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# IOWA HISTORIC PROPERTY STUDY OF THE ZEMAN BARN (86-00028)

Tama County, Iowa

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State Historical Society of Iowa Review and Compliance No.: 940400120

*Prepared For:*



IOWA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION  
800 Lincoln Way  
Ames, Iowa 50010

*Prepared By:*



THE LOUIS BERGER GROUP, INC.  
950 50<sup>th</sup> Street  
Marion, Iowa 52302

August 2009

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Roger L. Ciuffo

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## **I. INTRODUCTION**

The Zeman Barn (86-00028) is an early twentieth-century example of a gothic roofed barn and is part of the Zeman Farmstead located along U.S. Highway 30 in Otter Creek Township (Township 38N, Range 14W), Tama County, Iowa (Figures 1 and 2). The farmstead was initially evaluated in a reconnaissance architectural survey conducted in 1998 by The Louis Berger Group, Inc (Berger). An intensive architectural survey of the property by Berger's Principal Architectural Historian, Martha H. Bowers, evaluated the farmstead as not being eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) but noted that the barn appears to be eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C (Bowers 1998). At the request of the Iowa Department of Transportation, Berger completed the recordation project to provide a documentary record of the Zeman Barn in accordance with the guidelines set forth by the Iowa State Historic Preservation Office regarding historic property studies for barns. Background research for this project was conducted in September 2008 and April 2009. The property was inspected and photographed in May 2008.

Information on the property was gathered through background research, interviews with Zeman family members, field investigation, and photo documentation. Historical maps of the project area were used to collect data necessary for developing regional and local historic contexts. The research for this report was conducted at the Tama County Courthouse and the Tama County Historical Museum Genealogical Library, both in Toledo. Much of the background research for the project was conducted by Camilla Deiber and Michael Dulle. Ms. Deiber also prepared the photographic documentation, plan drawings, and the graphics used in this report. Mr. Roger L. Ciuffo conducted interviews with Zeman family members and wrote this report.

