

FORMER YMCA ADDITION ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESKTOP ASSESSMENT REPORT



CRM 433

Section 7, Township 81 North & Range 07 East, Clinton Quadrangle
City of Clinton, Iowa

Prepared for:
East Central Intergovernmental Association
7600 Commerce Park
Dubuque, Iowa 52002

Prepared by:
Nicholas Lehde, Archaeologist
Brittany Mistretta, Ph.D. , Archaeologists
Eocene Environmental Group, Inc.

Principal Investigator:
Gina Jorgenson, Ph.D., RPA
Senior Archaeologist
Eocene Environmental Group, Inc.

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This report contains sensitive information that is not to be publicly disseminated.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This report presents the results of an archaeological desktop assessment conducted for the City of Clinton Young Men's Christian Association building extension and property, proposed by the East Central Intergovernmental Association and the City of Clinton. This investigation was conducted to identify and document whether any prehistoric and historic archaeological resources are known to be present within the proposed project area. The area subject to the archaeological desktop assessment encompasses approximately 0.64 acre (0.26 hectare) of primarily urban landscape located within Parcel 80-1562-003 of downtown Clinton, Iowa. This property is identified as the entire parcel on the northwest corner of the South 3rd Street and 5th Avenue South intersection within the center of the City of Clinton, Clinton County, Iowa.

The investigation showed the following:

- 1) The project area has been an urban landscape since the 1930s based on aerial photographs, with evidence through historical maps showing the property as urban residential property going as far back as 1873.
- 2) Soils are primarily a Raddle series, a type of Gunder-associated silty local alluvial. In general, alluvial soils have a higher potential for containing subsurface archaeological sites within biodiverse soil horizons, including the A and B Horizon. However, the project area has a high potential for deep soil disturbance from urban development activities on this and surrounding parcels.
- 3) Three architecturally inventoried structures (23-00455, 23-00459, and 23-00460) have been identified within the project boundaries. These three structures include the Young Men's Christian Association building, the Lincolnshire building, and the Harvest Savings Bank.
- 4) One potentially eligible archaeological site, 13CN207, has been identified approximately 0.84 kilometer (0.52 mile) southeast outside the project area.
- 5) One National Register of Historic Places-listed Historic District, the Wilson Buildings District, has been identified approximately 0.14 kilometer (0.09 mile) east of the project, along 5th Avenue.
- 6) No portion of the project area has been inventoried to current standards for archaeological resources.

Due to geomorphological characteristics identified during the desktop assessment, archaeological monitoring is recommended should any project work include ground disturbance in previously undisturbed soils. With three inventoried structures identified within the project boundaries, a historic architecture survey is being conducted concurrently.

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INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of an archaeological desktop assessment conducted for the proposed Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) addition at the northeast intersection of South 3rd Street and 5th Avenue South in the City of Clinton, Clinton County, Iowa (**Figure 1**). This study—which was prepared by Eocene Environmental Group, Inc. (Eocene) of West Des Moines, Iowa—was conducted to identify and document known prehistoric and historical-period archaeological resources within the proposed project area. The study area encompasses approximately 0.64 acres (0.26 hectare) in incorporated Clinton, Iowa. This document summarizes the background research for the proposed project area in accordance with the Association of Iowa Archaeologist's (2023) guidelines and best practices.

This study is designed to assist with review and compliance process stipulated in Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). Eocene prepared this review for the East Central Intergovernmental Association (ECIA).

The area of potential effect (APE) for the desktop assessment is Parcel 80-1562-003, a 0.64-acre (0.26-hectare) plot of urban property containing the former YMCA addition building and adjacent facilities. The assessment will extend to parcels 80-1562-01 and 80-1562-04 immediately adjacent to the east and west due to the extent of the YMCA building and facilities in the form of building connections such as walkways and bridges.

The APE is located primarily on city-owned property and contains a building that was originally constructed in 1906 and served as gym facilities for the YMCA. An additional pool area was constructed in 1960. From 2010–2020, Victory Center Ministries converted the property into transitional housing for homeless men, and the property was vacated in 2021 (Johnson 2023). The building and facilities are to undergo an Environmental Protection Agency cleanup determined by the ECIA and City of Clinton. Planned project activities include hazardous materials abatement within the building and removal of inground features.

The project area is located within the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of T81N R07E Section 7 of the Clinton Quadrangle (**Figure 2**) and is approximately 0.64 acre (0.26 hectare) of urban property.

The purpose of an archaeological desktop survey is to assemble information concerning an area's local environment, determine the presence/absence of previously recorded archaeological sites and architectural properties, provide information on previously completed surveys and inventories, outline historical map data and other historical documentation, and assess the potential for unrecorded archaeological sites and historic properties within an area.

The goals of this review were accomplished using a variety of methods and approaches, specifically the following:

- Review of notable locations, National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)—listed properties, cemeteries, archaeological site locations, previously inventoried areas, and potential historical resources and events on the I-Sites and I-Sites Pro portals administered by the Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist (OSA) at the University of Iowa
- Analysis of pertinent cultural resource reports curated at the Iowa State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)
- Review of soil data on the Web Soil Survey sponsored by the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) and geomorphological source materials (Artz 2005)

- Online literature search and review of records and county histories at the University of Iowa Archives and Library (<http://www.lib.uiowa.edu/sc/archives/>)
- Review of orthographic aerial photographs, plat maps, and historical topographic maps of the proposed study area housed on the server hosted by the Iowa State University GIS Facility

Eocene utilizes a mixture of historic documentation, site records data, geomorphological information, and topographic characteristics to predict potential for archaeological resources. Eocene focuses on landform positions, depositional sequences, and soils potentially containing archaeological sites to predict, locate, and evaluate archaeological resources. Local geomorphology and site formation processes are responsible for burial, preservation, and destruction of archaeological resources, and these same processes affect our ability to locate sites. Physical environments also weigh heavily on human settlement decisions, and they affect locations/types of plant and animal communities. Using geomorphological data can aid in predicting site locations in relation to area landforms, as has been demonstrated throughout Iowa alluvial environments (e.g., Bettis and Benn 1984; Bettis et al. 1992; Bettis and Thompson 1981; Bettis et al. 1996) and upland landscapes (e.g., LANDMASS site suitability model). Focusing on local conditions can lead to the identification of historic-era alluvium, disturbances, manipulated landscapes, and buried surfaces. An understanding of the local physical geography also provides researchers with the ability to make informed decisions regarding where and how deep to conduct subsurface testing. Geological data greatly weighs on a site's context/artifact associations, and utilizing these data can aid in determining NRHP eligibility if such testing is recommended.

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

ENVIRONMENTAL AND GEOMORPHOLOGICAL CONTEXT

Environmental Context

The project area is located within the center of the City of Clinton, Iowa. The environmental context of the project is an urban landscape mostly comprised of concrete, steel, and asphalt due to the YMCA building itself and the development conditions on Parcel 80-1562-003. Sections of the project area do include grass lawns, but the property otherwise includes no unique features that are not manmade or maintained. All animal species found within the project area would most likely be examples of fauna adapted to urban environments, including the rock pigeons, mourning doves, and eastern gray squirrels. The density of animal species would be highly dependent on the state of the YMCA building's upkeep.

Physiographic Region

The project area is positioned in Prior's (1991) Mississippi Alluvial Plain physiographic region (**Figure 3**). The Mississippi River Valley is a complex region marked with numerous alluvial fills that have become even more complex with the introduction of locks and dams and their resulting pools. There have been many surficial processes acting to create the present-day valley, but the most significant force was ancestral ice-marginal streams that accompanied Pre-Illinoian (~500,000 years ago) and Illinoian (~150,000 years ago) glacial advances (Prior 1991). The Wisconsinan period also saw significant amounts of glacial meltwaters flowing through the valley

between 30,000 and 9,500 years ago. Alluvial deposition during the Pleistocene and Holocene epochs led to thick alluvial deposits and a relatively flat floodplain. Bettis et al. (1996) identified numerous landform sediment assemblages (LSAs) in the Mississippi River valley. These LSAs comprise multiple terraces (Gilead, Cuivre, Savanna, and Kingston), alluvial fans/colluvial slopes, channel belts (early to middle Holocene and Late Holocene), the Yazoo meander belt, levees, tributary fans, islands, and post-settlement alluvium. Properly identifying LSAs is key to locating archaeological sites in the valley.

