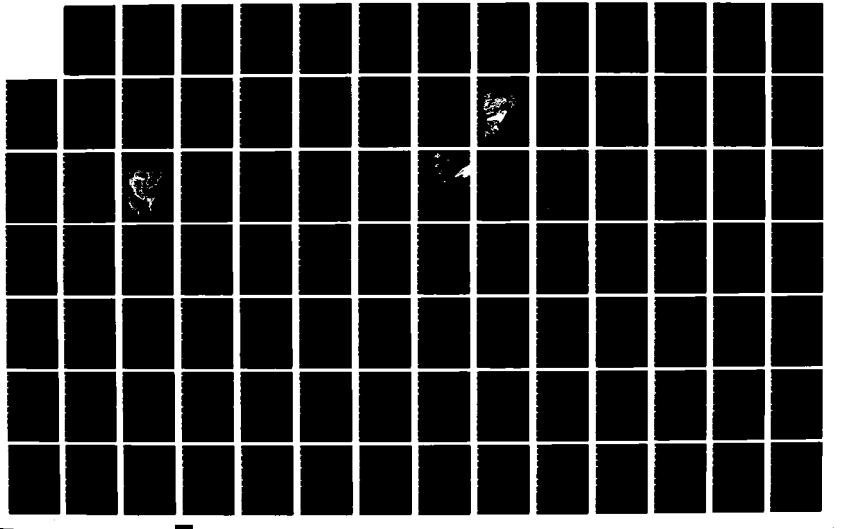
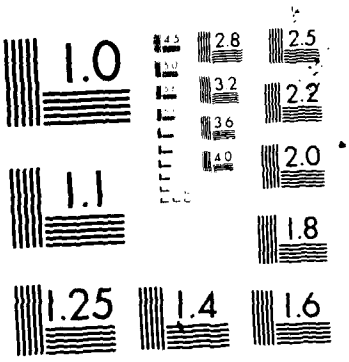
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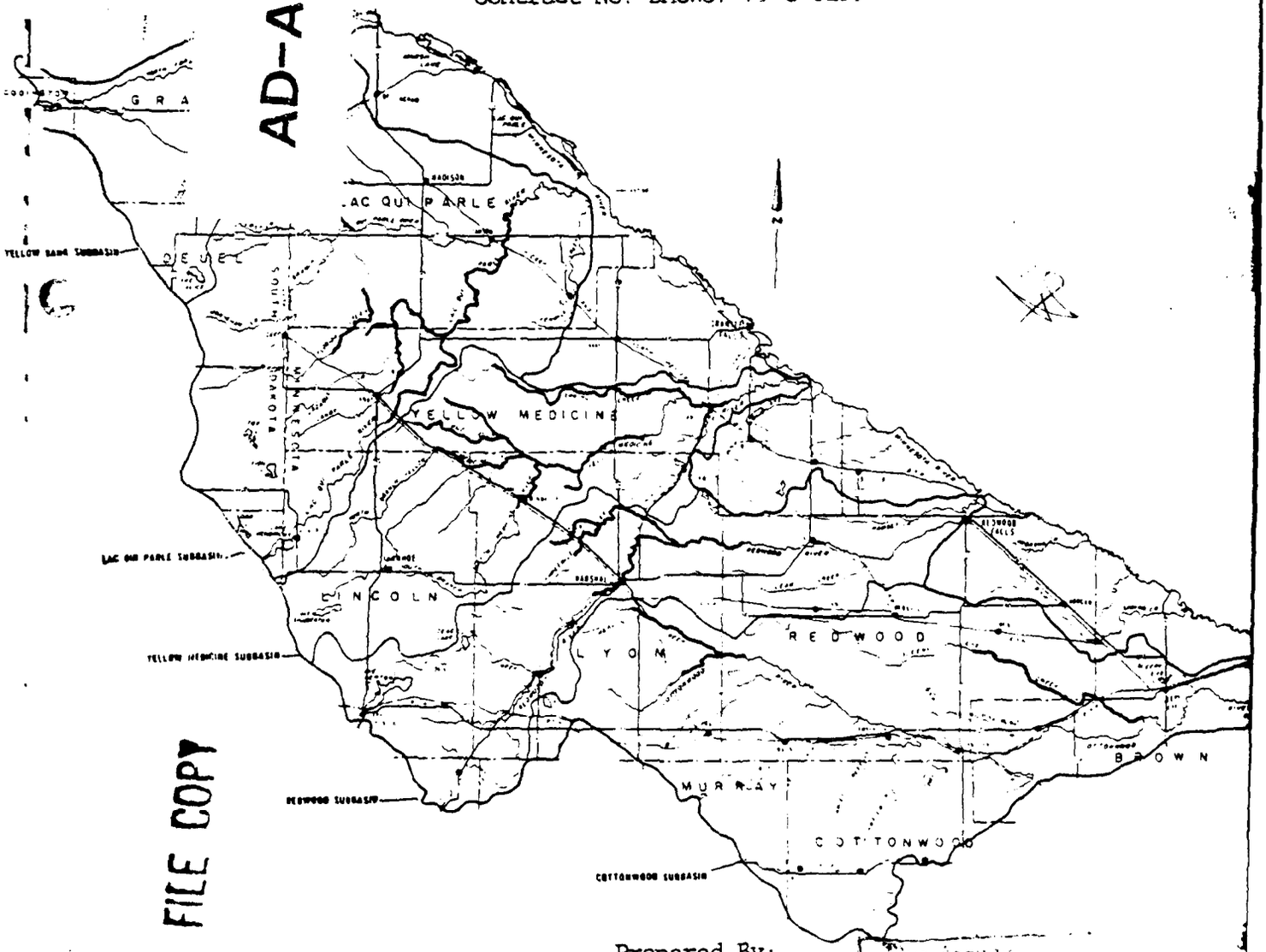
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Prepared For:

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
ST. PAUL DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
1135 U.S. Post Office and Custom House
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

Contract No. DACW37-79-C-0199

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Prepared By:

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SERVICES, INC.

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This report is a culmination of a cultural resource literature search and records review of the Upper Minnesota River, northeastern North Dakota and southwestern Minnesota. The objective of this report is that it be used as a planning tool which will aid in the protection of known cultural resources which may be affected by the implementation of the proposed alterations/modifications of tributaries to the Mainstem Upper Minnesota River. Due to the number of both prehistoric and historic sites found in association with creeks, streams, and rivers in the region, it is recommended that an archaeological field investigation of the project areas be conducted on any proposed alterations, modifications and/or development of any kind relating to this specific project.

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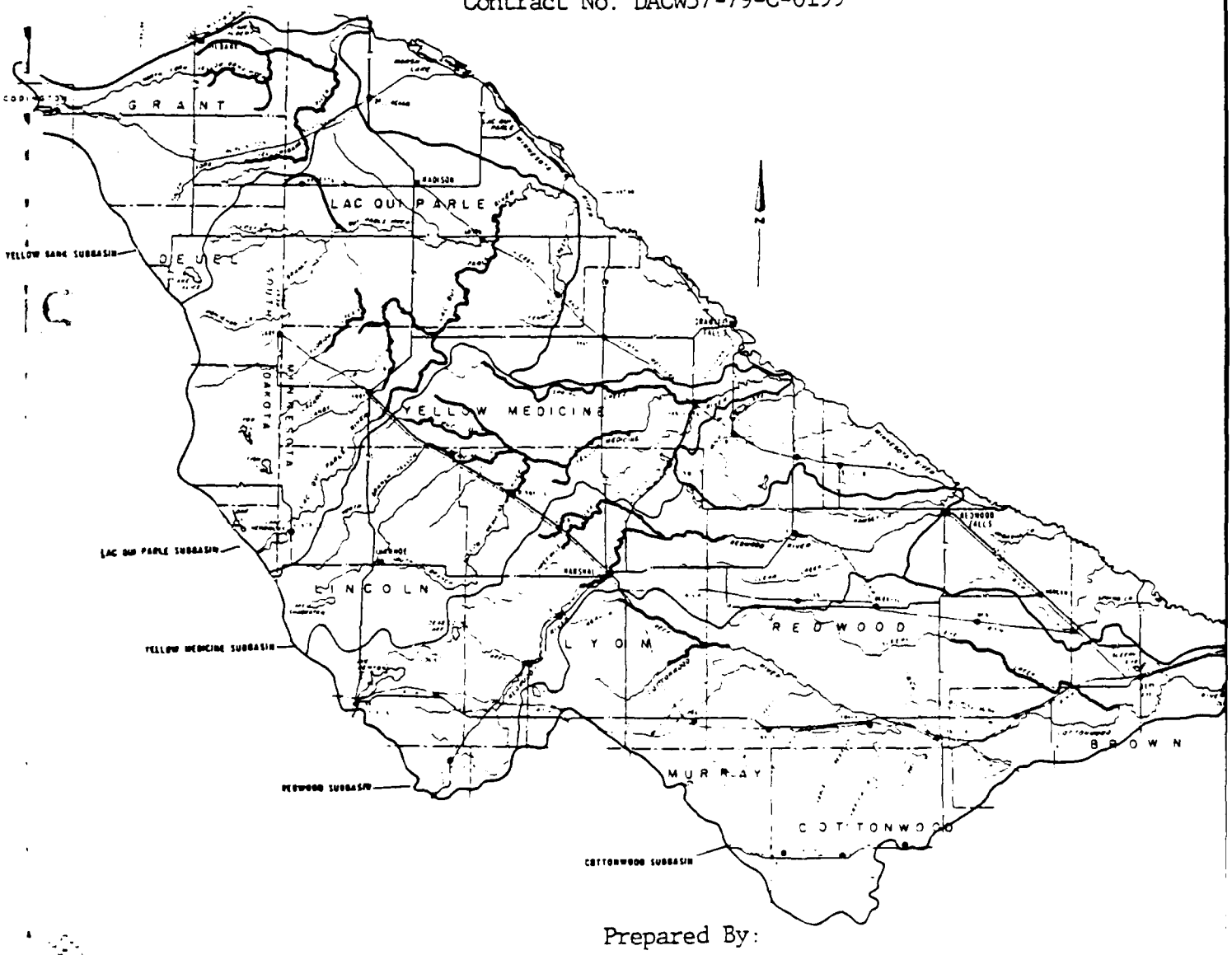
VOLUME I

CULTURAL RESOURCES LITERATURE SEARCH AND RECORDS REVIEW OF THE UPPER MINNESOTA RIVER SUBBASIN SOUTHWESTERN MINNESOTA AND NORTHEASTERN SOUTH DAKOTA

Prepared For:

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
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VOLUME I

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28 April 1980

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Engineering Division
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St. Paul District, Corps of Engineers
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
Telephone: (612) 725-7070

Re: Cultural Resources Literature Search and Records Review of the Upper Minnesota River Subbasin; Southwestern Minnesota and Northeastern South Dakota
Contract No. DACW37-79-C-0199
AFS, Inc. File No. 2032

Dear Mr. Post:

Please find enclosed the final report (16 copies) for the above referenced project and the invoice.