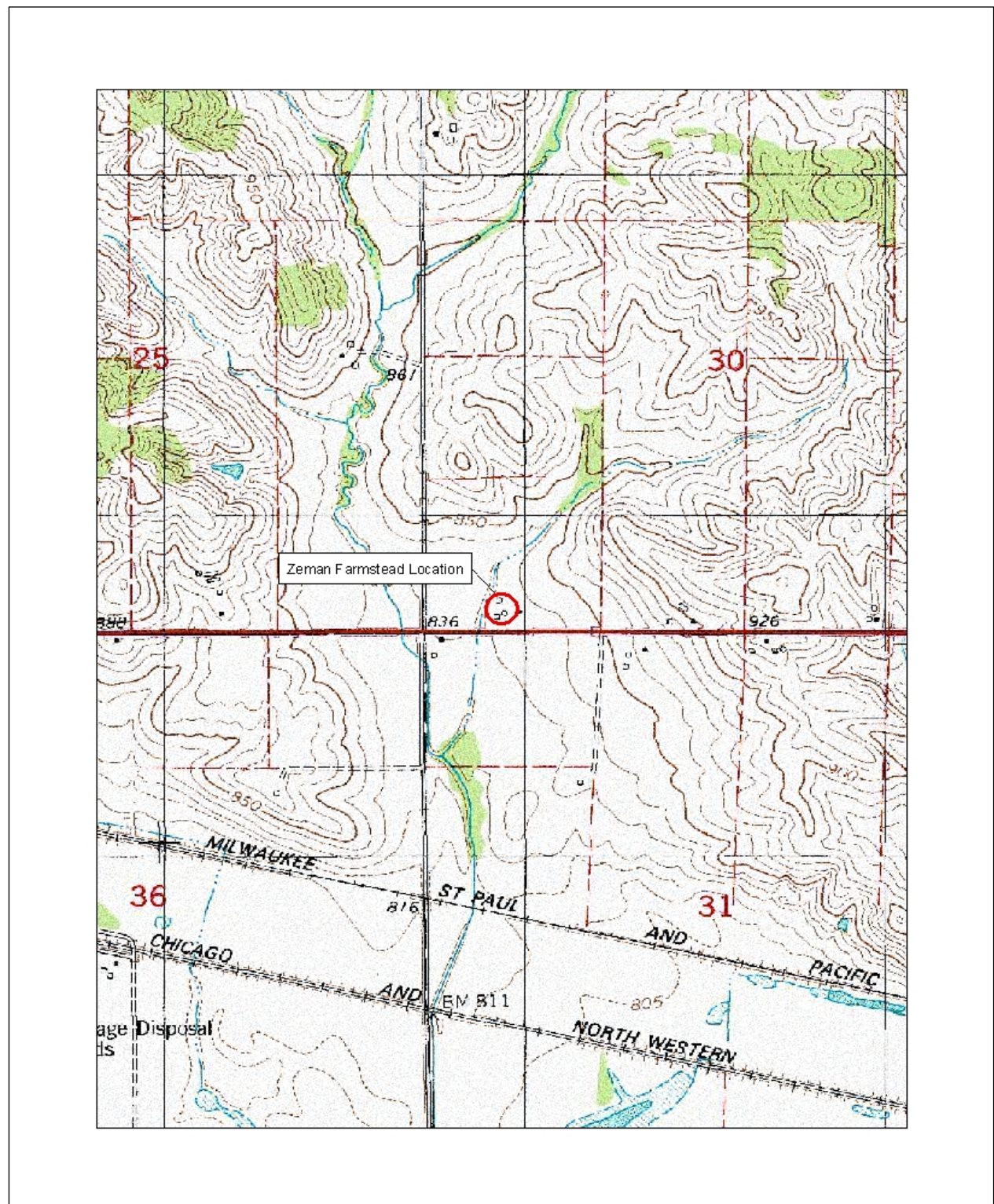


Figure 1: Zeman Farmstead Location

Source: USGS 1980

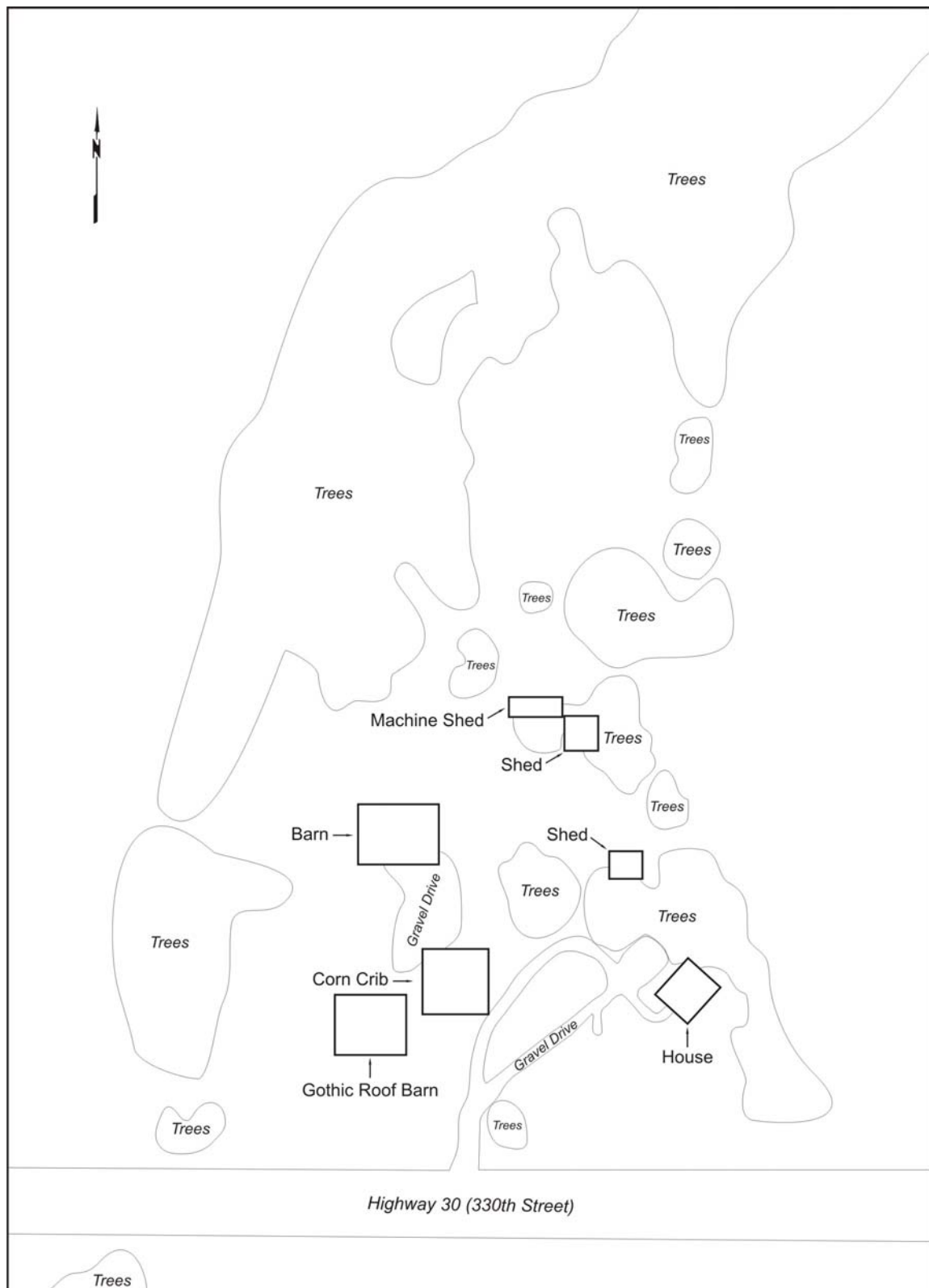


Figure 2: Site Map of the Zeman Farm

## **II. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

### **A. TAMA COUNTY**

Tama County lies within the region ceded by the Sac and Fox peoples to the United States in 1842. Settlement in the county, which began in 1849, was at first intermittent and then surged for a few years around 1852. Tama County was officially established in 1853. Toledo, the county seat, was laid out in the same year. In 1860 there were 5,285 settlers in the county (History of Tama County 1883:13).

Among the first generation of settlers in Tama County were Anglo-Americans and people of Germanic heritage, the latter including both foreign-born and American-born. Settlers from most of the New England and Middle Atlantic States and the states bordering Iowa contributed to the influx into the county, with people from Ohio, Illinois, New York, and Pennsylvania making up the majority of the population. By 1870 Bohemian immigrants were a noticeable presence in Tama County. By 1870 the Tama County population had reached 16,131.

In 1860 there were 11,000 acres of improved land in the county. Corn and wheat were important commodities, and hogs were the most numerous livestock. There were also beef and dairy farms in the region. Soon after settlement, farmers founded societies for the promotion of agricultural improvement. The principal activity of these progressive associations appears to have been the management of annual agricultural fairs. In Tama County a group of citizens first organized such fairs as early as 1856; the Tama County Agricultural Society was formally established in 1866.

Toledo at this time was a small town of 800 inhabitants. Since no railroads had located near the town, there were no industrial plants. However, the requisite business establishments were present: three dry-goods stores, five grocery stores, two hotels, one drugstore, one jewelry store, one clothing store, two photograph galleries, two tailor shops, two millinery shops, one barbershop, two carriage shops, two harness shops, three blacksmiths, two cabinet shops, one cooper, one agricultural warehouse, one printer, four attorneys, and five doctors. Religious and educational institutions were also present in the town.

The decade between 1860 and 1870 saw a tremendous expansion in settlement and agricultural land use in Tama County. Tama residents were proprietors of 168,000 improved and 100,000 unimproved acres, a large increase from the respective figures of 11,000 and 6,000 in 1860. Toledo continued to grow, achieving a population of 2,200 in 1890. This number had declined to 1,650 by 1920, however, partly because of the growth of the city of Tama, which was a major railroad stop. The southern part of Toledo was subdivided in the late 1800s, with the apparent intention of creating a suburban residential district between the two towns, but the area was not extensively built up until after World War II. The route that became the Lincoln Highway ran through both Tama and Toledo. The route had begun as a series of roads. In 1913 it was selected and designated the Lincoln Highway by an association of business people and individuals promoting long-distance automobile travel. Some of the sections were still simple dirt roads. When the federal highway system was created in 1926, the Lincoln Highway became U.S. Route 30 (Gade and Pendleton 1995:39-40).



### III. THE ZEMAN BARN TODAY

#### A. GENERAL APPEARANCE AND ARRANGEMENT

The Zeman Barn and Farmstead are sited on the north side of U.S. Highway 30 approximately 2 miles east of the City of Tama, Tama County, Iowa. The farmstead is an agrarian complex of buildings whose forms and materials are generally characteristic of central Iowa farmsteads of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The house and barn, in their original locations, were set back from the highway approximately 50 feet. The house and barn were sited facing east. In 2008, because of the expansion of U.S. Highway 30, the house and barn were moved to the rear of the property to avoid destruction by the expansion. Currently the house and barn are sited facing southeast (see Figure 2; Figure 3). The landscape of the farmstead has changed very little over the years with the exception of the re-positioning of the house and barn. The property is surrounded by open farmland and groves of mature trees to the west, south and east of the farmstead.