Regional Topography and Geomorphology

LiDAR Imagery has been used for the project area, with a map provided in **Figure 4**. According to the LiDAR, the project area can be best described as an urban landscape that has, over the course of the City of Clinton's urban development, been flattened and paved for the usage of the urban population and for its growing infrastructure. Parcel 80-1562-003, along with parcels 80-1562-001–80-1562-004, are higher in elevation when compared to the roads surrounding the property.

Soil Survey Data

Soil survey data were obtained from the web application provided by the NRCS (2022) and information provided by Artz (2005). Project area soil types are summarized below in **Table 1**, with their distribution across the project depicted in **Figure 5**.

TABLE 1.
SOIL SURVEY DATA

Symbol	Soil Series	Association ¹	Description
976	Raddle	Gunder	This series consists of very deep, well-drained, moderately permeable soils formed in silty local alluvium on footslopes and stream terraces. The typical soil profile is Ap-A-BA-Bw1-Bw2-Bw3-BC-C.

¹ Artz (2005)

Use of soil survey data requires geomorphological field investigations for corroboration. While useful at a pre-field stage to identify landforms that might contain significant archaeological sites, soil types can be plotted incorrectly, or local conditions can create profiles that deviate from the “typical profile” outlined by the soil survey.

Buried Archaeological Site Potential

According to WebSoil Survey (NRCS 2022), the project area is composed entirely of Raddle series soil, a type of Gunder-associated silty local alluvium. With alluvium soils, there is a potential of archaeological resources within the biodiverse soil horizons, including all A Horizons and B Horizons. Depths of these biodiverse soil horizons can be potentially over 100 centimeters below surface before reaching parent materials. Due to the urban landscape of Clinton, Iowa, the potential for buried archaeological sites has been impacted and often diminished entirely depending on the depth of disturbance from urban construction.

HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL CONTEXT

Iowa's prehistoric past is divided into four basic cultural periods, which divide further into regional traditions and phases. Taxonomic classifications are commonly defined by shared characteristics in material culture, space, time, and settlement-subsistence patterns. These cultural periods are used throughout the Midwest, Plains, and Eastern North America. Additionally, two historic-era periods are defined in Iowa. Ages are approximations because archaeologists are constantly refining temporal sequences, and cultural periods/traditions do not mark rigid taxonomic groups (**Table 2**).

TABLE 2.
HISTORICAL CONTEXT ARCHAEOLOGICAL PERIODS IN IOWA

Cultural Period	Tradition	Radiocarbon Age Years BP ¹	Calendar Age
Paleoindian	Early Paleoindian	12,950–12,450	11,000–10,500 BC
	Late Paleoindian	12,450–10,450	10,500–8500 BC
Archaic	Early Archaic	10,450–7450	8500–5500 BC
	Middle Archaic	7450–4950	5500–3000 BC
	Late Archaic	4950–2750	3000–800 BC
Woodland	Early Woodland	2750–2150	800–200 BC
	Middle Woodland	2150–1550	200 BC–400 AD
	Late Woodland	1550–750	400–1200 AD
Late Prehistoric	Great Oasis	1000–850	900–1100 AD
	Mill Creek	950–750	1000–1200 AD
	Glenwood/Central Plains	800–660	1150–1290 AD
	Oneota	900–250	1050–1700 AD
Historic Native American/Contact	---	300–100 BP	1650–1850 AD
Historic Euro-American	---	100 BP–post Present	1850 AD–Present

¹BP – Before Present

In general, prehistoric archaeological sites capable of producing information addressing or explaining archaeological trends and patterns are considered significant and eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion D. These types of archaeological sites usually, but not always, contain rich, varied, and abundant artifact assemblages reflecting a range of technologies, technological inputs, and social relations. Assemblages may include animal/plant remains and/or domestic, thermal, processing, or storage facilities (what archaeologists refer to as "features"). The most interesting sites are those having archaeological deposits that can clearly be associated with unmixed episodes of site occupation based upon diagnostic artifacts and/or stratigraphy. Conversely, archaeological sites evaluated as not eligible for listing on the NRHP are often characterized by a low density and low diversity of artifacts limited to a surface to near-surface plowzone context. These typically lack evidence of intact, subsurface archaeological layers and deposits, and/or are heavily disturbed and truncated by past natural and cultural surface modifications. Archaeological sites evaluated as not significant often represent a mix of multiple uses at one site that cannot be stratigraphically distinguished in terms of time or space (Little et al. 2000).

The historical patterns of Clinton County follow the general patterns of settlement and economic expansion typical of the American Midwest and Great Plains. These patterns include early excursions during the 17th–early-to-mid 19th centuries and genocide of Native populations as well as early settlement and development of commercial centers; agricultural expansion; the

transformation of the native landscape of prairie, savanna, and woodland communities into purely cultural landscapes; and industrialization into the late 20th century. Additionally, the patterns also include post-industrial service economy and the depopulation of rural areas and concentration of populations in major urban centers (**Table 3**). Historical settlement patterns consisted of widely distributed farmsteads connected to nodes of small villages and commercial centers, which were in turn connected to major urban hubs and industrial centers and, eventually, the world market (Zinn 2014).

Distinctive ethnic groups influenced how people spread across the landscape and how they organized their farms and interacted with one another at commercial nodes and hubs. Eventually, this gave way to the homogenization of the cultural and the assimilation into a post-consumer, post-industrial, post-agricultural global culture at the end of the 20th century. The means of production remained largely unchanged, with capital flowing from the financial centers of Chicago, New York, and European capitals into the American heartland and surplus capital (profits) and raw and finished goods moving into the world market. What wealth that was not returned to these centers was invested in local business and religious and social arrangements.

TABLE 3.
HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Cultural Period	Date Range	Description
Early Settlement	1833–1856	Context begins with the Black Hawk Purchase through statehood and ends with railroad construction
Community Prosperity and Growth	1857–1890	Impact of railroad construction on the community; large commercial growth in Cedar Rapids area
A Time of Stability and Civic Pride	1890–1929	Population and appearance stability; time of civic improvements
Depression and War	1929–1945	Agricultural economy collapses and government-sponsored projects

The contexts of most relevance for the proposed project area dates to the period of Stability and Civic Pride from the 1890s–1910s, and the post–Depression and War period from the 1950s–1960s. This is because the YMCA building on land parcel 80-1562-004 was first constructed in 1906 during the Period of Stability and Civic Pride (Johnson 2023). The building was constructed with fitness facilities appropriate for the time and was an indirect support to the City of Clinton's rise in population and civic development. The post-war period is of importance due to the YMCA building's expansion. In 1960, the building extension was constructed with an indoor pool and expansion of fitness facilities for the YMCA. Both construction events required large amounts of soil disturbances, establishing underground and aboveground utilities, the foundation for the building and the installation of the inground pool facility. Changes in building usage during the 20th–early 21st century occurred. In 2010, Victory Center Ministries retrofitted YMCA facilities to provide transitional rental housing to men in the community. The building became city-owned property in August 2020 and was vacated on January 1, 2021.

Site Records Data and Previous Research

Site records data provided by I-Sites Pro was utilized to determine the presence of previously recorded archaeological sites, previous survey areas, notable locations, previously recorded architectural properties, NRHP-listed sites and districts, and documented historic Native American locations.

Current records available on I-Sites indicate that there are eight previously recorded archaeological sites within a 1.6-kilometer (1-mile) radius of the project area. The eight previously recorded archaeological sites are located south, east, and west of the project area, with the highest concentration being located south. Five archaeological sites are located to the south, ranging from 0.75 kilometer (0.47 mile)–1.56 kilometers (0.97 mile) away. These include sites 13CN206-209 and 13CN224. All sites within the review radius are listed below in **Table 4**.

