with remnant and surviving farmsteads; remnant creamery and milk plant buildings; and archaeological sites of former farmsteads, creameries, cheese factories, and milk plants. In Mitchell County, it is expected that the more intact historic dairy farms will be evidenced by large dairy barns, separate milking parlors and coolers, livestock loafing sheds, and silos.

Industry of Mitchell County

The water power of the county's rivers and creeks was harnessed at an early date to power grist and flour mills. Most of the towns in the county began with or soon established mills on nearby creeks and rivers. These included mills at McIntire and Riceville on the Wapsipinicon River; at Stacyville and Brownville on the Little Cedar River; and at Otranto, Newburg, just below St. Ansgar, Mitchell, and two miles west of Osage on the Cedar River (Calvin 1903:337).

The waterpower of the Cedar River was also harnessed at a later date just southwest of Mitchell to provide electricity. Specifically, a dam and hydroelectric powerhouse were built beginning in 1925 and operating until 1949. This dam was operated by Northeastern Iowa Power Company. The powerhouse and dam were listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1978 and are today part of a park maintained by the Mitchell County Conservation Department. The hydroelectric station was restored to working order in the late 1990s and is today one of the few historic hydroelectric stations in Iowa to still produce electricity.

Aside from the resources of the land for agricultural purposes and the water for powering mills, the main natural resource of the county to be put to industrial use was the limestone exposed in the creek and river valleys of the county. The biggest concentration of quarries (and the county's only lime kilns) was located on Sugar Creek near the Cedar River approximately 1.5 miles southwest of Osage. The largest operation at this location was the Lewis Quarry and Lime Kilns located in the SE1/4 of Section 27, Osage Township. This operation produced both building stone and lime for use in mortar. This quarry was operated by George Lewis on land owned by J.H. Broush. The Gable Quarry was located a half-mile northwest of the Lewis Quarry. Both the Lewis and Gable quarries reportedly contained lithographic beds suitable for use in commercial lithography but problems with checking in the beds made this source less suitable than the beds quarried nearby in Floyd County giving rise to Lithograph City. Other quarries were located at St. Ansgar, Orchard, McIntire, Orchard, Mitchell, Otranto, and Brownville and at rural locations along Rock Creek, Jenkins Township, Liberty Township (Calvin 1903:308-333).

Industrial property types in Mitchell County include: archaeological remains of the mills and dams on the county's creeks and rivers; the archaeological remains of the stone quarries and lime kilns; and the standing hydroelectric dam and powerhouse at Mitchell (already listed in the National Register). Examples of industrial sites have been reported in Mitchell County including: the remains of the mill and dam at Stacyville, with a water wheel preserved from the mill; remains of the old Dudley mill and dam on Rock Creek including outlines of the mill pond, the mill foundation, races, and mill stone remain; and the remains of the Brownville Mill, which has been recorded as archaeological site 13MT43 (Du Shane 2003; Rogers and Sellars 1994) (see Figure 4). The remains of the first sorghum mill in the county include the foundation and a cooking vat at the former home of William Templeton in Douglass Township. The mill operated in 1857, with the actual sorghum mill now in the Mitchell County Museum (Du Shane 2003).

Education in Mitchell County

As with most areas of Iowa, education was among the early priorities of the pioneers once their homesteads had been established. The first schoolhouse in Mitchell County was built in 1854 (Anderson Publishing 1911:1). A study of Iowa's county schools conducted in the late 1990s noted that there were once 95 schools serving Mitchell County. In 1997, 48 were still standing. Some had been made into museums (number = 2), still more had been converted into farm buildings (15), homes (22), businesses (2), and a garage (1). Six were simply vacant buildings in 1997, and of the 22 converted into homes, 17 were still occupied, 3 were vacant but deemed livable, and 2 were being used for storage (Sherman 1998:194). The study further noted that materials from 6 former schools had been salvaged for use in other buildings; 3 had been destroyed by fire and 2 from lack of maintenance (ibid.). Most of the earliest schools were log or wood frame construction, although some were built of stone where located near this natural resource in the county's river and creek valleys.

In addition to the one-room schoolhouse, all of the incorporated, and many of the unincorporated, towns in the county had schools at one time. The larger towns were able to support grade and high schools. In Osage, there was an institution of higher learning as well at an early date known as the Cedar Valley Seminary (the main extant building of which is listed in the National Register of Historic Places).

By the early twentieth century, the rural population had declined as people were increasingly drawn to live and work in the larger towns and cities of the region. The school system responded by consolidating as well by first consolidating the rural schools into the nearest town school and then later consolidating the town schools into fewer consolidated schools in the larger towns. As a result, a number

of historic school buildings have either been demolished or stand vacant and in need of adaptive reuse. The Washington School in Osage is one such example, with that building now being refurbished for a new use and for listing in the National Register to assist with the project.

Education-related property types in Mitchell County include: some remnant standing rural schoolhouses that have either been converted to other uses or have been restored as historical exhibits; some remnant standing town schools, an increasing number now vacant; and archaeological sites of non-extant schools throughout the county. Some of the standing schools remain on their original sites, while others have been moved. Generally, moving historic buildings is considered an impact to the overall integrity for National Register eligibility; however, if the move of the building is to a similar site and configuration, and the building is of historical and/or architectural significance regardless of its original location, then it can still qualify for National Register listing. A general rule of thumb in such a move would be to try and locate the building to a location as similar to its original location as can be accomplished, such as a rural school moved to another rural location or a town school moved to another town location. This is not always something that can be accomplished, and if moving a building is the only way to save it, then where it is moved to is less important than saving it. However, it may not qualify for National Register listing after the move.

The State Historical Society of Iowa does have a Country School Grant program that can provide up to $5000 per applicant for the preservation and maintenance of Iowa's one and two-room country schools. The funds may also be used for interpretive projects and educational activities that take place in a country school. The State Historical Society of Iowa has changed to an on-line application for the Country School Grant Program. The grant application is available at www.iowagrants.gov.

Religion in Mitchell County

A variety of religious congregations settled in Mitchell County throughout its history, with some tied directly to the place of origin of immigrant settlers. Norwegians were among the settlers who concentrated along the Cedar River in the northwestern part of the county and were largely Lutheran in their religious affiliation. Irish and German Catholics also built churches and schools in various towns in Mitchell County, with some German Protestant congregations as well. Other denominations represented in Mitchell County were Methodists, Congregationalists, Baptists, and Presbyterians.

Also notable in the county's settlement was the influx of Old Order Amish and Mennonites (Mennonite Church of God in Christ, Old Order Mennonites, and Church of the Brethren) in the area around McIntire and Riceville in the late twentieth century. There is a substantial Mennonite farming community around McIntire that likely constitutes a National Register-eligible historic district. This district would include the Mennonite dairy farmsteads, fields, schools, stores, and cemeteries that they established in this area. While much of this settlement was made in the 1980s-1990s, families started moving into this area in the mid to late 1970s. However, the farms that they bought appear to be historic in nature. It also appears that some of the improvements they have made could be significant, if not now, then certainly when the improvements reach the 50-year age mark.

Religion-related property types include: standing churches and church-associated schools, parsonages, rectories, and cemeteries in rural and town settings; archaeological evidence of non-extant churches and unmarked cemeteries; and the above-noted Mennonite farming community around McIntire that includes a number of standing farmsteads with multiple outbuildings and large houses and barns, cemeteries, schools, and stores. The First Lutheran Church in St. Ansgar and the Union Presbyterian Church in Stacyville are already listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Significant Persons in Mitchell County History

This will be an ever-growing list as the historic contexts for the county are more fully developed by future studies. To be considered a significant person, one would have to have had a notable impact on the county's or one of the town's commercial, social, industrial, religious, educational, or political development, or some combination thereof. Simply being an active citizen who served on many

committees or held several minor political offices does not necessarily translate into a person significant enough to have properties listed for their association with that person (Significance Criterion B of the National Register of Historic Places). It should be someone who had a lasting impact on the settlement and/or development of the area, such as the Rev. Clausen, who led a colony of Norwegian immigrants to settle in the northwestern part of Mitchell County, founded a church, and helped settle not just one but several communities in that area. Another example is that of brothers, Homer I. and Fitch Stacy, who not only founded the town of Stacy but helped to establish its first mill and donated land for a public park. Julia C. Addington of Stacyville also qualifies as a significant person for her accomplishment of being reportedly the first woman in the United States to be elected to public office and for her accomplishments to further Mitchell County education during her tenure as School Superintendent at a time when the educational system was still in its pioneer stage. Noted local writer, Hamlin Garland, of Osage likely also qualifies as a significant person for his contributions to Mitchell County's and Iowa's literary history. The farmstead where he grew up outside Osage can likely be nominated under Criterion B because most of Garland's books recounted his memories of life growing up in this area.

Most of the larger towns in the county will have had at least one citizen who contributed significantly to its development to qualify as a significant person, such as the town founders, and the list will continue to grow as this context is more fully developed.

Property types that could be nominated based on their associations with a significant person include: the place of business or industry associated with that person's contributions to the commercial or industrial development of the area; the residence where that person lived during their years when they achieved significance (not one's birthplace unless that person continued to live in that house through their adult years or if there is no other standing property associated with the person); or an important property that was built because of that person and made a lasting impact on the community such as an opera house, theater, library, park, school, church, or other public building. A good rule of thumb for evaluating the integrity of a property for its association with a significant person is whether that person would still recognize the property if they were to see it today.

Architecture of Mitchell County

This is also a context that will be fully developed once systematic surveys have been conducted in the county. The reconnaissance survey conducted for the current planning project noted a few trends.

There are a number of notable gambrel-roofed barns dating from the 1880s-1920s scattered throughout county, including several with tile block foundations and likely part of dairy operations. Also scattered throughout the county are examples of Gothic Arch barns (1930s-40s) representing the achievement of the fully open-loft barn design. While fewer in number, there are also additional examples of the earlier gable-roofed barns, some with basement levels and some without, and many with stone foundations. These barns were built in the county starting in the 1860s or 1870s and continuing to be built into the early 1900s. Those with basement levels were likely used for dairy operations.

There are some notable farmsteads that still contain the historic house and barn and several other outbuildings but, as with farmsteads in Iowa in general, it is becoming a rare sight to see a fully intact farmstead. As a result, a largely intact historic-period farmstead is likely eligible for the National Register just because it is becoming a rare property type.

All of the towns and small settlements in Mitchell County contain at least one building, a house, commercial building, school, or church, that would qualify for National Register listing under architectural (Criterion C) and/or historical (Criterion A) significance. In addition are those towns that appear to have potential historic districts, based on the reconnaissance survey only, including the following: several potential residential districts, at least one east and one west of the already listed commercial district in Osage; a potential commercial district and possibly some residential district potential in St. Ansgar; a potential commercial district in Riceville; a small district in Stacyville that encompasses the Catholic Church, Visitation Academy school, and the Catholic Cemetery; and another small district in Meyer that encompasses the Sacred Heart Catholic Church and Rectory.

In addition is the Old Order Amish (segment of the Amish Mennonites) rural settlement area around McIntire that appears to have good potential for being a National Register district and including farms, schools, cemetery, and small businesses (most located on farmsteads). As noted above, while much of this settlement was made in the mid-1970s, the farms that they bought appear to be historic in nature.

Property types related to the architecture of Mitchell County include the standing buildings and structures in the county that retain sufficient integrity to convey their significance as important commercial/industrial buildings; stylish, designed dwellings; and notable barn, church, school, church, government, or other public buildings and structures.

Results and Recommendations

Previously Inventoried and National Register-Listed Properties

To date only ten properties, including one commercial district, have been listed in the National Register of Historic Places in Mitchell. Table 2 is a summary of these listed properties.

Table 2. Properties in Mitchell County Currently Listed in National Register of Historic Places
Source: http://www.nps.gov/nr/, accessed May 2012

Cedar Valley Seminary N. 6th and Mechanic Sts., Osage, IA. Added in 1977.
Deering, Nathaniel Cobb and Lucretia Baily, House 903 State St., Osage, IA. Added in 2001.
First Lutheran Church 212 N. Main St., St. Ansgar, IA. Added in 1976.
Mitchell County Courthouse 500 State St., Osage, IA. Added in 1977.
Mitchell Powerhouse and Dam Red Cedar River, Mitchell, IA. Added in 1978.
Osage Commercial Historic District Main Street Blks. 700, 600 and parts of 500, Osage, IA. Added in 2002.
Otranto Bridge 480th Ave. over Big Cedar River, St. Ansgar, IA. Added in 1998.
Severson, Nels, Barn, also known as Fort Severson. N of Carpenter, IA. Added in 1977.
Union Presbyterian Church NW of Stacyville, Stacyville, IA. Added in 1977.
Walnut Grove School 3272 Foothill Ave., Osage, IA. Added in 2002.

In addition, a total of 230 architectural properties have been recorded in the state's inventory (Figure 9). Most of the inventories did not include an evaluation of National Register eligibility and many need to be updated. Further, some of the properties that were evaluated in years past as "ineligible" should be re-evaluated because of changes in National Register evaluations and the passage of years, which might make something eligible now that was not eligible 20 years ago. Table 3 is the full listing of architectural properties recorded in Mitchell County to date:

Table 3. Properties Previously Inventoried in Mitchell County

Source: State Historical Society of Iowa, Des Moines

Mitchell County

Bridge # 247270
Riceville, Mitchell - (66-00001)
East Lincoln Twp., NE of NW Sec. 3, T097N-R15W
Consultant - 1992 Not Eligible

Bridge #247640 Over Unnamed Creek
Osage, Mitchell - (66-00121)
Cedar Twp., NE of SE Sec. 11, T097N-R18W
Non-Extant
SHPO - 1984 Not Eligible
Agency - 1984 Not Eligible

Bridge #247640 Over Unnamed Creek
Osage, Mitchell - (66-00121)
Cedar Twp., NW of SW Sec. 12, T097N-R18W
Non-Extant
SHPO - 1984 Not Eligible
Agency - 1984 Not Eligible

Walnut Grove School
Osage, Mitchell - (66-00196)
Cedar Twp., E of NW Sec. 12, T097N-R18W
Consultant - 2001 Opinion of Eligibility
SNRC - 2002 Opinion of Eligibility
SHPO - 2002 Opinion of Eligibility
NPS - 2002 Listed on NRHP

Soap Creek Bridge # 247670
Riceville, Mitchell - (66-00004)
Douglas Twp., NE of NW Sec. 4, T098N-R15W
Consultant - 1992 Not Eligible

Drainage Ditch Bridge # 6606.00009
Riceville, Mitchell - (66-00005)
Douglas Twp., SW of SW Sec. 5, T098N-R15W
Consultant - 1978 Not Eligible

Drainage Ditch Bridge # 6606.00009
Riceville, Mitchell - (66-00005)
Douglas Twp., SE of SE Sec. 6, T098N-R15W
Consultant - 1978 Not Eligible

Wapsipinicon River Bridge #247710
Riceville, Mitchell - (66-00007)
Douglas Twp., NE of NW Sec. 12, T098N-R15W
Consultant - 1992 Not Eligible

David Community Church
Riceville, Mitchell - (66-00022)
Jenkins Twp., NW of NW Sec. 17, T098N-R15W
Consultant - 1984 Not Eligible

Soap Creek Bridge #6605.00009
Riceville, Mitchell - (66-00008)
Douglas Twp., NW of NW Sec. 17, T098N-R15W
Consultant - 1978 Not Eligible

Soap Creek Bridge #6605.00009
Riceville, Mitchell - (66-00008)
Douglas Twp., NE of NE Sec. 18, T098N-R15W
Consultant - 1978 Not Eligible

Little Cedar River Bridge
Riceville, Mitchell - (66-00009)
Douglas Twp., SE of SE Sec. 19, T098N-R15W
Consultant - 1978 Not Eligible

Bridge # 247270
Riceville, Mitchell - (66-00001)
Douglas Twp., SE of SW Sec. 34, T098N-R15W
Consultant - 1992 Not Eligible

Beaver Creek Bridge #247680
Riceville, Mitchell - (66-00006)
Burr Oak Twp., NE of NE Sec. 1, T098N-R16W
Consultant - 1992 Not Eligible

Little Cedar River Bridge #247820
Riceville, Mitchell - (66-00011)
Burr Oak Twp., NE of NE Sec. 1, T098N-R16W
Consultant - 1992 Opinion of Eligibility

Bridge #247890
Little Cedar, Mitchell - (66-00122)
Burr Oak Twp., SW of SE Sec. 3, T098N-R16W
Non-Extant
SHPO - 1985 Not Eligible
Agency - 1985 Not Eligible

Garland, Hamlin, House
Osage, Mitchell - (66-00012)
Burr Oak Twp., SE of SE Sec. 6, T098N-R16W
SHPO - 2000 More Research Recommended

Bridge #247890
Little Cedar, Mitchell - (66-00122)
Burr Oak Twp., NW of NE Sec. 10, T098N-R16W
Non-Extant
SHPO - 1985 Not Eligible
Agency - 1985 Not Eligible

Mitchell County

Little Cedar River Bridge
Riceville, Mitchell - (66-00013)
Burr Oak Twp., SE of SE Sec. 12, T098N-R16W
Consultant - 1977 Not Eligible

Little Cedar River Bridge
Riceville, Mitchell - (66-00013)
Burr Oak Twp., NE of NE Sec. 13, T098N-R16W
Consultant - 1977 Not Eligible

Bridge # 1
Osage, Mitchell - (66-00016)
Mitchell Twp., NW of SW Sec. 1, T098N-R17W
Consultant - 1978 Not Eligible

Bridge # 1
Osage, Mitchell - (66-00016)
Mitchell Twp., NE of SE Sec. 2, T098N-R17W
Consultant - 1978 Not Eligible

Sugar Creek Bridge # 036520
Osage, Mitchell - (66-00017)
Osage Twp., SE of SE Sec. 22, T098N-R17W
Consultant - 1992 Not Eligible

Log House
Osage, Mitchell - (66-00014)
Osage Twp., SE of NW Sec. 25, T098N-R17W
Consultant - 1975 Opinion of Eligibility

Rural School House
Osage, Mitchell - (66-00015)
Osage Twp., SE of NW Sec. 25, T098N-R17W
Consultant - 1973 Opinion of Eligibility

Sugar Creek Bridge # 036520
Osage, Mitchell - (66-00017)
Osage Twp., NE of NE Sec. 27, T098N-R17W
Consultant - 1992 Not Eligible

Cedar River Bridge # 036510
Osage, Mitchell - (66-00002)
Osage Twp., NE of NE Sec. 28, T098N-R17W
Consultant - 1992 Opinion of Eligibility

Bridge #036510 Over Cedar River
Osage, Mitchell - (66-00210)
Osage Twp., NE of NE Sec. 28, T098N-R17W
Non-Extant 1985
SHPO - 1984 Not Eligible
Agency - 1984 Not Eligible

Dearing Ford Bridge
Osage, Mitchell - (66-00003)
Cedar Twp., NE of NW Sec. 34, T098N-R17W
Non-Extant 1998
Consultant - 1992 Opinion of Eligibility

Bridge #36500 Over Rock Creek
Osage, Mitchell - (66-00123)
Rock Twp., SE of SE Sec. 23, T098N-R18W
Non-Extant 1985
SHPO - 1984 Not Eligible
Consultant - 1984 Not Eligible

Rock Creek Bridge # 248180
Osage, Mitchell - (66-00019)
Rock Twp., SW of SW Sec. 25, T098N-R18W
Consultant - 1992 Not Eligible

Rock Creek Bridge # 248170
Osage, Mitchell - (66-00018)
Rock Twp., SW of NW Sec. 25, T098N-R18W
Consultant - 1992 Not Eligible

Rock Creek Bridge # 248180
Osage, Mitchell - (66-00019)
Rock Twp., SE of SE Sec. 26, T098N-R18W
Consultant - 1992 Not Eligible

Rock Creek Bridge # 248170
Osage, Mitchell - (66-00018)
Rock Twp., SE of NE Sec. 26, T098N-R18W
Consultant - 1992 Not Eligible

Bridge #36500 Over Rock Creek
Osage, Mitchell - (66-00123)
Rock Twp., NE of NE Sec. 26, T098N-R18W
Non-Extant 1985
SHPO - 1984 Not Eligible
Consultant - 1984 Not Eligible

Rock Creek Bridge # 248210
Osage, Mitchell - (66-00020)
Rock Twp., SE of NE Sec. 35, T098N-R18W
Consultant - 1992 Not Eligible

Mitchell County

Rock Creek Bridge # 248210
Osage, Mitchell - (66-00020)
Rock Twp., SW of NW Sec. 36, T098N-R18W
Consultant - 1992 Not Eligible

Wapsipinicon River Bridge
Riceville, Mitchell - (66-00021)
Jenkins Twp., NW of NE Sec. 3, T099N-R15W
Consultant - 1982 Not Eligible

Farm House
Riceville, Mitchell - (66-00023)
Jenkins Twp., NE of SW Sec. 25, T099N-R15W
Consultant - 1978 Not Eligible

1st Baptist Church
Riceville, Mitchell - (66-00124)
Jenkins Twp., NE of SE Sec. 25, T099N-R15W
SHPO - 1995 Opinion of Eligibility
Agency - 1995 Opinion of Eligibility

Moss School House
Riceville, Mitchell - (66-00024)
Jenkins Twp., NW of NW Sec. 32, T099N-R15W
Consultant - 1978 Not Eligible

Soap Creek Bridge # 247670
Riceville, Mitchell - (66-00004)
Jenkins Twp., SE of SW Sec. 33, T099N-R15W
Consultant - 1992 Not Eligible

Little Cedar River Bridge # 248420
Stacyville, Mitchell - (66-00025)
Liberty Twp., SE of SW Sec. 5, T099N-R16W
Non-Extant 1992
SHPO - 1991 Opinion of Eligibility
Consultant - 1991 Opinion of Eligibility
Agency - 1991 Opinion of Eligibility
Consultant - 1992 Opinion of Eligibility

Little Cedar River Bridge # 248420
Stacyville, Mitchell - (66-00025)
Liberty Twp., NE of NW Sec. 8, T099N-R16W
Non-Extant 1992
SHPO - 1991 Opinion of Eligibility
Consultant - 1991 Opinion of Eligibility
Agency - 1991 Opinion of Eligibility
Consultant - 1992 Opinion of Eligibility

Bridge #248520 Over Little Cedar River
Little Cedar, Mitchell - (66-00126)
Liberty Twp., SW of SE Sec. 15, T099N-R16W
Non-Extant 1984
SHPO - 1983 Not Eligible
Consultant - 1983 Not Eligible

Milton, Lloyd Farmstead: Barn
Little Cedar, Mitchell - (66-00231)
Liberty Twp., - of - Sec. 16, T099N-R16W
SHPO - 2010 Not Eligible
Agency - 2010 Not Eligible

Little Cedar River Bridge # 361770
Stacyville, Mitchell - (66-00026)
Liberty Twp., NE of NE Sec. 16, T099N-R16W
Consultant - 1990 Not Eligible

Bridge #248520 Over Little Cedar River
Little Cedar, Mitchell - (66-00126)
Liberty Twp., NW of NE Sec. 22, T099N-R16W
Non-Extant 1984
SHPO - 1983 Not Eligible
Consultant - 1983 Not Eligible

Beaver Creek Bridge #247680
Riceville, Mitchell - (66-00006)
Liberty Twp., SE of SE Sec. 36, T099N-R16W
Consultant - 1992 Not Eligible

Bridge
Saint Ansgar, Mitchell - (66-00027)
Saint Ansgar Twp., NW of NW Sec. 14, T099N-R17W

Bridge
Saint Ansgar, Mitchell - (66-00027)
Saint Ansgar Twp., NE of NE Sec. 15, T099N-R17W

Heritage House
Saint Ansgar, Mitchell - (66-00028)
Saint Ansgar Twp., NW of NW Sec. 2, T099N-R18W
Consultant - 1978 Not Eligible
Consultant - 2001 Opinion of Eligibility

Severson, Nels, Barn
Carpenter, Mitchell - (66-00029)
Newberg Twp., SW of NE Sec. 6, T099N-R18W
SNRC - 1977 Opinion of Eligibility
NPS - 1977 Listed on NRHP

Mitchell County

Bridge # 03440 over Turtle Creek
Saint Ansgar, Mitchell - (66-00031)
Saint Ansgar Twp., NW of SW Sec. 13, T099N-R18W
Consultant - 1986 Not Eligible

Feldt Garage
Saint Ansgar, Mitchell - (66-00202)
Saint Angsar Twp., SW of SW Sec. 13, T099N-R18W
SHPO - 2005 Not Eligible
Consultant - 2005 Not Eligible

Rustad Garage
Saint Ansgar, Mitchell - (66-00203)
Saint Ansgar Twp., SW of SW Sec. 13, T099N-R18W
SHPO - 2005 Not Eligible
Consultant - 2005 Not Eligible

Red Cedar River Bridge #036580
Saint Ansgar, Mitchell - (66-00127)
Newburg Twp., SE of SW Sec. 14, T099N-R18W
Non-Extant 1985
SHPO - 1985 Not Eligible
Consultant - 1985 Not Eligible

Limestone School House Remains
Carpenter, Mitchell - (66-00032)
Newburg Twp., SE of NW Sec. 18, T099N-R18W
SHPO - 1978 Not Eligible
Consultant - 1978 Not Eligible

St. Ansgar Mill
Saint Ansgar, Mitchell - (66-00115)
Saint Ansgar Twp., SE of SW Sec. 23, T099N-R18W
Non-Extant
SHPO - 1974 Not Evaluated

Bridge #248800
McIntire, Mitchell - (66-00208)
Wayne Twp., SE of NE Sec. 21, T100N-R15W
Consultant - 1992 Not Eligible

Wapsipinicon River Bridge
McIntire, Mitchell - (66-00034)
Wayne Twp., NW of SW Sec. 21, T100N-R15W
Consultant - 1992 Opinion of Eligibility

Bridge #248830
McIntire, Mitchell - (66-00129)
Wayne Twp., SW of SW Sec. 27, T100N-R15W
Non-Extant 1985
SHPO - 1984 Not Eligible
Agency - 1984 Not Eligible