I was extremely pleased with all of the honorific comments and the constructive criticisms which were presented to us. We were exceptionally pleased with the review by Mr. Jack R. Rudy, Chief of the Interagency Archaeological Service, Department of the Interior.

I wish to thank you and your staff for your personal and professional considerations and if I may be of any assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SERVICES, INC.

G. Joseph Hudak, President

GJH:blm
Enclosures: Invoice
Sixteen (16) copies of the report

cc: AFS, Inc. File No. 2032

ADMINISTRATIVE SUMMARY

This report is the culmination of a cultural resource literature search and records review of the Upper Minnesota River, Northeastern South Dakota (portions of: Codington, Grant, Deuel, and Brookings Counties) and Southwestern Minnesota (portions of: Lac Qui Parle, Yellow Medicine, Lincoln, Lyon, Pipestone, Redwood, Cottonwood, Murray, and Brown Counties).

The objective of this report is that it be used as a planning tool which will aid in the protection of known cultural resources which may be affected by the implementation of the proposed alterations/modifications of tributaries to the Mainstem Upper Minnesota River.

Five hundred and fifty (550) prehistoric and historic sites have been recorded within the designated portions of the project area (see Figure 1).

The public and private institution and agency files reviewed/searched for this report are listed in Section II (Methodology) of this document and include said files for both South Dakota and Minnesota. All pertinent information, duly recorded at the public and private institutions listed in Section II of this report, has been included.

Due to the number of sites (both prehistoric and historic) found in association with creeks, streams, and rivers in the region, it is recommended that an archaeological field investigation of the project areas be conducted on any proposed alterations, modifications and/or development of any kind relating to this specific project.

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose of the Project

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Paul District has proposed a "range of structural alternatives presently under evaluation" which will include "small scale tributary reservoirs in the Upland Coteau...and channel modifications and levees on the downstream tributaries and environmental corridors along the Mainstem Upper Minnesota River".

The purpose of this particular project is to compile all known data relating to cultural resources within the watersheds of the Yellow Bank River, the Lac Oui Parle River, the Yellow Medicine River, the Redwood River, and the Cottonwood River, which comprise the Upper Minnesota Subbasin (Figure 1).

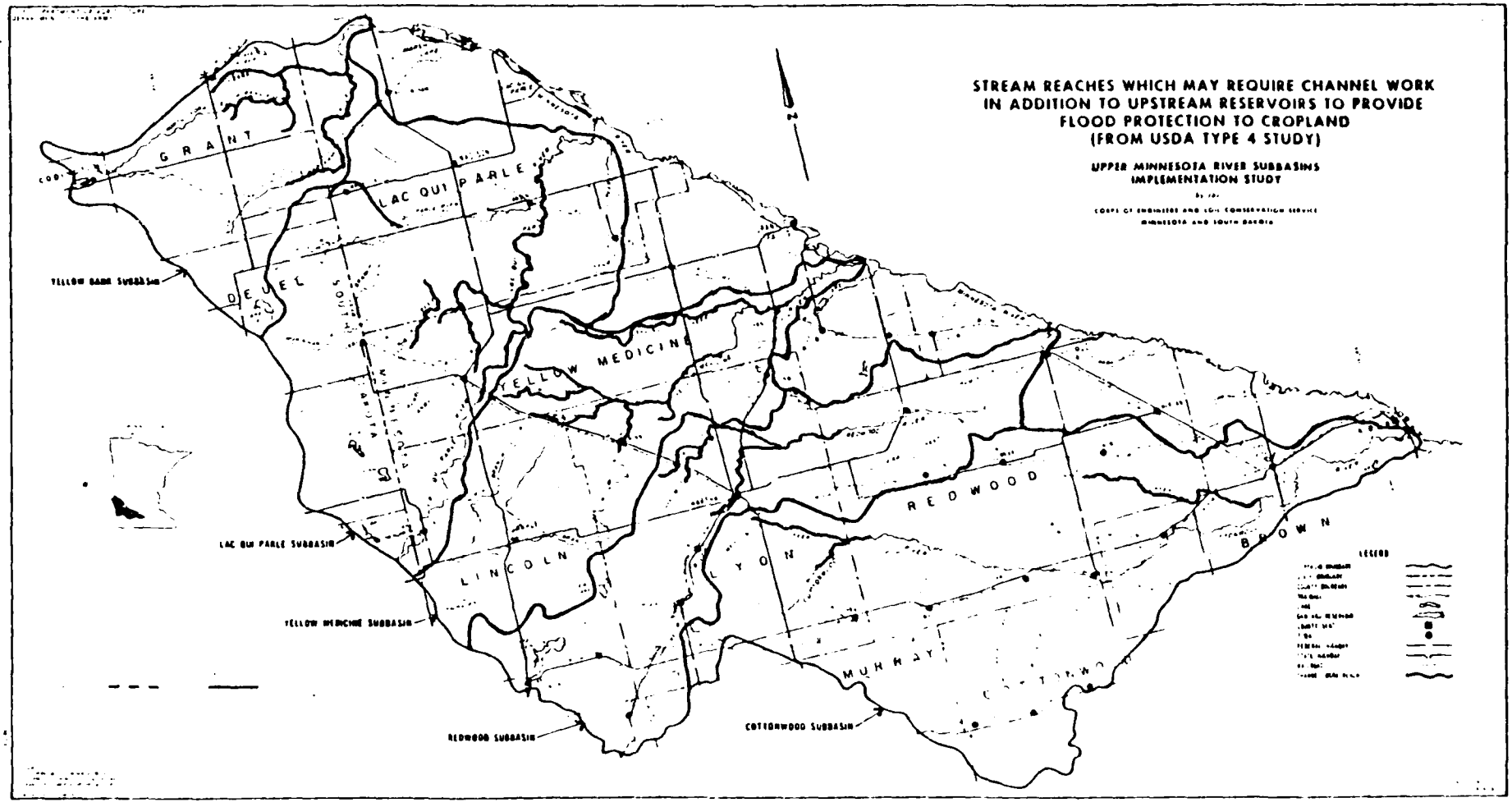
This cultural resources investigation will serve the Corps of Engineers as a planning tool. From the broad data base which has been compiled here, engineers will be able to design the tributary reservoirs, channel cations and levees while protecting and preserving valuable cultural resources for this and future generations.

This report will not only aid the present planners, but will serve as a scientific reference for future investigations in a variety of disciplines.

B Project Description

This cultural resources investigation is but one (1) of several studies which have been and will be done prior to any in-field development/

Figure 1



Upper Minnesota River Subbasin in Northeastern South Dakota and Southwestern Minnesota

construction or landscape alteration of any description by the Corps of Engineers and the Soil Conservation Service.

The scope of work for the "parent" project is stated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (St. Paul District) as follows:

> 3.01 The Upper Minnesota River Subbasin Study (a joint U.S. Soil Conservation Service and St. Paul District Corps of Engineers feasibility study) was authorized under Public Law 87-693. The overall study objectives are to identify water- and land-use problems and investigate solutions to the downstream and crossover flooding on tributary streams, drainage, erosion, sedimentation, and water quality problems within the Yellow Bank, Lac Qui Parle, Yellow Medicine, Redwood, and Cottonwood Subbasins in southwestern Minnesota and northeastern South Dakota.
>
> The range of major structural alternatives presently under evaluation includes approximately 69 small-scale tributary reservoirs in the Upland Coteau. Other major alternatives under preliminary consideration include 300 miles of channel modifications and levees on the downstream tributaries and environmental corridors along the Mainstem Upper Minnesota River. This feasibility study is currently scheduled over an 8-year period. (Appendix A: Scope of Work:3)

C. Project Location

The study area consists of a small portion of northeast South Dakota and a large portion of southwestern Minnesota as designated on Figure 1 and described below:

> 3.02 The Upper Minnesota Subbasin study area comprises 4,183.8 square miles, which is 33 percent of the Minnesota River Basin. It includes all or part of nine counties in Minnesota (Brown, Cottonwood, Lac Qui Parle, Lincoln, Lyon, Murray, Pipestone, Redwood, and Yellow Medicine), and four counties in South Dakota (Deuel, Grant, Codington and Brookings).

Present land use percentages break down as follows: cropland - 80 percent; pastureland - 9 percent; forestland - 2 percent; noninventory lands (urban, developed, water, and Federal) - 4 percent; and other - 5 percent. (Appendix A:Scope of Work:3)

3.03 The study area is within the "Western Lake Section" central lowland province of the interior plains physical division of the United States. This section has been characterized by young glaciated plains, moraines, lakes, and lacustrine plains. A number of former lakes have been drained and converted to agriculture. The surface materials and features are a product of recent glaciation. Glacial materials cover most of the sediment and ancient bedrock, although these earlier layers are exposed in a few places. The bedrock is among the oldest rock known on earth, dating back over 3 billion years.

II. METHODOLOGY

A. Study Methods

This cultural resources investigation has been conducted according to the "definitions" as presented in the Scope of Work (Appendix A).

> 2.01 "Cultural resources" are defined to include any building, site, district, structure, object, data, or other material relating to the history, architecture, archaeology or culture of an area.
>
> 2.02 "Literature search" is defined as an examination and review of written reports, books, articles, etc., published and unpublished, which are pertinent to the cultural resources investigation to be carried out for a particular project. The purpose of the literature search is to familiarize the Contractor with the cultural history and past investigations which have been carried out in the area of the study, and to provide this information in a summarized form to the agency requesting the search. While the existing data could be extensive, the literature search should be limited, as much as possible, to providing a useable body of data for the purposes outlined above.
>
> 2.03 "Records review" is defined as the examination and review of records, files, etc., which are maintained by various local and state agencies. The purpose of the records review is to document the location of known sites which may exist within the project area, their condition, the extent of past work undertaken at the site, and any other information which may be relevant in assessing the significance of the site. (Appendix A:Scope of Work:3).