TABLE 4. SUMMARY OF RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES WITHIN 1 MILE OF PROJECT AREA				
Site	Affiliation	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility	Distance from Project
13CN112	Historic Euro-American	Historic scatter	Not Eligible	1.32 kilometers (0.82 mile) northwest
13CN153	Historic Euro-American	Historic farm/residence	--	0.53 kilometer (0.33 mile) east
13CN206	Historic Euro-American	Residential neighborhood	Not Eligible	0.87 km (0.54 mile) southwest
13CN207	Prehistoric, Historic Euro-American	Open habitation, historic scatter, structure/building remains, industrial: sawmills, grain mills, and factories	Potentially Eligible	0.84 kilometer (0.52 mile) southeast
13CN208	Historic Euro-American	Historic scatter, railroad related	Not Eligible	1.17 kilometers (0.73 mi) southwest
13CN209	Historic Euro-American	Historic scatter	Not Eligible	0.75 kilometer (0.47 mile) south
13CN215	Historic Euro-American	Structure/building remains, Iowa Conference of Spiritualists resort: houses, hotel, kitchen, chapel	Not Eligible	1.29 kilometers (0.8 mile) west
13CN224	Historic	Structure/building remains	Not Evaluated	1.56 kilometers (0.97 mile) southwest

Available records from I-Sites also indicate that there are eight compliance-related cultural resources inventories that have been conducted within the 1.6-kilometer (1-mile) review area. The cultural resource inventories have been conducted in all directions, with the highest concentrations located 0.53 kilometer (0.33 mile) east following the Mississippi River in Riverview Park; 1.15 kilometers (0.72 mile) west following North and South Bluff Boulevard; and lastly, 0.68 kilometer (0.42 mile) south following Comanche Avenue and the Union Pacific Geneva Subdivision railroad. Details about these surveys are summarized below in **Table 5**. A map showing the distribution of archaeological sites and archaeological surveys has been provided (**Figure 6**).

TABLE 5.
PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEYS WITHIN 1 MILE OF THE PROJECT AREA

R&C Number	Project Scope	Context	Reference
190123011	Phase I—Intensive Archaeological Investigation	Construction of two storm water pump stations and force main	(Schroeder 2018)
19760023010	Phase I—Intensive Archaeological Investigation	Iowa Local Flood Protection Project to construct levee system	(Weichman 1976)
19990523055	Phase I—Cultural Resource Inventory	Architectural and Historical Survey for U.S. Highway 30/67 reconstruction project	(Vogel and Stanley 1999a, 1999b, 1999c) (Stanley et al. 2000a, 2000b)
20001123101	Phase I—Intensive Archaeological Investigation	MTA Transit of Clinton vehicle storage building, drive area, and administrative building addition construction	(Stemper 2000)
20030123050	Phase I—Cultural Resource Inventory	Storm Sewer Improvement Project	(Linderbaum and Stanely 2002)
20000823148	Phase I—Cultural Resource Inventory and Intensive Archaeological Investigation	Construction of Cellular Tower	(Deiber 2000) (Butler 2000)
20121023114	Phase I—Cultural Resource Inventory	Union Pacific Railroad communications facility and bridge security camera project	(Bazzill 2012)
211223231	Phase I—Intensive Archaeological Investigation	Construction of a residential apartment complex	(Hawkins 2005)
230223125	Phase I—Intensive Archaeological Investigation	Bluff Boulevard reconstruction project	(Moe et al. 2022) (Moe 2023)

Records in I-Sites Pro show that no portion of the project area has been previously surveyed. However, there have been previous surveys conducted near the project area within a 1.6-kilometer (1-mile) radius.

The nearest survey (19760023010) was conducted in 1976 for the Iowa Local Flood Protection Project to construct a levee protection system along the Mississippi River from northern Turtle Creek to southern Mill Creek. Four sites were identified in this survey (13CN2, 13CN7, 13CN9, and 13CN10), including evidence of prehistoric occupation and mounds. Two structures were recommended eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, and 17 structures were recommended eligible for inclusion in the Iowa Inventory of Historic Places. It was recommended that Phase II investigations should be conducted if future project work is within the vicinity of the identified prehistoric sites, and an archaeologist should monitor construction within the areas of the NRHP-eligible structures. However, none of the identified archaeology sites and historical structures are within a 1.6-kilometer (1-mile) distance of the project area.

In 1999, a survey (19990523055) was conducted for the U.S. Highway 30/67 reconstruction project. Within the survey area, 57 historic properties were identified. None of the properties were eligible for the NRHP, and no further archaeological investigations were recommended.

A survey (20000823148) for the construction of a cellular tower was conducted in 2000. Two auger tests indicated that the area was disturbed, and no archaeological sites were identified.

A survey (20001123101) was conducted in 2000 for Clinton MTA development projects. The survey included soil probing and auger testing, which identified a historic scatter that was not eligible for the NRHP. No further archaeological investigations were recommended.

A 2002 survey (20030123050) was conducted for a storm sewer improvement project. Shovel tests identified three historic sites (13CN121, 13CN122, and 13CN123) that were not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, and no further archaeology investigations were recommended.

In 2005, a survey (211223231) was conducted for the construction of the Cottage Bluff apartment complex. The survey area was investigated through visual inspection and auger testing. A site (13CN215) was identified in association with the historic Iowa Conference of Spiritualists Resort, but auger tests indicated that the area had been disturbed. No further archaeological investigations were recommended.

In 2012, a survey (20121023114) was conducted for the construction of a Union Pacific Railroad communications facility and mounting railroad security cameras on historic structures. During the survey, 16 properties were identified as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. However, the proposed work was determined to have no adverse effect on the eligible properties.

A survey (190123011) was conducted in 2018 for the Clinton Pump Stations Project. The survey included soil probing and auger testing. Subsurface investigations indicated a historic fill area, and no sites were identified. No further archaeological investigations were recommended.

In 2022, a survey (230223125) was conducted for the Bluff Boulevard reconstruction project. Auger and shovel tests identified two archaeology sites, including an isolated prehistoric find (13CN216) and prehistoric scatter (13CN217). However, the subsurface investigations indicated that the survey area was heavily disturbed, and no further archaeological investigations were recommended.

I-Sites records show that there are two Notable Locations within the 1.6-kilometer (1-mile) review radius (**Figure 7**). Both Notable Locations are located north of the project area, with Location XX2885 identified at 1.01 kilometers (0.63 mile) northwest and Location XX6814 identified at 1.56 kilometers (0.97 mile) north. The closer Notable Location, XX2885, is the Springdale Cemetery of Clinton, Iowa. The second Notable Location, XX6814, is the location of Civil War Camp Kirkwood. Both Notable Locations have no potential to be affected by the current project.

Due to the project area being located within downtown Clinton, there are over 100 architecturally inventoried structures located within the 1.6-kilometer (1-mile) review radius, with further inventoried structures immediately outside the review radius following South Bluff Boulevard to the southwest, Camanche Avenue to the southwest, and North 2nd Street to the northeast. The structures of greatest importance to the current project include the three inventoried structures located within land parcels 80-1562-001, 80-1562-003, and 80-1562-004. These structures have been identified as 23-00455, 23-00459, and 23-00460.

According to I-Sites, structure 23-00455 in parcel 80-1562-004 can be identified as the YMCA building; however, the entry identifies the date of construction as 1905, contradicting other

sources from the YMCA and the City of Clinton. The YMCA building has been recorded as being composed of a stone foundation with a brick construction and asphalt description.

Structure 23-00459 in Parcel 80-1562-003 is identified in I-Sites as the Lincolnshire building, a structure that was first constructed in 1899. The Lincolnshire building was also given a stone foundation with asphalt descriptions, but wall construction was composed primarily of synthetics/vinyl.