**Figure 3: Aerial Photos of the Farmstead, 2006 (left) and 2008 (right). North is left.**

*Source: USDA NAIP 2006*

#### B. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

The Zeman barn is a two-level frame structure with dimensions of approximately 34x46 feet and is set on a poured concrete foundation (Figures 4-6). The roof is clad in wood shingles, and the walls are clad with vertical tongue-in-groove siding that has been covered with aluminum siding on the east and west gable

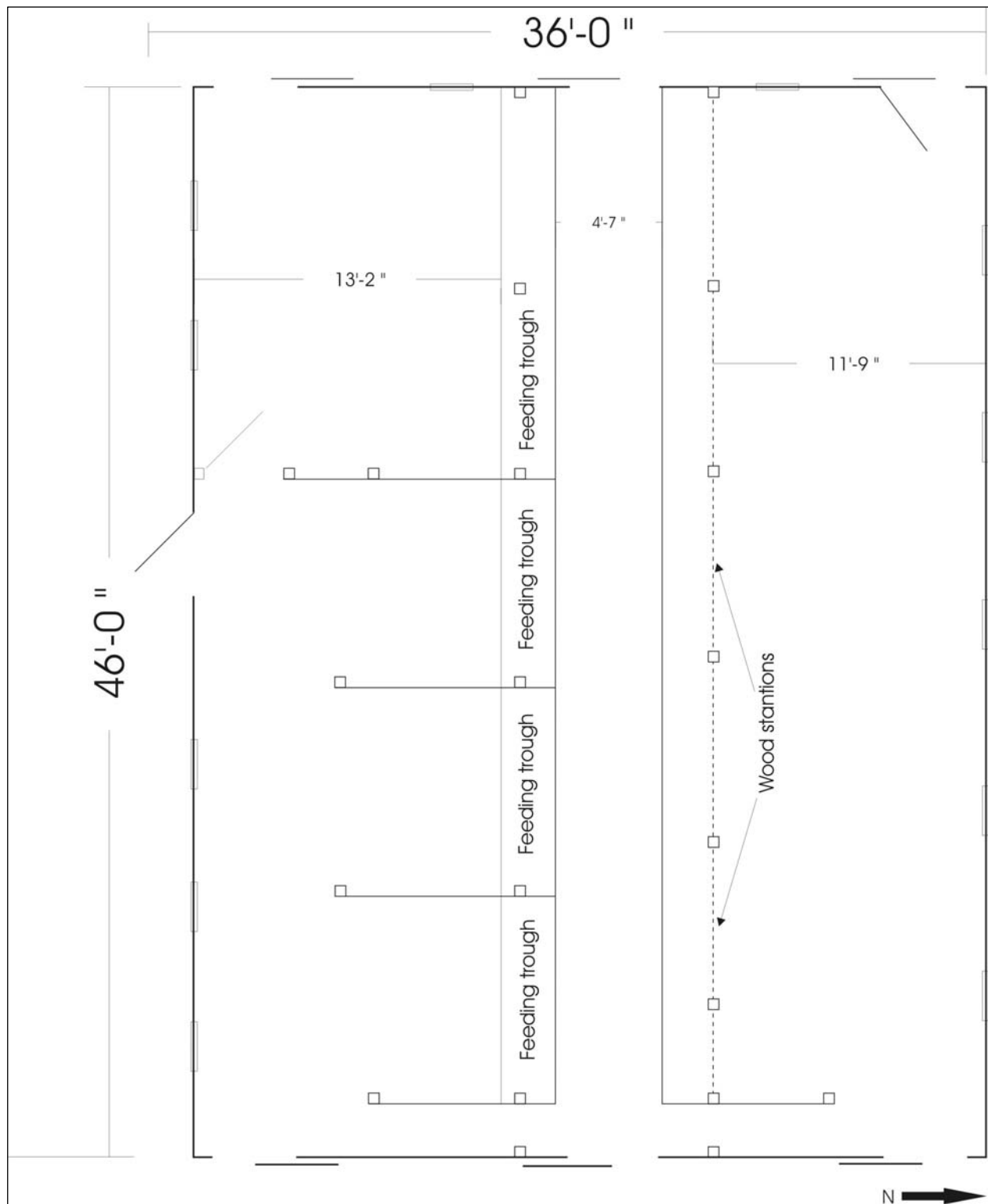


Figure 4: First-Floor Plan, Zeman Barn

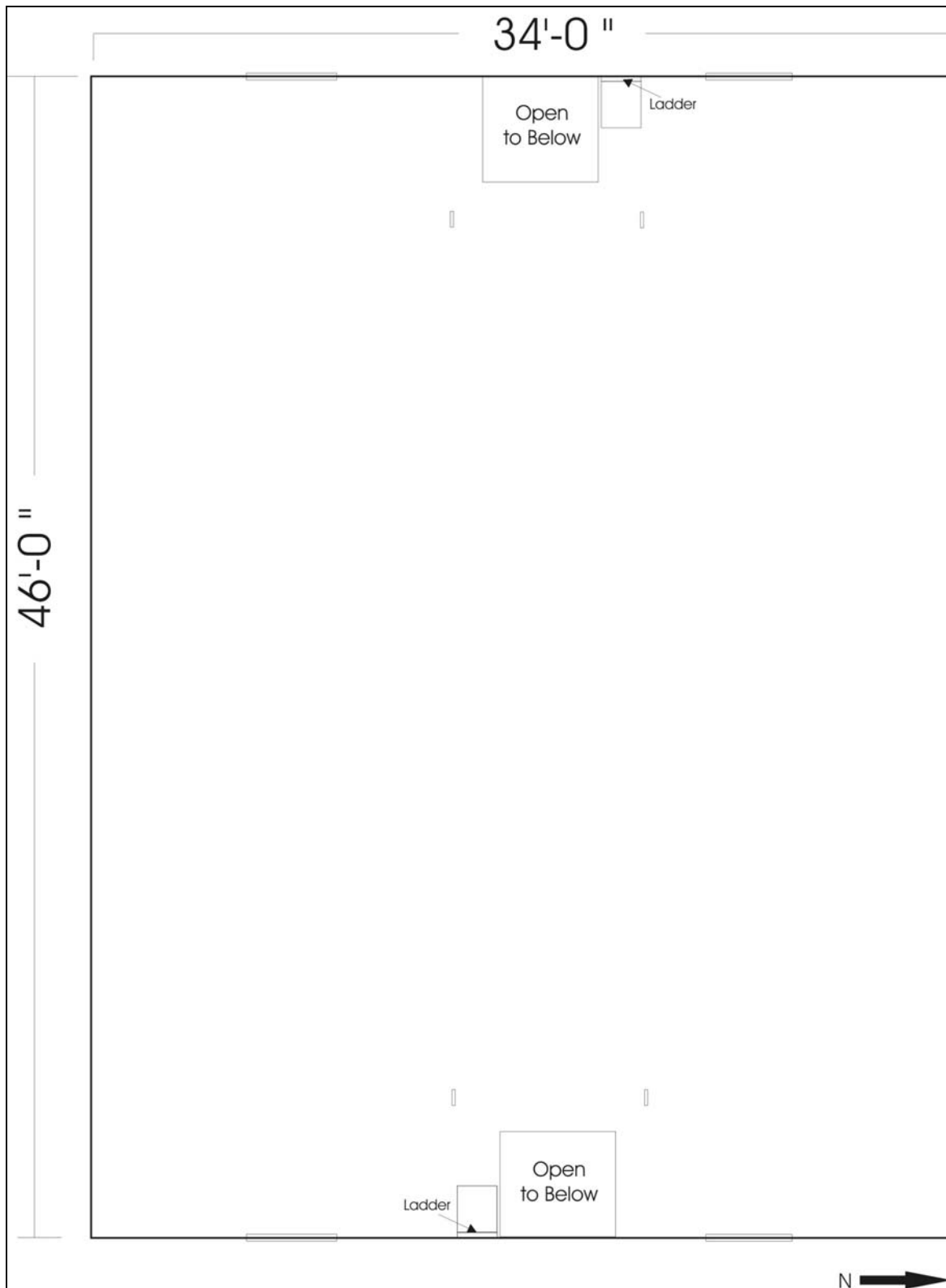


Figure 5: Second-Floor Plan, Zeman Barn

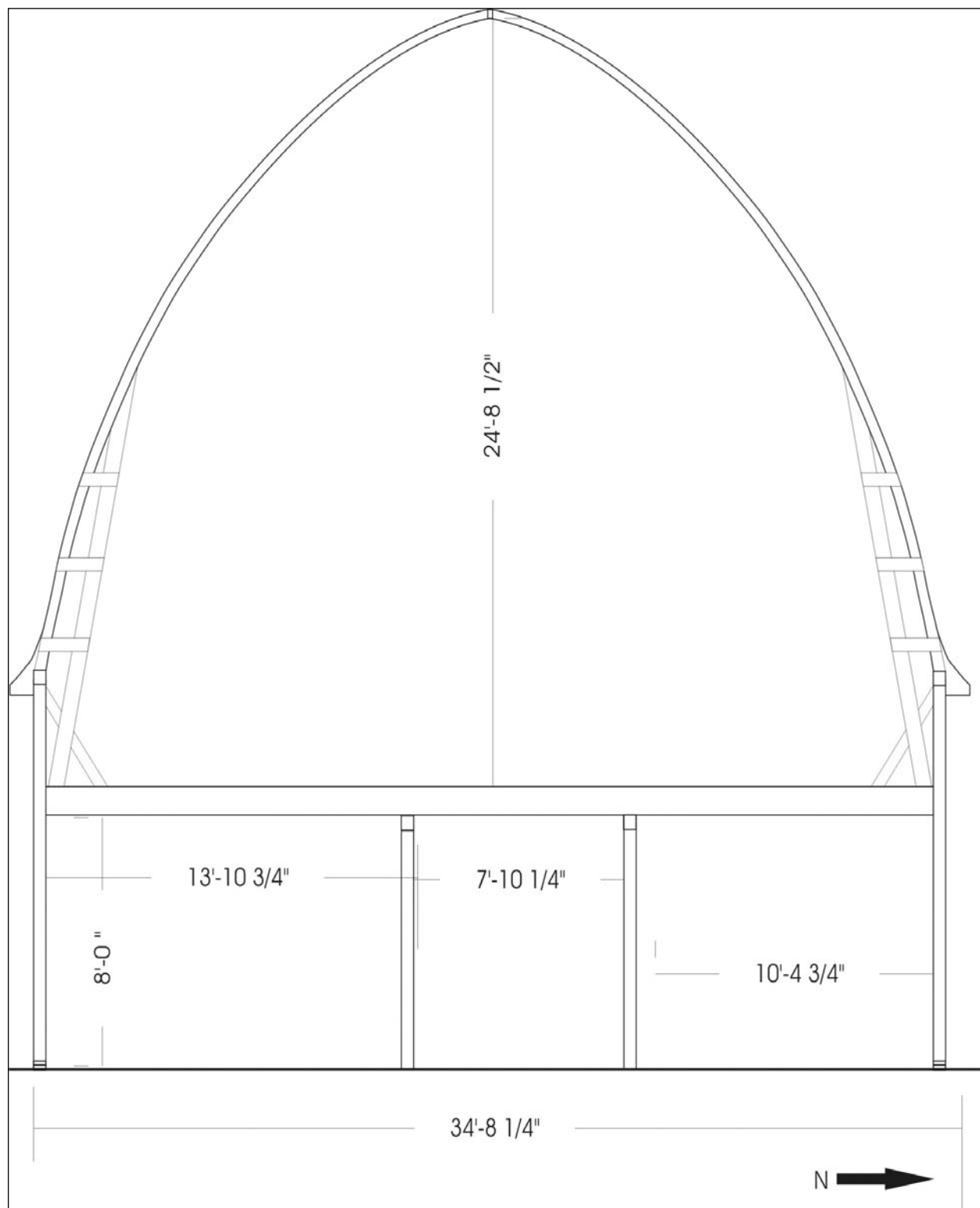


Figure 6: Cross-Section of Zeman Barn

ends. On each end there are three exterior sliding doors at ground level and two smaller sliding doors providing access to the loft, which is illuminated by two very small square windows set high in the wall. The south elevation is divided into six-bays, the third bay from the left containing a two-part Dutch door. The north elevation is five bays. Windows in the ground floor are four-light hopper sash fixed to open inward.

*a. Plan*

The ground floor of the barn has a center aisle measuring approximately 9 feet 9 inches in width and is lined with hay bunks. There are four plank-walled horse stalls located on the south side of the barn. A cattle pen with rough wooden stanchions and a full-length manure trench occupies the north side. A wooden ladder located at each end of the barn provides access to the loft, which is open to the exposed rafters.

*b. Framing*

The unobstructed loft space is created by arched rafters formed of five 1x4s bent and nail laminated, and set on 24-inch centers. Each pair of rafters is butted against a narrow ridgepole and secured by a short collar. Plank braces from plate to mid-arch provide stiffening at every fourth arch.