The compilation of cultural resource data alone for the Subbasin study is insufficient for the planning needs of the Corps of Engineers. The raw data must be standardized and placed in a format which will present as much information as possible about each site in order to evaluate that

site, and present appropriate recommendations regarding site significance, future research needs (where applicable), and preservation/protection of a site where it is warranted.

To these ends, the data have been organized in the following manner:

> According to this and previous study formats, the Project Area's major divisions are by subbasin.
>
> Data within the subbasin are then ordered according to the counties present (each subbasin having more than one county).
>
> Within the county, prehistoric sites are presented in numerical order.
>
> Within the county, historic sites are presented in alphabetical order (for easy referencing) by township.

For each specific site (both prehistoric and historic) the following data have been presented where applicable:

1) State Site Numbers and additional Site Numbers (if any)

2) Quadrangle Map reference

3) Legal Description - standing structures, however, most often have addresses within village, towns and/or cities

4) Verbal Description - describing the locale where they have been recorded

5) Investigators/Years - this may mean recorder, excavator, and/or researcher in some capacity

6) Reports/References - pertinent document(s) such as fieldnotes, site reports, monographs, historic map references, articles, books, journals and memos specifically about the site or in which information relating to the site or events in the site's location have been referenced, is present in this category.

7) Accession Numbers - artifact catalog numbers which have been assigned by an institution which is curating that material

8) Cultural Affiliation - the specific cultural period, focus or component in which a site was originally occupied or fabricated

9) Present Site Condition - whether the site physically exists and whether it is in a stable condition and/or protected

10) Site Description - a narrative of a length commensurate with the amount of available data regarding the site; its components; its surroundings; research methods and findings. (note: some sites have been identified only and no additional information is given other than their existence)

11) Evaluation and Recommendations - an evaluation of the site with regard to previously conducted research; the amount of available information; the site's significance and its present condition; recommendations for further research and/or investigation and the need for preservation/protection with regard to development and/or construction plans

12) Additional Notation - particularly significant sites which are close to and which play an important role in or which have significantly influenced the cultural development within the project area, but which are outside of the study area have been added and are so labeled (e.g., the Upper and Lower Sioux Agencies). Anything which is pertinent to the site but has no specific categorical affiliation is presented here.

Archaeological Field Services, Inc. has compiled prehistoric and historic site information throughout the designated Project Area. Public and private agency sources which have been reviewed and searched during the compilation of data for this report and the following is a comprehensive list of the sources and files which have been used during the course of this study:

State Archaeologist's Office Files
Minnesota Prehistoric Archaeological Site Files
Isolated Find Files
Archaeological Survey Report Files

State Historic Preservation Office Files
- County Site Files
- Standing Structure Files (this file includes the National Register Sites)
- Archaeological and Historic Survey Report Files

Historic Fort Snelling
- Abandoned Fur Trade Files
- Abandoned Townsite Files
- Trygg Maps (Composite Map of the Original Land Survey Notes)
- Original Plat Maps (Microfilm)
- County Histories
- State and Municipal Highway Files

University of Minnesota - Anthropology Laboratory
- County Memos Files
- Survey Report Files

Original U.S. General Land Office Survey Maps and Notes - Office of the Secretary of State - State of Minnesota - State Office Building, Capitol Hill, St. Paul, Minnesota

Minnesota Historical Society, Division of Archives and Manuscripts

County historical societies

All other pertinent references encountered

Sources consulted in the compilation of the South Dakota Cultural Resources information:

South Dakota Archaeological Research Center, Fort Meade
- Archaeological Site Card File

University of South Dakota Archaeological Laboratory, Vermillion
- Archaeological Site Files

Historical Preservation Center, Vermillion
- South Dakota Historic Site List
- South Dakota National Register of Historic Places Site List

Department of Education and Cultural Affairs (U of South Dakota)
- Archaeological Field Notes of W.H. Over
  (South Dakota State Archaeologist - Bulletin No. 1, 1973)
  Edited by John S. Sigstad and Joanita Kant Sigstad

Hamlin and Deuel County Archaeological Survey (Joint project between the University of South Dakota and the Historical Preservation Office)
- Archaeological Site Forms and Field Notes Completed by B.Lass

III. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

A. Geology

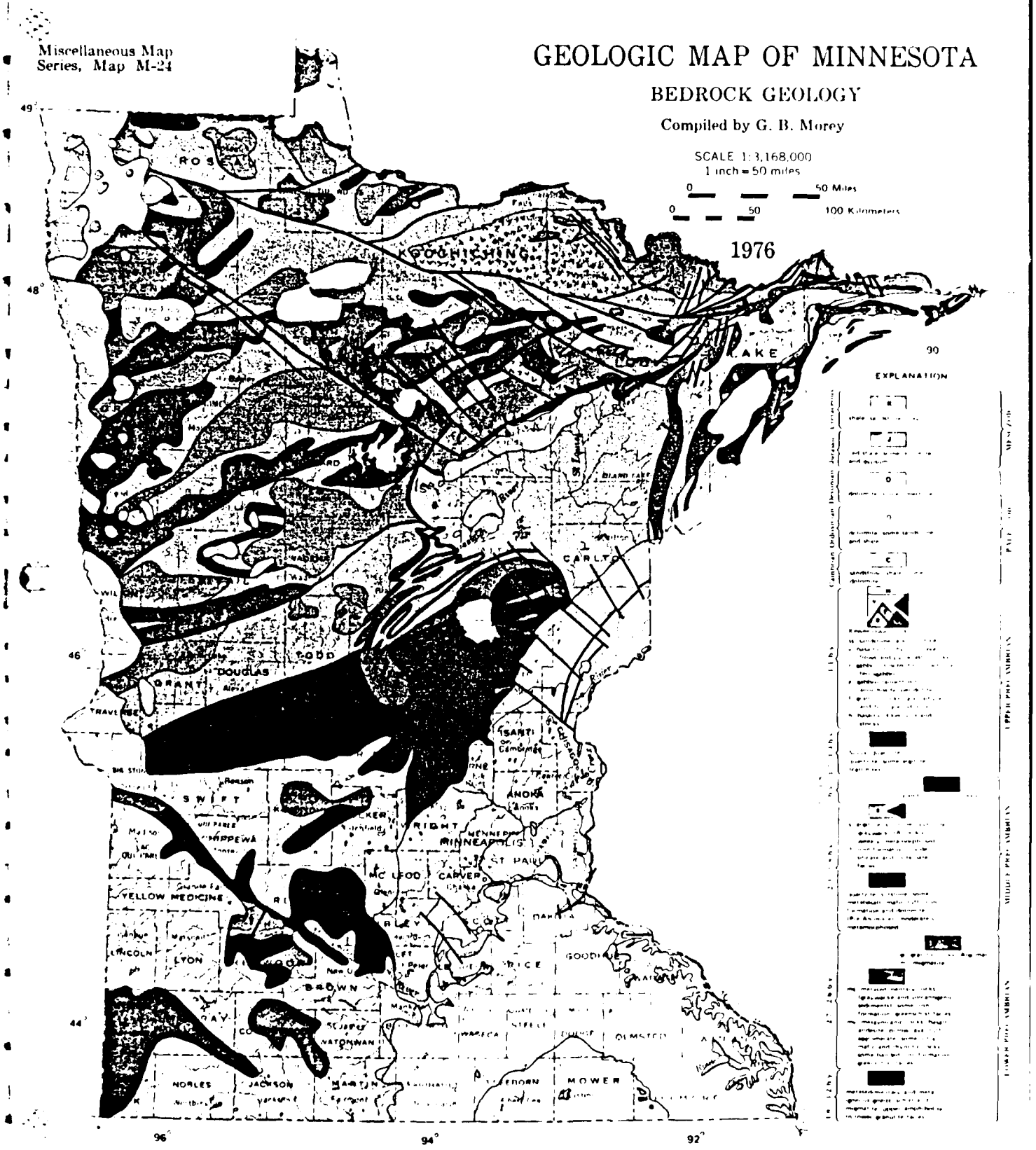
The Upper Minnesota Subbasin lies within a small portion of northeastern South Dakota and a large portion of southwestern Minnesota, just north and east of the steep Coteau des Prairie escarpment.

The bedrock in this region is representative of three (3) geological eras. Most of the study area's bedrock is shale, sandstone and clay deposited during the Cretaceous Period of the Mesozoic Era (225 m.y.- 64 m.y.) by shallow seas which repeatedly inundated large portions of North America (see Figure 2).

The second most predominant bedrock of the area is Sioux Quartzite (with intermittent argilite and catlinile deposite catlinite deposits) which was formed during the upper Precambrian Era (1.7-1.4 b.y.). These rock formations form the base of the Coteau des Prairie and may also be found as outcroppings through Murray and Cottonwood Counties in Minnesota.

Within the region of the Minnesota River valley, Lower Precambrian Era formations are found, the Glacial River Warren having cut a deep gorge to expose the bedrock material. The granites, intruded during the Algoman orogeny (a time of intensive igneous activity, metamorphism and rock folding) are dated at approximately 2,702.6 b.y. Within the Minnesota River valley itself are two areas which have the distinction of containing lithic deposits which date from 3.5 billion years ago (Sims & Morey:1972:5). These are among the oldest rocks on earth. The locations of these deposits are Granite Falls, Yellow Medicine County and Morton, Renville County, Minnesota.

Figure 2


Miscellaneous Map
Series, Map M-24
GEOLOGIC MAP OF MINNESOTA
BEDROCK GEOLOGY
Compiled by G. B. Morey
SCALE 1:3,168,000
1 inch = 50 miles
0 50 Miles
0 50 100 Kilometers
1976
EXPLANATION
KOOCHICHING
LAKE
CARLTON
DOUGLAS
GRANT
TODD
SWIFT
YELLOW MEDICINE
LINCOLN
LYON
BROWN
NOBLES
JACKSON
MARTIN
WATONWAN
MC LEOD
CARVER
ANOKA
RICE
GOODHUE
OLMSTED
MOWER
FREEBORN
ISANTI
RIGHT
49°
48°
46°
44°
96°
94°
92°
90

LEGEND

THE GEOLOGIC TERRANES OF MINNESOTA

by Matt Walton

QUATERNARY (From the present to about 2 million years ago).