The last structure, located in Parcel 80-1562-001 and identified as structure 23-00460, has been identified as the Harvest Savings Bank. The Harvest Savings Bank was constructed in 1980 and was composed of a concrete foundation. Stone walls and a metal roof were utilized, along with an asphalt description.

I-Sites records also indicate that there are four potential historical districts and one NRHP-listed historical district within the review radius (**Figure 8**). The four potential districts are located south, east, and west, with two of these districts being along Camanche Avenue. The two potential districts are located 0.8 kilometer (0.5 mile) and 1.47 kilometers (0.91 mile) south and are identified as the Camanche-Liberty Avenue Neighborhood Potential Historic District (North) (23-0000983) and the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Car Shops Potential Historic District (23-0000984). The third recorded potential district, located approximately 1.17 kilometers (0.73 mile) to the northeast of the project, has been identified as Mount Pleasant Park Potential Historic District (23-0000829). The last potential historic district, located 0.52 kilometer (0.32 mile) east of the project, is the Riverview Park Potential Historic District (23-0001467). No potential historic districts cross into the current project boundary.

One registered historical district has been identified within the 1.6-kilometer (1-mile) review radius of the project area (**Figure 8**). This district is the Wilson Buildings (23-0000437) and is located 0.14 kilometer (0.09 mile) east of the project down 5th Avenue South. The Wilson Buildings were first constructed in 1912–1914, according to I-Sites, and were used as a shopping center until the 1990s before being converted into apartment housing (Gaul 2015). The structure was included in a listed historical district in February of 2014. The historic district is not within the current project boundary.

No documented historic Native American locations have been located within the 1.6-kilometer (1-mile) review radius of the project.

Historic Maps and Aerial Photographs

The project area was examined on aerial photographs and historic maps associated with Clinton County. The earliest maps indicate the project area was once a sandy shale within a flood plain for the Mississippi River during the earliest days of the city of Clinton's founding. The precise project area appears to have been on a slightly higher elevation, but the General Land Office (GLO) Map fails to identify the degree of slope or elevation (1838: **Figure 9**). Later historic maps, including the Andreas Atlas (1873: **Figure 10**) and the General Atlas of Clinton County (1874: **Figure 11**), show the area as incorporated to an expanding Clinton urban center. The General Atlas of 1874 better shows the project area as part of an expanding urban landscape with four residential properties being established in land parcels 80-1562-001–004. Further maps of downtown Clinton, Iowa, including the 1925 General Atlas of Clinton County, were reviewed within the University of Iowa Digital Library, but no further details of land parcels 80-1562-001–004 could be observed beyond showing four land parcels within a steadily urbanizing downtown center. The physical construction of the YMCA main building in parcel 80-1562-004 was not noted in these

maps. Construction of the YMCA main building would not take place until 1906, with the potential preparation for construction being established in 1905 as suggested in I-Sites Pro.

Aerial photographs beginning in the 1930s were reviewed, a selection of which are presented in **Figures 12–16**. They reveal that in the 1930s, the project area was an urban landscape with thick tree cover. The YMCA building is visible, located on land parcel 80-1562-004. Few noticeable changes are seen until the 1960s when large sections of foliage are removed from parcels 80-1562-001–003, showing the new YMCA addition. This initial addition from 1960 is a relatively smaller rectangular structure than to the main YMCA building, located only in parcel 003 and 004. By 1990 the addition was expanded into a larger structure, incorporating parcel 002 into parcel 003. By 2004, the YMCA facility was further expanded, reaching outside the project area and including parcel 80-1573-0000 located directly north of the project. All previous residential properties located in parcel 80-1573-0000 were removed and replaced with a similar large rectangular structure with a shared covered walkway between it and the YMCA extension. Minimal changes are observed after 2004. The only notable change observed from 2004 to present is the gradual increase of large buildings, parking lots, and other urban structures surrounding the YMCA building and outside the project area showing downtown Clinton, Iowa.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

This desktop assessment was conducted for the former YMCA property, proposed by the ECIA and the City of Clinton. This investigation was conducted to identify and document any known prehistoric and historic archaeological resources present within the proposed project area located within parcel 80-1562-003. The project area encompasses approximately 0.64 acre (0.26 hectare) in incorporated Clinton, Iowa.

The desktop assessment shows the following:

- 1) The project area has been an urban landscape since the 1930s based on aerial photographs, with evidence through historical maps showing the property as urban residential property going as far back as 1873.
- 2) Soils are primarily a Raddle series, a type of Gunder-associated silty local alluvial. In general, alluvial soils have a higher potential for containing subsurface archaeological sites within biodiverse soil horizons, including the A and B Horizon. However, the project area has a high potential for deep soil disturbance from urban development activities on this and surrounding parcels.
- 3) Three architecturally inventoried structures (23-00455, 23-00459, and 23-00460) have been identified within the project boundaries. These three structures include the YMCA building, the Lincolnshire building, and the Harvest Savings Bank.
- 4) One potentially eligible archaeological site, 13CN207, has been identified approximately 0.84 kilometer (0.52 mile) southeast outside the project area.
- 5) One NRHP-listed Historic District, the Wilson Buildings District, has been identified approximately 0.14 kilometer (0.09 mile) east of the project, along 5th Avenue.
- 6) No portion of the project area has been inventoried to current standards for archaeological resources.

The project area has been identified as an urban landscape with the initial construction of the YMCA building and facility occurring in 1906. The facility has gradually expanded, with the most notable expansion occurring in 1960. Construction of the facility has removed or covered all surface to near surface archaeological potential within parcel 80-1562-003, and likely also removed or reduced the subsurface potential for the majority of the parcel. However, due to the

project area being within a mapped Gunder-associated alluvial, it is recommended that archaeological monitoring be conducted should any project work include ground disturbance in previously undisturbed soils. If intact alluvial soils remain present within the project boundary, further survey and identification investigations are recommended. If any archaeology sites are encountered during facility removal activities, they should be fully recorded and evaluated for NRHP eligibility.

The project area also contains three architecturally inventoried structures: the YMCA main construction in 1906, the Lincolnshire Building in 1899, and the Harvest Savings Bank building in 1980. With these resources being located within the project boundaries, a historic architecture survey is being conducted concurrently.

Despite our best efforts, archaeologists have not devised survey and testing methods that can guarantee all archaeological sites will be identified within a project area all the time. If unanticipated archaeological sites are encountered during earthmoving/development, activities should cease, and the overseeing federal/state agency should be contacted as well as the SHPO at (515) 281-5111. The developer is responsible for protecting cultural resources from additional disturbance until a professional examination is made and permission to proceed with development is granted by the overseeing federal/state agency and SHPO. Human burials are protected by Iowa law (Chapter 716.5, Iowa Code). If human remains are encountered, take measures to secure the find(s) and contact the State Medical Examiner at (515) 725-1400 or city, county, or state law enforcement agencies. If human remains are suspected to be 150 years old or older, also contact the Bioarchaeology Program at the OSA at (319) 384-0740.