## IV. ZEMAN BARN HISTORY

### A. FARM PROPERTY HISTORY

The Zeman Farmstead, located in Otter Creek Township (Township 38N, Range 14W), Tama County, Iowa (Figures 7 and 8), has had many previous owners. The property was originally owned by Hough Downey (year of purchase unknown) who sold the property to Benjamin Knaff on September 21, 1866. Knaff owned the property for a short two months when the property was purchased by Rollins Wells. The property had been in the Wells family for 16 years when Margaret Parsons Wells sold the parcel to Lewis Carmichael. Carmichael farmed the property for one year until 1890, when Herbert Groves became the new owner. After one year the Groves family sold the land to A.B. Beam in 1891. The property remained in the Beam family for 33 years until A.B. Beam sold the property to Joseph E. Zeman for \$29,976.00 in March of 1924. One year later, Joseph Zeman sold the property to his son, Louis, and his son's new wife, Lottie Rose (Kupka), for \$1.00 "plus other valuable considerations" (Tama County Deed Books) (Table 1).

During the years Louis and Lottie Zeman resided on the farm, many small outbuildings were constructed. In 1939 a large barrel roofed barn was constructed, after which they had a large barn dance on the second floor of the barn (Curtis Media Corporation 1987).

The Zeman family constructed a tan brick ranch home in 1951 and became the talk of the town. Instead of facing the highway as was typical of home placements, the Zeman's placed their house at an southeast angle to Highway 30. Louis and Lottie had two children, a daughter Gwendolyn who died at child birth in 1929 and Irma Mildred who was born in March 1930. Irma inherited the property after her father's death in 1973 (Curtis Media Corporation 1987).