Bridge #248830
McIntire, Mitchell - (66-00129)
Wayne Twp., NW of NW Sec. 34, T100N-R15W
Non-Extant 1985
SHPO - 1984 Not Eligible
Agency - 1984 Not Eligible

Bridge # 248860
Stacyville, Mitchell - (66-00035)
Stacyville Twp., SW of NW Sec. 8, T100N-R16W
Consultant - 1986 Not Eligible

Bridge # 248920
Stacyville, Mitchell - (66-00036)
Stacyville Twp., SE of SW Sec. 15, T100N-R16W
Consultant - 1992 Not Eligible

Bridge # 248910
Stacyville, Mitchell - (66-00209)
Stacyville Twp., SE of SE Sec. 18, T100N-R16W
Consultant - 1989 Not Eligible

Bridge # 248910
Stacyville, Mitchell - (66-00209)
Stacyville Twp., NE of NE Sec. 19, T100N-R16W
Consultant - 1989 Not Eligible

Little Cedar River Bridge # 248970
Stacyville, Mitchell - (66-00037)
Stacyville Twp., SE of SE Sec. 19, T100N-R16W
Non-Extant
Consultant - 1992 Not Eligible
SHPO - 2003 Not Eligible
Consultant - 2003 Not Eligible

Bridge # 248920
Stacyville, Mitchell - (66-00036)
Stacyville Twp., NE of NW Sec. 22, T100N-R16W
Consultant - 1992 Not Eligible

Little Cedar River Bridge # 248970
Stacyville, Mitchell - (66-00037)
Stacyville Twp., NE of NE Sec. 30, T100N-R16W
Non-Extant
Consultant - 1992 Not Eligible
SHPO - 2003 Not Eligible
Consultant - 2003 Not Eligible

Mitchell County

Bridge # 248980
Stacyville, Mitchell - (66-00038)
Stacyville Twp., SE of SW Sec. 30, T100N-R16W
Consultant - 1992 Not Eligible

Little Cedar River Bridge #011080
Stacyville, Mitchell - (66-00130)
Stacyville Twp., NW of SE Sec. 31, T100N-R16W
Non-Extant 1985
SHPO - 1985 Not Eligible
Agency - 1985 Not Eligible

Heimer Stone Barn
Stacyville, Mitchell - (66-00039)
Stacyville Twp., SE of NE Sec. 33, T100N-R16W
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

Farmstead
Stacyville, Mitchell - (66-00220)
Little Cedar Twp., SW of SE Sec. 36, T100N-R16W
SHPO - 2009 Opinion of Eligibility
Agency - 2009 Opinion of Eligibility

Union Presbyterian Church
Stacyville, Mitchell - (66-00111)
Union Twp., NW of SW Sec. 13, T100N-R17W
SNRC - 1977 Opinion of Eligibility
NPS - 1977 Listed on NRHP

Bridge #249190
Mona, Mitchell - (66-00131)
Otranto Twp., SW of SW Sec. 13, T100N-R18W
Non-Extant 1985
SHPO - 1984 Not Eligible
Agency - 1984 Not Eligible

Otranto Bridge
Saint Ansgar, Mitchell - (66-00040)
Otranto Twp., SW of SW Sec. 21, T100N-R18W
SHPO - 1977 Not Eligible
Consultant - 1992 Opinion of Eligibility
SNRC - 1998 Opinion of Eligibility
SHPO - 1998 Opinion of Eligibility
NPS - 1998 Listed on NRHP

Otter Creek Bridge # 249150
Saint Ansgar, Mitchell - (66-00041)
Otranto Twp., NW of NW Sec. 22, T100N-R18W
Consultant - 1992 Not Eligible

Bridge #249200
Mona, Mitchell - (66-00132)
Otranto Twp., SW of SW Sec. 23, T100N-R18W
Non-Extant 1985
SHPO - 1984 Not Eligible
Agency - 1984 Not Eligible

Bridge #249190
Mona, Mitchell - (66-00131)
Otranto Twp., NW of NW Sec. 24, T100N-R18W
Non-Extant 1985
SHPO - 1984 Not Eligible
Agency - 1984 Not Eligible

Bridge # 3
Stacyville, Mitchell - (66-00033)
Otranto Twp., SW of SW Sec. 25, T100N-R18W
Consultant - 1978 Not Eligible

Bridge #249200
Mona, Mitchell - (66-00132)
Otranto Twp., NW of NW Sec. 26, T100N-R18W
Non-Extant 1985
SHPO - 1984 Not Eligible
Agency - 1984 Not Eligible

Bridge # 3
Stacyville, Mitchell - (66-00033)
Otranto Twp., SE of SE Sec. 26, T100N-R18W
Consultant - 1978 Not Eligible

Otranto Bridge
Saint Ansgar, Mitchell - (66-00040)
Otranto Twp., NW of NW Sec. 28, T100N-R18W
SHPO - 1977 Not Eligible
Consultant - 1992 Opinion of Eligibility
SNRC - 1998 Opinion of Eligibility
SHPO - 1998 Opinion of Eligibility
NPS - 1998 Listed on NRHP

Iowa Natural Heritage Foundation House
McIntire, Mitchell - (66-00223)
502 Munson St
SHPO - 2009 Not Eligible
Consultant - 2009 Not Eligible

Mitchell Powerhouse and Dam
Mitchell, Mitchell - (66-00042)
Commercial St
SNRC - 1978 Opinion of Eligibility
SHPO - 1978 Opinion of Eligibility
Consultant - 1978 Opinion of Eligibility
NPS - 1978 Listed on NRHP

Mitchell County

Osage Commercial Historic District
Osage, Mitchell - (66-00140)

SNRC - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
SHPO - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
Consultant - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
NPS - 2002	Listed on NRHP

House
Osage, Mitchell - (66-00055)
115 S 2nd St

House
Osage, Mitchell - (66-00056)
219 S 2nd St

SHPO - 1996	Not Eligible

House
Osage, Mitchell - (66-00057)
418 S 2nd St

SHPO - 1995	Not Eligible

House
Osage, Mitchell - (66-00058)
309 S 3rd St

SHPO - 1996	Not Eligible

House
Osage, Mitchell - (66-00060)
315 S 3rd St

SHPO - 1995	Not Eligible

House
Osage, Mitchell - (66-00059)
319 S 3rd St

SHPO - 1995	Not Eligible

House
Osage, Mitchell - (66-00063)
401 S 3rd St

SHPO - 1995	Not Eligible

Gas Station
Osage, Mitchell - (66-00061)
4th St

SHPO - 1995	Not Eligible

Chase, Dr. Summer B., House
Osage, Mitchell - (66-00062)
203 N 4th St

SHPO - 1983	Opinion of Eligibility
SHPO - 1986	More Research Recommende
SHPO - 2001	Opinion of Eligibility

Cedar Valley Seminary
Osage, Mitchell - (66-00064)
N 6th St

SNRC - 1977	Opinion of Eligibility
NPS - 1977	Listed on NRHP

Washington Elementary School
Osage, Mitchell - (66-00197)
314 S 7th St

Consultant - 2002	Not Evaluated

House
Osage, Mitchell - (66-00065)
715 Chase St

SHPO - 1996	Not Eligible

Walters, Leroy, House
Osage, Mitchell - (66-00222)
1950 Hwy 9

Agency - 2009	Not Evaluated
SHPO - 2009	Not Eligible

Main Street
Osage, Mitchell - (66-00145)
Main St

SNRC - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
SHPO - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
Consultant - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
NPS - 2002	Listed on NRHP

Birnum Buick Dealership
Osage, Mitchell - (66-00190)
518 Main St

SNRC - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
SHPO - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
Consultant - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
NPS - 2002	Listed on NRHP

Auto Garage
Osage, Mitchell - (66-00189)
524 Main St

SNRC - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
SHPO - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
Consultant - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
NPS - 2002	Listed on NRHP

Mitchell County

Osage News Building
Osage, Mitchell - (66-00188)
526 Main St

SNRC - 2002	Not Contributing in District
SHPO - 2002	Not Contributing in District
Consultant - 2002	Not Contributing in District
NPS - 2002	Listed on NRHP

Grocery Store
Osage, Mitchell - (66-00187)
528 Main St

SNRC - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
SHPO - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
Consultant - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
NPS - 2002	Listed on NRHP

Transportation
Osage, Mitchell - (66-00186)
530 Main St

SNRC - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
SHPO - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
Consultant - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
NPS - 2002	Listed on NRHP

Cassie chapman Implements Store
Osage, Mitchell - (66-00185)
532 Main St

SNRC - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
SHPO - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
Consultant - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
NPS - 2002	Listed on NRHP

Sprague Block
Osage, Mitchell - (66-00146)
533 Main St

SNRC - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
SHPO - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
Consultant - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
NPS - 2002	Listed on NRHP

Osage Meat Market
Osage, Mitchell - (66-00045)
535 Main St

SHPO - 1970	Not Evaluated
SNRC - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
SHPO - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
Consultant - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
NPS - 2002	Listed on NRHP

Clothing/Piano Store
Osage, Mitchell - (66-00147)
601 Main St

SNRC - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
SHPO - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
Consultant - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
NPS - 2002	Listed on NRHP

Cigar Store
Osage, Mitchell - (66-00183)
604 Main St

SNRC - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
SHPO - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
Consultant - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
NPS - 2002	Listed on NRHP

Colonial theater
Osage, Mitchell - (66-00148)
605 Main St

SNRC - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
SHPO - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
Consultant - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
NPS - 2002	Listed on NRHP

Midway Café
Osage, Mitchell - (66-00182)
606 Main St

SNRC - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
SHPO - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
Consultant - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
NPS - 2002	Listed on NRHP

Office/Dry Goods
Osage, Mitchell - (66-00149)
607 Main St

SNRC - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
SHPO - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
Consultant - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
NPS - 2002	Listed on NRHP

Dr. Savre Building
Osage, Mitchell - (66-00181)
608 Main St

SNRC - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
SHPO - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
Consultant - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
NPS - 2002	Listed on NRHP

Shelleday Furniture and Funeral Home
Osage, Mitchell - (66-00180)
610 Main St

SNRC - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
SHPO - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
Consultant - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
NPS - 2002	Listed on NRHP

Bookstore/Stationary/Candystore
Osage, Mitchell - (66-00150)
611 Main St

SNRC - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
SHPO - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
Consultant - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
NPS - 2002	Listed on NRHP

Mitchell County

Joe Heiner's Barber Shop
Osage, Mitchell - (66-00179)
612 Main St

SNRC - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
SHPO - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
Consultant - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
NPS - 2002	Listed on NRHP

Osage Meat Market
Osage, Mitchell - (66-00151)
613 Main St

SNRC - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
SHPO - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
Consultant - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
NPS - 2002	Listed on NRHP

Telephone Company
Osage, Mitchell - (66-00178)
614 Main St

SNRC - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
SHPO - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
Consultant - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
NPS - 2002	Listed on NRHP

The Cleveland
Osage, Mitchell - (66-00068)
616 Main St

SHPO - 1970	Not Evaluated
Consultant - 1990	Opinion of Eligibility
SHPO - 1990	More Research Recommended
SNRC - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
SHPO - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
Consultant - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
NPS - 2002	Listed on NRHP

S. and B. Katz Block
Osage, Mitchell - (66-00154)
621 Main St

SNRC - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
SHPO - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
Consultant - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
NPS - 2002	Listed on NRHP

Men's Clothing Store
Osage, Mitchell - (66-00155)
625 Main St

SNRC - 2002	Not Contributing in District
SHPO - 2002	Not Contributing in District
NPS - 2002	Not Contributing in District
Consultant - 2002	Not Contributing in District

Woods and Hastings Building/I.O.O.F. Hall
Osage, Mitchell - (66-00156)
627 Main St

SNRC - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
SHPO - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
Consultant - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
NPS - 2002	Listed on NRHP

Smith Building
Osage, Mitchell - (66-00176)
628 Main St

SNRC - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
SHPO - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
Consultant - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
NPS - 2002	Listed on NRHP

Trust Savings Bank Drive-Thru
Osage, Mitchell - (66-00177)
628 Main St

SNRC - 2002	Not Contributing in District
SHPO - 2002	Not Contributing in District
NPS - 2002	Not Contributing in District
Consultant - 2002	Not Contributing in District

Dry Goods Store
Osage, Mitchell - (66-00157)
629 Main St

SNRC - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
SHPO - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
Consultant - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
NPS - 2002	Listed on NRHP

Plate Glass Barber Shop
Osage, Mitchell - (66-00175)
630 Main St

SNRC - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
SHPO - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
Consultant - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
NPS - 2002	Listed on NRHP

Farmers Bank
Osage, Mitchell - (66-00158)
631 Main St

SNRC - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
SHPO - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
Consultant - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
NPS - 2002	Listed on NRHP

McNabb Building
Osage, Mitchell - (66-00174)
632 Main St

SNRC - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
SHPO - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
Consultant - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
NPS - 2002	Listed on NRHP

Mitchell County

Drug Store
Osage, Mitchell - (66-00159)
635 Main St

SNRC - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
SHPO - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
Consultant - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
NPS - 2002	Listed on NRHP

Woods and Hastings Building/Sampson Drug Store
Osage, Mitchell - (66-00160)
701 Main St

SNRC - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
SHPO - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
Consultant - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
NPS - 2002	Listed on NRHP

Osage National Bank
Osage, Mitchell - (66-00048)
702 Main St

SNRC - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
SHPO - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
Consultant - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
NPS - 2002	Listed on NRHP

W. L. Eaton Block
Osage, Mitchell - (66-00161)
703 Main St

SNRC - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
SHPO - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
Consultant - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
NPS - 2002	Listed on NRHP

Masonic Block
Osage, Mitchell - (66-00173)
704 Main St

SNRC - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
SHPO - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
Consultant - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
NPS - 2002	Listed on NRHP

Annis Hardware
Osage, Mitchell - (66-00162)
707 Main St

SNRC - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
SHPO - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
Consultant - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
NPS - 2002	Listed on NRHP

Gene & Ory's Café
Osage, Mitchell - (66-00172)
710 Main St

SNRC - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
SHPO - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
Consultant - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
NPS - 2002	Listed on NRHP

Doctor's Office
Osage, Mitchell - (66-00163)
711 Main St

SNRC - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
SHPO - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
Consultant - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
NPS - 2002	Listed on NRHP

Grocery Store
Osage, Mitchell - (66-00164)
713 Main St

SNRC - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
SHPO - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
Consultant - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
NPS - 2002	Listed on NRHP

Watts Theater
Osage, Mitchell - (66-00171)
714 Main St

SNRC - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
SHPO - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
Consultant - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
NPS - 2002	Listed on NRHP

The Beehive Dime Store
Osage, Mitchell - (66-00165)
715 Main St

SNRC - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
SHPO - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
Consultant - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
NPS - 2002	Listed on NRHP

Old Sage Public Library
Osage, Mitchell - (66-00066)
716 Main St

Consultant - 1980	Opinion of Eligibility
SNRC - 1982	Opinion of Eligibility
NPS - 1983	More Research Recommended
SNRC - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
SHPO - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
Consultant - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
NPS - 2002	Listed on NRHP

Penny Brother's Tire and Car Parts
Osage, Mitchell - (66-00170)
718 Main St

SNRC - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
SHPO - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
Consultant - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
NPS - 2002	Listed on NRHP

Mitchell County

Grocery Store
Osage, Mitchell - (66-00166)
721 Main St

SNRC - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
SHPO - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
Consultant - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
NPS - 2002	Listed on NRHP

Union Block
Osage, Mitchell - (66-00167)
723 Main St

SNRC - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
SHPO - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
Consultant - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
NPS - 2002	Listed on NRHP

Star Ice Cream
Osage, Mitchell - (66-00169)
730 Main St

SNRC - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
SHPO - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
Consultant - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
NPS - 2002	Listed on NRHP

McGrane Auto Garage
Osage, Mitchell - (66-00168)
734 Main St

SNRC - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
SHPO - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
Consultant - 2002	Opinion of Eligibility
NPS - 2002	Listed on NRHP

Sage Public Library
Osage, Mitchell - (66-00067)
804 Main St

Consultant - 1980	Not Eligible
SNRC - 1982	Opinion of Eligibility
NPS - 1983	More Research Recommended
Consultant - 1993	Opinion of Eligibility
Consultant - 1993	Contributing in Potential District

House
Osage, Mitchell - (66-00071)
309 Park St

SHPO - 1996	Not Eligible

House
Osage, Mitchell - (66-00072)
312 Park St

SHPO - 1996	Not Eligible

Kimball Knoll
Osage, Mitchell - (66-00077)
503 S Pine St

SHPO - 1991	Not Eligible

Anderson
Osage, Mitchell - (66-00214)
414 Pleasant St

SHPO - 2009	Not Eligible
Agency - 2009	Not Eligible

Osage High School
Osage, Mitchell - (66-00213)
820 Sawyer St

SHPO - 2009	Not Eligible
Agency - 2009	Not Eligible

Mitchell County Courthouse
Osage, Mitchell - (66-00069)
500 State St

SNRC - 1977	Opinion of Eligibility
NPS - 1977	Listed on NRHP

Mitchell County Jail
Osage, Mitchell - (66-00070)
532 State St

Deering, Nathaniel Cobb and Lucretia (Bailey), House
Osage, Mitchell - (66-00137)
903 State St

SNRC - 2000	Opinion of Eligibility
SHPO - 2000	Opinion of Eligibility
Consultant - 2000	Opinion of Eligibility
NPS - 2001	Listed on NRHP

House
Osage, Mitchell - (66-00054)
Vine St

House
Osage, Mitchell - (66-00073)
233 Vine St

SHPO - 1996	Not Eligible

Rowe House
Riceville, Mitchell - (66-00215)
115 2nd St W

SHPO - 2009	Not Eligible
Agency - 2009	Not Eligible

Mitchell County

Graves House
Riceville, Mitchell - (66-00219)
108 W 3rd St
SHPO - 2009 Not Eligible
Agency - 2009 Not Eligible

Thompson House
Riceville, Mitchell - (66-00229)
106 W 6th St
SHPO - 2010 Not Eligible
Agency - 2010 Not Eligible

Bank Barn
Riceville, Mitchell - (66-00201)
3305 Hwy 9

House
Saint Ansgar, Mitchell - (66-00079)
405 W 1st St
SHPO - 1995 Not Eligible

House
Saint Ansgar, Mitchell - (66-00081)
105 E 2nd St
SHPO - 1991 Not Eligible

House
Saint Ansgar, Mitchell - (66-00080)
411 E 2nd St
SHPO - 1991 Not Eligible

House
Saint Ansgar, Mitchell - (66-00082)
311 E 3rd St
SHPO - 1991 Not Eligible

Hulegaard House
Saint Ansgar, Mitchell - (66-00225)
511 E 3rd St
SHPO - 2009 Not Eligible
Agency - 2009 Not Eligible

Irene's Café
Saint Ansgar, Mitchell - (66-00128)
E 4th St
Non-Extant 1985
SHPO - 1986 Not Eligible
Consultant - 1986 Not Eligible

Catholic Church
Saint Ansgar, Mitchell - (66-00221)
704 E 4th St
Agency - 2007 Not Evaluated

Roxy Theater
Saint Ansgar, Mitchell - (66-00228)
139 W 4th St
Consultant - 2010 Not Eligible

Koch, Julius, House
Saint Ansgar, Mitchell - (66-00083)
401 W 4th St
Public - 1982 Opinion of Eligibility
SHPO - 1982 Not Eligible

St. Ansgar Elementary School
Saint Ansgar, Mitchell - (66-00199)
5th St
Consultant - 2002 Not Evaluated

House
Saint Ansgar, Mitchell - (66-00084)
313 W 5th St
SHPO - 1996 Not Eligible

Mayer, M., House
Saint Ansgar, Mitchell - (66-00226)
205 W 6th St
SHPO - 2009 Not Eligible
Agency - 2009 Not Eligible

House
Saint Ansgar, Mitchell - (66-00086)
210 E 7th St
SHPO - 1991 Not Eligible

House
Saint Ansgar, Mitchell - (66-00087)
108 W 7th St
SHPO - 1995 More Research Recommended

House
Saint Ansgar, Mitchell - (66-00088)
504 W 7th St
SHPO - 1995 Not Eligible

Mitchell County

House
Saint Ansgar, Mitchell - (66-00085)
508 W 7th St
SHPO - 1995 Not Eligible

House
Saint Ansgar, Mitchell - (66-00089)
412 N Center St
SHPO - 1991 Not Eligible

House
Saint Ansgar, Mitchell - (66-00090)
307 S Center St
SHPO - 1995 Not Eligible

House
Saint Ansgar, Mitchell - (66-00091)
310 S Center St
SHPO - 1992 Not Eligible

House
Saint Ansgar, Mitchell - (66-00092)
311 S Center St
SHPO - 1991 Not Eligible

House
Saint Ansgar, Mitchell - (66-00093)
107 N Church St
SHPO - 1991 Not Eligible

House
Saint Ansgar, Mitchell - (66-00094)
109 N Church St
SHPO - 1991 Not Eligible

House
Saint Ansgar, Mitchell - (66-00095)
113 N Church St
SHPO - 1991 Not Eligible

Bel-Air Drive-In & Fly-In
Saint Ansgar, Mitchell - (66-00227)
4351 Dancer Ave
Consultant - 2010 Not Eligible

Huebsch House
Saint Ansgar, Mitchell - (66-00230)
411 Franklin St S
SHPO - 2010 Not Eligible
Agency - 2010 Not Eligible

Esdohr House
Saint Ansgar, Mitchell - (66-00224)
412 Franklin St S
SHPO - 2009 Not Eligible
Agency - 2009 Not Eligible

House
Saint Ansgar, Mitchell - (66-00096)
312 N Franklin St
SHPO - 1991 Not Eligible

House
Saint Ansgar, Mitchell - (66-00097)
405 N Franklin St
SHPO - 1991 Not Eligible

House
Saint Ansgar, Mitchell - (66-00098)
412 N Franklin St
SHPO - 1991 Not Eligible

House
Saint Ansgar, Mitchell - (66-00099)
311 S Franklin St
SHPO - 1991 Not Eligible

House
Saint Ansgar, Mitchell - (66-00100)
315 N George St
SHPO - 1995 Not Eligible

House
Saint Ansgar, Mitchell - (66-00101)
112 S George St
SHPO - 1995 Not Eligible

House
Saint Ansgar, Mitchell - (66-00102)
312 S George St
SHPO - 1995 Not Eligible

Mitchell County

First Lutheran Church
Saint Ansgar, Mitchell - (66-00103)
212 N Main St

SNRC - 1976	Opinion of Eligibility
NPS - 1976	Listed on NRHP

House
Saint Ansgar, Mitchell - (66-00104)
311 S Main St

SHPO - 1995	Not Eligible

Beyer-Fink House
Saint Ansgar, Mitchell - (66-00216)
313 N Mitchell St

Agency - 2009	Not Eligible

Jordache, Margeret, House
Saint Ansgar, Mitchell - (66-00105)
310 S Mitchell St

SHPO - 1995	Not Eligible

House
Saint Ansgar, Mitchell - (66-00106)
113 N Park St

SHPO - 1991	Not Eligible

House
Saint Ansgar, Mitchell - (66-00107)
110 N Pleasant St

SHPO - 1991	Not Eligible

House
Saint Ansgar, Mitchell - (66-00108)
111 N Pleasant St

SHPO - 1991	Not Eligible

House
Saint Ansgar, Mitchell - (66-00109)
211 N Pleasant St

SHPO - 1991	Not Eligible

House
Saint Ansgar, Mitchell - (66-00110)
211 N School St

SHPO - 1995	Not Eligible

Hackenmiller House
Stacyville, Mitchell - (66-00138)
401 N Albion St

SHPO - 2001	Not Eligible
Agency - 2001	Not Eligible

Stacyville Bank
Stacyville, Mitchell - (66-00118)
105 N Broad St

SHPO - 2000	Not Eligible
Consultant - 2000	Not Eligible
Agency - 2000	Not Eligible
SHPO - 2000	More Research Recommended

Pitzen Brothers Produce
Stacyville, Mitchell - (66-00119)
107 N Broad St

SHPO - 2000	Not Eligible
Consultant - 2000	Not Eligible
Agency - 2000	Not Eligible
SHPO - 2000	More Research Recommended

Carlson House
Stacyville, Mitchell - (66-00117)
303 N Broad St

SHPO - 2000	Not Eligible
Agency - 2000	Not Eligible
SHPO - 2006	Not Eligible
Agency - 2006	Not Eligible

House
Stacyville, Mitchell - (66-00139)
408 N Broad St

SHPO - 2001	Not Eligible
Agency - 2001	Not Eligible

House
Stacyville, Mitchell - (66-00135)
505 N Broad St

SHPO - 2000	Not Eligible
Agency - 2000	Not Eligible

Visitation Elementary School
Stacyville, Mitchell - (66-00200)
603 N Broad St

Consultant - 2001	Not Evaluated

Visitation Catholic Church
Stacyville, Mitchell - (66-00204)
604 N Broad St

SHPO - 2005	Opinion of Eligibility
Consultant - 2005	Opinion of Eligibility

Mitchell County

Hackenmiller House
Stacyville, Mitchell - (66-00207)
306 N Jefferson St

SHPO - 2006	Not Eligible
Agency - 2006	Not Eligible

Adams, Melvin, House
Stacyville, Mitchell - (66-00113)
106 S Lawrence St

SHPO - 1998	Not Eligible
Agency - 1998	Not Eligible

May House
Stacyville, Mitchell - (66-00205)
208 S Lawrence St

Agency - 2005	Not Eligible
SHPO - 2006	Not Eligible

Simon House
Stacyville, Mitchell - (66-00120)
407 N Randolph St

SHPO - 2000	Opinion of Eligibility
Consultant - 2000	Opinion of Eligibility
Agency - 2000	Not Eligible
SHPO - 2000	More Research Recommended