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APPENDIX A

FIGURES

FIGURE 1
Location Map

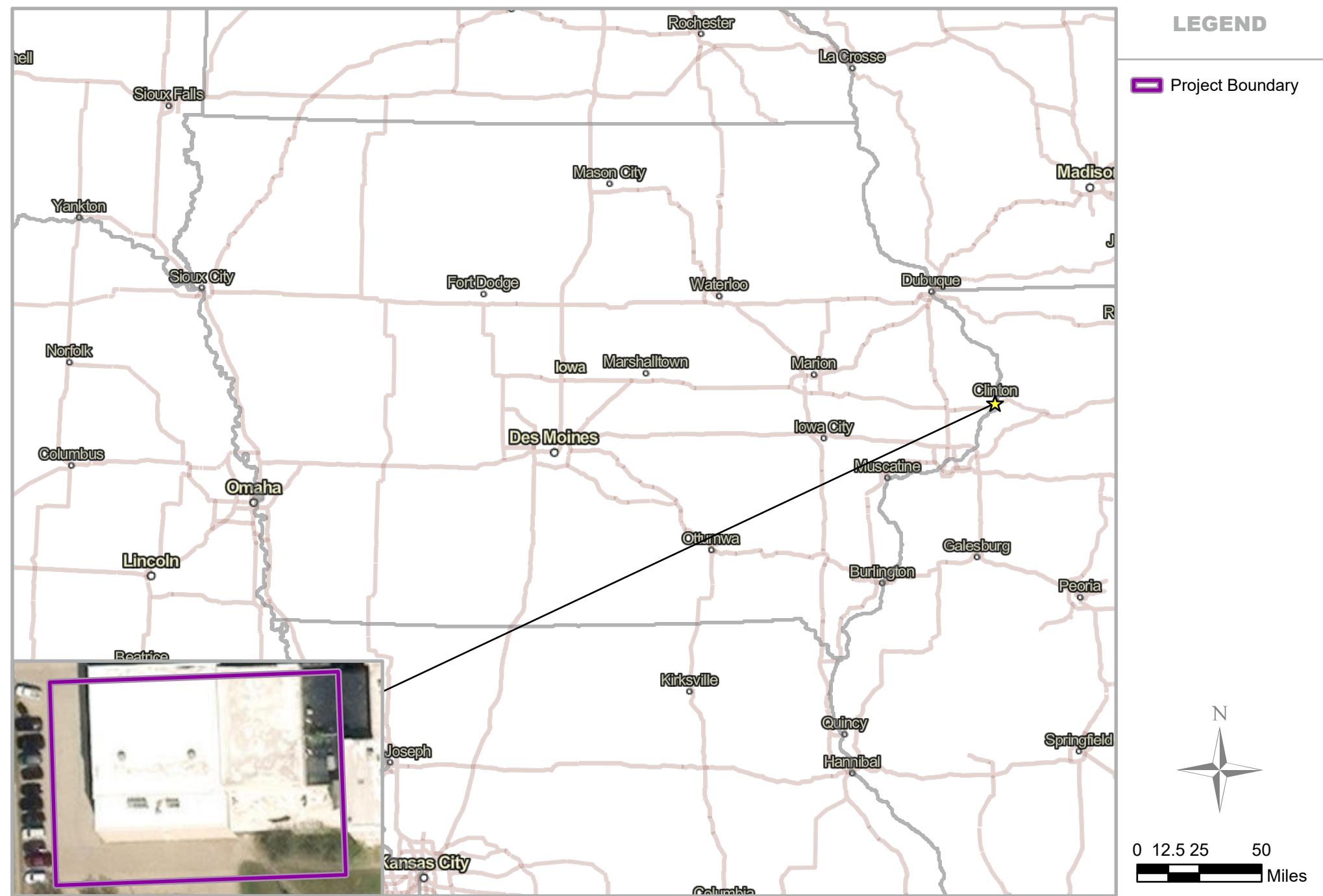


FIGURE 2
Project Overview