**TABLE 1**

**CHAIN OF TITLE, ZEMAN PROPERTY**

<b>Grantor</b>	<b>Grantee</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Amount of Transfer</b>	<b>Deed Book/Page</b>
Hough Downey	Benjamin Knaff	9/21/1866	?	20/49
Benjamin Knaff	Rollin Wells	11/14/1866	?	19/287
Rollin Wells	Margaret Parsons	4/24/1874	?	?
Margaret Wells	Lewis Carmichael	3/24/1882	?	?
Lewis Carmichael	Albert Rudolph	11/23/1889	?	?
Albert Rudolph	Herbert Groves	10/23/1890	?	?
Herbert Groves	A.B. Beam	9/18/1891	?	?
A.B. Beam	Joseph E. Zeman	3/3/1924	\$29,976	191/580
Joseph E. Zeman	Louis Zeman	3/14/1925	\$1.00 plus other valuable considerations	199/243
Louis Zeman	Irma (Zeman) Kucera	3/20/1974	?	?

### B. CONSTRUCTION HISTORY

The barn was constructed in 1939 during the ownership of Louis Zeman, who acquired the property from his parents, Joseph and Julia Zeman, in 1925. The Zeman barn possesses qualities of shape, form and style similar to those agricultural buildings available through mail order ("kit" buildings), which became popular at the beginning of the twentieth century (Figure 9).

In a telephone interview conducted on May 27, 2009, Irma Zeman Kucera, daughter of Louis Zeman, confirmed that the barn was not a kit style barn. Mrs. Kucera noted that the barn was constructed by a