Hobkirk House
Stacyville, Mitchell - (66-00211)
105 W School St

SHPO - 2007	Not Eligible
Agency - 2007	Not Eligible

Kruse House
Stacyville, Mitchell - (66-00206)
308 W School St

SHPO - 2006	Not Eligible
Agency - 2006	Not Eligible

Brumm House
Stacyville, Mitchell - (66-00136)
408 W School St

SHPO - 2001	Not Eligible
Agency - 2001	Not Eligible

Carter House
Stacyville, Mitchell - (66-00116)
307 W Spring St

SHPO - 2000	Not Eligible
Agency - 2000	Not Eligible

Krahn House
Stacyville, Mitchell - (66-00212)
106 E Vernon St

SHPO - 2008	Not Eligible
Agency - 2008	Not Eligible

House
Stacyville, Mitchell - (66-00112)
202 E Vernon St

SHPO - 1998	Not Eligible
Agency - 1998	Not Eligible

Adams House and Outbuildings
Stacyville, Mitchell - (66-00134)
301 S Water St

SHPO - 2000	Not Eligible
Agency - 2000	Not Eligible

Wapsipinicon River Bridge #6607.0009
Riceville, Mitchell - (66-00010)
Hwy 9

SHPO - 1978	Not Eligible
Agency - 1978	Not Eligible

Sacred Heart Catholic Church
Meyer, Mitchell - (66-00125)
2697 480th St

SHPO - 1998	Opinion of Eligibility

There have also been 130 archaeological sites previously recorded in Mitchell County (see Figure 3). Note that while the last site number assigned was 151, there are 21 site numbers that are missing and likely represent blocks of numbers that were given out but no site forms were returned or are blocks of numbers that were skipped over because of inconsistencies early on in the site inventory. Table 4 is a list of these sites and their function (I-Sites Pro 2012):

Table 4. Archaeological Sites Previously Recorded in Mitchell County, Iowa
Source: I-Sites Pro 2012

Site No.	Cultural Affiliation	Site No.	Site Function
13MT1	Prehistoric	13MT1	Cemetery: prehistoric
13MT2	Archaic, Woodland, Archaic	13MT2	Open habitation
13MT3	Historic Euro-American	13MT3	Cemetery: historic
13MT4	Archaic, Woodland	13MT4	Open habitation
13MT5	Woodland, Archaic	13MT5	Open habitation
13MT6	Woodland, Prehistoric	13MT6	Open habitation, village
13MT7	Woodland	13MT7	Open habitation
13MT8	Prehistoric, Early Archaic	13MT8	Open habitation, prehistoric scatter
13MT9	Prehistoric	13MT9	Open habitation
13MT10	Prehistoric	13MT10	Open habitation, isolated find
13MT11	Woodland	13MT11	Open habitation
13MT12	Woodland	13MT12	Open habitation
13MT13	Early Woodland, Archaic, Middle Woodland	13MT13	Open habitation
13MT14	Archaic, Woodland	13MT14	Open habitation
13MT15	Prehistoric	13MT15	Open habitation
13MT16	Archaic	13MT16	Open habitation
13MT17	Woodland, Prehistoric	13MT17	Open habitation, village, mounds
13MT18	Woodland, Prehistoric	13MT18	Mounds: conical, village
13MT19	Paleo-Indian, Archaic	13MT19	Open habitation
13MT20	Prehistoric	13MT20	Open habitation
13MT21	Archaic, Woodland	13MT21	Open habitation
13MT22	Archaic	13MT22	Open habitation
13MT23	Prehistoric	13MT23	Mounds: conical
13MT24	Prehistoric	13MT24	Open habitation
13MT25	Prehistoric	13MT25	Open habitation
13MT26	Prehistoric	13MT26	Open habitation
13MT27	Prehistoric, Early Archaic	13MT27	Open habitation, prehistoric scatter
13MT28	Prehistoric	13MT28	Prehistoric scatter
13MT29	Prehistoric	13MT29	Open habitation, prehistoric scatter
[illegible]	Historic Euro-American	[illegible]	Historic scatter
13MT30	Prehistoric	13MT30	Village
13MT31	Prehistoric	13MT31	Isolated find
13MT32	Prehistoric	13MT32	Lithic scatter

	Historic Euro-American		Historic scatter
13MT33	Prehistoric	13MT33	Prehistoric scatter
13MT34	Prehistoric	13MT34	Prehistoric scatter, open habitation
13MT35	Prehistoric	13MT35	Open habitation
13MT36	Prehistoric	13MT36	Prehistoric scatter
	Historic Euro-American		Historic scatter
13MT37	Prehistoric	13MT37	Mounds: unspecified type/linear
13MT38	Prehistoric	13MT38	Open habitation
13MT39	Prehistoric	13MT39	Open habitation
13MT40	Prehistoric	13MT40	Prehistoric scatter
13MT41	Historic Euro-American	13MT41	Abandoned town site
13MT42	Historic Euro-American	13MT42	Industrial/power plant/dam
13MT43	Historic Euro-American	13MT43	Structure/building remains
	Brownville Mill and Dam		Industrial/mill and dam
13MT44	Historic Euro-American/Brownville town	13MT44	Abandoned town site/foundations
13MT45/FD11	Woodland	13MT45/FD11	Prehistoric scatter, village
13MT46	Prehistoric	13MT46	Open habitation
13MT47	Prehistoric	13MT47	Open habitation, Lithic workshop
13MT48	Middle Woodland	13MT48	Open habitation, Lithic workshop
13MT49	Woodland, Late Archaic	13MT49	Open habitation
13MT50	Late Woodland, Late Prehistoric Oneota	13MT50	Open habitation
13MT51	Early Woodland	13MT51	Lithic scatter
13MT52	Paleo-Indian, Archaic, Woodland	13MT52	Lithic scatter
13MT53	Early Woodland	13MT53	Isolated find
13MT54	Historic Euro-American	13MT54	Historic scatter
13MT55	Historic Euro-American	13MT55	Historic farm/residence
13MT56	Prehistoric	13MT56	Isolated find
13MT57	Historic Euro-American	13MT57	Amish livestock burials
13MT58	Prehistoric	13MT58	Open habitation
13MT59	Woodland	13MT59	Mounds: conical
13MT60	Prehistoric	13MT60	Resource procurement
13MT61	Historic Euro-American	13MT61	Historic farm/residence
13MT62	Historic Euro-American	13MT62	Resource Procurement
13MT63	Historic Euro-American	13MT63	Historic farm/residence
13MT64	Historic Euro-American	13MT64	Historic farm/residence
13MT65	Historic Euro-American	13MT65	Historic farm/residence
13MT70	Historic Euro-American	13MT70	Historic farm/residence
13MT71	Historic Euro-American	13MT71	Historic farm/residence
13MT72	Historic Euro-American	13MT72	Historic farm/residence
13MT73	Archaic, Woodland	13MT73	Open habitation

13MT74	Archaic, Woodland	13MT74	Open habitation
13MT75	Woodland	13MT75	Open habitation
13MT76	Woodland	13MT76	Open habitation
13MT77	Archaic	13MT77	Open habitation
13MT78	Paleo-Indian, Archaic, Woodland	13MT78	Open habitation
13MT79	Archaic, Woodland	13MT79	Open habitation
13MT80	Late Woodland	13MT80	Open habitation
13MT81	Prehistoric	13MT81	Open habitation
13MT82	Historic Euro-American/Fort Severson	13MT82	Road/trail, residence, military
13MT100	Prehistoric	13MT100	Isolated find
13MT101	Prehistoric	13MT101	Prehistoric scatter
13MT102	Prehistoric	13MT102	Prehistoric scatter
13MT103	Prehistoric	13MT103	Isolated find
13MT104	Prehistoric	13MT104	Prehistoric scatter
13MT105	Archaic	13MT105	Prehistoric scatter
13MT106	Prehistoric	13MT106	Prehistoric scatter
13MT107	Middle Archaic	13MT107	Prehistoric scatter
13MT108	Prehistoric	13MT108	Historic scatter
[illegible]	Historic Euro-American	[illegible]	Prehistoric scatter
13MT109	Prehistoric	13MT109	Prehistoric scatter
13MT110	Prehistoric	13MT110	Prehistoric scatter
13MT111	Prehistoric	13MT111	Prehistoric scatter
13MT112	Prehistoric	13MT112	Prehistoric scatter
13MT113	Prehistoric	13MT113	Prehistoric scatter
13MT114	Prehistoric	13MT114	Prehistoric scatter, village
13MT115	Prehistoric	13MT115	Prehistoric scatter
13MT116	Prehistoric	13MT116	Prehistoric scatter
13MT117	Archaic	13MT117	Prehistoric scatter
13MT118	Prehistoric	13MT118	Prehistoric scatter
13MT119	Prehistoric	13MT119	Rockshelter/cave
13MT120	Prehistoric	13MT120	Prehistoric scatter
13MT121	Prehistoric	13MT121	Prehistoric scatter
13MT122	Prehistoric	13MT122	Prehistoric scatter
13MT123	Paleo-Indian, Archaic	13MT123	Prehistoric scatter
13MT124	Prehistoric	13MT124	Prehistoric scatter
13MT125	Prehistoric	13MT125	Prehistoric scatter
13MT126	Prehistoric	13MT126	Isolated find
13MT127	Archaic	13MT127	Prehistoric scatter
13MT128	Archaic	13MT128	Prehistoric scatter
13MT129	Prehistoric	13MT129	Isolated find

13MT130	Prehistoric	13MT130	Isolated find
13MT131	Late Archaic	13MT131	Prehistoric scatter
13MT132	Archaic	13MT132	Prehistoric scatter
13MT133	Prehistoric	13MT133	Isolated find
13MT134	Late Archaic	13MT134	Isolated find
13MT135	Prehistoric	13MT135	Isolated find
13MT136	Late Archaic	13MT136	Prehistoric scatter
13MT137	Late Archaic	13MT137	Isolated find
13MT138	Prehistoric	13MT138	Prehistoric scatter
13MT139	Historic Euro-American	13MT139	Isolated find
13MT140	Prehistoric	13MT140	Isolated find
13MT141	Middle Archaic	13MT141	Isolated find
13MT142	Prehistoric	13MT142	Isolated find
13MT143	Prehistoric	13MT143	Isolated find
13MT144	Woodland	13MT144	Open habitation
13MT145	Archaic	13MT145	Prehistoric scatter
13MT146	Late Woodland	13MT146	Open habitation
13MT147	Prehistoric	13MT147	Prehistoric scatter
13MT148	Prehistoric	13MT148	Mounds: unspecified type
13MT149	Prehistoric	13MT149	Mounds: unspecified type
13MT150	Prehistoric	13MT150	Mounds: conical
13MT151	Prehistoric	13MT151	Mounds: linear

Reconnaissance Survey

The reconnaissance survey portion of the current study was conducted in two sessions: one held on August 3, 2011, and one held on August 4, 2011. These sessions were conducted in two groups of volunteers with one group led by the Principal Investigator and one by the Research Assistant. The county was subdivided into quadrants with one group taking the two west quadrants and the other taking the two east quadrants. The survey was conducted as a reconnaissance survey, by driving around the areas and assessing resources from the vehicles but making selected stops to take a closer look at some properties and to take photographs. The locations of potentially significant architectural and archaeological properties were noted on a map, with a brief description of each property. The maps generated by this survey are presented in Figures 10-17, with the summary list below keyed to those maps.

List of notable historic sites and properties observed during windshield surveys and/or pointed out by local residents, volunteers, and/or historic research:

- Red Ball Road/Dragoon Trail - boulder marker by Highway 218, north side Osage
- Gothic Revival house in Mitchell at Everitt and Main (Site #1 on map)
- Hydraulic Power Dam and Stone Power House in Interstate Park west edge of Mitchell on Hickory Avenue - already listed in the National Register (Iowa Site Inventory No. 66-00042) (Site #2)
- Stacyville Cemetery, rural cemetery established 1857 - Julia Addington buried here (Site #3)

- Stacyville - buildings of note include: Romanesque bank (Iowa Site Inventory No. 66-00138), creamery by railroad, telephone office, concrete bridge, and concrete dam (Site #5) on river. The Visitation Catholic Church (Iowa Inventory No. 66-00204 rendered an opinion of eligibility in 2005), rectory, Visitation Academy school (Iowa Site Inventory No. 66-00200, not evaluated), and cemetery (cast iron crosses) constitute a likely historic district (Site #4).
- Stacy Farm - north side 465th east of river, large gabled barn recently inventoried before being dismantled by the Amish, old frame house remains standing (Site #6)
- Meyer - Sacred Heart Catholic Church (Iowa Site Inventory No. 66-00125, rendered an opinion of eligibility in 1998) and Rectory - likely National Register eligible as a district (Site #7)
- Sacred Heart Cemetery west side of Meyer with small chapel (Site #8)
- Old Order Amish rural settlement area around McIntire - potential National Register district including farms, schools, cemetery, and small businesses (most located on farmsteads) (Site #9)
- McIntire - Aetna Savings Bank (Site #10)
- David Community Church (Iowa Site Inventory No. 66-00022) and archaeological site (Site #11)
- Robbins Cemetery - past Shadow on 450th (Site #12)
- Hazard and Stout Farm - Craftsman house is a kit house shipped to David on the railroad, located at 2743 440th (Site #13)
- Liberty Cemetery - nice wrought iron gate (Site #14)
- Little Cedar - tile brick creamery, elevator, abandoned bank building, Gothic Revival Methodist Church (Site #15)
- Burr Oak Church/Town Hall, 3807 Primrose (Site #16); old townsite southeast of Burr Oak Church is potential archaeological site
- Brownville - archaeological site of former town (Site #17; previously recorded archaeological site 13MT44) includes remains of old mill by river (previously recorded archaeological site 13MT43), school, store and cemetery (Site #87)
- Pioneer State Park at Brownville - 1939 fieldstone shelter house (Site #18) and metal truss bridge over creek
- Hamlin Garland's Farmstead - gabled heavy timber frame barn, gable-front-and-wing house (Iowa Site Inventory No. 66-00012, "more research recommended" in 2000 evaluation), granary, and 1922 windmill (Site #19)
- Wheeler - possible remnant of Myrick's Mill by old bridge, would be an archaeological site (Site #88)
- Mennonite farm - gabled barn and gable-front-and-wing house on west side March Avenue south of Osage (Site #20)
- Orchard - wood elevator, 1920s-30s dance pavilion, old gymnasium, cemetery, 1903 1st Congregational Church (Site #21), brick store building, old hotel; several buildings were moved from nearby Devonia (originally Lithograph City and located in Floyd County) into Orchard including the "tin building" (former post office), although this building has been heavily altered in later years
- 1873 Clark Barn - gabled basement barn on stone foundation, located at 2654 320th (Site #22)
- New Haven - St. Peter's Church and Cemetery
- Holbrook's Tavern - "stage stop on Highway 9 halfway between Osage and New Haven" - potential archaeological site; however, the 1875 map shows the house of "N. Holbrook" in the northwest corner of Section 15 of Douglas Township. This location is Site #89 on the map and is two miles east of Highway 9 on 380th Street. This is also the location of "Holbrook Corner" on the historical maps compiled on the Mitchell County genweb page at http://iagenweb.org/mitchell/t_maps/tdoug.htm.
- Noble Century Farm - gabled basement barn on north side Highway 9 to Riceville in Section 27 (Site #23)

- Riceville - Kimball Knoll - large Queen Anne house with landscaped yard ("Kimball Knoll" is in the Iowa Site Inventory under No. 66-00077 as being at 503 Pine Street, which is the address for this house but lists the address as being in Osage) (Site #24), 1902 Burke Hotel (Site #25), 1902 Gothic Revival Methodist Church, elevator, some commercial district potential (Site #26), old livery by creek, Baptist Church at trailhead stop, creamery building
- Bailey - new school (Site #28 at 3098 485th, now a residence) and the old school (Site #27 on south side 485th on east side of Bailey, now abandoned), both are of architectural/historical interest
- Matt Heman Farmstead north on Stacyville blacktop in Section 19 - four-square house, gabled barn with stone foundation, may have original threshing shed (Site #29)
- St. Ansgar - potential commercial district fronts W. 4th St. probably 2 to 2.5 blocks long between Washington and Franklin at maximum (Site #30); depot building (Site #31); St. Ansgar concrete dam and 1894 mill building (Site #39); oatmeal factory (Site #65); Queen Anne house (Blue Bell Inn) at 513 W. 4th St. (Site #83); stone First Lutheran Church at 212 N. Main listed on NRHP (Iowa Site Inventory No. 66-00103) (Site #84); Elementary School at 202 S. Washington St. (Iowa Site Inventory No. 66-00199) (Site #85); 1924 Immanuel Lutheran Church at 308 W. 5th St. (Site #86); and a number of interesting Late Victorian and Prairie/Mission/Craftsman style houses, certainly some individually eligible if not some residential district potential
- St. Ansgar Township - stone house with gabled barns on Echo south of 465th (Site #63); basement barn with ramp and gable-front-and-wing house at 4484 Echo (south of #63) (Site #64); small stone building on west side Indigo Avenue next to quarry (Site #66); farmstead on west side Foothill north of 410th has collapsing gabled basement barn and small gabled house (possible log cabin?) (Site #82)
- 1854 log cabin north of St. Ansgar - on private property, location needs to be pinpointed (Site #62)
- Rock Township - Italianate house at 1479 380th (Site #67); Folk Victorian house at 1478 380th (Site #68); gabled basement barn with bridge ramp (Site #69)
- East Cedar Township - cabin with additions on River Road (Site #70); gabled basement barn at 1761 340th (Site #71); St. John's Church and Parsonage at 1921 317th (Site #72)
- West Cedar Township - Rock Creek Lutheran Church and Parsonage at 3269 and 3273 Foothill (Site #73); Walnut Grove School on NRHP (Iowa Site Inventory No. 66-00196) and Docken Cabin at 3272 Foothill (Site #74); Rock Creek Cemetery (Site #75); farmstead with stone building and stone foundation from barn south of Rock Creek Church at 3271 Foothill (Site #76); old Meroa store no longer in use (Site #77); Eden Presbyterian Church at 3105 Glass (Site #78); Eden Presbyterian Cemetery on Mitchell Line Street west of Church (Site #79)
- Osage - commercial area already listed as a historic district in the National Register (Iowa Site Inventory No. 66-00140); residential neighborhoods both east and west of commercial district have potential for residential district designations; certainly a notable number of potentially individually eligible houses, schools, and churches; Courthouse (Site #33) already listed in the NRHP (Iowa Site Inventory No. 66-00069), Washington School (Iowa Site Inventory No. 66-00197) (Site #34) in process of being nominated to the NRHP, and Cedar Valley Seminary (Iowa Site Inventory No. 66-0064) (Site #32) already listed in the NRHP; several houses in Osage (Site #35) and on west edge of town (Site #36) were designed by students of Frank Lloyd Wright
- Sacred Heart Cemetery - south of Osage (Site #37)
- Osage Cemetery - northwest corner of Osage (Site #40)
- Spring Park - west of Osage on Cedar River, artesian spring, originally a private park, now a city park (Site #41)
- 1st lime kiln in county - potential archaeological site on south bank of Sugar Creek near Osage (likely along Lime Kiln Road) (Site #38). Note that the location of Site #38 on the map is near the location where the Original Land Survey Plat (General Land Office) mapped a "dig," suggesting that this location was quarried from the earliest settlement of the county.
- Toeterville - 4689 Hickory, Union Savings Bank, now Unionhurst Gallery (Site #42)

- Toeterville - 4687 Hickory, general store building (Site #43)
- Otranto - High School building (Site #44), Universal Christian Church (Site #45), steel bridge already listed in the NRHP (Site #46), Otranto mill and dam archaeological site (Site #47)
- Thompson/Rustad/Oak Lane Cemetery - east of Toeterville (Site #48)
- Mona - Lutheran Church (Site #49), old town/depot archaeological site (Site #50), school building now a home (Site #51), old store now a home (Site #52)
- Newburg Township - old town of Newburg and mill on Cedar River archaeological site (Site #53), old drive-in theater/Bel-Air landing strip/winery (Iowa Site Inventory No. 66-00227) (Site #54), farmstead with old brick house and brick barn (Site #55), old steel bridge over Deer Creek on 440th (Site #56), Jacot Farmstead with 1934 Gothic Arch dairy barn/tile walls and four other contemporaneous outbuildings at 1134 440th (Site #57), Fort Severson stone building already listed in NRHP at 1068 456th (Iowa Site Inventory No. 66-00029) (Site #60), old stone house abandoned on north side 456th (Site #61); Deer Creek Norwegian Lutheran Church and Cemetery on 456th (Site #80); Newburg/McKinley Cemetery based on 1911 map (Site #81)
- Carpenter - old railroad depot (Site #58) and false-front commercial building (Site #59)

Priority Goals & Recommendations

The following are the priority goals and recommendations for the Mitchell County Historic Preservation Commission based on the results of the reconnaissance survey and the overall planning project:

1. **Intensive Survey and Evaluation** - focus first on surveying and evaluating districts and multiple property properties in the towns and county. There is obvious interest in the rural properties, such as log cabins, farms, schools and cemeteries. The next recommendation would be to begin surveying targeted resources in each town—the commercial districts are one obvious place to begin, but some of the smaller towns might be better included in an overall rural multiple property survey where the best preserved older building or two in the smaller towns are surveyed and evaluated as part of the county-wide rural survey. Osage is going to be a challenge in-and-of-itself. While it already has a listed commercial district, the size of the potential residential districts to survey is a stand-alone project or multiple projects. It is strongly recommended that Osage be encouraged to become its own CLG. This would free the County CLG to cover more ground, survey-wise and focus on countywide resources rather than getting bogged down for years doing survey and nominations in Osage.

    - **First recommended survey project** – Rural/Small Town Resources of Mitchell County Multiple Property Study. The survey should include: survey and evaluation of a minimum of two buildings in each of the small towns exclusive of Osage; a minimum of 10 farm properties, likely a mix of farmsteads, rural houses, and barns dispersed around the county; and a minimum of 10 archaeological sites (old cabin sites; the David townsite; the townsite near Burr Oak; the lime kilns southwest of Osage; historic Indian campsites noted in local histories; and old mill sites, such as Brownville). This project would result in detailed historic contexts concerning the historical development of Mitchell County; identification of significant buildings, structures, and sites associated with that development; and the basis for a National Register Multiple Property Document Form under which such properties can be nominated. This type of survey could be conducted under either the CLG or HRDP grant programs. If the cash match can be raised, this type of extensive project would work best as an HRDP grant, which provides more time and typically more money for such projects.

2. **National Register nominations** – Once the first county-wide rural survey is completed, then any properties, districts, or multiple properties recommended for National Register nomination should be undertaken. It is the ultimate goal to get as many of the county's significant resources actually listed in the National Register. It should also be noted that taking survey and evaluation projects all the way through to nomination also makes future CLG and HRDP grant applications more competitive because the County CLG would be demonstrating their commitment and ability to follow through. Nominated properties are also eligible for more tax credit and grant programs than properties that have merely been determined eligible.

Other goals that can be accomplished without grant funding and can be worked on at any time include the following:

- Hold workshops to educate the public about tax credits, rehabilitation dos and don'ts, the economic/green benefits of rehab and restoration, etc. Mt. Vernon has a number of workshops on video on historic house colors, restoring windows and porches, and restoring masonry the proper way—that can be purchased. There are also a number of similar videos available from other sources that can be used for workshop presentations (see Appendix). You can also put together your own workshops by working with the State Historical Society or other CLGs to sponsor the hire of an expert to conduct a workshop. The State Historical Society of Iowa also conducts workshops throughout the year on National Register nominations and grant writing, etc., that can be promoted locally for attending.

- Establish a website. See if any local/regional colleges have students who can help program a website as a class project. You will need a web server and typically the best idea would be to work with county or a city, such as Osage, to work off their server if possible. Mt. Vernon is copyrighting a website program that can be used (Ed Sauter of Mt. Vernon is the contact). Associated with getting a website up and running would be to begin a program of scanning historic photographs from public and resident collections to make them available on the website. To facilitate such a program, consider raising money or getting an appropriation from the county for a summer intern to work on a website/scanning project with local volunteers.

- Begin compiling a collection at the Osage Library of books on historic preservation. Work with the library to identify books that would be helpful (the State Historical Society of Iowa and the National Park Services have preservation bibliographies that can be used).

- Present annual preservation awards (certificates, public acknowledgment) for notable restoration/rehab/ painting projects conducted by property owners in Mitchell County. A good time to make awards is during National Preservation Month in May. The awards can be presented publicly at a Board of Supervisors meeting. You will need to establish criteria for award but the criteria don't necessarily need to be as restricting as the Secretary of the Interior guidelines. Giving awards to people who are making an effort to keep up and preserve their older homes should be commended. This can be as simple as doing a good job of painting their house in historic colors, or fixing up an older garage or porch even if it isn't a strict restoration. Someone who is painting and re-roofing their older barn should also be commended particularly if they are no longer using the building. Same with commercial storefronts—removing non-historic materials such as cover-ups and slip-covers, painting their facades in historic colors, or fixing up windows are efforts that should be recognized.

- Compile a list of contractors who do good historic restoration work and make this available on you website or with the preservation collection at the Osage Library. Such a list should also be

available as a handout for the public whenever you have a workshop, meeting, or event. This can also be an incentive for local contractors to learn more about proper preservation techniques. Mt. Vernon held a masonry workshop recently that included the public and local masons, and was an excellent educational and training experience for all concerned.

- Work with local banks to see if a low-interest loan program can be made available locally for rehab/restoration projects such as: lead paint/asbestos abatement; window restoration rather than replacement; and painting rather than residing. Explore the option with local government about using TIF monies for expensive projects, such as masonry repair/pointing for commercial and public buildings in Osage district and other communities with historic masonry buildings.

- Consider ways to raise money for historic preservation incentive projects – calendars, posters, greeting cards, historic house or porch tours, a tour of upper floors in Osage commercial district (a progressive dinner idea in Mt. Vernon raised a lot of money and was well attended); and barn tours. Something where a fee can be charged or something is purchased. You won't raise a ton of money, but you can raise several thousand dollars that can be put towards incentive awards to property owners to help defray the cost of removing a slipcover from a storefront or painting a house or could be used as match for larger grants.