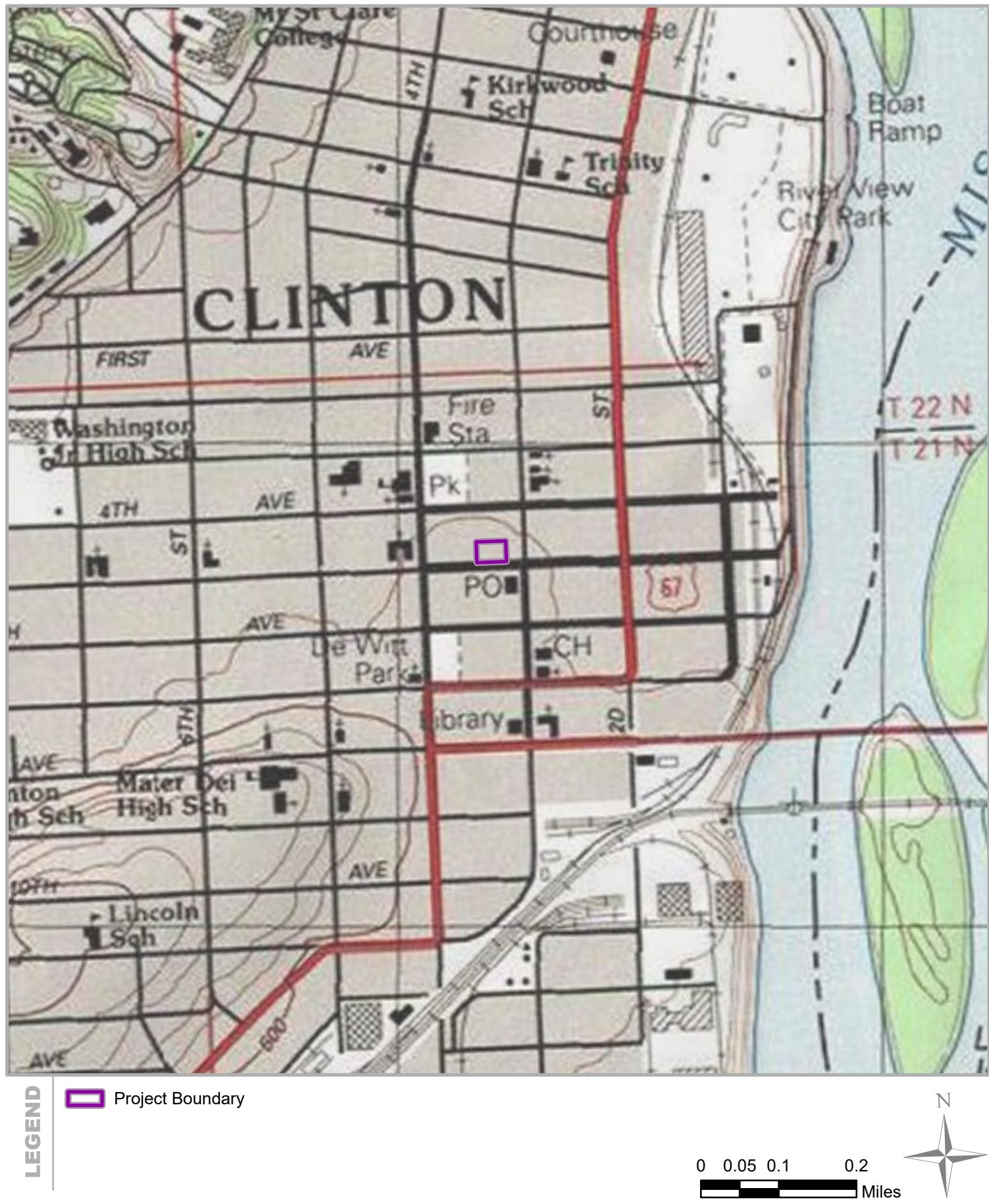


FIGURE 3

Physiographic Region and Landforms

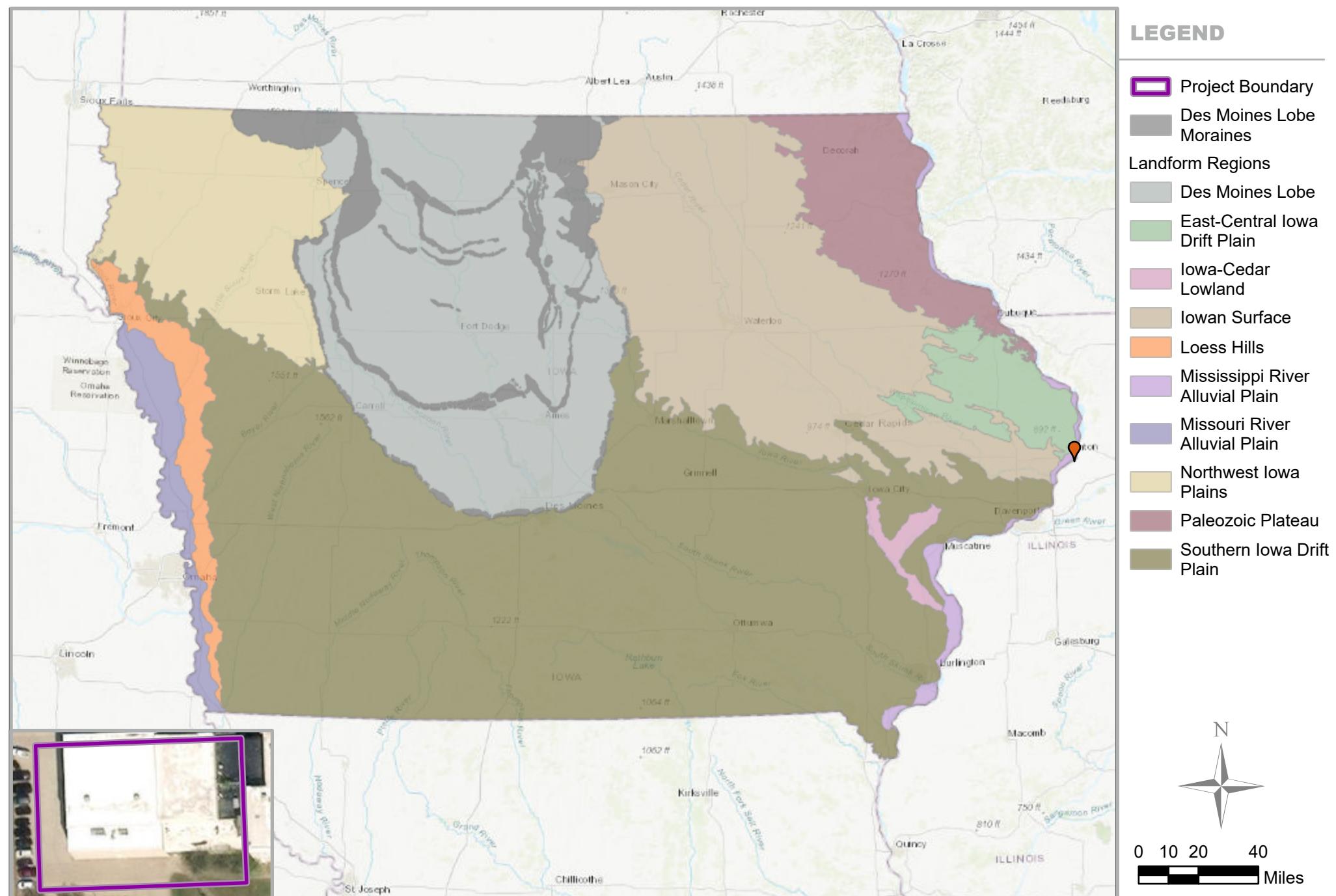
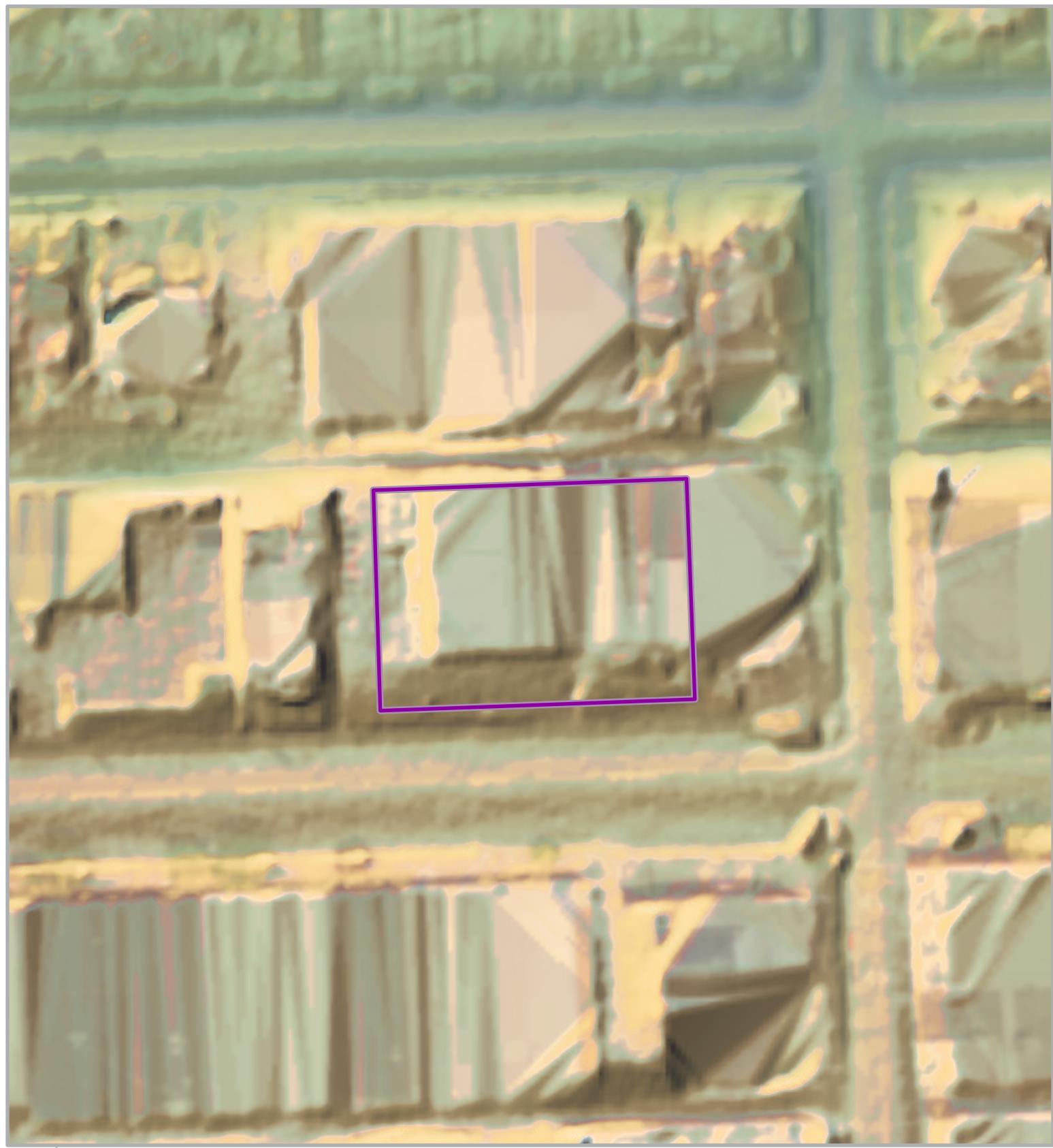