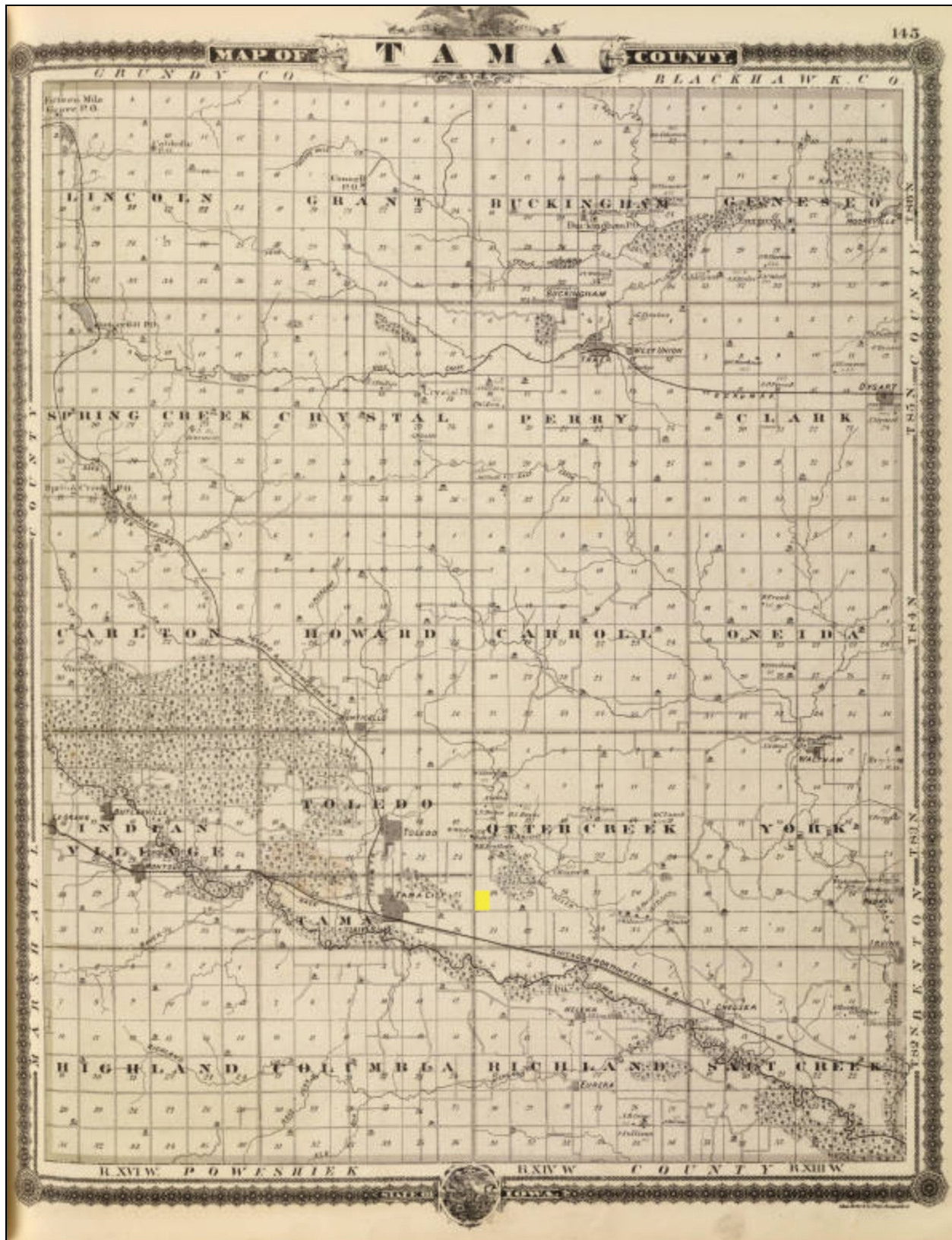


Figure 7: Tama County Plat Map, 1875, Showing Otter Creek

Source: Harrison and Warner 1875



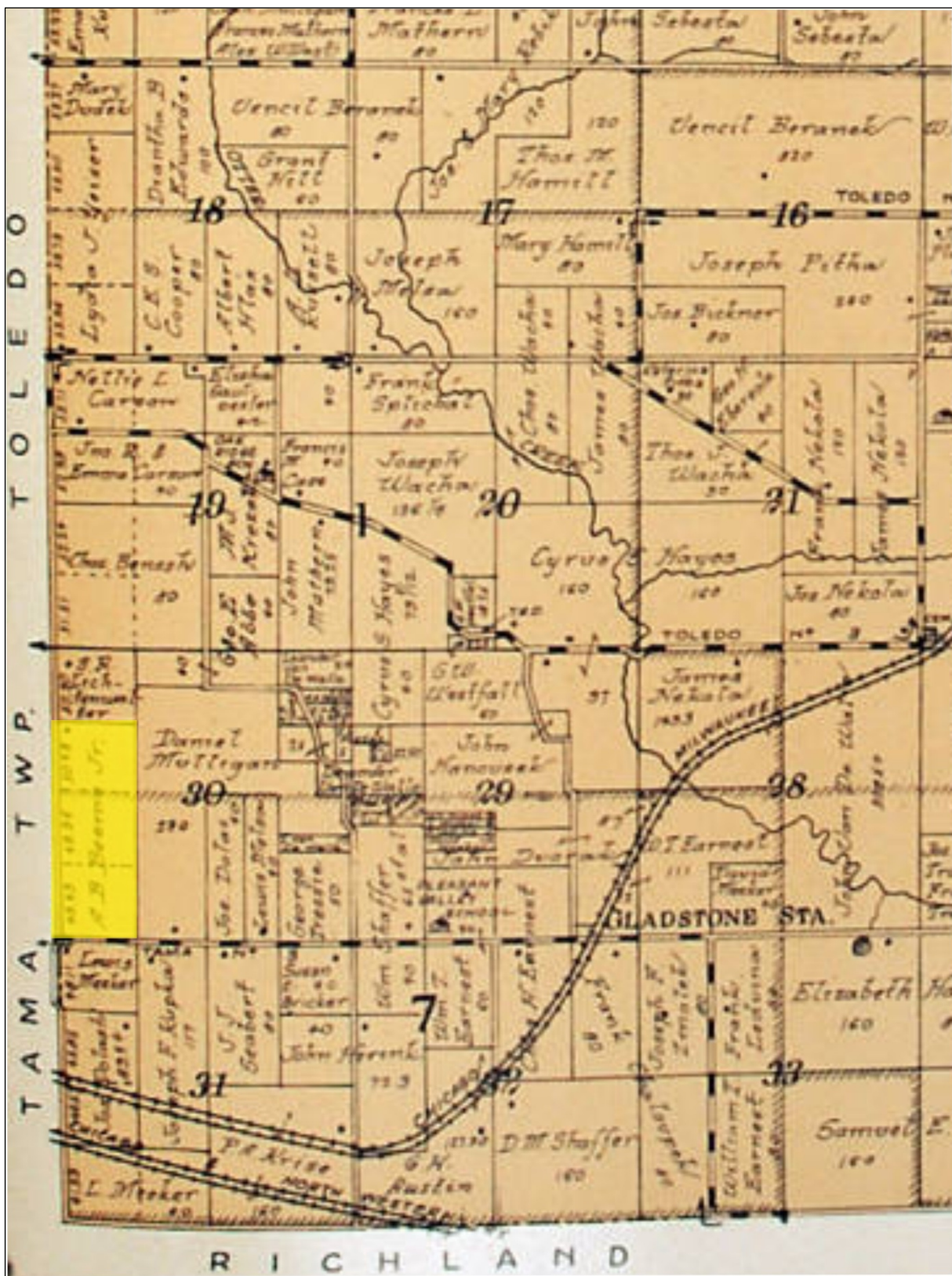
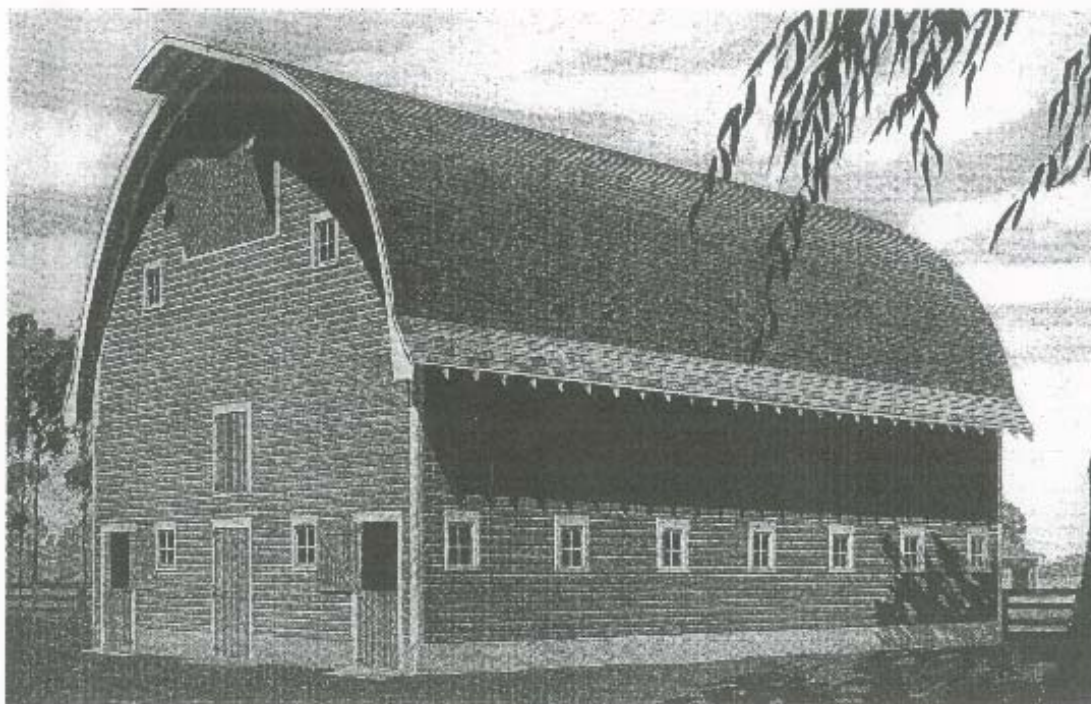


Figure 8: Tama County Plat Map,  
Otter Creek Township, 1916

Source: Anderson Publishing Company 1916





Barn No. 403

Sided with 1x6 Horizontal Drop Siding. Specifications (See page 2).

## This Gothic-Roofed Barn a Great Value

The barn is unquestionably one of the greatest values we have ever shown. Large manufacturing facilities and big sales volume, combined with the skill and science of expert barn men, make it possible to design and market this barn at prices very much less than others must ask.

The Gothic Roof is staunchly built by the use of built-up rafters to be bent to exactly the correct radius determined by our plan experts (see section). This roof is proof against the heaviest winds and provides an unusually spacious mow. Its pleasing proportions give the building a dignity and stateliness that make it stand out for miles around.

### A General Purpose Barn

This is a general purpose barn equally suitable for mixed stock or dairying. Remember that you can have the floor plan arranged to suit your own particular needs. Simply indicate the arrangement you desire and we will send you promptly a complete price on all the material delivered right to your station. If you wish, we will make a floor plan

for you from the information you send us. No obligation.

### An Easily Built Barn

This barn is really easy and economical to erect. We furnish much more complete than usual blue prints so there is no possibility of delay or error. With these aids building the rafters is a simple job.

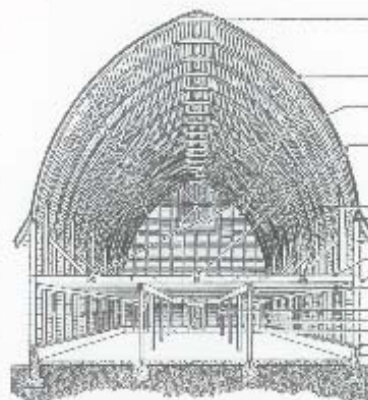
This is a barn we are proud to sell and one you will be proud to own. And especially will you appreciate it when you look at it after it is completed and realize that you saved a tidy sum of money by buying at wholesale, direct-from-mill prices.

### READY TO SHIP IN THESE SIZES

Width, Length and Height of Sides	Width, Length and Height of Sides	Width, Length and Height of Sides
24x30x12	30x48x12	34x48x14
24x36x12	30x54x12	34x54x14
24x42x12	32x36x14	34x60x14
24x48x12	32x42x14	36x42x14
30x30x12	32x48x14	36x48x14
30x36x12	32x54x14	36x54x14
30x42x12	34x42x14	36x60x14

State  
Historical  
Society

138812



### Cross Section of Barn No. 403

Study this cross section of our Gothic-roofed barn. This type of construction is readily admitted to make the strongest and best looking barn. Gives a large, free loft. Easy to erect. We furnish a complete set of plans which give correct radius for rafters. Be sure to read the specifications on page 2 carefully. Note how complete they are—how everything is clearly described, from start to finish. You will be 100% satisfied.