Much of the surface of Minnesota is covered by glacial drift, lake bed deposits, peat and alluvium. These deposits are not shown on the map of bedrock geology.

TERTIARY (From 2 million to 64 million years ago).

No Tertiary rocks have been identified in Minnesota.

MESOZOIC (From 64 million to 225 million years ago).

A long period of weathering and erosion in Minnesota was interrupted by brief invasions of the sea with deposition of a few hundred feet of sediments, mostly silt and clay, first during the Jurassic (J) in the far northeastern corner, then in the Cretaceous (K), spreading from the west over much of the State. Remnants and thin patches of these deposits remain and are a source of ceramic clay.

PALEOZOIC (From 225 million to 570 million years ago).

During the Cambrian (C), Ordovician (O) and Devonian (D) periods, southeastern and northwestern Minnesota subsided beneath the sea for long intervals of time. Fossiliferous marine sediments up to 500 meters (1,640 feet) thick accumulated. The resulting sandstones, dolomitic limestones and shales are sources of lime rock, silica, brick-clay and stone, and contain large groundwater resources.

PRECAMBRIAN (From 570 million to more than 3,800 million years ago).

There are five Precambrian terranes in Minnesota. From youngest to oldest these terranes are:

Terrane V (The Keweenawan rocks, formed about 1,100 million years ago). A major rift zone split the continent from Lake Superior down through eastern Minnesota and into southern Kansas. Basaltic magma welled up along the rift to form lava flows and intrusive bodies, including volcanic rocks (v), troctolitic gabbro and variants (t), anorthositic gabbro and variants (a), granitic differentiates (f), and basaltic dikes, sills and stocks (h). Clastic sediments (ss) were deposited in and near the rift zone as subsidence followed igneous activity. The gabbroic rocks contain copper-nickel and titanium-vanadium resources. From central Minnesota south the rift zone is concealed beneath Paleozoic rocks.

Terrane IV (The Sioux Quartzite, deposited between 1,400 million and 1,700 million years ago). Quartzitic sedimentary rocks (q), derived from regions to the north, occupy a large, shallow basin extending from south-central Minnesota westward and southward into adjoining states. Pipestone (catlinite) occurs in this terrane.

Terrane III (The Animikie Group and related older sedimentary rocks, deposited 1,800 million to 2,000 million years ago). Some volcanic rocks (v) abundant clastic rocks and rocks of chemical and biological origin accumulated in a subsiding basin that extended from east-central Minnesota north and east into Canada and upper Michigan. The resulting sedimentary rocks (qu, s) include quartzite, siltstone, iron-formation (if) and much graywacke and interbedded carbonaceous and pyritic black shale. About 1,700 million years ago the southeastern margin of the basin was folded and metamorphosed during an episode known as the Penokean orogeny. About 1,100 million years ago, the basin was split by the Keweenawan rift. The iron-formation is the host rock of the Cuyuna, Mesabi and Gunflint Iron Ranges.

Terrane II ("Superior Province," formed between 2,600 million and 2,700 million years ago). Within one relatively short period of intense geological activity in northern Minnesota and extending far into Canada, submarine and subaerial volcanic rocks and interbedded sedimentary rocks were deposited and then invaded by large intrusions of granitic rocks (Algoman granites) along northeast-trending belts. The resulting terrane of greenstone metavolcanics (mv), metasediments (ms), granitic rocks (gr) and migmatites (mi) ends abruptly in central Minnesota at a line or narrow zone along which three earthquakes have occurred in historic time. Much older rocks occur south of this line. The Soudan Iron Formation and other banded iron-formations occur in Terrane II in Minnesota. Major precious and base metal sulfide deposits occur in similar rocks in Canada.

Terrane I (Old gneisses formed 3,200 million to 3,800 million years ago and later igneous rocks formed about 2,600 million and 1,700 million years ago). Some of the oldest radiometric ages yet measured in terrestrial rocks come from strongly metamorphosed gneisses of unknown origin exposed in the Minnesota River Valley. These gneisses were invaded by "Algoman" granitic intrusions about 2,600 million years ago, and later, especially in east-central Minnesota, by "Penokean" granitic rocks about 1,700 million years ago. The famous granite building stones of Minnesota come from this terrane.

B. Physiographic Regions

Several advances of ice sheets have molded and reshaped the face of the North American Continent throughout the lengthy Ice Age, but the last major glacial episode, the Wisconsin Glaciation (100,000-10,000 B.P./Bray: 1977:37) and its subsequent retreat are responsible for the present physiography.

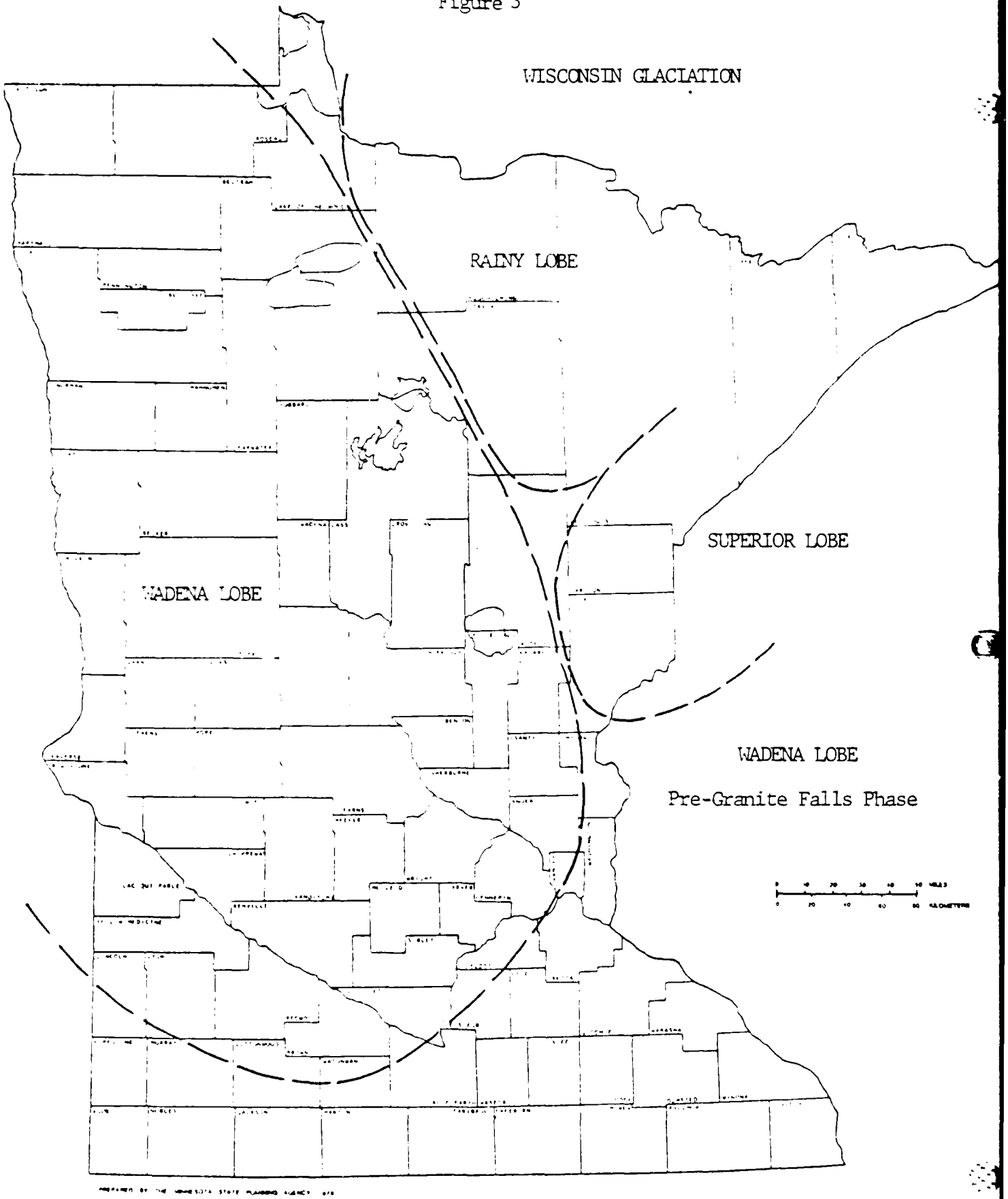
The Wadena Lobe--Pre-Granite Falls Phase pushed material down from the Red River area, depositing it as far south as Murray and Cottonwood Counties within the study area. The Superior Lobe--Hawk Creek Phase pushed its way from the northeast southwestward, building moranic material just at the edge of the Coteau (35,000 B.P.?) (Bray:1977:39) (Figure 4).

During the Granite Falls Phase of the next advance of the Wadena Lobe, its previous path was repeated, but not to the same extent as the earlier advance. The estimated age of this phase is 34,000 B.P. (Figure 5).

In the Wisconsin Glaciation's final days, the Des Moines Lobe (Figures 6 & 7) deposited the moraine materials which would remain as topological feature today. (New Ulm Phase - 14,000 B.P. and Mankato Phase - 13,000 B.P.). These existing glacial moraines and glacial lake beaches may be seen in Figure 8 & 9.