FIGURE 4
Project Area LiDAR, 2020



LEGEND

Elevation (m)
Value
506.65
161.91

Project Boundary

0 35 70 140
N
Feet

FIGURE 5
Soil Survey



LEGEND

Project Boundary 976

Soil Key

175

0 40 80 160
Feet



FIGURE 6
I-Sites Records Search: Archaeological Survey and Site Distribution

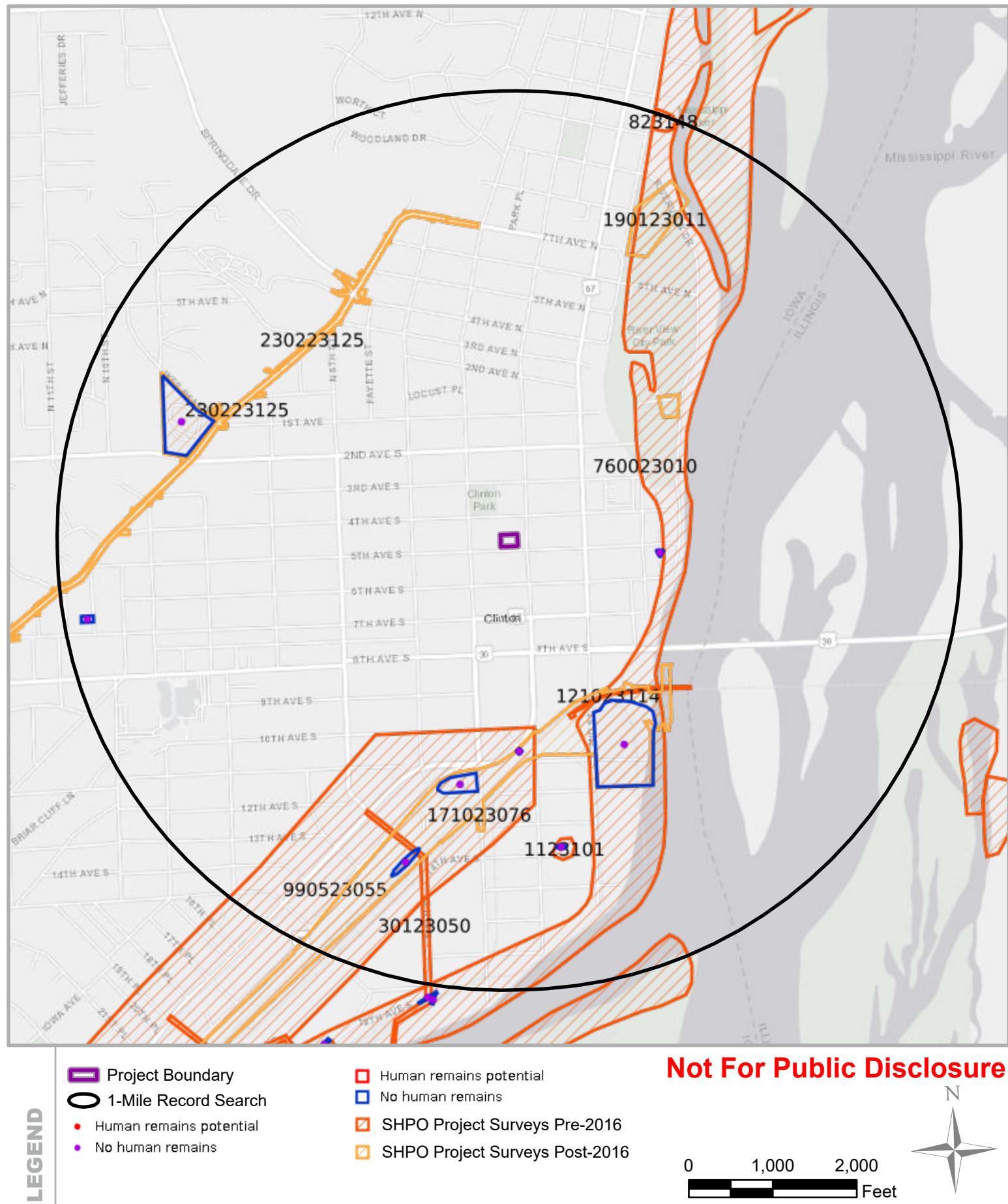
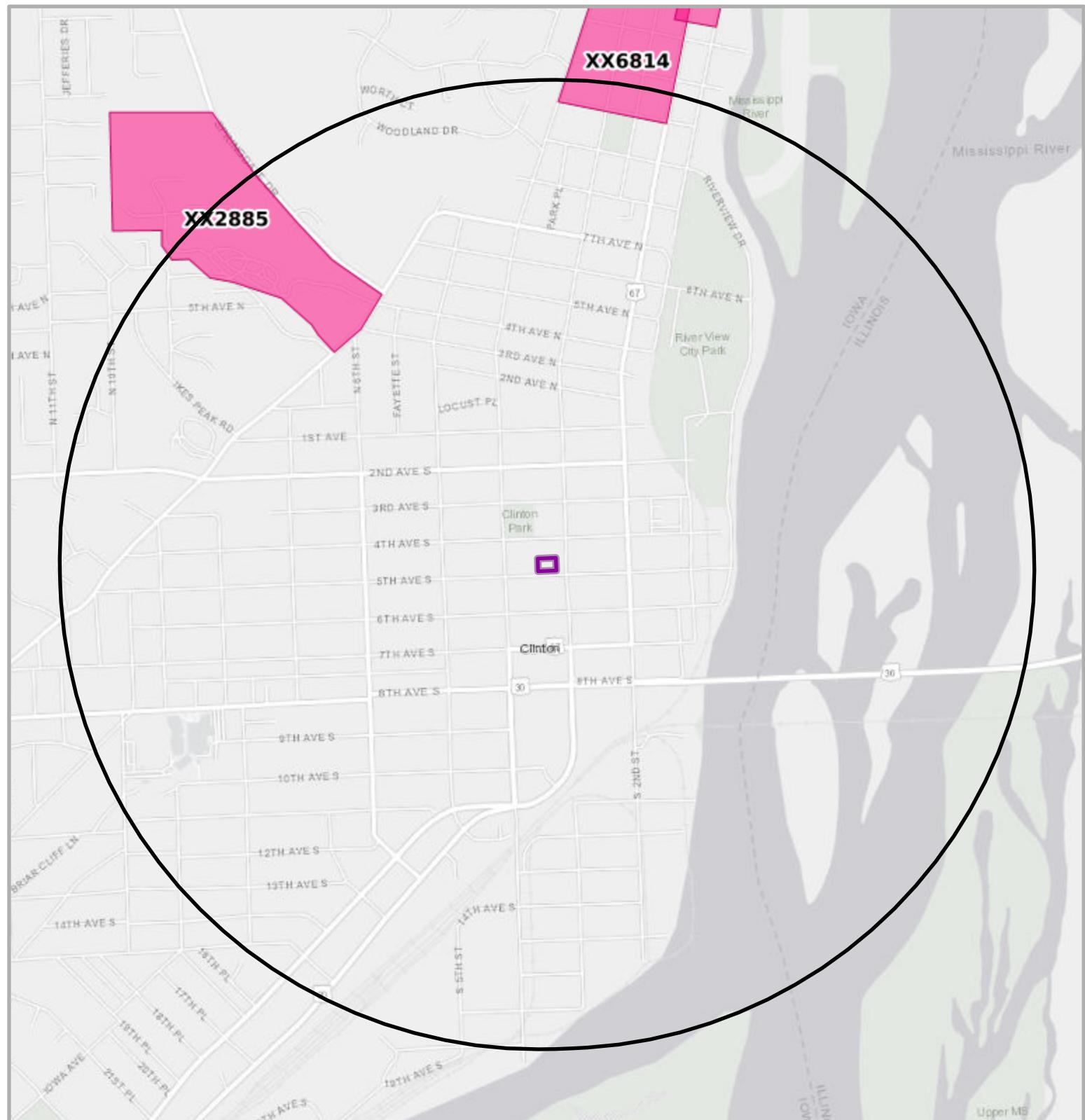