- See if the Osage newspaper would provide space for free for a monthly or quarterly preservation article. The information for such articles is available through a number of historic preservation websites, such as the Old House Journal, the National Park Service, the National Trust, and the State Historical Society of Iowa. You can also use information received as handouts and attendance at workshops, reviewing workshop videos, or reading historic preservation books to compile summary articles on topics such as preservation being green, the benefits of restoring old windows, the benefits of painting versus residing, and alternative materials that are acceptable for restoration. Even an annual article in the winter before people start their home improvement projects would be beneficial.

- Open a dialogue with local historical societies and museums, libraries, and Chambers of Commerce about conducting joint projects or co-sponsoring workshops and events. These organizations have goals that will intersect with the goals of the CLG and should be capitalized for resource and volunteer potential.

- Finally, the Old Order Amish/Mennonite community around McIntire and Riceville should be engaged to see if they would be willing to allow survey of their historic farm properties. This will be a difficult task given the insularity and privacy of this religious community, but an attempt should be made to see if there is any possible interest or willingness on their part to record their history and historical buildings for posterity and to help preserve their heritage in Mitchell County.

Research Design

As part of the Planning for Preservation scope-of-work, it was required that a research design for a future preservation project be compiled. The research design presented herein addresses the first recommended intensive survey and evaluation of a Rural/Small Town Resources of Mitchell County Multiple Property Study. This type of survey could be conducted under either the CLG or HRDP grant programs keeping in mind that HRDP grants require some cash match.

Objectives

The primary objective of the proposed project is to conduct an intensive survey and evaluation of selected rural/small town resources throughout the county. The overall purpose of the study will be to provide the basis for a Multiple Property Document Form that can then be used in a future project to begin nominating properties to the National Register of Historic Places. Rather than begin with a single town or a particular area of the county, conducting a selected countywide survey will provide the Mitchell County HPC with a broader knowledge of the architectural and archaeological resources of the county and provide them with the registration requirements under which properties can be evaluated for National Register eligibility. This will better enable the HPC in their overarching responsibility to help preserve and protect the important historic properties in the county as a whole.

The project will also further public education by conducting public meetings to disseminate information about the survey and the National Register of Historic Places and to recruit volunteers to assist with the survey and research activities.

Scope-of-Work

The intensive survey and evaluation of rural/small town resources of Mitchell County will involve: survey and evaluation of a minimum of two buildings in each of the small towns exclusive of Osage; a minimum of 10 farm properties, specifically a mix of farmsteads, rural houses, and barns dispersed around the county; and a minimum of 10 archaeological sites (old cabin sites; the David townsite; the townsite near Burr Oak; the lime kilns southwest of Osage; historic Indian campsites noted in local histories; old road/trail remnants, and old mill sites).

This project will also involve research and compilation of detailed historic contexts concerning the historical development of Mitchell County; identification of significant buildings, structures, and sites associated with that development; and the basis for a National Register Multiple Property Document Form under which such properties can be nominated.

The intensive survey and evaluation project will involve the hiring of a preservation consultant experienced in architectural and archaeological and National Register evaluations of the same. The consultant must meet the basic qualifications for architectural historian and archaeologist as set forth by the Secretary of the Interior and the State Historical Society of Iowa. The consultant will select the sites and properties to be surveyed using the results of the Planning for Preservation results and in consultation with Mitchell County HPC members. The Consultant will be responsible for the execution and completion of the survey, the National Register evaluations, and the compilation of the final end products.

While the survey will be conducted under the direction of the consultant, it will also involve local volunteers as much as possible. Volunteers will be recruited to conduct property/site research, identify owners and make landowner contacts, and assist in the actual survey and photography activities. It is also recommended that school and/or community groups be involved in at least some of the survey and research activities so that the widest possible local audience can be educated about the county's preservation needs and historic resources. Some of the targeted sites and properties may be on city or county-owned land. In those cases, such sites would be best for school or community group participation.

Iowa Site Inventory and Iowa Archaeological Site Record forms will be completed for each of the properties/sites surveyed. These forms will include an evaluation of National Register eligibility completed by the consultant. However, there are items on each these forms that can be researched and compiled by project volunteers. Each form will be accompanied by at least one representative black-and-white photograph. All photography will be digital according to the current National Register of Historic Places requirements for digital photography.

A project report (draft and final versions) will summarize the survey results and provide more detailed and extensive historic contexts pertinent to the development of Mitchell County's rural/small town development. The report will be authored by the project consultant and will contain recommendations based on the results of the project. The reports must meet the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for Identification and Evaluation.*

End Products

The specific end products of this project will include the following:

1. Two copies of each site inventory and archaeological site record form completed for each surveyed property/site. Each site inventory form will be accompanied by a black-and-white photograph of the surveyed property.
2. Draft and final project reports summarizing the survey results and making recommendations for future nomination and preservation projects. The reports must meet the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for Identification and Evaluation.*
3. Representative digital color photographs will be taken of the inventoried properties/sites and of project activities for use in a PowerPoint presentation to the public at the end of the project.

For additional required end products, the HPC should consult the most recent CLG/HRDP Grants Manuals to determine what additional items might be required.

Potential Cost

The proposed project can be completed within the typical cost parameters of CLG and HRDP grants ($12,000-$14,000). The CLG grants require a 60/40 match ratio of 60% grant request matched with 40% (of the total project cost) of in-kind or cash match. The CLG grants do not require cash match. The HRDP grants would require a 50/50 match ratio, with 25% of the HPC's match being in-kind and 25% being cash match.

In-kind match can include volunteer hours (figured at $16.77 per hour for GLC grants and at current minimum wage for HRDP grants), volunteer mileage (at current state rate), phone calls, and photocopies, among other things. Cash match can include purchase of digital photograph printing supplies (printer ink, photo paper, archival sleeves, marking pens) and CD-Rs. Cash match can also be offered for additional Consultant hours or expenses to help stretch the limited grant request dollars.

Generally, the grant funds are used to cover the bulk of the cost of hiring a consultant and covering the consultant's expenses. While most consultants who work on grant-funded projects in Iowa do contribute match in the form of extra hours and expense over-runs, unfortunately, this potential match source cannot be figured into the actual CLG grant application budget because it might unfairly restrict the project to certain consultants over others who cannot provide match. Therefore, there must be a solid local commitment to project participation in order to meet the required match goals. Because the match ratios for most grant-funded projects can only be achieved through the commitment of volunteer hours to the project, the subcontract with the hired consultant must make provision for the recruitment of local volunteers and the use of those volunteers by the consultant so that the match goals can be met.

On the other hand, HRDP grants allow for a formal commitment by Consultants to a project as part of the application process. In that way, the Consultants have some ability to offer match at the proposal stage, but also can assist in the actual application.

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1999 ALLIANCE PIPELINE PROJECT: 1998 PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE IOWA PIPELINE CORRIDOR ROUTE VARIATIONS AND EXTRA WORKSPACES VOLUME I + II. REPORT OF INVESTIGATIONS 557. IMA CONSULTING, MINNEAPOLIS, MN.

R&C Number: 961228078 DocNo: 650927 PubType: report series
FLORIN, FRANK AND JAMES LINDBECK
1999 ALLIANCE PIPELINE PROJECT: 1999 PHASE 1 CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY OF THE PIPELINE CORRIDOR AND ROUTE VARIATIONS IN IOWA. REPORTS OF INVESTIGATIONS 560. IMA CONSULTING, MINNEAPOLIS, MN.

R&C Number: 961228078 DocNo: 648864 PubType: nonserial or letter report
FORSBERG, DREW
1996 ALLIANCE PIPELINE L.P.: LITERATURE REVIEW AND FILE SEARCH FOR PREVIOUSLY RECORDED SITES AND STRUCTURES - IOWA. IMAC, MINNEAPOLIS, MN.

R&C Number: 031266039 DocNo: 650575 PubType: report series
HENGESTEG, ARNE J. AND DAVID G. STANLEY
2003 PHASE 1 CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR A PROPOSED BRIDGE REPLACEMENT AND ROAD REALIGNMENT, STACYVILLE TOWHSHIP, MITCHELL COUNTY, IOWA. BCA 1176. BEAR CREEK ARCHAEOLOGY, INC., CRESCO, IOWA.

R&C Number: 101266011 DocNo: 654752 PubType: nonserial or letter report
HODGSON, JOHN G.
2010 PHASE ONE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION RESULTS: PROPOSED TELECOMMUNICATIONS TOWER LOCATION, 35223 LANCER AVENUE, OSAGE, MITCHELL COUNTY, IOWA. PHASE I ARCH. SERVICES, INC., MADISON, WIS. SUBMITTED TO EDGE CONSULTING ENGINEERS, INC., PRAIRIE DU SAC, WIS.

R&C Number: 101266010 DocNo: 654753 PubType: nonserial or letter report
HODGSON, JOHN G.
2010 PHASE ONE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION RESULTS: PROPOSED TELECOMMUNICATIONS TOWER LOCATION, RURAL HIGHWAY 227, STACYVILLE, MITCHELL COUNTY, IOWA. PHASE I ARCH. SERVICES, INC., MADISON, WIS. SUBMITTED TO EDGE CONSULTING ENGINEERS, INC., PRAIRIE DU SAC, WIS.

R&C Number: 060666043 DocNo: 652312 PubType: report series
HOPPIN, ART AND DAVID G. STANLEY
2006 PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY FOR A WETLAND PROJECT, OTRANTO TOWNSHIP, MITCHELL COUNTY, IOWA. BCA 1364. BEAR CREEK ARCHAEOLOGY, INC., CRESCO, IOWA.

R&C Number: 971066123 DocNo: 646791 PubType: report series
HOPPIN, ARTHUR
1997 PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION OF TWO STREETS FOR THE ST. ANSGAR INDUSTRIAL PARK EXPANSION ST. ANSGAR. BEAR CREEK ARCHEOLOGY REPORT 600. BEAR CREEK ARCHEOLOGY, INC., CRESCO, IA.

R&C Number: 740200056 DocNo: 642928 PubType: report series
HOTOPP, JOHN A.
1977 RF-218-9, FLOYD AND MITCHELL COUNTIES PRIMARY ROADS. IDOT PCR 1(35). OFFICE OF THE STATE ARCHAEOLOGIST, UNIVERSITY OF IOWA, IOWA CITY, IA.

R&C Number: 780266634 DocNo: 640686 PubType: report series
HOTOPP, JOHN A., DEBRA BURNIGHT, AND MICHAEL LIPSMAN
1978 RF-9-6(7)--35-66 AND RF-9-7(10)--35-45 MITCHELL AND HOWARD COUNTIES PRIMARY ROADS. IDOT PCR 1(64). OFFICE OF THE STATE ARCHAEOLOGIST, UNIVERSITY OF IOWA, IOWA CITY, IA.

R&C Number: 780166074 DocNo: 640685 PubType: report series
HOTOPP, JOHN A., MICHAEL J. FOKKEN, AND MICHAEL LIPSMAN
1978 RF-218-9 LCTI MITCHELL COUNTY PRIMARY ROADS. IDOT PCR 1(37). OFFICE OF THE STATE ARCHAEOLOGIST, UNIVERSITY OF IOWA, IOWA CITY, IA.

R&C Number: 860866059 DocNo: 643488 PubType: nonserial or letter report
HUDSON, LUANN
1987 LETTER REPORT: SURVEY OF BORROW AREA FOR PROJECT FN-218-9(46)--21-66 A.K.A. FR-218-9(44)--2G-66 AND PIN 85-66050-1, MITCHELL COUNTY, PRIMARY ROADS, NO RESOURCES. OFFICE OF THE STATE ARCHAEOLOGIST, IOWA CITY, IA. SUBMITTED TO IOWA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, AMES, IA.

R&C Number: 840100116 DocNo: 641825 PubType: report series
JOHNSON, ROGER D., T. L. BIRK, L. R. ABBOTT, J. A. MOLSEED, D. E. BROWN, J. J. ALFORD, AND L. A. C (COMPILERS)
1985 CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION FOR 17 PUBLIC RECREATION AREAS, NAVIGATION POOLS 13-24, MISSISSIPPI RIVER, IOWA, ILLINOIS AND MISSOURI ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS CONTRACT DACW25-84-0027. CCR 217. OFFICE OF THE STATE

ARCHAEOLOGIST, UNIVERSITY OF IOWA, IOWA CITY, IA.

R&C Number: 040766029 DocNo: 650855 PubType: nonserial or letter report
KAPLER, TODD M.
2004 RESULTS OF A PHASE 1 CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION AT A PROPOSED CELLULAR COMMUNICATIONS TOWER IN MITCHELL COUONTY, IOWA. CULTURAL HERITAGE CONSULTANTS, SIOUX CITY, IOWA. SUBMITTED TO TRILEAF, AMES, IOWA.

R&C Number: 961228078 DocNo: 646499 PubType: report series
KIRVEN, CHAD
1998 PHASE I CULTURAL REOURCE SURVEY OF THE ALLIANCE CORRIDOR IN IOWA ADDENDUM 11 PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY OF 15 CONTRACTOR AND PIPE STORAGE YARDS. REPORTS OF INVESTIGATIONS 545. IMA CONSULTING, MINNEAPOLIS, MN.

R&C Number: 080100002 DocNo: 653063 PubType: nonserial or letter report
MCFARLANE, JOSEPH AND TIM TUMBERG
2008 PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY: PIONEER PRAIRIE WIND FARM 1, MITCHELL AND HOWARD COUNTIES, IOWA. MACFARLANE CONSULTING, LLC, ST. PAUL, MN. SUBMITTED TO ICOE, ROCK ISLAND, IL.

R&C Number: 080766064 DocNo: 653063 PubType: nonserial or letter report
MCFARLANE, JOSEPH AND TIM TUMBERG
2008 PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY: PIONEER PRAIRIE WIND FARM 1, MITCHELL AND HOWARD COUNTIES, IOWA. MACFARLANE CONSULTING, LLC, ST. PAUL, MN. SUBMITTED TO ICOE, ROCK ISLAND, IL.

R&C Number: 080100002 DocNo: 653226 PubType: report series
MCFARLANE, JOSEPH, AYLA AYMOND, AND SEPPO VALPPU
2008 PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF PIONEER PRAIRIE II, MITCHELL COUNTY, IOWA. PROJECT REPORT 08001. MCFARLANE CONSULTING, LLC, ST. PAUL, MN.

R&C Number: 080766064 DocNo: 653226 PubType: report series
MCFARLANE, JOSEPH, AYLA AYMOND, AND SEPPO VALPPU
2008 PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF PIONEER PRAIRIE II, MITCHELL COUNTY, IOWA. PROJECT REPORT 08001. MCFARLANE CONSULTING, LLC, ST. PAUL, MN.

R&C Number: 780358097 DocNo: 642328 PubType: nonserial or letter report
MCNERNEY, MICHAEL J.
1976 AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY OF SELECTED DIVISIONS OF THE MARK TWAIN NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE IN IOWA, MISSOURI, AND ILLINOIS. FISCHER-STEIN ASSOCIATES, CARBONDALE, IL. SUBMITTED TO STANLEY CONSULTANTS, MUSCATINE, IA.

R&C Number: 850166226 DocNo: 643487 PubType: report series
MERRY, CARL A.
1987 PHASE II TEST EXCAVATIONS AT 13MT29 PRIMARY ROADS PROJECT BRF-105-3(5)--38-66 A.K.A. PIN 82-66020-1 MITCHELL COUNTY, IOWA. IDOT PCR 10(205). OFFICE OF THE STATE ARCHAEOLOGIST, UNIVERSITY OF IOWA, IOWA CITY, IA.

R&C Number: 830366107 DocNo: 640682 PubType: report series
MORROW, TOBY A. AND HARRY F. REED III
1983 BRS-1525(1)--60-66 MITCHELL COUNTY LOCAL ROADS. IDOT PCR 7(8). OFFICE OF THE STATE ARCHAEOLOGIST, UNIVERSITY OF IOWA, IOWA CITY, IA.

R&C Number: 031166120 DocNo: 650552 PubType: nonserial or letter report
NANSEL, BLANE H.
2003 CULTURAL RESOURCES EVALUATION OF A BRIDGE REPLACEMENT PROJECT, BROS-CO66(18)--5F-66, MITCHELL COUNTY, LOCAL SYSTEMS. OFFICE OF THE STATE ARCHAEOLOGIST, IOWA CITY, IA. SUBMITTED TO MITCHELL COUNTY ENGINEER, OSAGE, IOWA.

R&C Number: 021266083 DocNo: 649937 PubType: report series
NEWMAN, ADAM, CINDY L. NAGEL, AND JOHN F. DOERSHUK
2002 PHASE 1 INTENSIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF A PROPOSED CELLULAR TOWER CONSTRUVTION AREA (A.K.A. RICEVILLE #434330), SECTION 26, T99N-R15W, MITCHELL COUNTY, IOWA. CCR 1048. OFFICE OF THE STATE ARCHAEOLOGIST, UNIVERSITY OF

IOWA, IOWA CITY, IA.

R&C Number: 100566027 DocNo: 654255 PubType: report series

OTAROLA-CASTILLO, ERIK

2010 PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY FOR A PROPOSED SANITARY SEWER SYSTEM UPGRADE PROJECT FOR THE CITY OF STACYVILLE, SECTION 31, T100N-R16W, STACYVILLE TOWNSHIP, MITCHELL COUNTY, IOWA. MMC 080220. MARINA CONSULTING CORP., AMES, IOWA.

R&C Number: 961228078 DocNo: 646497 PubType: report series

PERKL, BRADLEY

1999 ALLIANCE PIPELINE PROJECT : 1998 PHASE II CULTURAL RESOURCE EVALUATIONS IN IOWA. REPORTS OF INVESTIGATIONS 547. IMA CONSULTING, MINNEAPOLIS, MN.

R&C Number: 820266190 DocNo: 640683 PubType: report series

PERRY, MICHAEL J.

1982 BROS-9066(4) MITCHELL COUNTY LOCAL ROADS. IDOT PCR 5(96). OFFICE OF THE STATE ARCHAEOLOGIST, UNIVERSITY OF IOWA, IOWA CITY, IA.

R&C Number: 860866051 DocNo: 642779 PubType: report series

PERRY, MICHAEL J.

1986 A PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF LOCAL SYSTEMS PROJECT BRS-1584(1), A.K.A. 248860 AND RS-1584(2), MITCHELL COUNTY, IOWA. IDOT PCR 9(141). OFFICE OF THE STATE ARCHAEOLOGIST, UNIVERSITY OF IOWA, IOWA CITY, IA.

R&C Number: 860866059 DocNo: 642780 PubType: report series

PERRY, MICHAEL J.

1986 A PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF PRIMARY ROADS PROJECT FR-218-9(44)--2G-66, A.K.A. PIN 85-66050-1, MITCHELL COUNTY, IOWA. IDOT PCR 9(129). OFFICE OF THE STATE ARCHAEOLOGIST, UNIVERSITY OF IOWA, IOWA CITY, IA.

R&C Number: 780500000 DocNo: 640139 PubType: nonserial or letter report

PETERSEN, ROBERT W.

1978 CULTURAL RESOURCES OF THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY: GUTTENBERG, IOWA TO SAVERTON, MISSOURI, VOLUME I. SHPO, DES MOINES, IA. SUBMITTED TO CORPS OF ENGINEERS, ROCK ISLAND, IL.

R&C Number: 041166064 DocNo: 651042 PubType: report series

PETERSON, CYNTHIA L.

2004 PHASE 1 INTENSIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF A PROPOSED I WIRELESS TOWER LOCATION (A.K.A., #47-0010), SECTION 4, T97N-R16W, MITCHELL COUNTY, IOWA. CCR 1213. OFFICE OF THE STATE ARCHAEOLOGIST, UNIVERSITY OF IOWA, IOWA CITY, IOWA.

R&C Number: 050366035 DocNo: 651249 PubType: report series

PETERSON, CYNTHIA L.

2005 PHASE I INTENSIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF A PROPOSED TOWER LOCATION (A.K.A. IWIRELESS STACYVILLE #047-0017), SECTION 31, T100N-R16W, MITCHELL COUNTY, IOWA. CCR 1258. OFFICE OF THE STATE ARCHAEOLOGIST, UNIVERSITY OF IOWA, IOWA CITY, IOWA.

R&C Number: 041266073 DocNo: 651084 PubType: report series

PETERSON, CYNTHIA L. AND ADAM NEWMAN

2004 PHASE 1 INTENSIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF A PROPOSED I WIRELESS TOWER LOCATION (A.K.A. #47-0011), SECTION 13, T99N-R18W, MITCHELL COUNTY, IOWA. CCR 1218. OFFICE OF THE STATE ARCHAEOLOGIST, UNIVERSITY OF IOWA, IOWA DITY, IOWA.

R&C Number: 891034045 DocNo: 652551 PubType: report series

RAMIREZ, ELOISE R.

2007 A PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF PRIMARY S PROJECT STPN-009-6(57)--2J-66 A.K.A. PIN 90-34-218-051-07, MITCHELL COUNTY, IOWA. PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT 30(3). HIGHWAY ARCHAEOLOGY PROGRAM, UNIVERSITY OF IOWA, IOWA CITY, IA.

R&C Number: DocNo: 920069 PubType: nonserial or letter report

RATHOUN, AMRY Y. AND PETER A. RATHBURN

1985 MISSISSIPPI RIVER, LOCKS AND DAMS 11-22, VOLUME 1-2. RATHBUN ASSOCIATES,

SPRINGFIELD, IL. SUBMITTED TO USCOE, ISLAND DISTRICT, ROCK ISLAND, IL.

R&C Number: 800300550 DocNo: 647794 PubType: nonserial or letter report
RIGGLE, R. STANLEY, A. D. ANDERSON, D. W. BENN, R. C. MALLAM, C. J. BAREIS, M. BROWN, T. HILD, O. HENDERSON, M. WEICHMAN, AND J. DEAN (COMPI
1980 DRAFT GREAT RIVER ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION TEAM II CULTURAL RESOURCES WORK GROUP APPENDIX. SHPO, IOWA CITY, IA. SUBMITTED TO CORPS OF ENGINEERS, ROCK ISLAND, IL.

R&C Number: 800300550 DocNo: 640176 PubType: nonserial or letter report
RIGGLE, R. STANLEY, A. D. ANDERSON, D. W. BENN, R. C. MALLAM, C. J. BAREIS, M. BROWN, T. HILD, O. HENDERSON, M. WEICHMAN, AND J. DEAN (COMPI
1980 GREAT RIVER ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION TEAM II CULTURAL RESOURCES WORK GROUP APPENDIX. SHPO, IOWA CITY, IA. SUBMITTED TO CORPS OF ENGINEERS, ROCK ISLAND, IL.

R&C Number: 050966056 DocNo: 651649 PubType: nonserial or letter report
ROGERS, LEAH D.
2005 PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF THE PROPOSED CONSERVATION RESERVE ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM (CREP) WETLAND PROJECT SITE NO. MIT981528A, MITCHELL COUNTY, IOWA. TALLGRASS HISTORIANS, L. C., IOWA CITY, IA. SUBMITTED TO FARM SERVICE AGENCY, DES MOINES, IOWA.

R&C Number: 940566038 DocNo: 644673 PubType: report series
ROGERS, LEAH D. AND JONATHAN R. SELLARS
1994 PHASE II ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION SITE 13MT43 THE BROWNVILLE MILL FOR A PROPOSED BRIDGE REPLACEMENT PROJECT, BURR OAK TOWNSHIP, MITCHELL COUNTY, IOWA PROJECT BROS--66(4))-5F-66, FHWA NUMBER 247820. REPORT CAS-12. CONSULTING ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES, LENOX, IA.

R&C Number: 840166357 DocNo: 650526 PubType: report series
RUSCH, LYNN AND KENNETH KARSTENS
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R&C Number: 080566091 DocNo: 653185 PubType: report series
SCOTT, BRANDEN K.
2008 AN INTENSIVE PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURES AND GEOMORPHOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION FOR A BIKE TRAIL AND ASSOCIATED PROPERTIES IN THE JENKINS AND WAYNE TOWNSHIPS, MITCHELL COUNTY, IOWA. BCA 1500. BEAR CREEK ARCHAEOLOGY, INC., CRESCO, IOWA.

R&C Number: 080566091 DocNo: 653118 PubType: nonserial or letter report
SCOTT, BRANDEN K.
2008 ASSESSMENT OF BIKE TRAIL SEGMENTS, GRADING AND PAVING, SECTION 11, T99N/R15W, MITCHELL COUNTY, IOWA. BEAR CREEK ARCHAEOLOGY, INC., CRESCO, IOWA. SUBMITTED TO IDOT, AMES, IOWA.

R&C Number: 090700145 DocNo: 654099 PubType: report series
SCOTT, BRANDEN K., SHERI HEROLD, AND DEREK LEE
2009 AN INTENSIVE PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND GEOMORPHOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION FOR OVERHEAD ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION LINE REPLACEMENTS (1688-IA-0041) IN CHICKASAW, FLOYD, KOSSUTH, MITCHELL, WINNEBAGO, AND WORTH COUNTIES, IOWA. BCA 1644. BEAR CREEK ARCHAEOLOGY, INC., CRESCO, IOWA.

R&C Number: 940566038 DocNo: 644672 PubType: report series
SELLARS, JONATHAN R. AND LESLIE A. AMBROSINO
1994 PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATION FOR A PROPOSED BRIDGE REPLACEMENT PROJECT, BURR OAK TOWNSHIP, MITCHELL COUNTY, IOWA PROJECT BROS-66(4)-5F--66, FHWA NUMBER 247820. REPORT CAS-8. CONSULTING ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES, LENOX, IA.

R&C Number: 980200067 DocNo: 648188 PubType: report series
STRAKA, JEFFREY R. AND DAVID W. BENN
2000 SHORELINE EROSION MONITORING AT TWENTY-ONE ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES, ROCK ISLAND DISTRICT, UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER SYSTEM. CONTRACT NO. DACW25-98-D-0001, WORK ORDER NO. 0021. BCA NO. 831. BEAR CREEK ARCHEOLOGY, INC., CRESCO, IA.