Page 3

Figure 9: Gordon Van-Tine Barn Number 403, 1936

Source: Gordon Van-Tine Company 1936

local carpenter using blueprints that her father had purchased from an unknown source. She remembered that the gothic arches for the barn were constructed at a local lumber yard and then were delivered to the Zeman property, where the barn was assembled. At the beginning of the twentieth century, many companies offered blueprints for barns and other agricultural buildings. It is also likely that “kit barn” companies such as Gordon Van-Tine and Sears also offered blueprints of their barn designs. Joy Sears in her thesis, *Barns by Mail: Pre-Cut Kit Barns by Mail-Order Catalog in the Midwest from 1900 to 1930*, reported that Radford’s offered blueprints for dairy barns for \$15. While the origin of the blueprints is unknown, and Irma Kucera reported that the barn was not a kit barn, there is insufficient evidence to prove that the Zeman barn was not constructed using blueprints that were influenced by kit barns that were popular around the construction period. The Zeman barn has many similarities with farm buildings produced by the Gordon Van-Tine Company who was a leader in kit-style farm buildings in Iowa at this time period (see Figure 9).

The mail-order agricultural buildings market was vast starting at the turn of the twentieth century. Sears, Roebuck and Company was one of the most popular companies but was not the only mail order supplier to offer farm buildings. There were a total of nine companies that offered mail-order buildings, but only five were known to offer agricultural buildings. These five companies were Sears, Roebuck and Company (Chicago, Illinois), the Gordon Van-Tine Company (Davenport, Iowa), Montgomery Ward (Chicago, Illinois), Harris Brothers (Chicago, Illinois), and the Aladdin Company (Bay City, Michigan). In 1909 Gordon Van-Tine offered six barns and six additional agricultural buildings. In 1910 Wards offered four barns, a poultry house, and a city stable. Sears joined them in 1911, followed by Harris Brothers in 1912 and Aladdin by 1914 (Hunter 2005:vi).

In her book *Sears, Roebuck Book of Barns: Reprint of the 1919 Catalog*, Hunter states that based on evidence from available catalogs, Harris Brothers and Aladdin abandoned the agricultural buildings market by 1919. Sears, Gordon Van-Tine, and Montgomery Ward went on to introduce pre-cut barns in 1918, offering a variety of styles that could be adapted to the farmer’s choice of lengths and building widths. By 1920 Montgomery Ward had discontinued its agricultural buildings, leaving Sears and Gordon Van-Tine as sole suppliers of mail-order barns until the early years of the Great Depression. The last known Gordon Van-Tine farm buildings catalog is dated 1929, and Sears produced its last book of barns in 1930 (Hunter 2005:vi).

According to Hunter, authenticating a mail-order building is difficult, especially in buildings that were not pre-cut. The wooden parts on pre-cut or “kit” buildings were numbered in order to facilitate construction. Presence of numbers or a stamp constitutes proof that the building is in fact a mail-order kit building. The style of the numbering is a good indication of which company constructed the buildings as each company labeled their parts uniquely. Although the Zeman Barn resembles Gordon Van-Tine Barn Number 403, no such numbers or stamps were identified on any wood members of the structure.

The Gordon Van-Tine Company was incorporated on April 15, 1907, for the purpose of “buying, selling, manufacturing, jobbing, distributing, handling, and otherwise dealing in and with building materials of every kind and nature, sash, doors, blinds, lumber, and the manufacture of paints, oils, varnishes and painters supplies” (Wolicki 2009). The history of the Gordon Van-Tine Company is very limited as the company’s records apparently were discarded in the 1940s, and surviving catalogs issued by the company are relatively few except for a scattering of dates. The Gordon Van-Tine Company stressed, “We guarantee satisfaction or money back” and “We guarantee to furnish enough of the various kinds of material to build each building according to the picture, the plans shown and the specifications given” (Sears 2001:6)). Appearing on the top of every odd page in the catalogs appeared the phrase “Guaranteed Prices – No Extras.” The company proclaimed “Seeing is believing,” and they encouraged farmers to come to the company headquarters in Davenport, Iowa, to inspect the facility. They were so sure that the potential buyer would be totally satisfied that the company would pay the railroad fare if a buyer felt misled in any way (Sears 2001:6).

The company was proud of their farm buildings and dedicated an entire page in one of their catalogs to “Why Gordon Van-Tine Are Best Able to Plan Your Barn.” Gordon Van-Tine created a Farm Building Department that was staffed with farm specialists and headed by W. Kirkpatrick (known as “the barn man”). All the company specialists had first-hand knowledge of some aspect of construction, which enabled them to deal specifically with the farm buildings offered in the farm catalogs. The company offered barns from about 1915 through the late 1930s (Wolicki 2009). It is important to note that the company identified with the needs of farmers and understood that farmers in Iowa had different needs from a farmer in the Northwest, for example, so the interior floor plans for each barn were unique and designed specifically for each farmer’s requirements.

The Zeman barn has a similar size, shape, and massing as the Gordon Van-Tine Barn Number 403 found on page 3 of the Gordon Van-Tine farm buildings catalog dated 1936 (see Figure 7). The advertisement states that the barn is “unquestionably one of the greatest values” Gordon Van-Tine had ever shown, and assured customers that “[l]arge manufacturing facilities and big sales volume, combined with the skill and science of expert barn men, make it possible to design and market this barn at prices very much less than others must ask.” This type of barn was also advertised as easy to erect and very economical, which must have appealed to the farmer with a small farm and little means to construct a larger barn. The Zeman barn is not an exact replica of the Gordon Van-Tine Number 403 barn as it does not have a hay loft, but it does contain the distinctive overhanging hay hood on the east façade.

## **V. SIGNIFICANCE**

Pre-cut mail-order kit barns dating from the first quarter of the twentieth century illustrate the modernization and standardization of the barn as a functional building. Farm buildings were investments in a farmer's future and substantial barns and farm buildings were needed to carry out farming operations. If a farmer chose to build a barn from scratch, he would need a fairly skilled and large crew as well as access to large-scale timber to build a typical post-and-beam barn.

Construction of any farm building consumed a considerable amount of time and money. Most farmers, if any, had no architectural training, so they purchased barn plans and the necessary lumber from their local lumber yard or from a mail-order catalog house.

Mail-order catalog companies, such as Gordon Van-Tine, offered complete modern kit barns. The majority of the barns that were offered usually required two or three people to construct, a few simple tools, and the ability to follow the plans for assembly. The barn kits arrived with everything needed for assembly (except masonry materials), which allowed for relatively quick and inexpensive construction as compared to finding skilled barn builders or paying local prices for questionable dimensional lumber.