FIGURE 7
I-Sites Records Search: Notable Locations



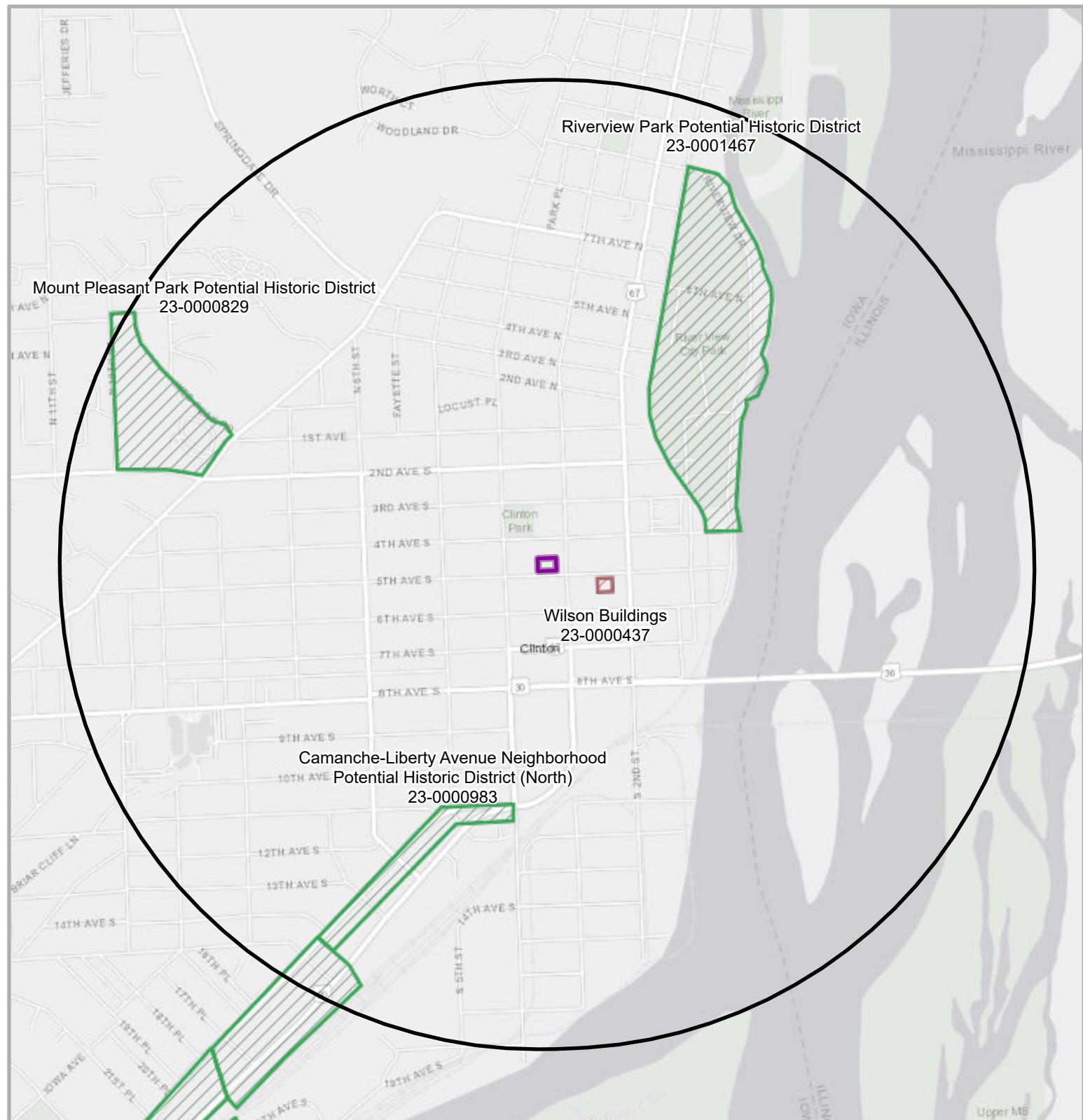
LEGEND

- Project Boundary
- 1-Mile Record Search
- Notable Locations from Archives

0 1,000 2,000
Feet



FIGURE 8
I-Sites Records Search: NRHP Listed and Potential Districts



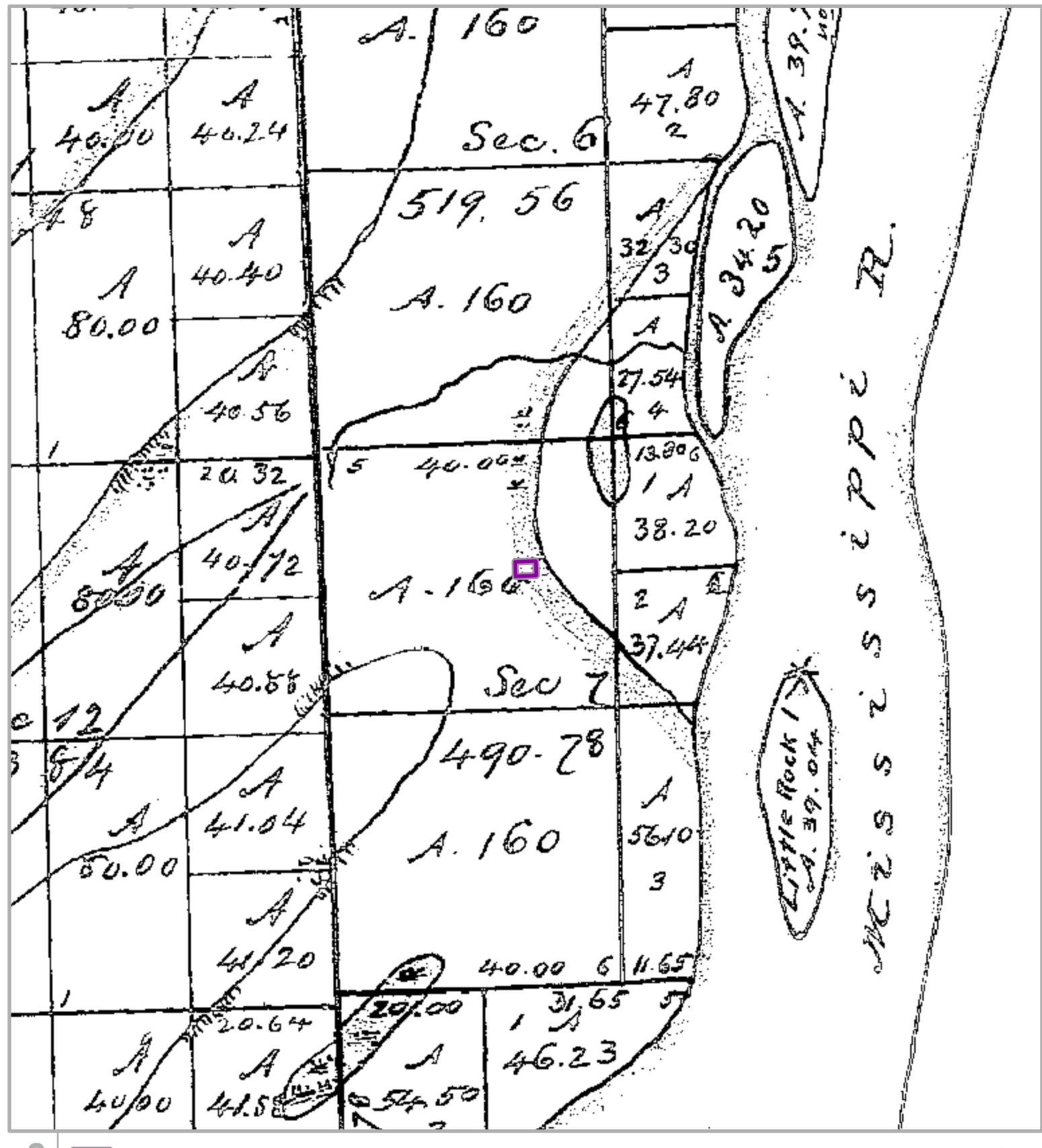
LEGEND

- Project Boundary (Purple square)
- 1-Mile Record Search (Black circle)
- National Register Historic Districts (Red square)
- Identified Potential Historical Districts (Green hatched area)

0 1,000 2,000
Feet



FIGURE 9
General Land Office Map, 1854



LEGEND

■ Project Boundary

0 0.07 0.15 0.3
Miles



FIGURE 10
Andreas, 1873



LEGEND

 Project Boundary

0 0.07 0.15 0.3
Miles



FIGURE 11
General Atlas of Clinton County Map, 1874



LEGEND

Project Boundary

0 0.03 0.06 0.12 Miles



FIGURE 12
Historical Aerial Photo, 1930



LEGEND

 Project Boundary

0 35 70 140
Feet



FIGURE 13
Historical Aerial Photo, 1960



LEGEND

 Project Boundary

0 35 70 140
Feet



FIGURE 14
Historical Aerial Photo, 1990



LEGEND

 Project Boundary

0 35 70 140
Feet



FIGURE 15
Historical Aerial Photo, 2004



LEGEND

■ Project Boundary

0 35 70 140
Feet



FIGURE 16
Current Conditions



LEGEND

 Project Boundary

0 35 70 140
Feet