R&C Number: 070666059 DocNo: 652693 PubType: report series
THOMPSON, JOE B.
2007 PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION FOR THE PROPOSED CEDAR RIVER WIND FARM, MITCHELL COUNTY, IOWA. BCA 1443. BEAR CREEK ARCHAEOLOGY, INC., CRESCO, IOWA.

R&C Number: 770466575 DocNo: 641074 PubType: report series
TILL, ANTON
1977 1-FM-1-77--73-66 BRIDGE REPLACEMENT MITCHELL COUNTY SECONDARY ROADS. IDOT PCR 1(12). OFFICE OF THE STATE ARCHAEOLOGIST, UNIVERSITY OF IOWA, IOWA CITY, IA.

R&C Number: 770366714 DocNo: 641073 PubType: report series
TILL, ANTON AND MICHAEL LIPSMAN
1977 RS-1544(1)--54-66 MITCHELL COUNTY SECONDARY ROADS. IDOT PCR 1(5). OFFICE OF THE STATE ARCHAEOLOGIST, UNIVERSITY OF IOWA, IOWA CITY, IA.

R&C Number: 070566131 DocNo: 652684 PubType: report series
TWINDE-JAVNER, VICKI L.
2004 PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE ABSOLUTE ETHANOL SUBSTATION AND ASSOCIATED 69KV TRANSMISSION LINE, MITCHELL COUNTY, IOWA. 680. MISSISSIPPI VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGY CENTER, U OF WIS., LA CROSSE, WIS.

R&C Number: 090966056 DocNo: 653849 PubType: report series
TWINDE-JAVNER, VICKI L.
2009 PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF PROPOSED OLD ORCHARD SUBSTATION, MITCHELL COUNTY, IOWA. MVAC 794. MISSISSIPPI VALLEY ARCH. CENTER, LA CROSSE, WIS.

R&C Number: 010600095 DocNo: 652079 PubType: report series
WEITZEL, TIMOTHY S.
2002 PHASE I INTENSIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF 173 ACRES (70HA) [6.7 MILES (10-8 KM)] FOR ALASKA GAS PIPELINE PROJECT - MITCHELL, HOWARD, CHICKASAW, BREMER, FAYETTE, BUCHANAN, DELAWARE, JONES, CLINTON, AND SCOTT COUNTIES, IOWA:FALL 2001 RESULTS. CCR 937. OFFICE OF THE STATE ARCHAEOLOGIST, UNIVERSITY OF IOWA, IOWA CITY, IOWA.

R&C Number: 961228078 DocNo: 652079 PubType: report series
WEITZEL, TIMOTHY S.
2002 PHASE I INTENSIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF 173 ACRES (70HA) [6.7 MILES (10-8 KM)] FOR ALASKA GAS PIPELINE PROJECT - MITCHELL, HOWARD, CHICKASAW, BREMER, FAYETTE, BUCHANAN, DELAWARE, JONES, CLINTON, AND SCOTT COUNTIES, IOWA:FALL 2001 RESULTS. CCR 937. OFFICE OF THE STATE ARCHAEOLOGIST, UNIVERSITY OF IOWA, IOWA CITY, IOWA.

R&C Number: 060566148 DocNo: 653115 PubType: report series
WHITTAKER, WILLIAM E. AND JOE ALAN ARTZ
2008 PHASE I INTENSIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE PROPOSED STACYVILLE WATER SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT PROJECT, SECTION 31, T100N-R16W, MITCHEKK COUNTY, IOWA. CCR 1595. OFFICE OF THE STATE ARCHAEOLOGIST, UNIVERSITY OF IOWA, IOWA CITY, IOWA.

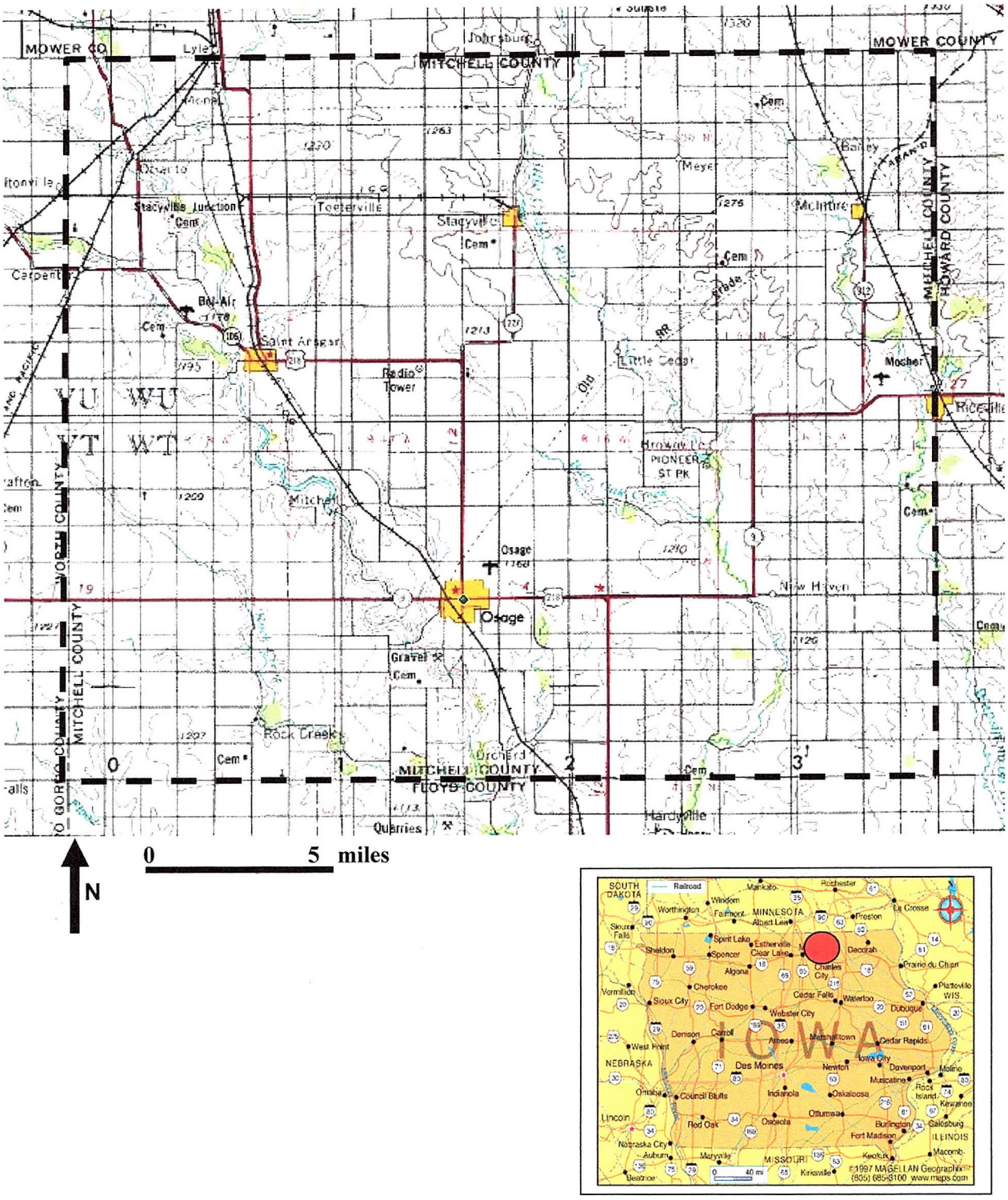


Figure 1. Topographic location of Mitchell County, Iowa
Source: Mitchell County topographic map obtained by ExpertGPS mapping software.

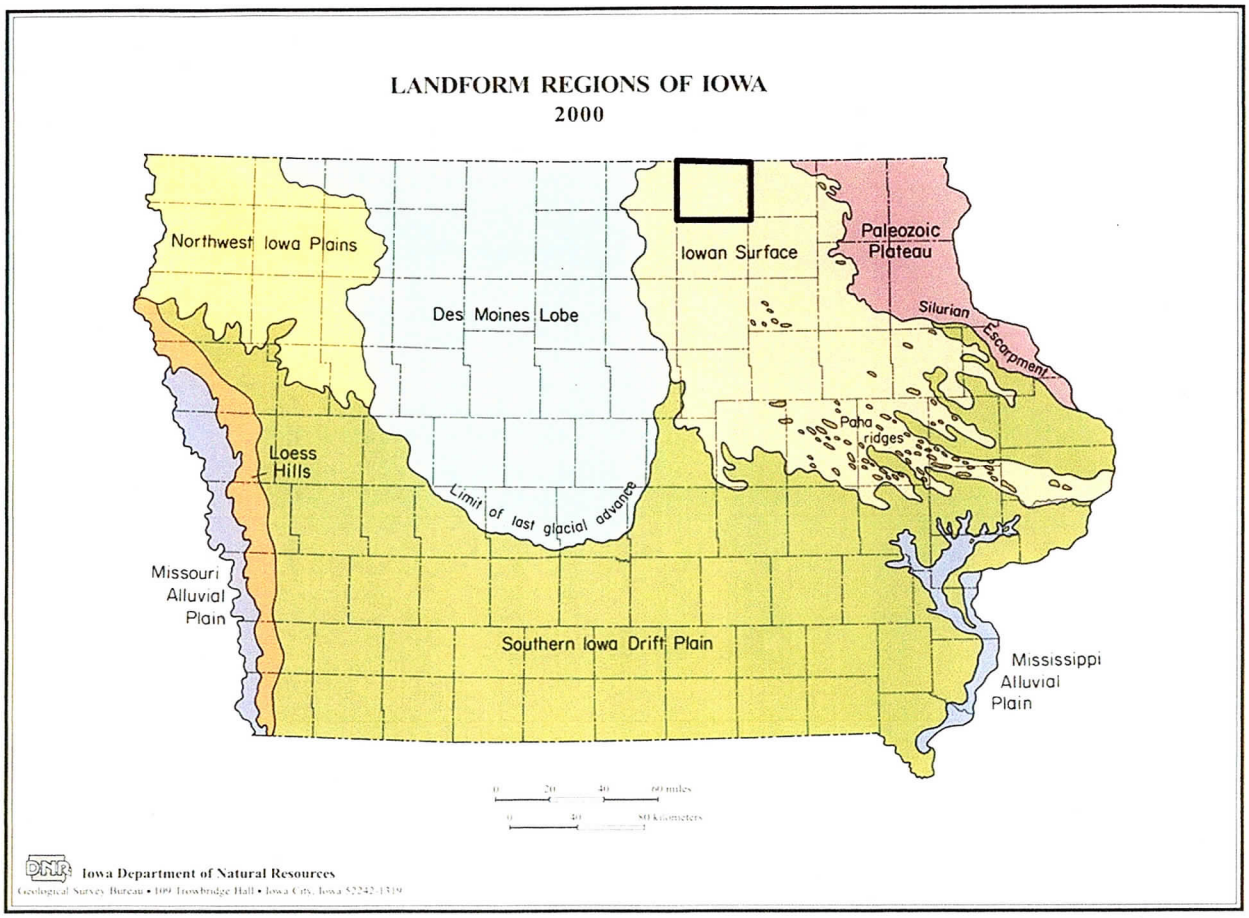
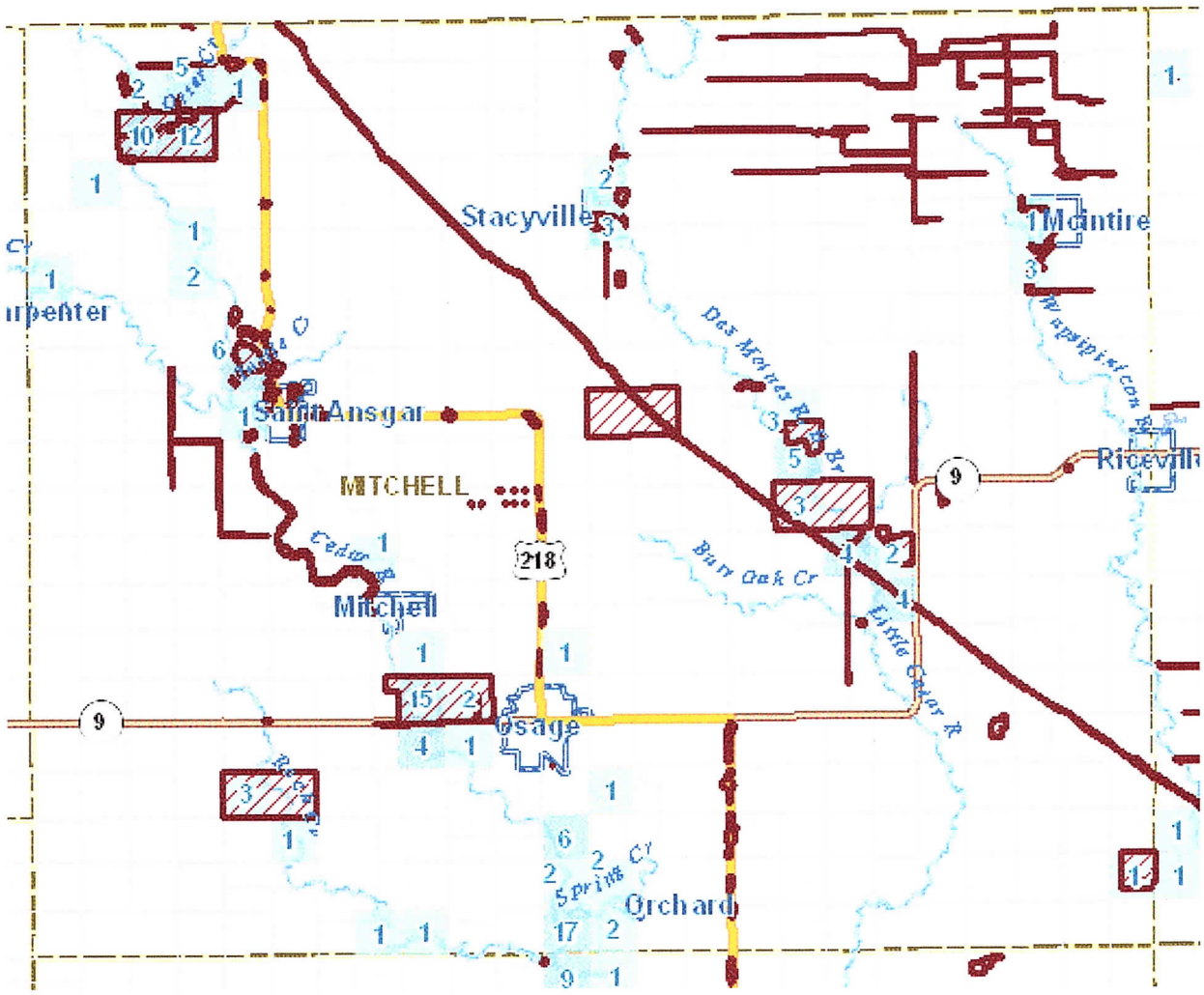


Figure 2. Landform regions of Iowa showing location of Mitchell County (black outline)
Map provided by the Iowa Department of Natural Resources



= Previous archaeological survey areas

= Sections where archaeological sites have been recorded, with number indicating how many sites in that section

Figure 3. Location of areas previously surveyed for cultural resources and previously recorded archaeological sites. Source: I-Sites Pro 2012

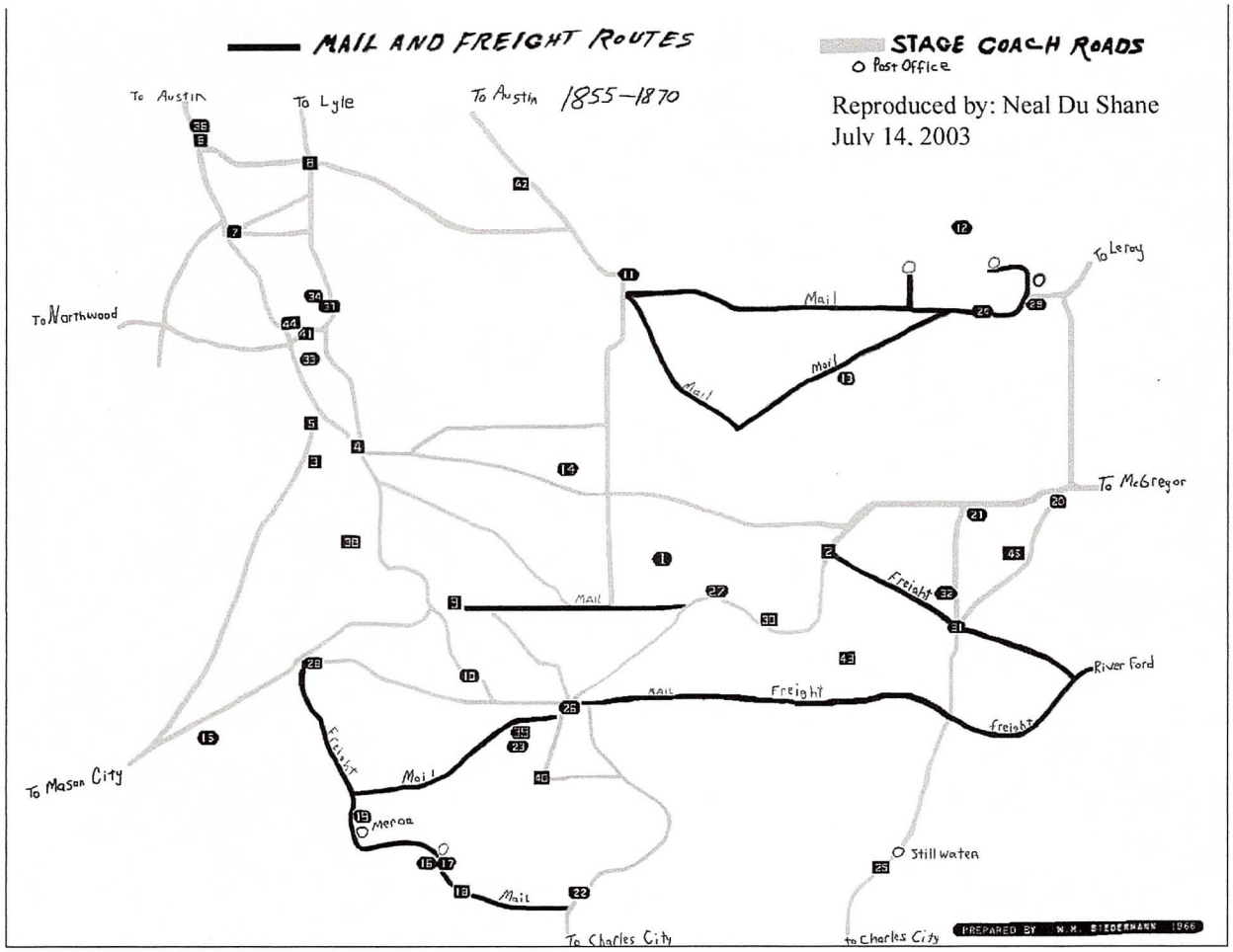


Figure 4. Map of Mitchell County showing early roads and stage routes.
Map compiled by: W.H. Biedermann 1966; Webization by Kermit L. Kittleson, Oct 11, 2003; accessed at http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~iamchs/graphics/1855-70b.htm

KEY

1. SE 1/4 Sec. 6, Burr Oak;	The boyhood home of Hamlin Garland, 1866. Famed writer, lecturer, Historian and reformer.
2. NW 1/4 Sec. 1, Burr Oak;	Site of early town of Brownville, also Brownville State Park, 1854.
3. SW 1/4 Sec. 23, St. Ansgar;	Original Dam across Cedar River, Feed and Flower mill (1870) remains on original site of first mill, 1856. Water power still available.
4. St. Ansgar Town;	First Lutheran Church Building of Stone quarried near St. Ansgar in 1855, Marker in memory of Rev. Claus Clausen in City Park. Site of Seminary.
5. SW 1/4 Sec. 14, Newburg;	Site of old town of Newburg, situated on both sides of Hiway 105, on N. bank of Cedar River. 1856-1870. Town of several hundred.
6. NW 1/4 Sec 8, Otranto;	Site of original town of Old Otranto; P.O., houses, street locations, Stage Coach road, dam sites used for flour and saw mills, visible 1855.
7. SW 1/4 Sec. 21, Otranto;	At the north edge of community park is the sited of "Merrys Ford". Going from the park side to the J.P. Hansen property on the north side. Where old stage coach road led is plainly visible

8. NW 1/4 Sec. 14, Otranto;	Site of old town of Mona, once a thriving railroad town with shops, Round House, etc. 1856. Several hundred population.
9. Sec. 8 & 9, Mitchell;	Site of old towns of East, Middle & West Mitchell, Population 800 in 1870. Historic area along river. Mitchell Hill was Main Street.
10. River Road from Osage to Mitchell;	A most scenic drive and approximate location of the old Stage Coach road.
11. Sec. 31, Stacyville;	The town of Stacyville. Historic Mill & Dam site on the Little Cedar River at the East edge of town. Water Wheel preserved 1856.
12. SW 1/4 Sec. 22, Wayne;	Town site of Baily, first known as Wapsie. Some homes remain. Houses, streets, store, town hall, etc. mark site of the town. 1883.
13. SW 1/4 Sec. 7, Jenkins;	Site of the old town of David. Old church building, school and streets mark site of the town. 1892.
14. SW 1/4 Sec. 24, Mitchell;	Site of old station of Fuller. Church, school, store and post office were grouped at the four corners.
15. SW 1/4 Sec. 29. Rock;	Site of the old town and post office of Dixie. Nothing remains.
16. NE 1/4 Sec.17, East Cedar;	Remains of old Dudley Mill and Dam site on Rock Creek. Outlines of mill pond, mill foundation, water races and mill stone remain. Excellent glimpse of old mill construction, 1856.
17. NE 1/4 Sec. 17, E. Cedar;	Site of platted town of Dudley. Cemetery remains. Platted site was west and northwest of cemetery. Post office on creek bank.
18. SW 1/4 Sec. 16, E. Cedar;	Old Log Cabin at home of Lloyd Staff, 1856. Also ancient Indian Mound across Rock Creek from this homesite.
19. SW 1/4 Sec. 1, W Cedar;	Homesite of Galen Docken Historic log cabin preserved. 1855, in original setting. One of the first settlements at Meroa.
20. Riceville,	Home of C. Noble; Historic home and Estate of the Kimball Family, descendents of D.W. Kimball, and later manufacturers of Kimball pianos.
21. NE 1/4 Sec. 34, Jenkins;	Site of town and post office of Doran. Nothing remains, except one west on north side of hiway is an old barn, which was used as a stage coach barn. The house was hotel and depot.
22. SW 1/4 Sec 13, E Cedar;	Next to the county line between the black top road and the river is the site of the old town of Watertown. 1859. Then part of Floyd Co.
23. NE 1/4 Sec. 34, E Cedar;	On the north side of hiway and on the east bank of Cedar River is the site of the old Bachelder mill, later owned by F.C. Deering. Also site of south ford across river. Approaches still visible.
24. NE 1/4 Sec. 3, Jenkins;	Old mill site at the SW edge of McIntire. Also site of Scotts Ford across river. Mail route from Stacyville crossed here.
25. NE 1/4 Sec. 17, E Lincoln;	Congregational Church built in 1880. Now used as a township hall. Across the road and slightly east was P.O. for Stillwater. 1871.
26. Osage;	1. a. 1. Location of marker for Dragoon Trail at the north edge of town. 2. b. 2. Log House. 1855, and Rural School House, 1870, at the fairgrounds. 3. c. 3. Museum, in old C.V.S. (Cedar Valley Seminary) Central Building. 1869. Open Sat-Sun afternoons. 4. d. 4. Spring Park, First Claim in County staked here at Spring in 1853.
27. NE 1/4 Sec. 9, Burr Oak;	Site of old town of Leo, first known as Cardiff P.O., located at the hiway intersection. It was frequented by Hamlin Garland. School and church, now township hall remain.
28. SW 1/4 Sec. 14,	Site of old town and P.O. of Rock Creek, on stage line from Mitchell to Mason City.

Rock;	
29. SW 1/4 Sec. 36, Wayne;	Location of town and P.O. of Wentworth, across the road from the cemetery which remains. 1856.
30. SW 1/4 Sec. 11, Burr Oak;	Site of Stage Coach barn on present Clarence Hein farm. Present house was used as a stage line tavern. On stage line from Osage to Riceville and McGregor.
31. NW 1/4 Sec. 15, Douglas;	Location of first P.O. in Douglas called Nelson. 1857-1869 On the Walker Stage line to Charles City.
32. NE 1/4 Sec. 9, Douglas;	Site of stopping place for Union Soldiers in Civil War, at home of John Pilcher. 1855.
33. NE 1/2 Sec. 11, St. Ansgar;	Old Historic Clyde Schoolhouse, still standing. Built in1860 From stone left over from the First Lutheran Church in St. Ansgar.
34. SW 1/4 Sec. 35, Otranto;	Old original log house in original setting on present Ester Groth Farm. Built in 1855. Frequented by Indians in search for food.
35. NE 1/4 Sec 5, Burr Oak;	On west bank of Burr Oak Creek, first called "Dry Run" and on the north side of hiway was the site of the first boyhood home of Hamlin Garland for 1 year. A log house. He fished in this creek. A well and pump still mark the place.
36. NW 1/4 Sec 8, Otranto;	On the east side of the highway near the state line is the site of "Log Cabin Hill" where settlers convened for protection from the Indians at the time of the New Ulm massacre in 1862. The hill is easily located, but the cabin is gone.
37. NE 1/4 Sec.35 Otranto;	Orlando Brenna Home, settled by his grandfather in 1855. The original log house remains, also two dug wells. It was the site of early Indian encampment in present dooryard. On stage coach line to St. Ansgar.
38. SW 1/4 Sec. 36, Newburg;	(Very SE cr) At the site of the present Cemetery on the west bank of the river was the site of annual Indian encampments.
39. SE 1/4 Sec. 27, Osage;	On the south bank of Sugar Creek near the hiway and the present Lybarger home is the site of the first lime kiln. It can be reached from the present Lime Kiln Road.
40. SW 1/4 Sec. 35? Cedar;	Site of the Rice Bros. mill located on the E bank of the river on the present Golf Course grounds. Flour & saw mill, 3 stories, built in 1867. The stage coach line from Charles City passed near by.
41. SW 1/4 Sec. 2, St. Ansgar;	Just north of old Falk quarries is the site of early ford across the river used by the Stages Coaches on road to Carpenter and Northwood. This fording place was the scene of a Stage Coach robbery during the Civil War.
42. SE 1/4 Sec. 15 Union;	Site of the first log cabin built in Union Twp in 1857. Was still in use in 1911. On the stage line from Stacyville to Austin.
43. SW 1/4 Sec 18, Douglas;	Now the Clifford Swan home, in 1855 the home of J.H. Sweney. It was the camping site of Winnebago Indians under Chief "White Dove". On the banks of the Little Cedar.
44. SW 1/4 Sec. 2, St. Ansgar;	Just north of the old Falk Rock Quarry and near the fording place on the west bank of the river is an old cave in which the loot from the stage coach robbery was hidden. Also reputed to have been the hideout of Jesse James on his return from the bank robbery at Northfield, Minn.
45. NE 1/4 Sec. 3, Douglass;	The home of Wm Templeton. Here was located the first sorghum mill in the county, 1857. The foundation remains, as does the cooking vat. The mill is in the Mitchell Co. Museum. It was operated by Templeton family 111 years ago.