The Zeman barn, although identified as not being a "kit" barn, exhibits features similar to those of a kit barn. The barn appears to be unaltered except for the partial re-cladding of portions of the barn's exterior. It possesses integrity with respect to design, workmanship, feeling and association. Integrity of setting is diminished by the modern farmhouse now present on the farmstead and the recent relocation of the barn owing to the expansion of the highway. The boundary of the eligible resource includes the rectangular portion of the property where the barn rests with the boundary extending 10 feet on all façades of the barn.

The Zeman barn is significant under Criterion C in the area of architecture. The barn possesses distinctive features of the open-loft gothic or "rainbows" roofed barn that along with the gambrel roof form was popularized throughout the Midwest beginning in the 1910s. The Zeman barn appears to closely resemble barn designs published by the Gordon Van-Tine company in the 1920s, characterized by bent rafters meeting at a ridgepole and joined by small collars, with vertical braces placed at regular intervals. The precise origin of the Zeman barn, however, has not been verified.

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## **APPENDIX A**

### **HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL DATABASE FORM**

# Historical Architectural Data Base

## Data Entry Form for Studies and Reports

Doc. No.: 86-005

Source of Study: ☐ Certified Local Government Project ☒ Section 106 Review & Compliance Project  
☐ Historical Resource Development Program Project ☐ Other

Project Reference #: 940400120

Authors/Editor/Compiler/Originator:

**Roger L. Ciuffo**

Author Role: ☒ Consultant ☐ Private Researcher/Writer ☐ Teacher ☐ Student  
☐ Project employee/volunteer ☐ Site Administrator ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

Title of Work:

**Iowa Historic Property Study of the Zeman Barn**

Year Issued: 2009

Type of Work Performed:

(check one only)

*Survey:*

- ☐ Windshield survey minimum level documentation
- ☐ Reconnaissance survey to make recommendations for intensive survey(s).
- ☐ Intensive survey
- ☐ Mixed intensive and reconnaissance survey

*Plan:*

- ☐ Planning for Preservation/Survey
- ☐ Community Preservation Plan

*Property Study:*

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Iowa Historic Property Documentation Study | <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Structure Report                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic American Building Survey (HABS)              | <input type="checkbox"/> Feasibility/Re-use Study                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic American Engineering Record (HAER)           | <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural/Engineering Plans and Specs. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Management or Master Plan                             |   |

*National Register:*

- ☐ Multiple Property Documentation Form

*Other* (e.g., private research, school project, video): \_\_\_\_\_

**Kind of Work Produced:**

*(fill in one section only: Report or Monograph or Chapter, etc.)*

*Report:* Published/produced by: The Louis Berger Group, Inc.

Place issued: Marion, Iowa

Client: Iowa Department of Transportation

*If applicable, include:*

Series Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Volume #: \_\_\_\_\_ Report #: \_\_\_\_\_

*Monograph:* Publisher Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Place: \_\_\_\_\_

*Chapter:* In: \_\_\_\_\_ First pg. #: \_\_\_\_\_ Last pg. #: \_\_\_\_\_

*Journal:* Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Vol. \_\_\_\_\_ No. \_\_\_\_\_ Pages: \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

*Thesis:* Degree (check one): ☐ Ph.D. ☐ LL.D. ☐ M.A. ☐ M.S. ☐ B.A. ☐ B.S.

Name of College/University: \_\_\_\_\_

*Paper:* Meeting: \_\_\_\_\_

Place: \_\_\_\_\_

*Other:* \_\_\_\_\_

**Geographic Scope of Study:**

☐ City/town ☒ Township(s) ☐ County ☐ Region of Iowa ☐ Statewide ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

State: IA \_\_\_\_\_

County: Tama \_\_\_\_\_

Town: \_\_\_\_\_

Township: 83N \_\_\_\_\_

Range: 14W \_\_\_\_\_

**Time Focus:** (check any decades that receive particular attention)

☐ before 1830 ☐ 1830s ☐ 1840s ☐ 1850s ☐ 1860s ☐ 1870s ☐ 1880s ☐ 1890s

☐ 1900s ☐ 1910s ☐ 1920s ☒ 1930s ☒ 1940s ☐ 1950s ☐ 1960s ☐ 1970s ☐ 1980/later

**Keyword:** (Index of any subjects, topics, or people given prominent attention in the report)

Gothic roof barn \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



**APPENDIX B:**  
DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPH CATALOG SHEETS

State Historical Society of Iowa  
Community Programs Bureau  
600 East Locust  
Des Moines, IA 50319  
(January 15, 1997)

## PHOTO & CD-R CATALOG SHEET

BLACK & WHITE PHOTO ROLL NO:

CD-R NO: **73**

Date Entered Into SHPO System:

Photographer	Image Type	Image Size
Camilla R. Deiber	Uncompressed TIFF	2000x3008

FRAME NUMBER	DATE TAKEN	SITE NAME AND LOCATIONAL INFORMATION	BUILDING TYPE, AGE AND OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES	FACING WHERE	SITE NUMBER
1	5/9/07	Zeman Barn, 2213 Hwy 30, Tama Co., IA	Contextual View	NE	86-00028
2	"	"	"	WNW	"
3	"	"	Overall view	NW	"
4	"	"	"	W	"
5	"	"	"	SSE	"
6	"	"	"	S	"
7	"	"	"	SE	"
8	"	"	"	E	"
9	"	"	"	NE	"
10	"	"	"	N	"
11	"	"	Detail view, opening in foundation	E	"
12	"	"	Feeding Trough Area	W	"
13	"	"	"	"	"
14	"	"	Large enclosed stall in Feeding Trough Area	NW	"
15	"	"	Central Aisle	W	"
16	"	"	Stantion Area	W	"
17	"	"	Metal Stantion	NW	"
18	"	"	Wall structure, south wall	S	"

State Historical Society of Iowa  
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600 East Locust  
Des Moines, IA 50319  
(January 15, 1997)

## PHOTO & CD-R CATALOG SHEET

BLACK & WHITE PHOTO ROLL NO:

CD-R NO: **74**

Date Entered Into SHPO System:

Photographer	Image Type	Image Size
Camilla R. Deiber	Uncompressed TIFF	2000x3008

FRAME NUMBER	DATE TAKEN	SITE NAME AND LOCATIONAL INFORMATION	BUILDING TYPE, AGE AND OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES	FACING WHERE	SITE NUMBER
1	5/9/07	Zeman Barn, 2213 Hwy 30, Tama Co., IA	Window with slanted stops	NW	86-00028
2	"	"	Detail view of angle bracing in loft	N	"
3	"	"	Detail view of Wall and Floor Joist Connection	S	"
4	"	"	View of Wall Angle Bracing Connection to Floor Joist	NW	"
5	"	"	View of Beam and Post Connection	S	"
6	"	"	Overall view of Hay Loft	W	"
7	"	"	Overall View of Hay Loft	W	"
8	"	"	Ladder and Hay Loft Access	W	"
9	"	"	Overall View of Gothic Roof Truss and Laminated Beams	SW	"
10	"	"	Detail View of Gothic Roof Truss and Laminated Beams	NE	"
11	"	"	Detail View of Hay Carrier	N/A	"

**APPENDIX C:**  
INDEX SHEETS OF DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHS





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