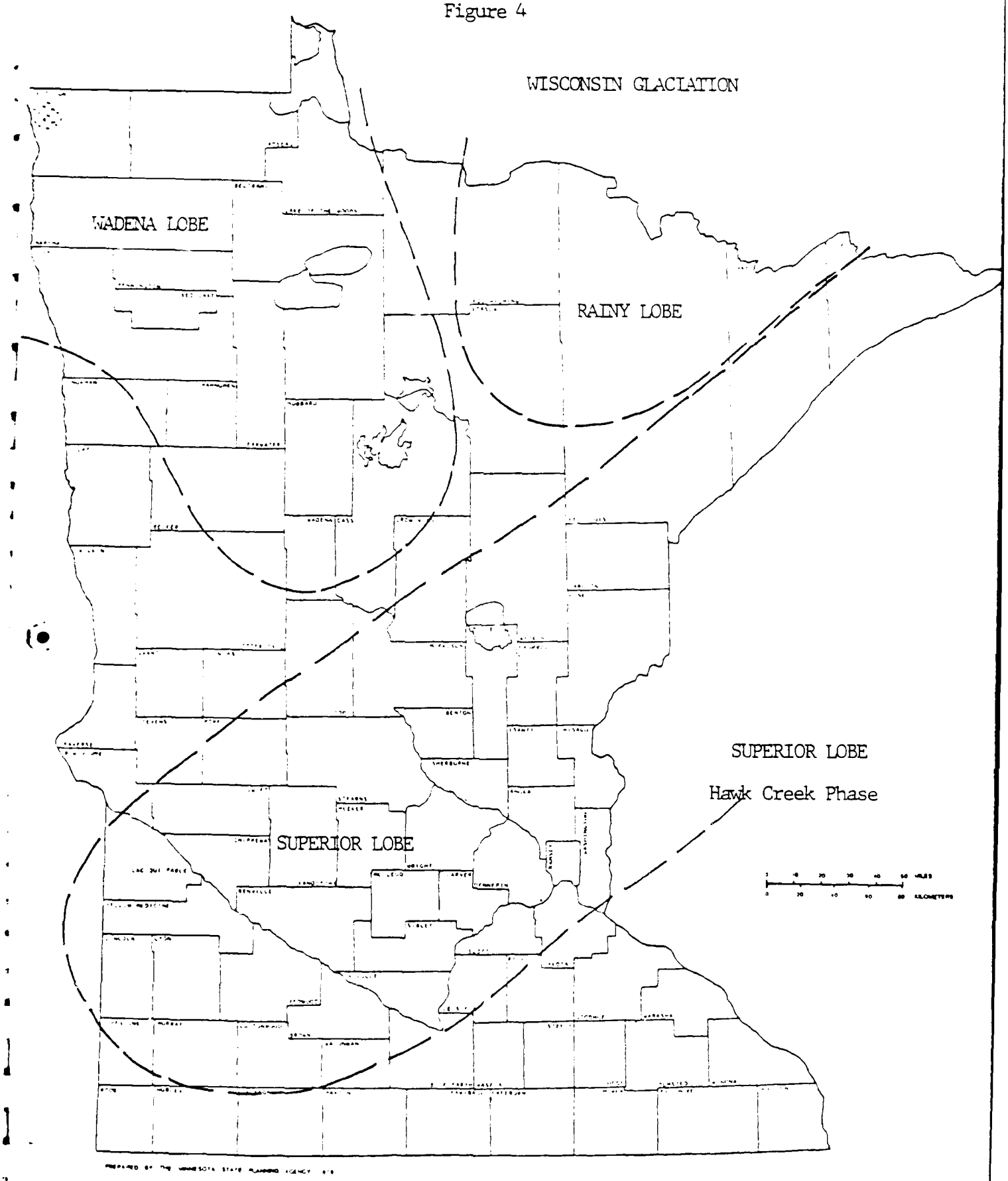
H. E. Wright, Jr., discusses the physiographic regions of Minnesota according to the kinds of glacial feature which now exist (see Figure 10).

Figure 3



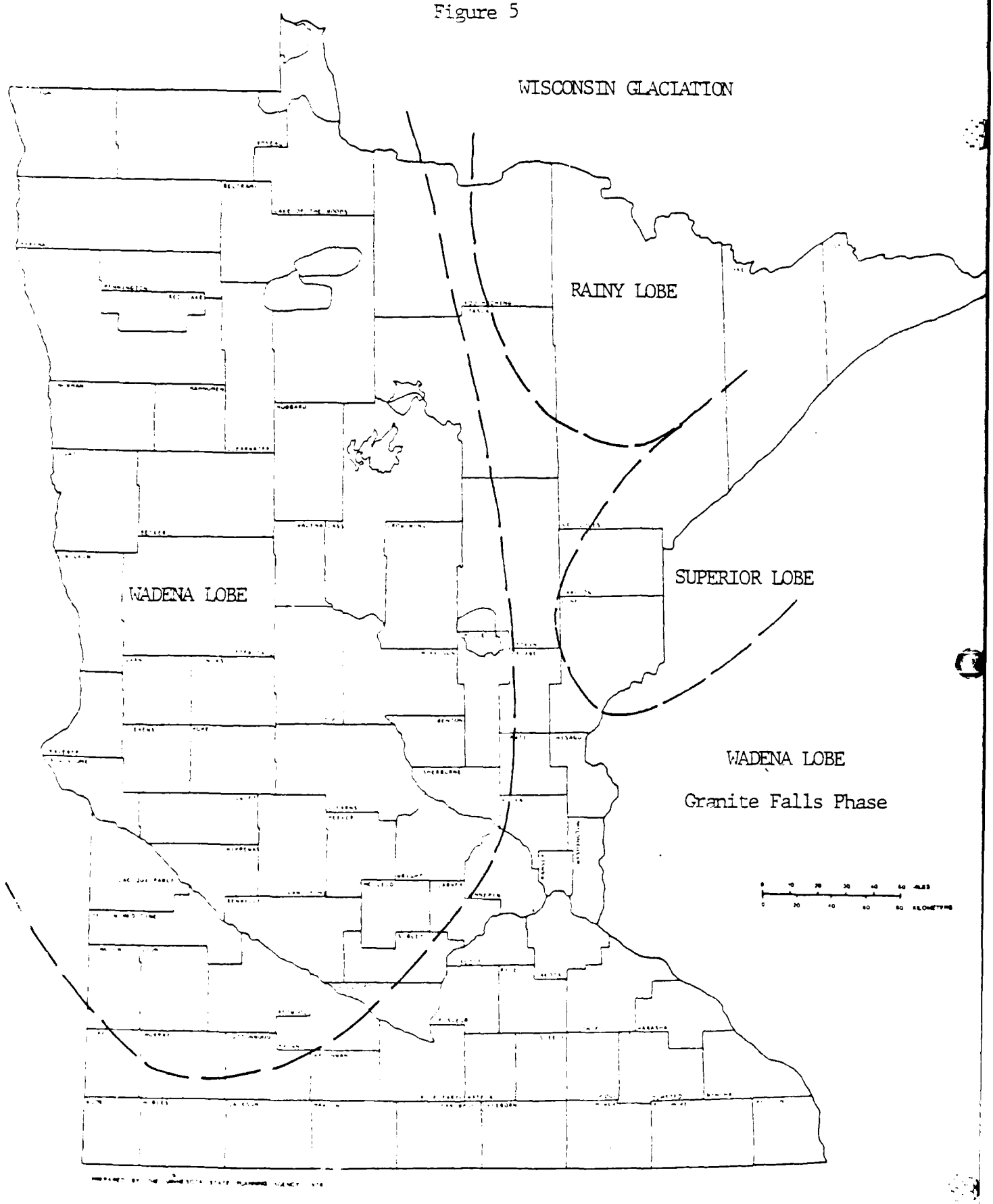
Bray, Edmund C., Billions of Years In Minnesota: The Geological Story of the State, The Science Museum of Minnesota, 1977 Adapted from an illustration on page 39.

Figure 4



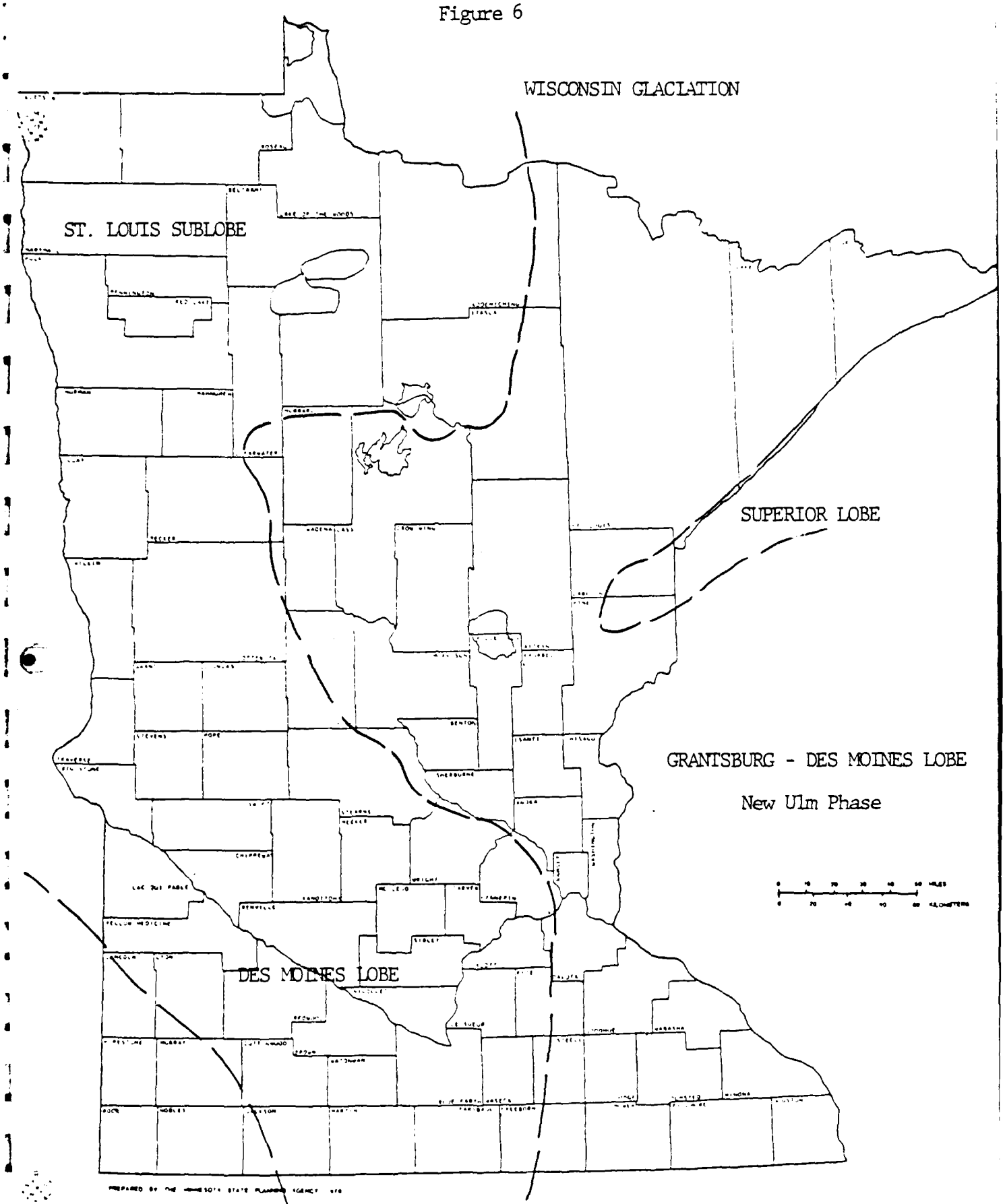
Bray, Edmund C., Billions of Years In Minnesota: The Geological Story of the State, The Science Museum of Minnesota, 1977 Adapted from an illustration on page 39.