Sources of Information: 1875 Atlas of Iowa; 1883 History of Mitchell County; 1911 Atlas of Mitchell County; 1918 History of Mitchell County; Descendants of Pioneers; Visible remains of roadbeds; Topography of the County; Where streams were forded.; Old original County Plats; Legend; Biographies of Pioneers.

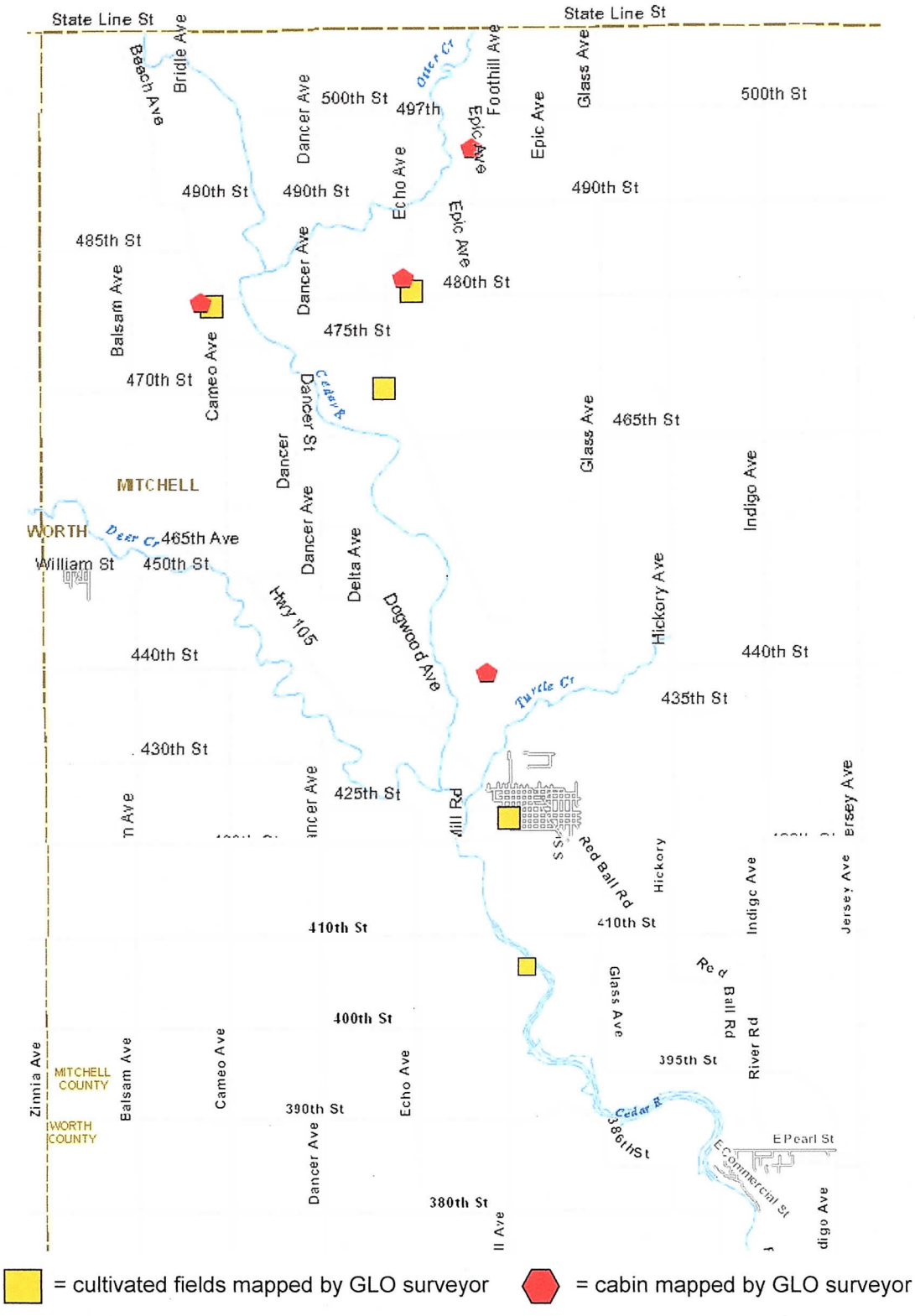


Figure 5. Location of cultural resources mapped in early to mid-1850s by the GLO surveyors in northwestern Mitchell County with modern road overlay. Source: I-Sites Pro 2012

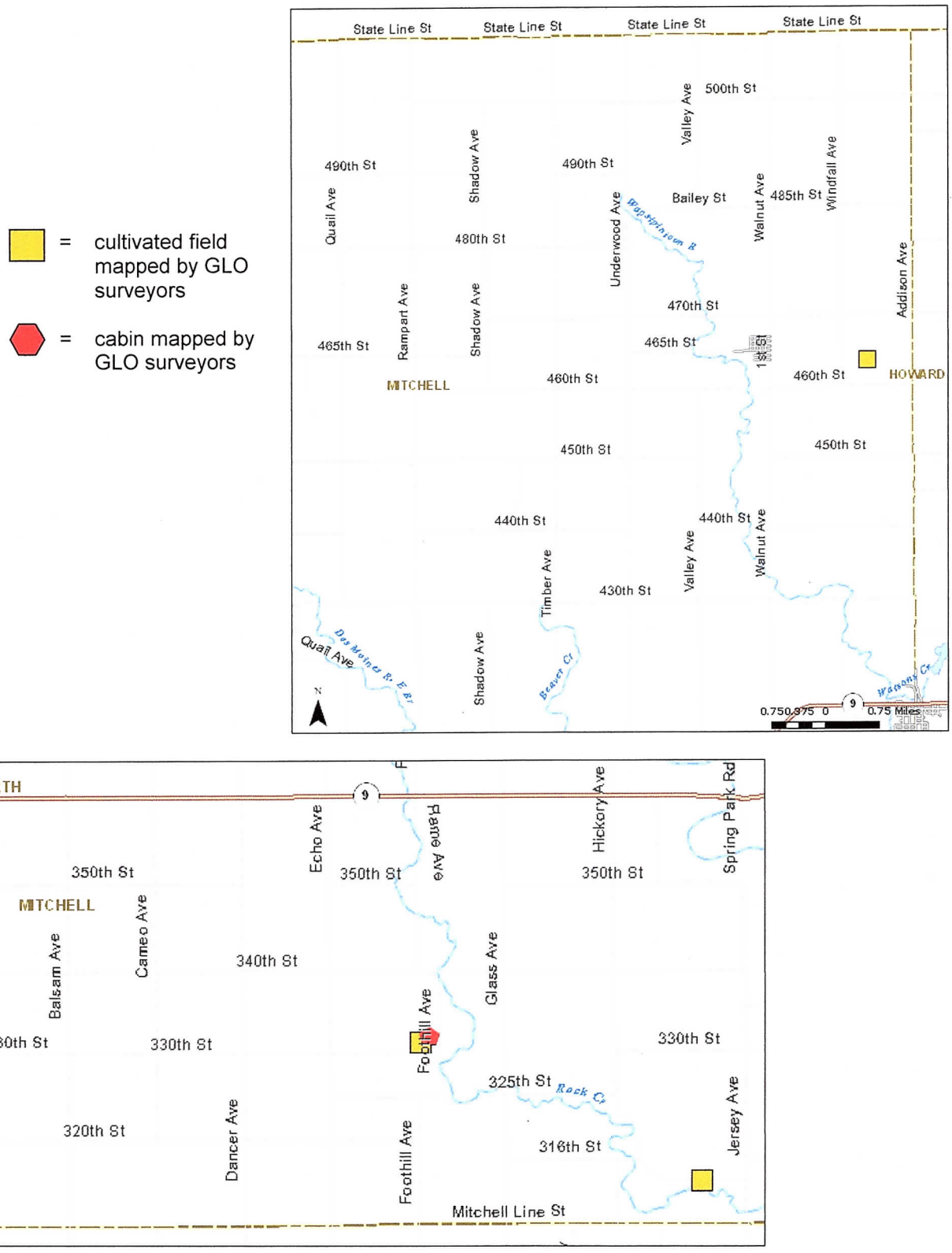
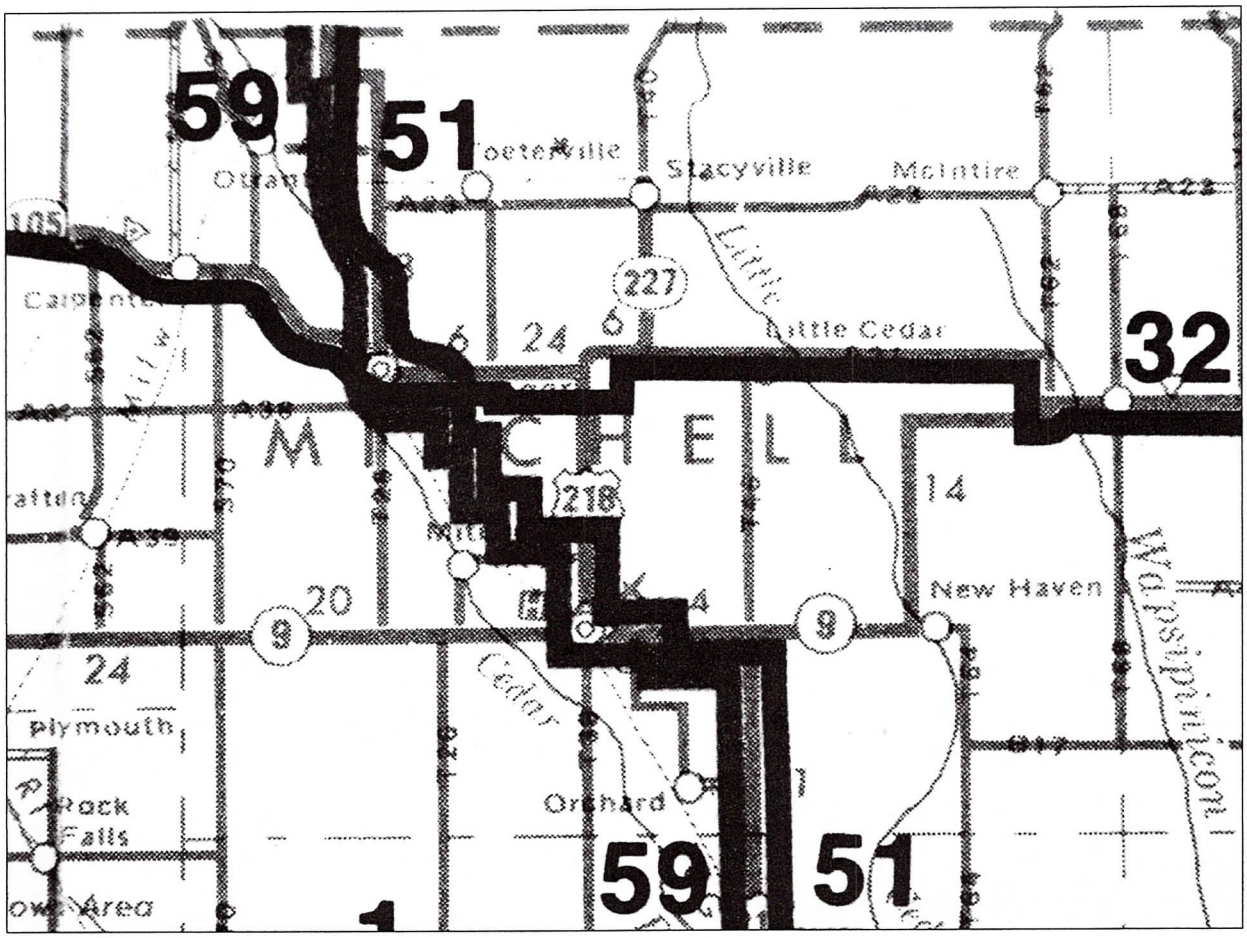


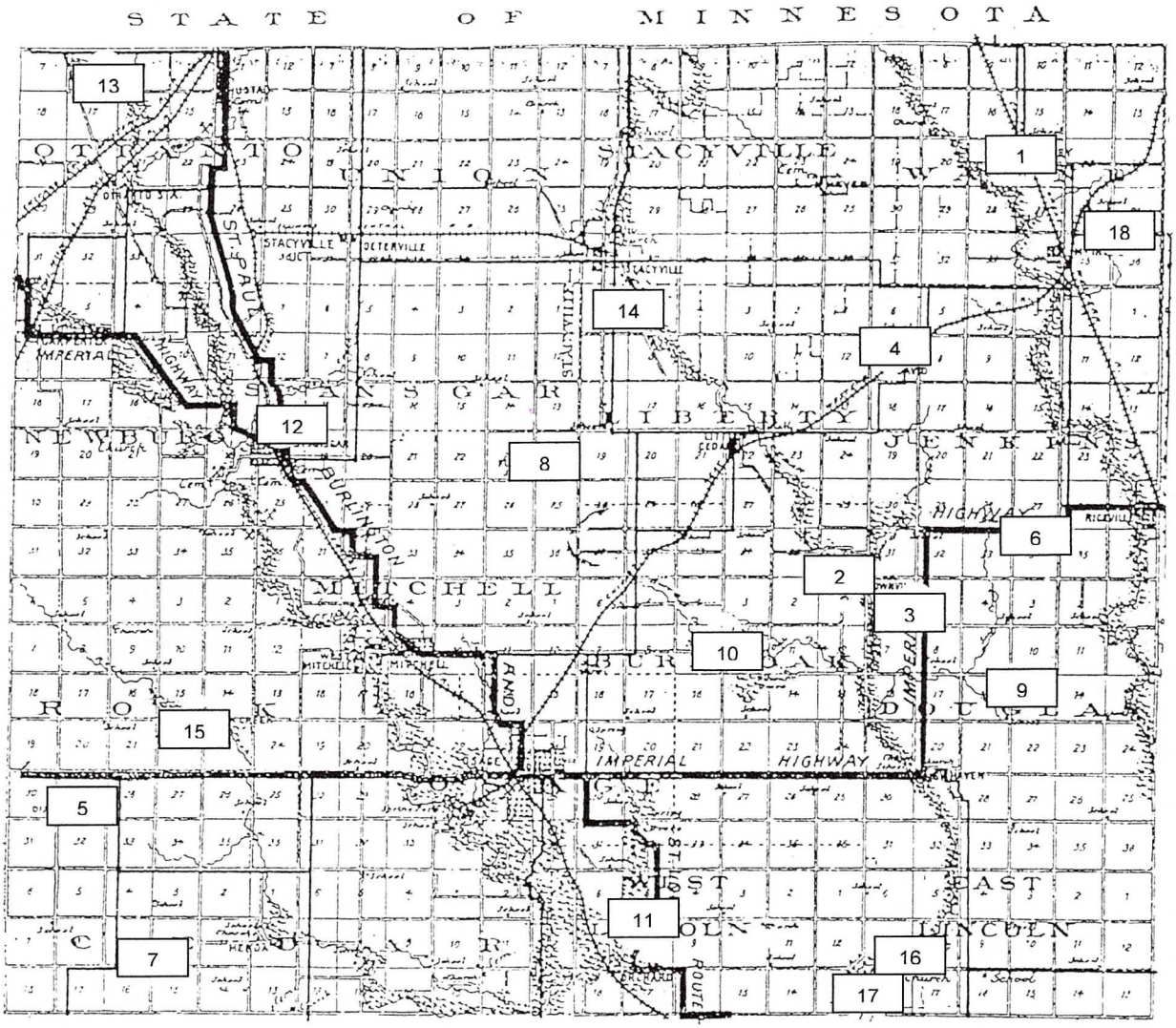
Figure 6. Location of cultural resources mapped in early to mid-1850s by the GLO surveyors in northeastern (top right) and southwestern (bottom left) Mitchell County with modern road overlay. Source: I-Sites Pro 2012



#51 = Red Ball Route #32 = Imperial Highway #59 = Washington Highway

Figure 7. Routes of early registered highways in Mitchell County overlaid on modern highway map
Source: Thompson 1989

TOWNS — PAST AND PRESENT



Old Town Sites

1. Bailey
2. Brownville
3. Bucknam
4. David
5. Dixie
6. Doran
7. Dudley
8. Fuller
9. Holbrooks Corner
10. Leo
11. Leota
12. Newburg
13. Old Otranto Town
14. Pennyville
15. Rock Creek
16. Stillwater
17. Watertown
18. Wentworth

Figure 8. Location of old town sites and settlements in Mitchell County
Source: Richardson 1996

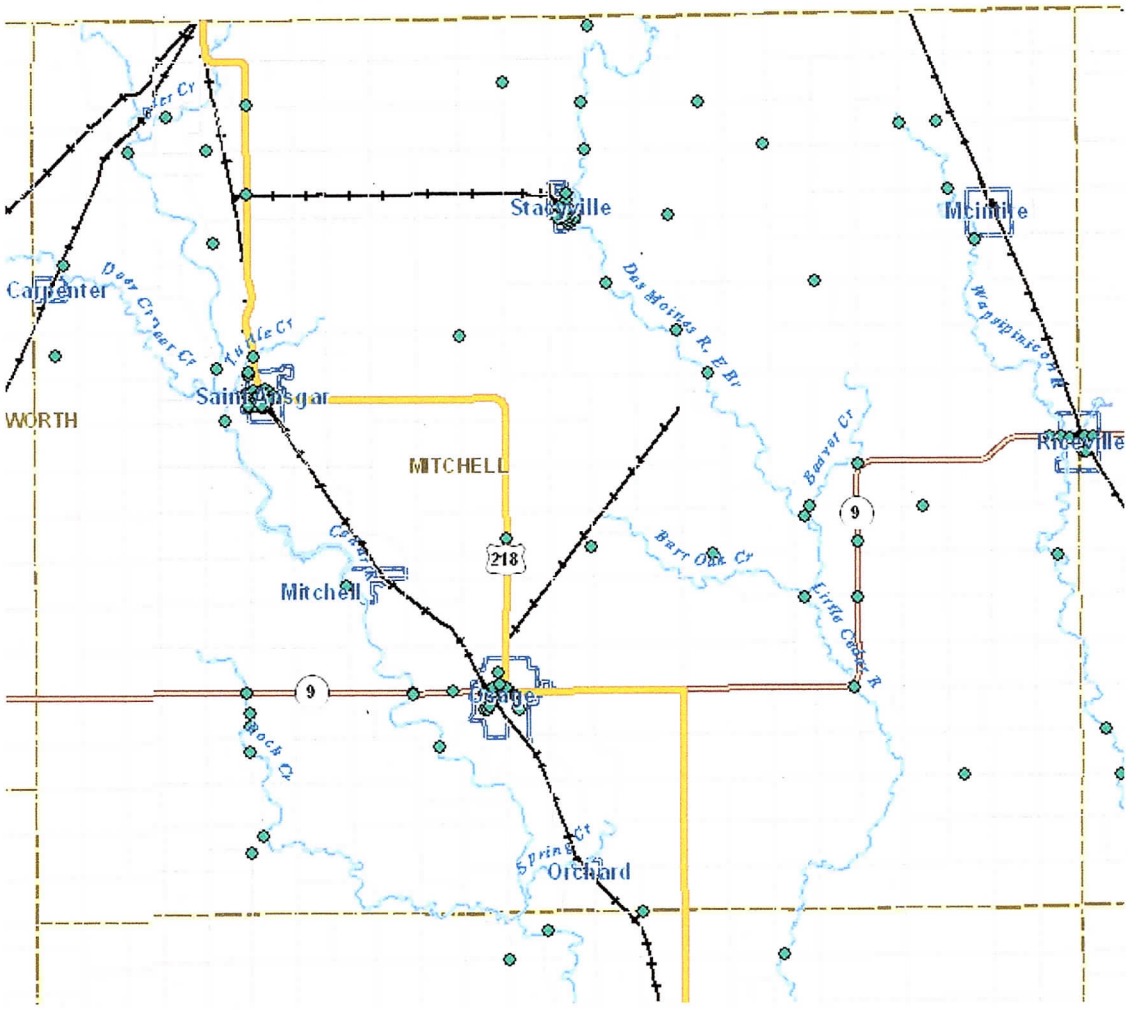
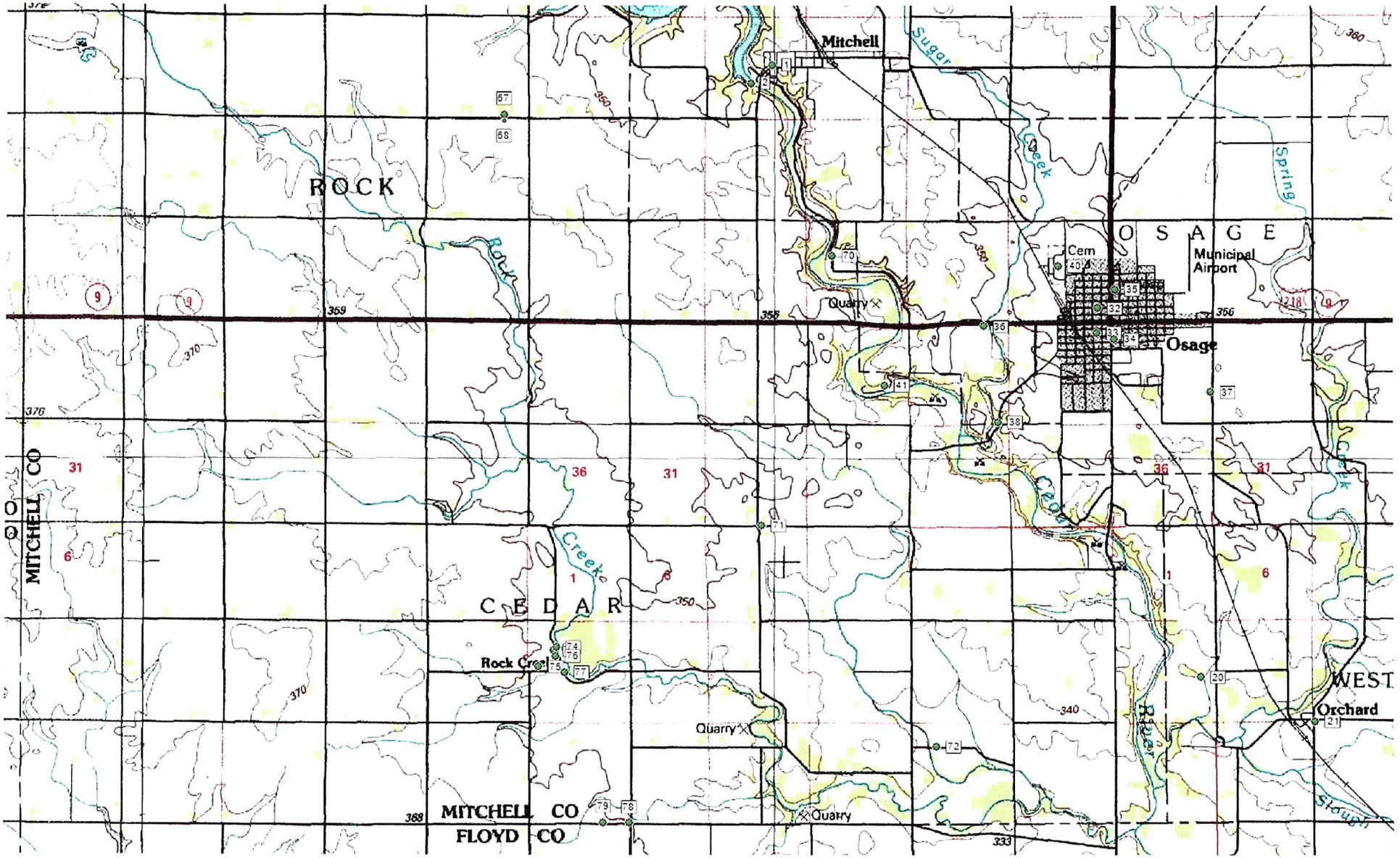


Figure 9. Location of previously recorded architectural properties in Mitchell County. Source: I-Sites Pro 2012



Numbers keyed to list of properties on pages 52-55 of current report. General location of each property shown as green dot.

Figure 10. Sites of potential significance in southwest quadrant noted during reconnaissance survey of Mitchell County during current investigation. Source for base mapping: ExpertGPS mapping software using USGS Mitchell County Map.