Figure 5



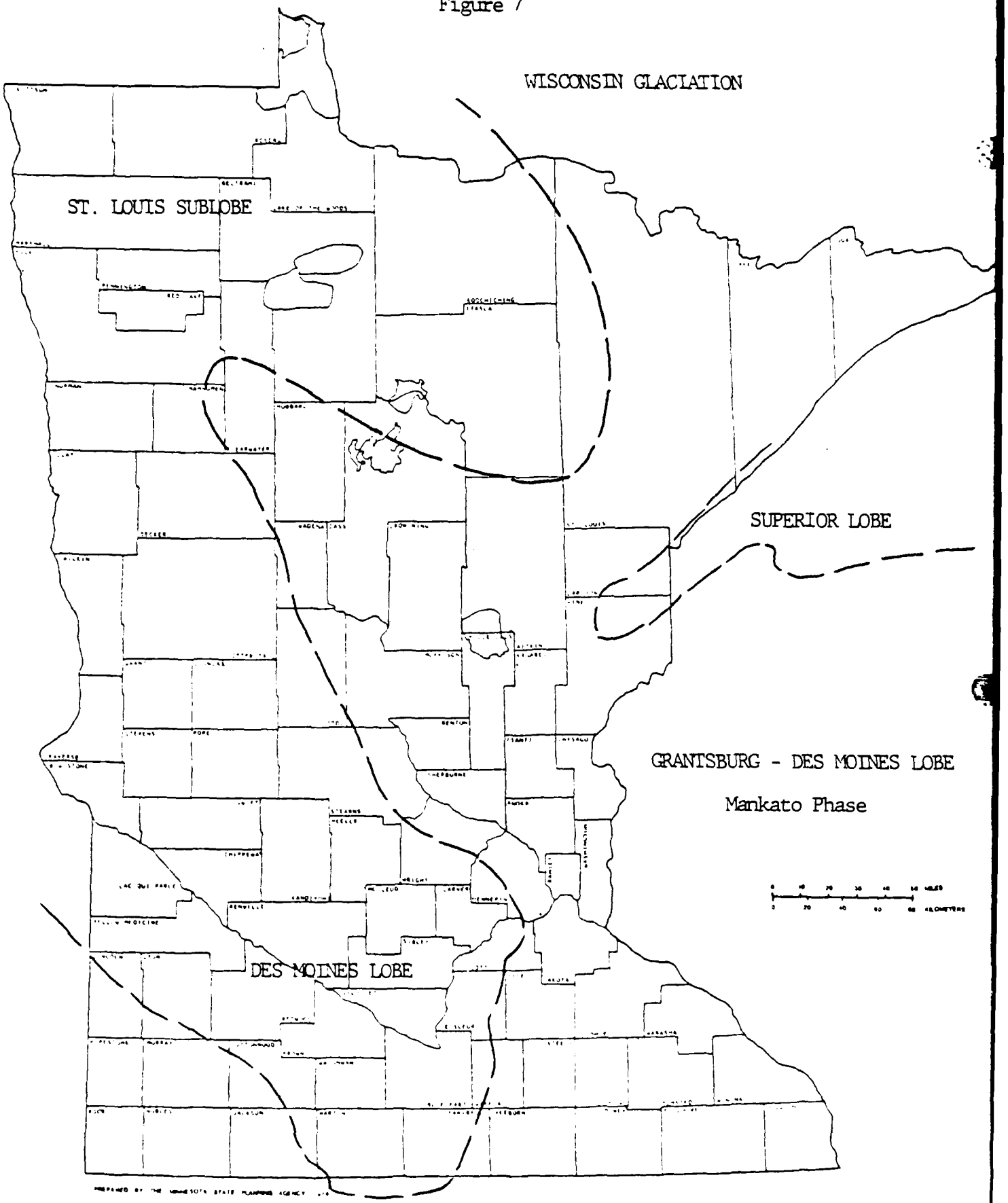
Bray, Edmund C., Billions of Years In Minnesota: The Geological Story of the State, The Science Museum of Minnesota, 1977
Adapted from an illustration on page 40.

Figure 6



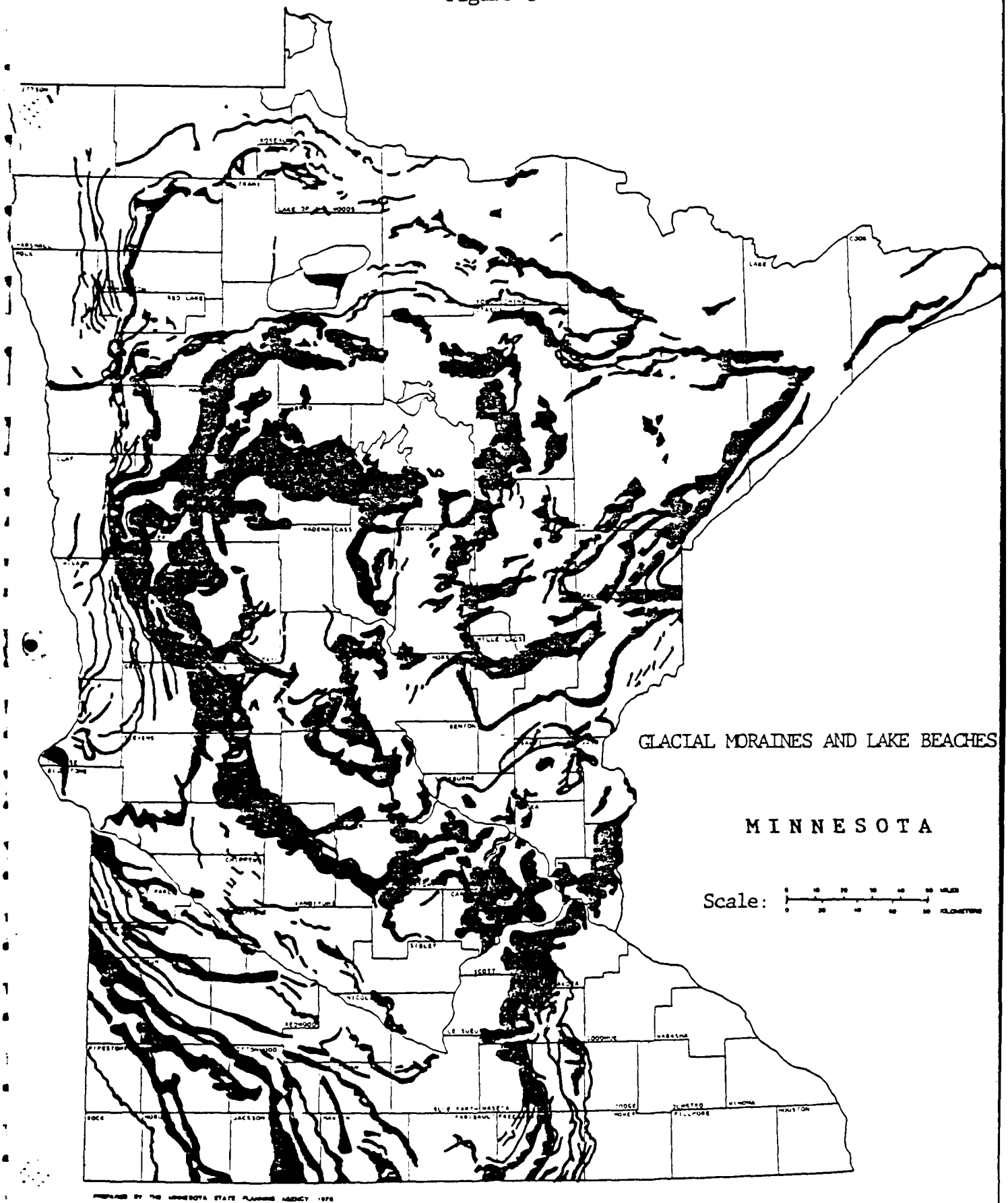
Bray, Edmund C., Billions of Years In Minnesota: The Geological Story of the State, The Science Museum of Minnesota, 1977
Adapted from an illustration on page 44.

Figure 7



Bray, Edmund C., Billions of Years In Minnesota: The Geological Story of the State, The Science Museum of Minnesota, 1977
Adapted from an illustration on page 45.

Figure 8



This is a composite map drawn from sources obtained from the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, the Minnesota State Planning Agency and from publications of the Minnesota Geological Society. This map is a representation of glacial features.

SPA BASE MAP

Figure 9

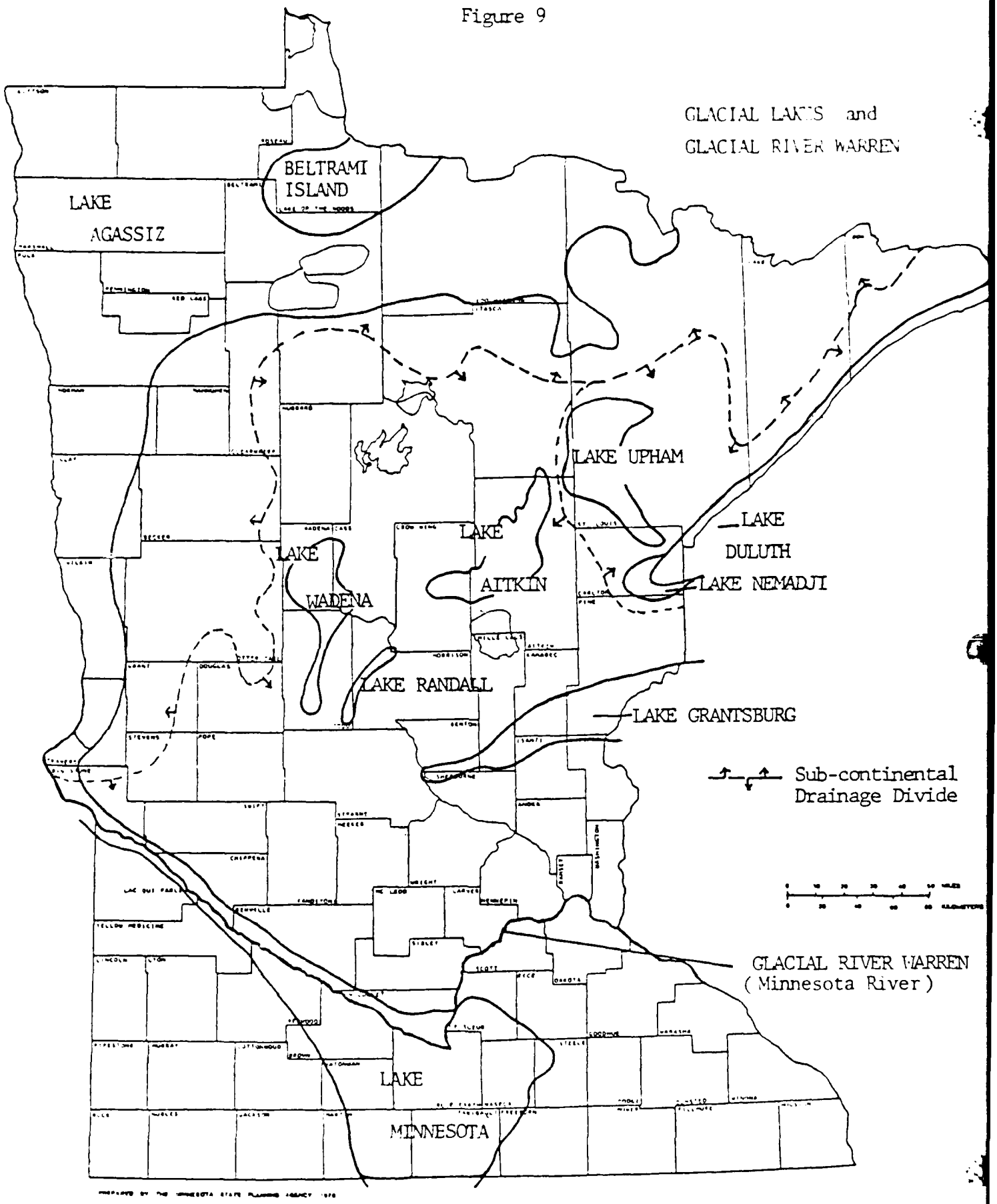
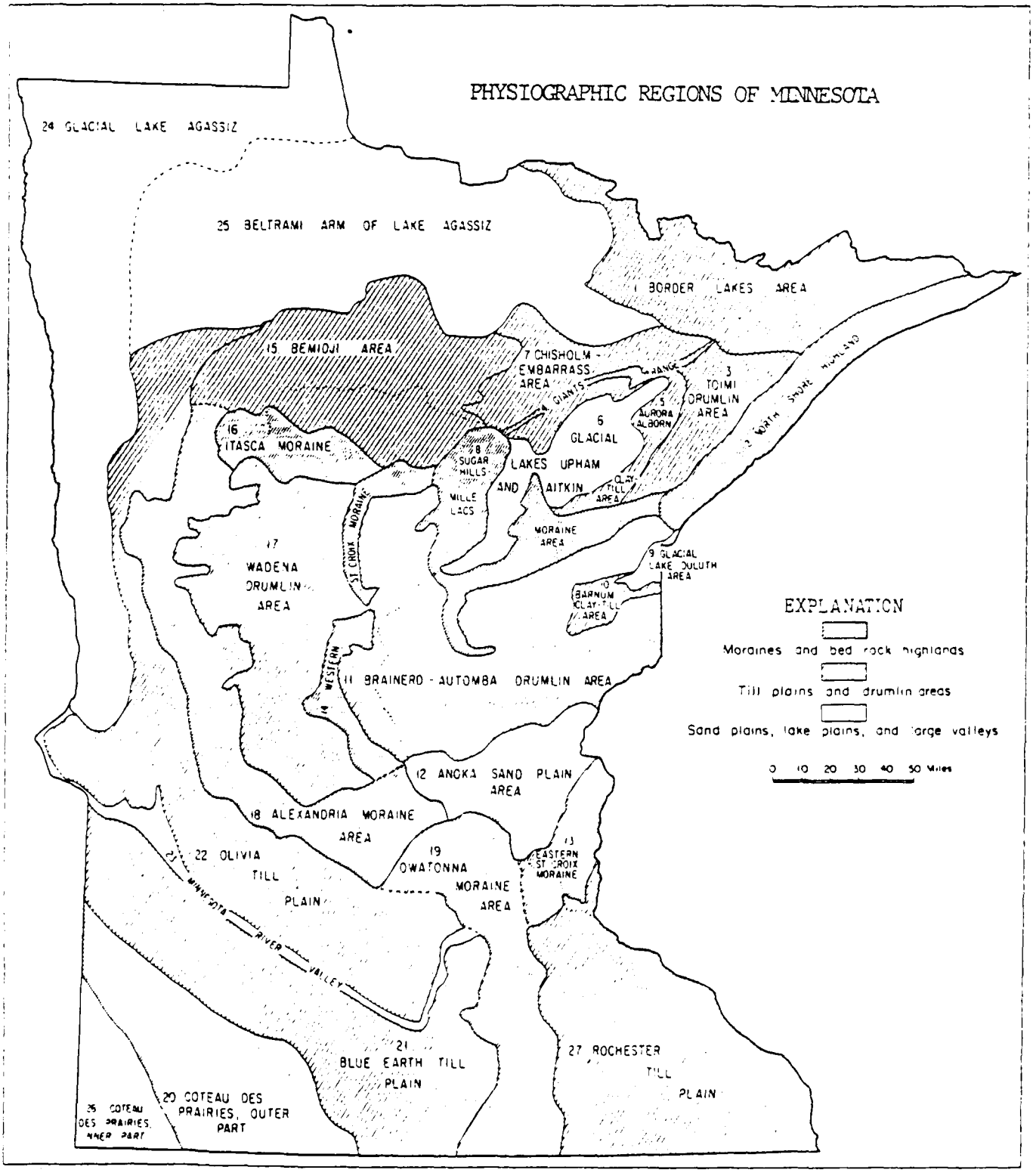

GLACIAL LAKES and
GLACIAL RIVER WARREN
BELTRAMI
ISLAND
LAKE
AGASSIZ
LAKE UPHAM
LAKE
DULUTH
LAKE NEMADJI
LAKE
AITKIN
LAKE
WADENA
LAKE RANDALL
LAKE GRANTSBURG
Sub-continental
Drainage Divide
GLACIAL RIVER WARREN
(Minnesota River)
LAKE
MINNESOTA

Figure 10



Sims, P.K. and G.D. Morey, Geology of Minnesota: A Centennial Volume, Minnesota Geological Survey, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, 1972, page 564.

The following regions have been designated according to the kinds of material and manner of deposition within the project area.

BLUE EARTH TILL PLAIN

South of the Minnesota River to the Iowa border, the area covered by the interior part of the Des Moines lobe is a generally featureless plain. The western part, at the foreslope of the Coteau des Prairies escarpment has a certain linearity that in some cases reflects weak "lateral" moraines formed during shrinkage of the ice lobe: in other cases the lineations are the channels of former ice-marginal meltwater streams. The courses of the Redwood, Cottonwood, and Watonwan Rivers follow these old channels. Linear ridges of gravel up to 3 miles long and 50 feet high are common features of the till plain. Chains of lakes in Martin County probably reflect buried preglacial valleys. The southern part of the area is particularly flat, because this was the region of Glacial Lake Minnesota.

The Blue Earth till plain is the heart of the productive Minnesota cornbelt. It was entirely longgrass prairie before settlement, except for small patches of woodland along lakebasin slopes and on river flood plains. (Sims and Morey:1972:574)

COTEAU DES PRAIRIES
OUTER PART

Between the lowland of the Minnesota River and the lowland of the James River in South Dakota is a wedge-shaped upland pointing north--the Coteau des Prairies. This upland has a remarkably straight and steep eastern escarpment, trending southeast. The upland and its scarp have the appearance of a structurally controlled plateau, but no exposures of bedrock have been found along the scarp, and well borings show only several hundred feet of glacial deposits. Nonetheless, it seems most reasonable to postulate some kind of bedrock upland, presumably of Cretaceous sedimentary rocks, that separated the preglacial Minnesota and James River lowlands.

When the Des Moines lobe filled the Minnesota River lowland during Wisconsin glaciation, it rose on its western flank up over the escarpment and onto the crest of the coteau, producing the Bemis moraine at its terminus and the Altamont and other moraines as it withdrew from its most advanced position and retreated down the escarpment. This system of linear moraines on the scarp and crest of the prairie coteau gives the appearance of a set of lateral moraines bounding a valley glacier, but the Des Moines lobe was really not like a valley glacier, because flow of the ice here was probably toward the lateral margin rather than as shear along the side.