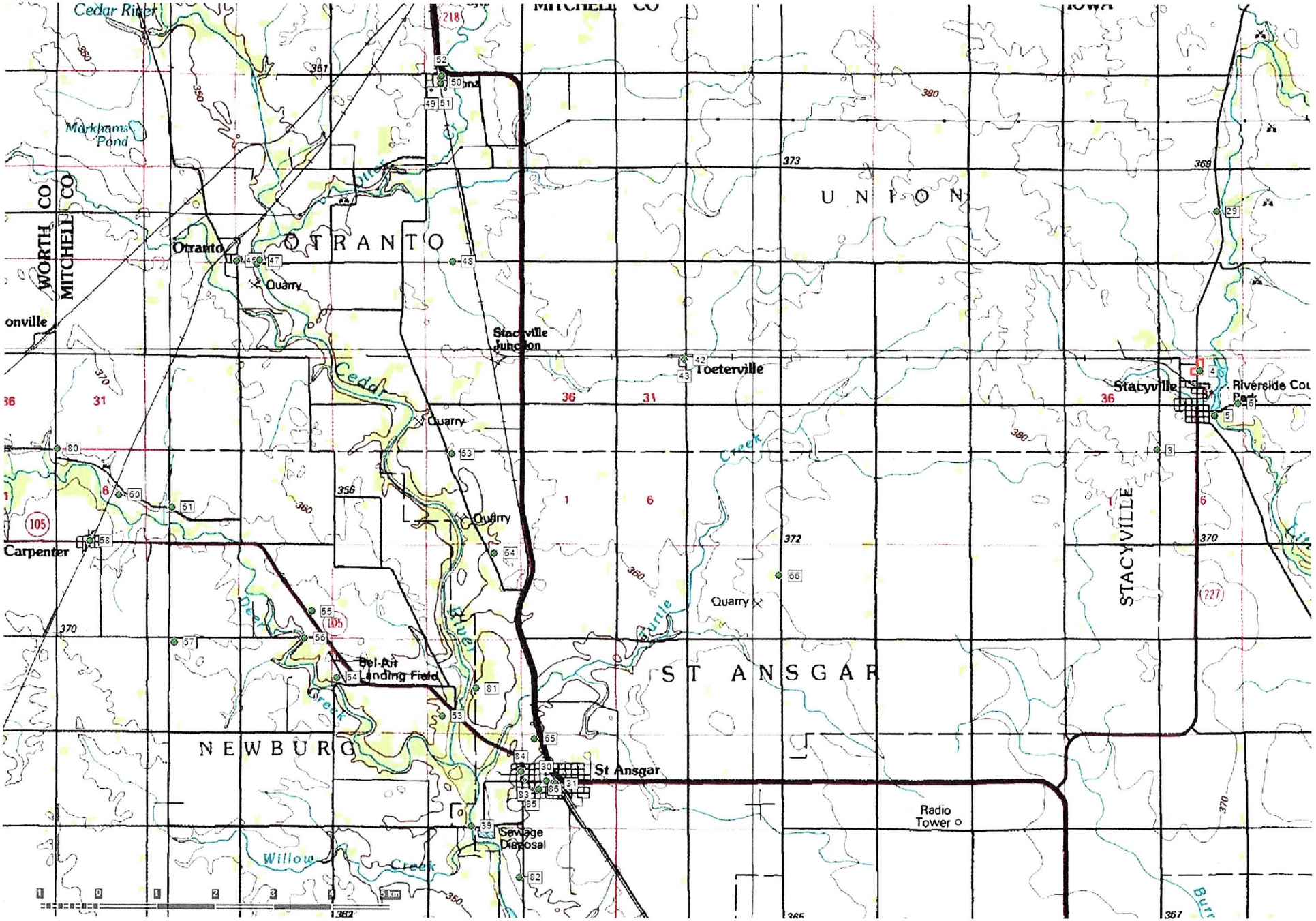
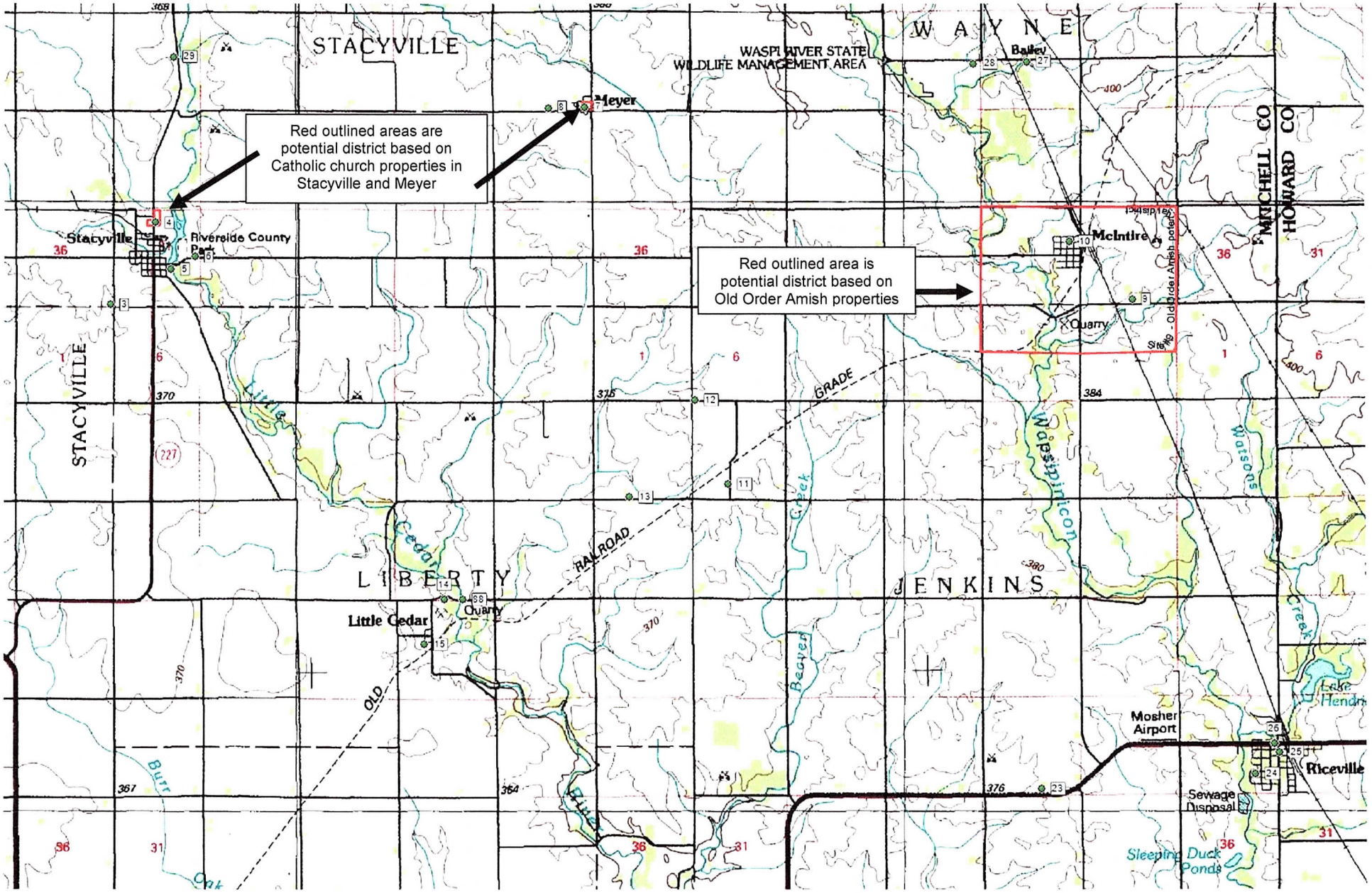


Figure 11. Sites of potential significance in northwest quadrant noted during reconnaissance survey of Mitchell County during current investigation. Source for base mapping: ExpertGPS mapping software using USGS Mitchell County Map.



Numbers keyed to list of properties on pages 52-55 of current report. General location of each property shown as green dot.

Figure 12. Sites of potential significance in northeast quadrant noted during reconnaissance survey of Mitchell County during current investigation. Source for base mapping: ExpertGPS mapping software using USGS Mitchell County Map.

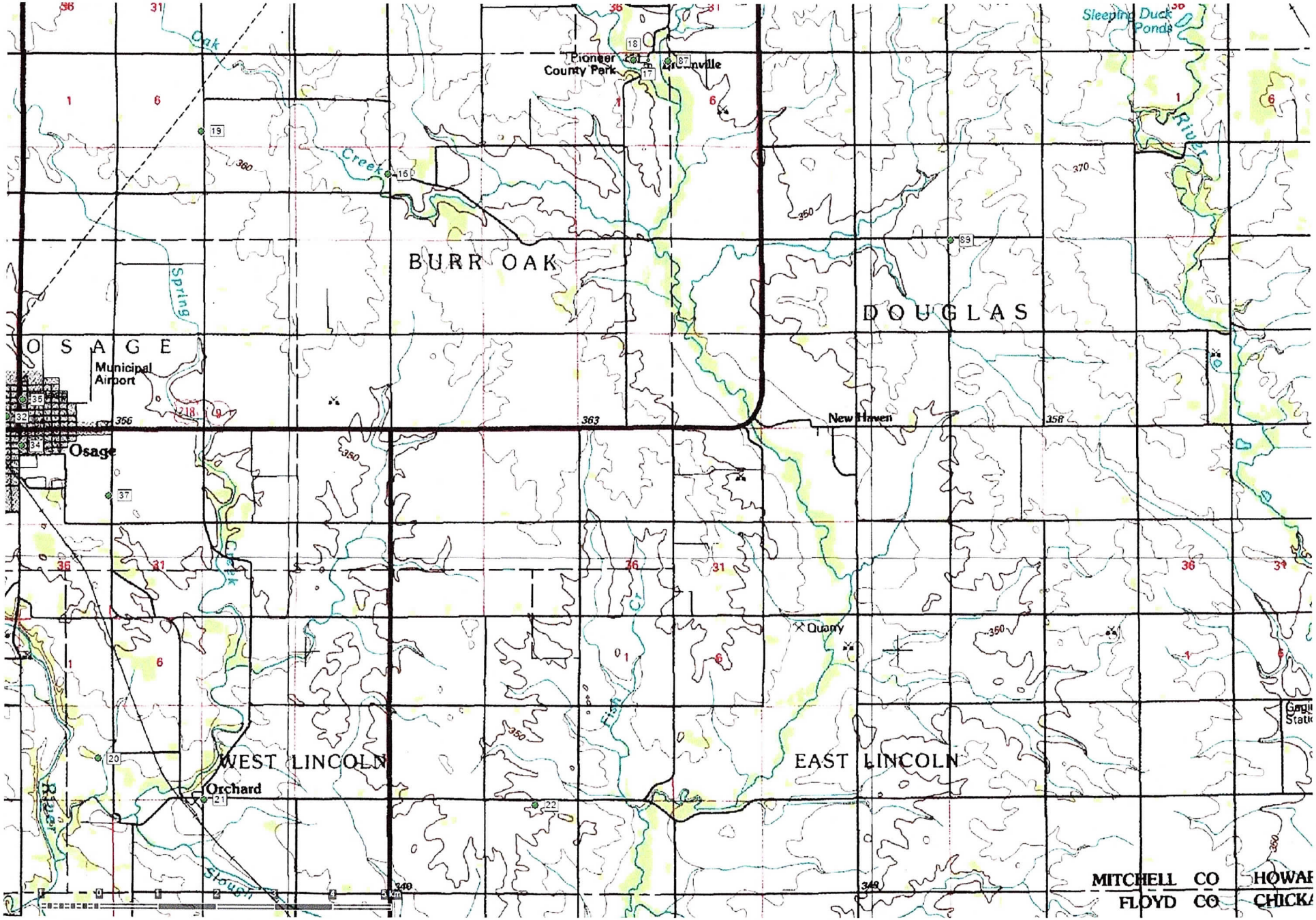
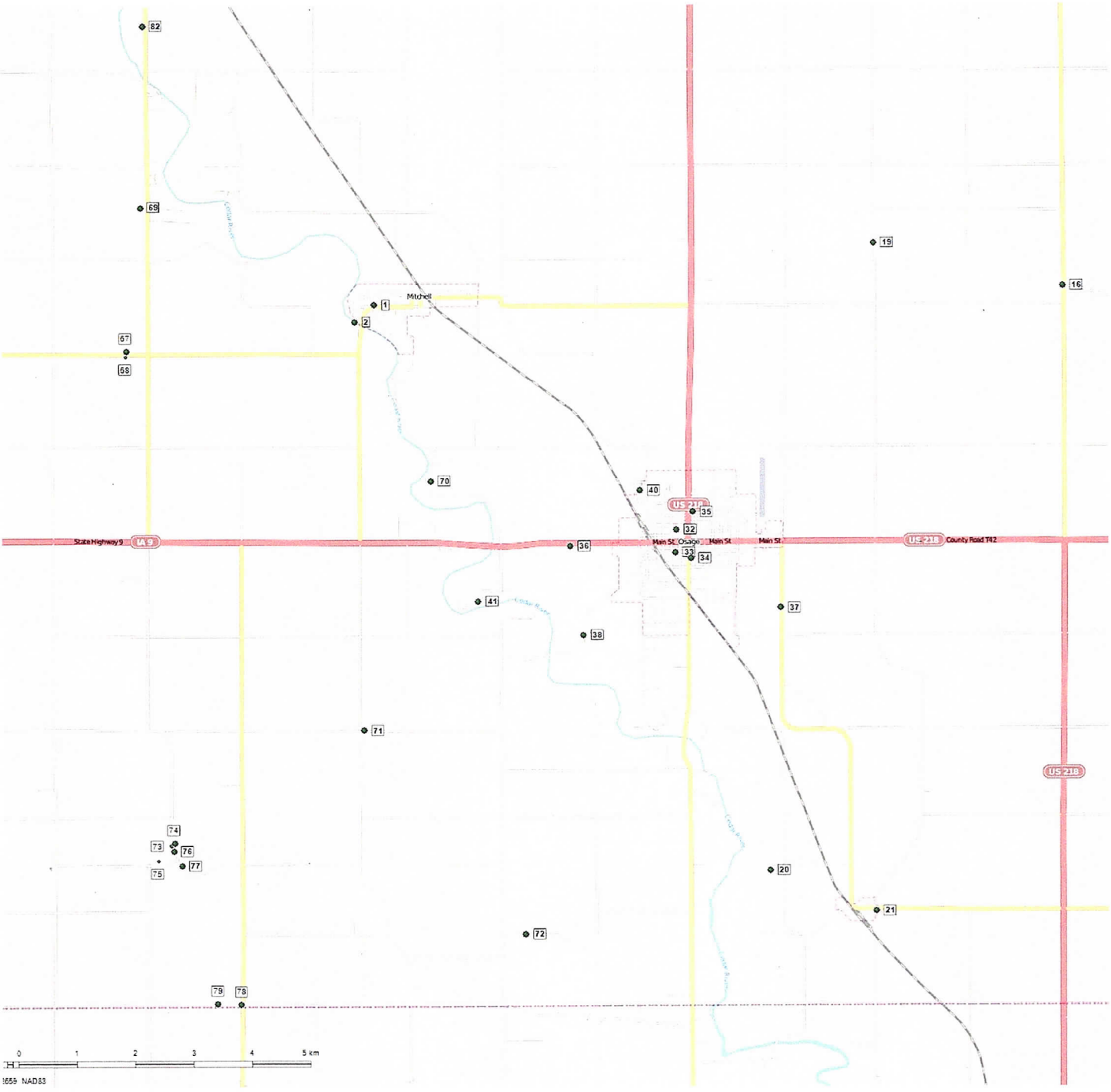
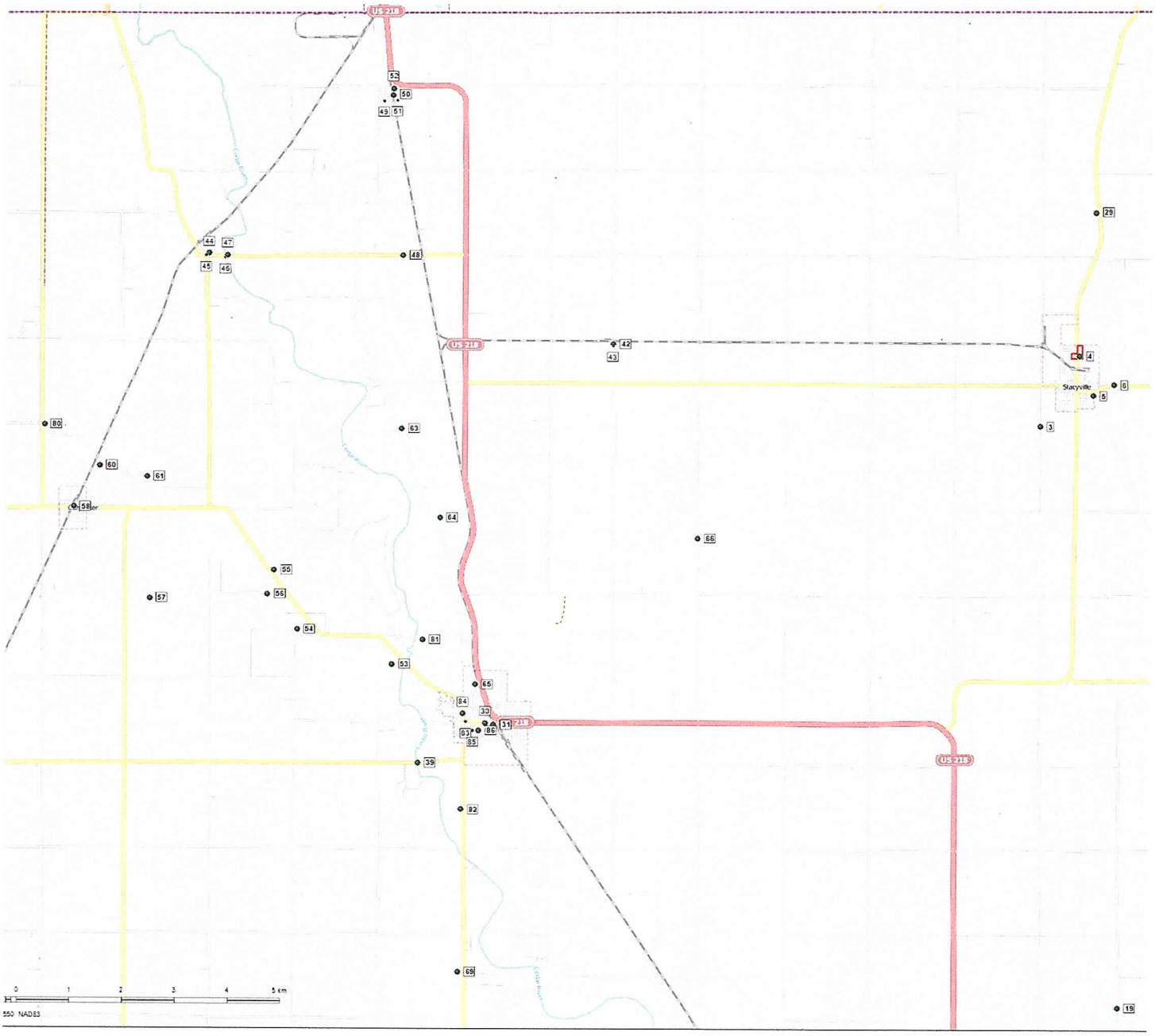


Figure 13. Sites of potential significance in southeast quadrant noted during reconnaissance survey of Mitchell County during current investigation. Source for base mapping: ExpertGPS mapping software using USGS Mitchell County Map



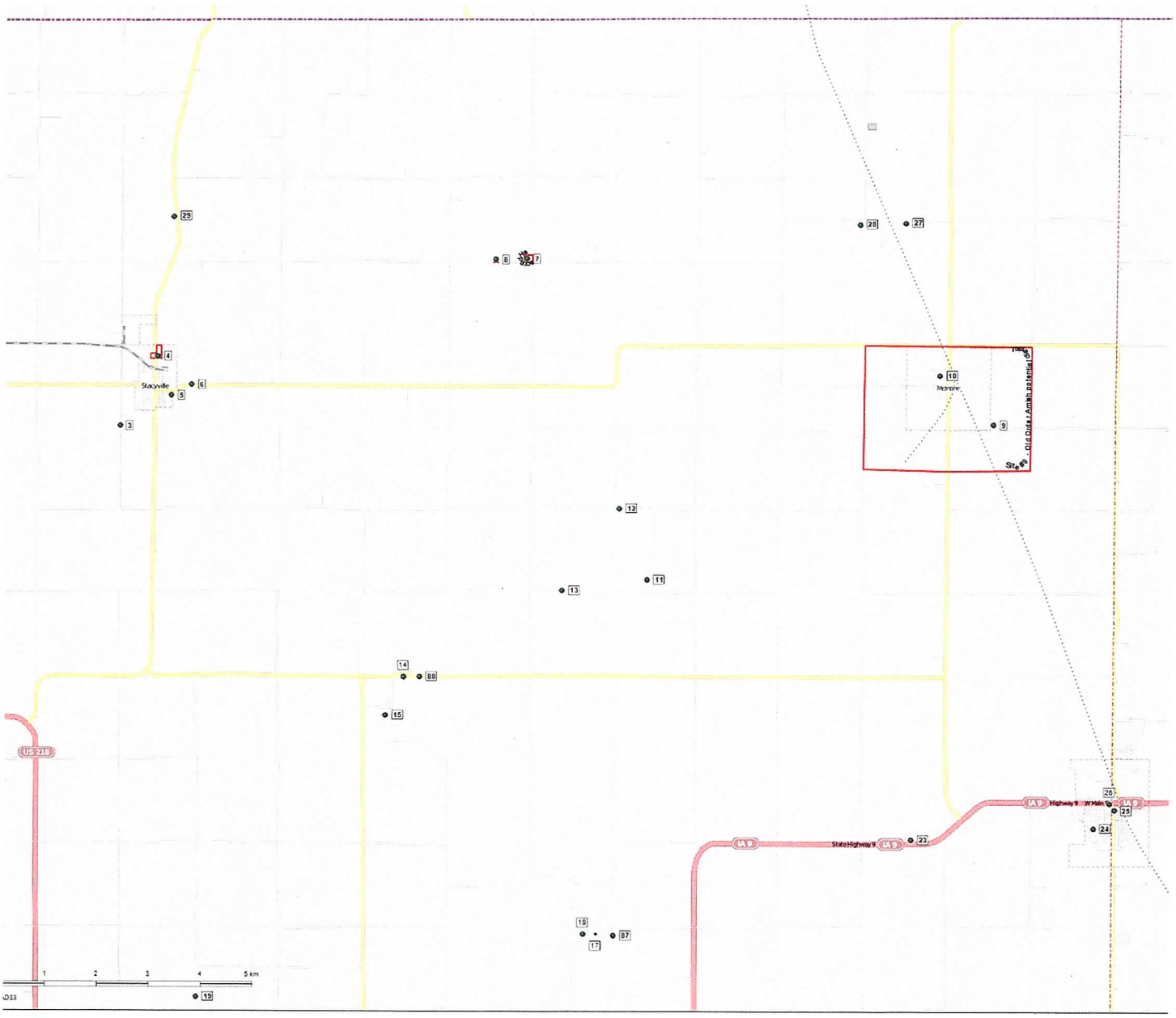
Numbers keyed to list of properties on pages 50-53 of current report.
General location of each property shown as green dot.

Figure 14. Sites of potential significance in southwest quadrant shown on an open street map. Source for base mapping: ExpertGPS mapping software using OpenStreetMap.



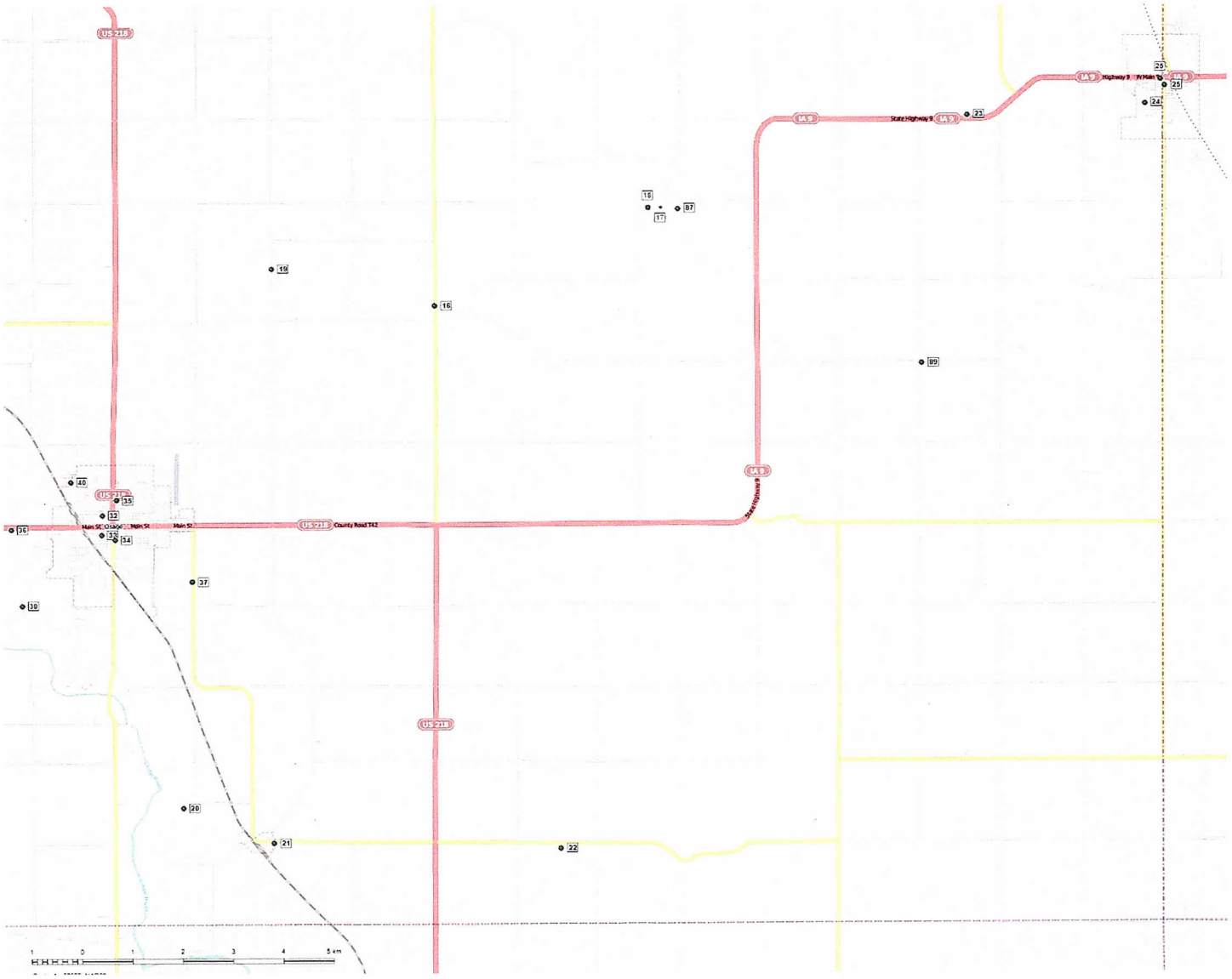
Numbers keyed to list of properties on pages 50-53 of current report.
General location of each property shown as green dot.

Figure 15. Sites of potential significance in northwest quadrant shown on open street map.
Source for base mapping: ExpertGPS mapping software using OpenStreetMap.



Numbers keyed to list of properties on pages 50-53 of current report.
General location of each property shown as green dot.

Figure 16. Sites of potential significance in northeast quadrant shown on open street map.
Source for base mapping: ExpertGPS mapping software using OpenStreetMap.



Numbers keyed to list of properties on pages 50-53 of current report.
General location of each property shown as green dot.

Figure 17. Sites of potential significance in southeast quadrant shown on open street map.
Source for base mapping: ExpertGPS mapping software using OpenStreetMap.

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AND SHSI MASTER COPY

APPENDIX A:

Information on Funding Sources, Tax Credits, Certified Local Governments, the National Register of Historic Places, Survey and Evaluation, and the Iowa Site Inventory Forms

APPENDIX B:

Workshop/Meeting Notices & Windshield Survey Form

Be a Part of Preserving the History of

Mitchell County

Planning for Preservation Project Kick-Off

Thursday, June 9th

7:00 P.M.

County Social Services Building
415 Pleasant Street, Osage

The Mitchell County Historic Preservation Commission is hosting Leah Rogers of Tallgrass Historians L.C. who will introduce the Planning for Preservation Project. Learn how you can help identify the historic resources of our county and all of its communities as we kick off this year-long project.

Volunteer jobs include driving, researching, filing, photography, typing, site recording and more. There will be something for everyone interested in assisting. This project includes all sites in Mitchell County in addition to the communities of St. Ansgar, Mitchell, Riceville, Stacyville, Orchard, Mona, Little Cedar, Carpenter, Otranto, Osage and everything in between.

Ms. Rogers holds a Masters degree in Anthropology and qualifies as a prehistoric and historic archaeological principal investigator and as an architectural historian. Rogers will also discuss the National Register of Historic Places and the benefits of National Register listing. Anyone with an interest in their town or county history, have properties, buildings or sites, they would like to see nominated to the National Register or simply want to learn more about their history and significance are invited to attend.

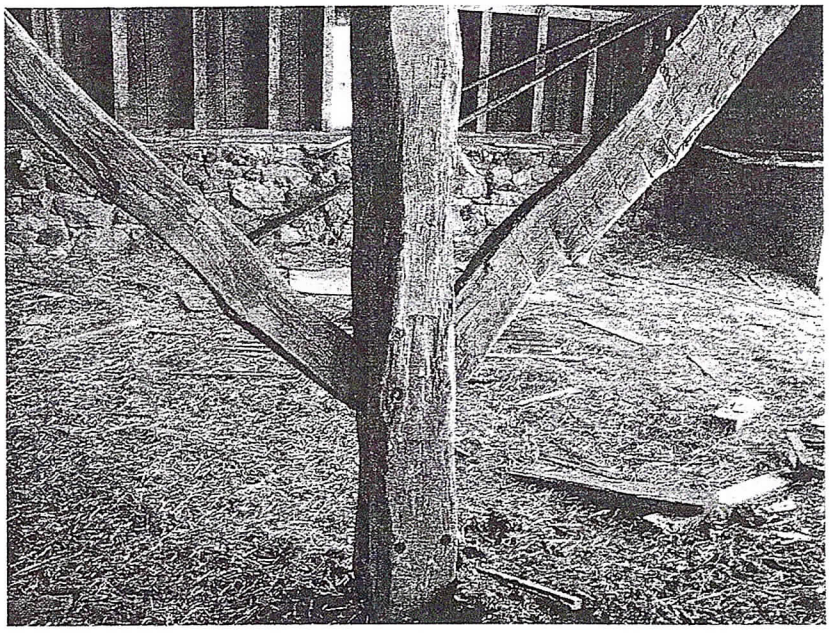
For more information, contact Penney Morse at 641-732-4155 or pjmorse@gmail.com

Sponsored by the Mitchell County Historic Preservation

Join the Historic Preservation Commission

In A

County Wide Survey Project



Details from the Homer Stacy Barn

Join us as we drive around Mitchell County identifying and documenting historic building and sites in our county. Our consultant, Leah Rogers, will work with members of the community in identifying important sites to preserve. The survey project will begin in August 3rd and 4th.

1:00 p.m. 9:00 a.m.
7:00 p.m.

For more information, contact Penney Morse at 641-732-4155.

Windshield Survey Form

Property Address or best location:_____

Property Type (circle as many as apply):

House

Barn

Farmstead (older house, older barn, some older outbuildings)

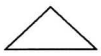
Cemetery

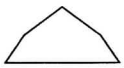
Commercial Building

Church

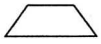
Other (describe)

Roof Type (circle)

gabled 

gambrel 

gothic arched 

hipped  or four-sided like a pyramid

Any notable details (circle all that apply):

Material - stone, brick, tile block, concrete block, frame

Few apparent modifications - still has older porch, original siding, original windows, brackets, scrollwork

Style (if known) - Federal, Italianate, Queen Anne, Prairie, Craftsman/Bungalow, Colonial

History (if known) _____

_____

_____

_____

Any other notes: _____

_____

_____

APPENDIX C:

Survey Photographs

Reconnaissance Survey Photographs, August 2011

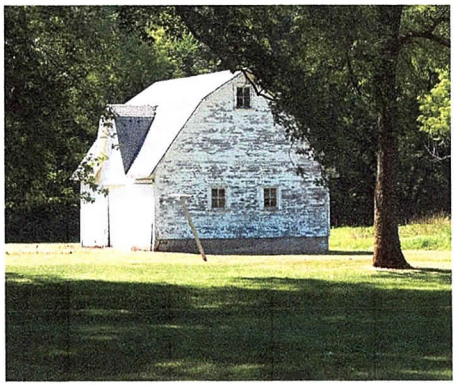
Photographs taken by Melissa Allen and Leah Rogers of Tallgrass Historians L.C.

East Cedar Township



Gabled basement barn, stone foundation, 1761 340th St.





Church parsonage at 1919 317th Street and gambrel roofed barn/garage

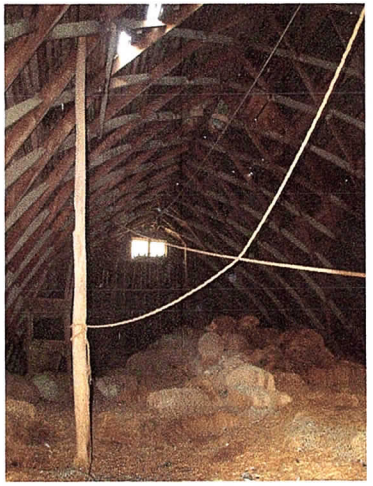
Newburg Township





Bel-Air Drive-In, screen still standing; doubled as field for St. Ansgar airport

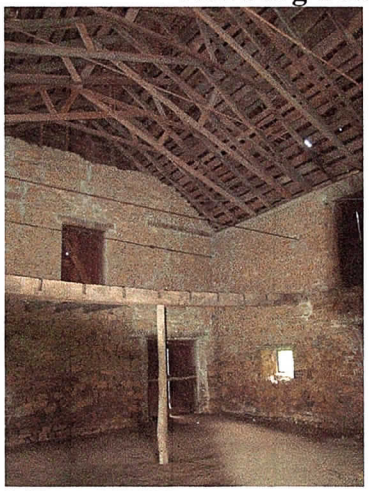




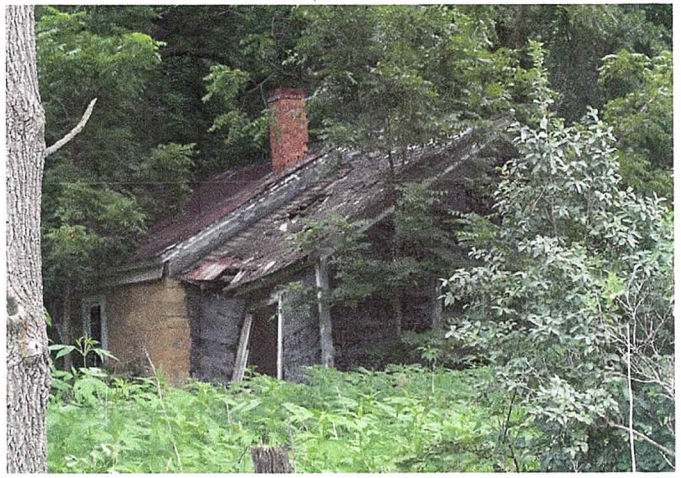
Gothic arched dairy barn on Jacot Farm, 1134 440th St.

Newburg Township





Fort Severson, 1068 456th Street, built 1867, on NRHP



abandoned stone house west of 1141 456th St. on north side

Osage Township

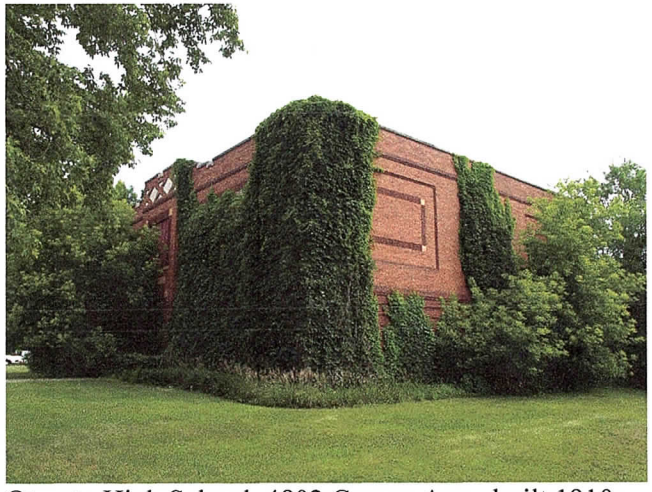


Spring Park, artesian well, historic fireplaces built in early 1910s

Otranto Township

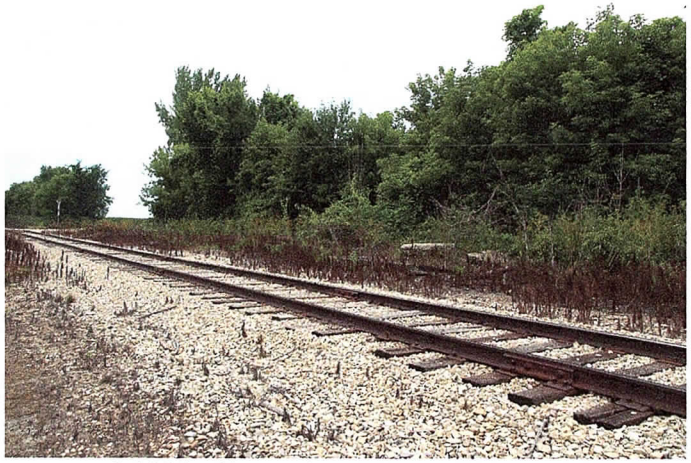


Otranto Church, 4801 Cameo Ave.



Otranto High School, 4802 Cameo Ave., built 1910s

Otranto Township



commercial bldgs/depot site of Mona, Elder and 497th St.



Mona Schoolhouse, 1422 497th Street.



Mona Store, 1414 Mona Road

Rock Township



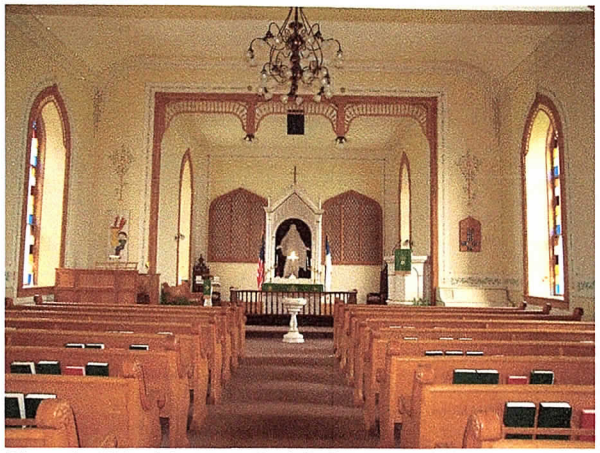
Italianate farmhouse, 1479 380th Street



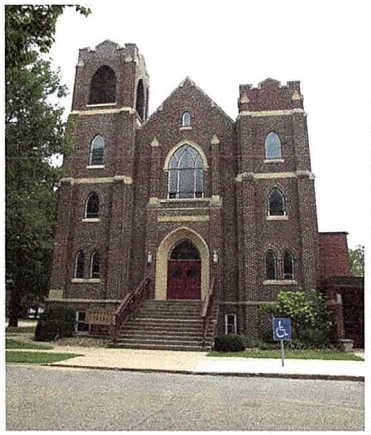
Folk Victorian farmhouse, 1478 380th Street

St. Ansgar Township





First Lutheran Church, Washington & 4th St., on NRHP





Immanuel Lutheran Church, 308 W. 5th Street, built 1924



Prairie Style houses at N. Pleasant & E. 2nd St.



Potential Commercial District, North side of 4th Street, St. Ansgar Bank on corner



Potential commercial district, South side of 4th Street

St. Ansgar Township



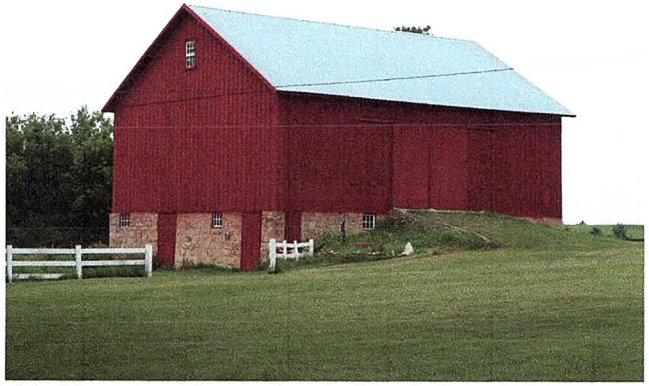


Railroad buildings in St. Ansgar



Stone house, Echo Ave., S of 465th Street

St. Ansgar Township



Gabled basement barn w/stone foundation, 4484 Echo Ave.

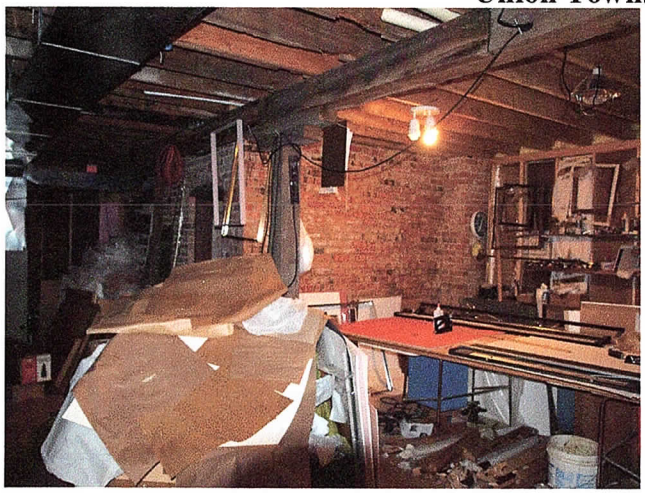
Union Township



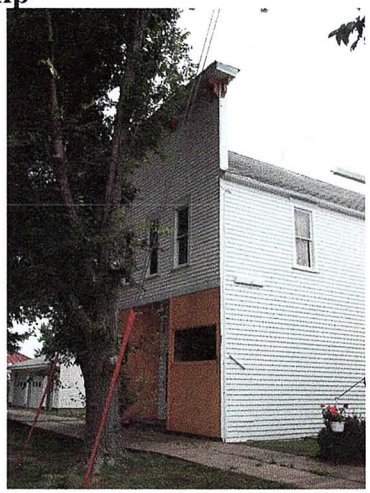


Union Savings Bank, Toeterville, 4689 Hickory, now a museum and art gallery

Union Township



Interior vault at Union Savings Bank, Toeterville



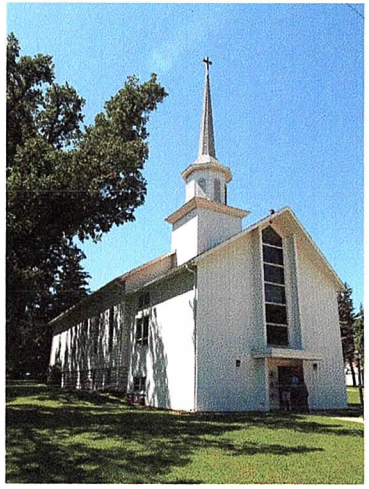
false-front general store at Toeterville, 4687 Hickory

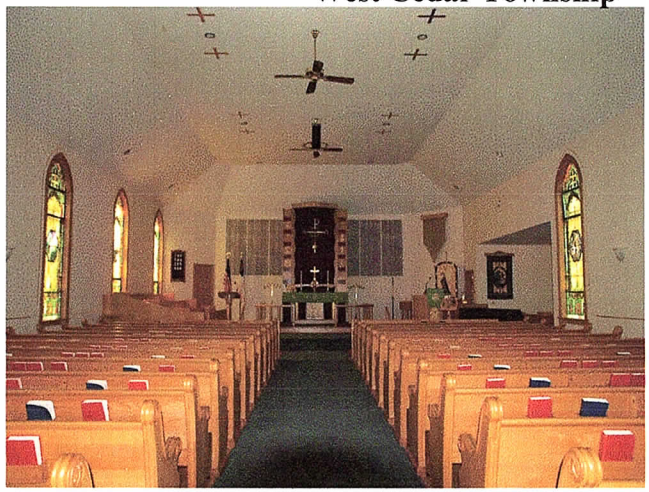
West Cedar Township



Docken Cabin and Walnut Grove Schoolhouse
3272 Foothill, school on NRHP

West Cedar Township





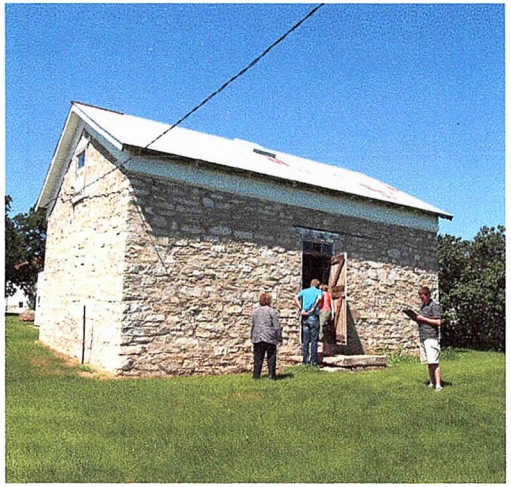


Rock Creek Norwegian Lutheran Church (exterior and interior views), 3269 Foothill, built 1868, church of Rev. Clausen

West Cedar Township



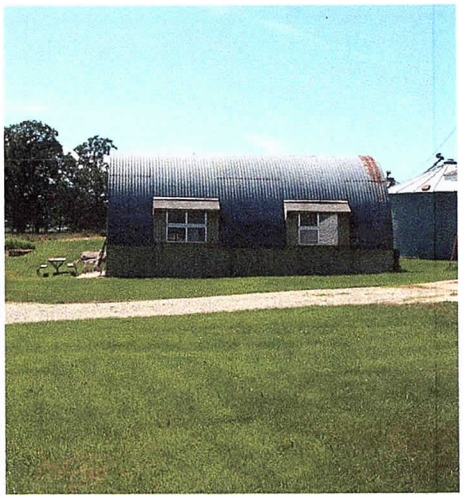
3271 Foothill, Johnson Farmstead, house



stone barn



basement barn foundation
(top taken by tornado)



Quonset on wood base

West Cedar Township



3105 Glass Ave., Eden Presbyterian Church

Mitchell Township



Powerhouse and Dam, Mitchell, on NRHP



Gothic Revival House, NE corner Everitt and Main, Mitchell

Stacyville Township

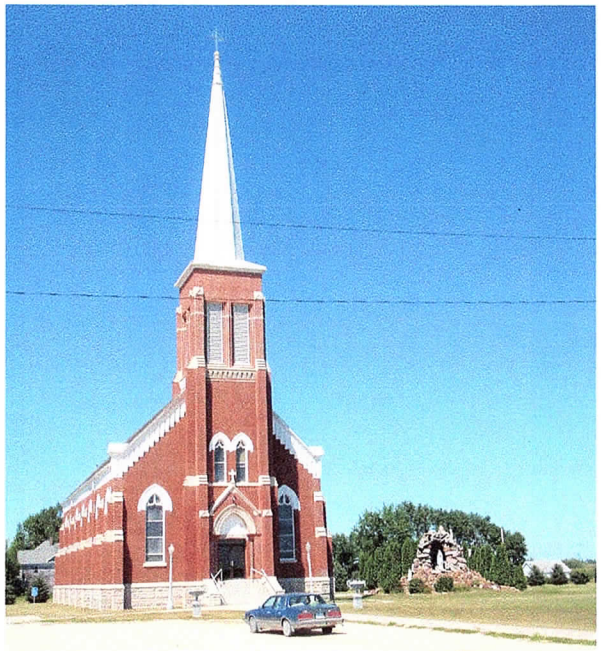


Stacyville Cemetery, Julia Addington buried here



Stacyville Store and Bank

Stacyville Township



Sacred Heart Catholic Church and Grotto, Meyer



Sacred Heart Catholic Church, Grotto, and Rectory, Meyer

Stacyville Township



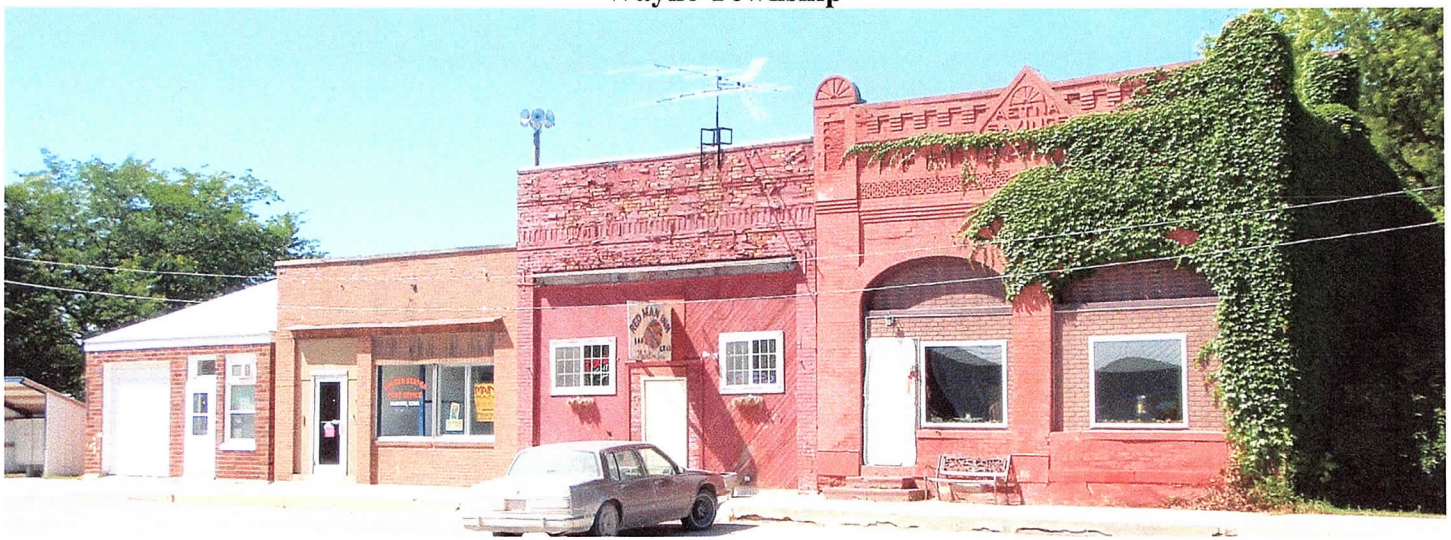
Sacred Heart Cemetery and stone chapel, Meyer

Wayne Township



Abandoned farmhouse near McIntire

Wayne Township



Commercial buildings in McIntire including Aetna Savings Bank at right



Abandoned school at Bailey



Abandoned school at Bailey



Interior of Bailey School

Liberty Township





Former townsite of David, with extant David Community Church, and new interpretive sign



Little Cedar Creamery



Little Cedar Methodist Church

Burr Oak Township



Burr Oak Church/Town Hall



Stone shelter house in Pioneer Park, old townsite of Brownville



Hamlin Garland Farmstead



Interior of barn on Garland Farmstead



Memorial plaque/boulder on Garland Farmstead

Lincoln Township



Dance pavilion in Orchard



Am. Legion Post 641 in Orchard



First Congregational Church, Orchard



old elevator and railroad buildings at Orchard

Lincoln Township





Clark Farmstead, banked/basement barn with stone foundation

Douglas Township



Methodist Church, Riceville



1902 hotel in Riceville

Douglas Township



1903 commercial brick block building in Riceville



Commercial block in Riceville



Commercial block in Riceville



Mix of commercial, residential and church buildings in commercial district in Riceville



Church being used as trail headquarters in Riceville



Stage from Brown's Opera House displayed in Riceville Public Library
along with five full-size painted scenery stage curtains