The steep scarp of the Coteau des Prairies is marked by numerous gullies that carry patches of deciduous woods, including oak, elm, ash, and basswood. These trees are protected from the strong winds (and formerly the prairie fires) that sweep across the uplands, and they are nourished by meltwater from snow that accumulates there in the winter. (Sims and Morey:1972: 573, 574)

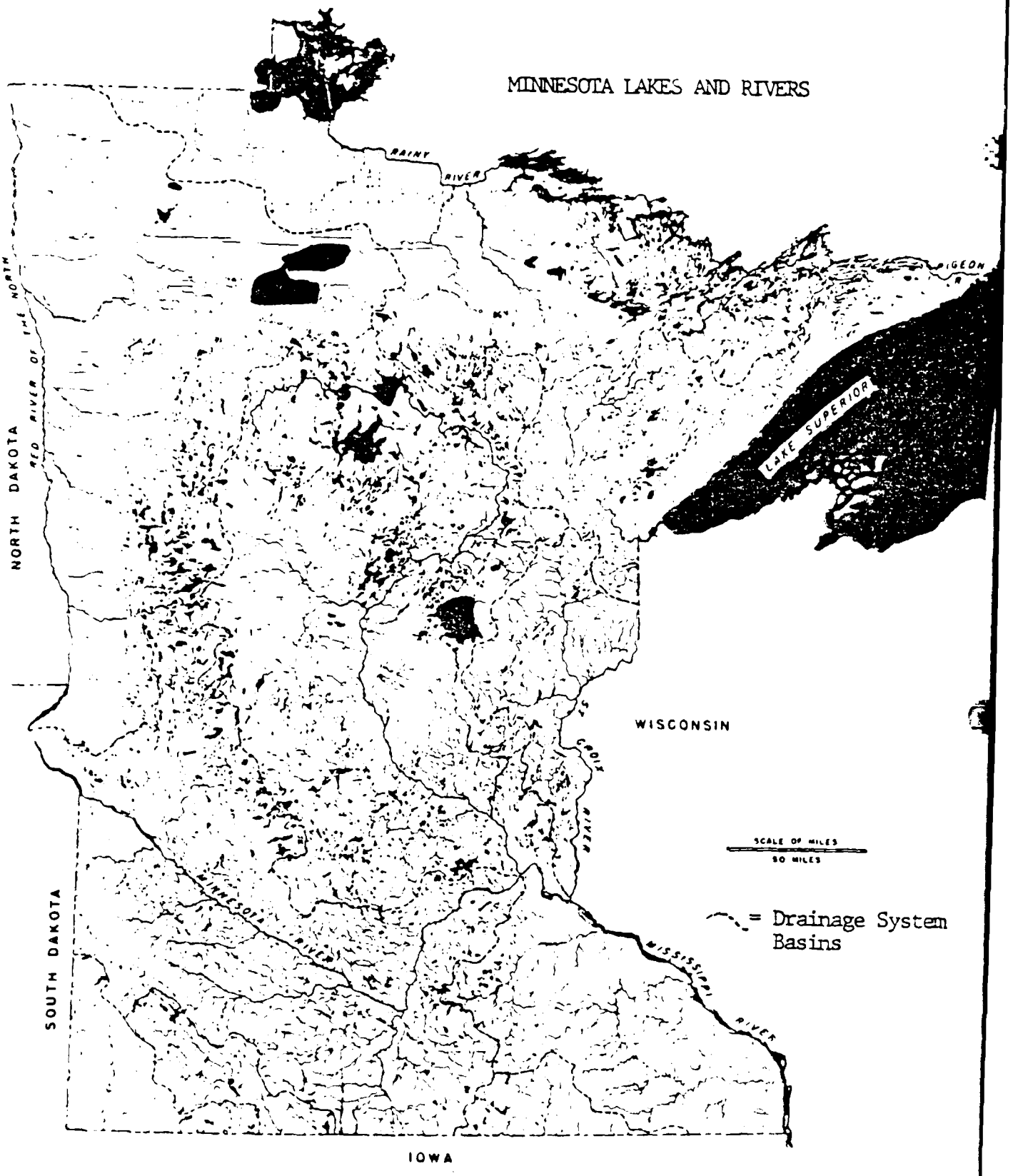
COTEAU DES PRAIRIES
INNER PART

In the southwestern corner of Minnesota beyond the Bemis moraine of Wisconsin age is a small triangle of drift largely covered with loess. The loess, which buries drifts of both Wisconsin and pre-Wisconsin age, thickens toward the southwest; it probably originated as wind-blown silt from the outwash deposits of the Big Sioux River. The plain is characterized by a well developed drainage system, and thus by the absence of depressions. Major streams, for example the Flandreau, Rock, and Kanaranzi, carried meltwater and sediment from the margin of the Des Moines lobe across the region.

Numerous outcrops of Sioux Quartzite bear the polish and striations of several ice advances from different directions. (Sims and Morey:1972:576, 577)

The major rivers' placement within these Physiographic Regions may be seen from a comparison of Figures 10 and 11.

Figure 11



Wright, H.E. Jr., " Physiography of Minnesota ", Geology of Minnesota: A Centennial Volume, Minnesota Geological Survey, 1972, p.562.

It should be remembered that political boundaries are imaginary lines and the topological, geological forms and cultural manifestations are not bound by these divisions. The northeastern portion of South Dakota is included in the study area because the natural forces and resulting formation are the same as those within the Minnesota portion of the area.

C. Soils

The study area soils are some of the richest in the midwestern region and "bumper crops" are not uncommon during years when the climate is cooperative. The regions soils are mostly prairie types formed from glacial outwash.

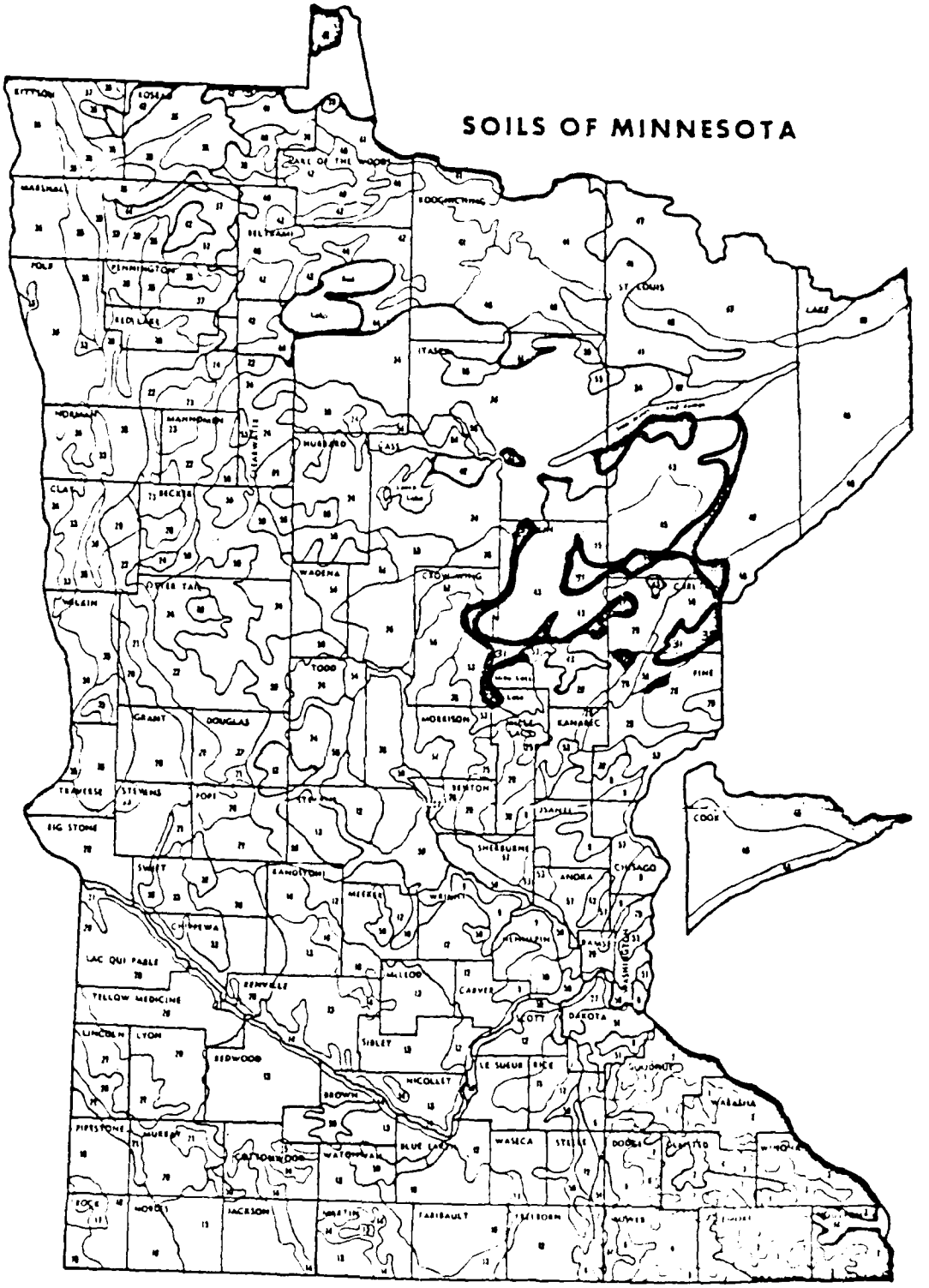
According to the "Soils of Minnesota" Extension Bulletin #278, U.S. Department of Agriculture, June 1963, the soil associations within the subbasin study area are as follows (see Figure 12).

MEDIUM TO FINE TEXTURED PRAIRIE
AND PRAIRIE BORDER SOILS OF
WESTERN MINNESOTA

Barnes-Aastad-Flom. This is a nearly level to rolling area. These are dark colored soils formed from calcareous loam glacial till. Barnes loam is well drained and occurs on generally convex slop positions on the landscape. Aastad clay loam is moderately well drained and occurs in the nearly level areas. Flom is poorly drained and occurs on the level areas. The margins of many saucerlike shallow depressions are calcareous at the surface. Erosion control on rolling areas and drainage of poorly drained areas are major management problems. Cash grain farming is the principal use. Corn, small grain, and soybeans are the main crops.

Barnes-Buse-Pierce. This is a gently rolling to hilly region. These dark colored soils have developed from

Figure 12



calcareous loam glacial till, with some prominent areas of soils developed from calcareous gravel. Barnes is well drained and occurs on the lesser slopes in the area. Buse has excessive surface drainage and a shallow surface, and when plowed the subsoil is often exposed. Pierce is a coarse textured soil developed from calcareous gravels occurring as knobs and ridges in the area. Erosion control and water conservation are major problems. General farming predominates. Common crops are corn and small grain on the less sloping areas, and pasture on the hilly areas.

MEDIUM TO FINE TEXTURED PRAIRIE SOILS OF SOUTH-CENTRAL MINNESOTA

Clarion-Nicollet-Webster. These are level to gently rolling areas. They are dark colored soils formed from calcareous loam till of Wisconsin age. Clarion loam is well drained, slightly acid, and occurs on slopes. Nicollet loam is moderately well drained and occupies nearly level areas. Webster clay loam is poorly drained and occurs in level areas. Soils formed from glacial outwash (Wadena, Hubbard) are common along streams. The margins of many saucer-like depressions are calcareous. Most level areas have been drained by tile and ditches. Erosion may be a problem on Clarion areas. Cash grain and livestock farming predominate. Prominent crops are corn, soybeans, oats and alfalfa.

Clarion-Storden. These are rolling to hilly areas. These soils have formed from medium textured calcareous glacial till. Clarion loam is well drained, dark colored, and occurs on the lesser slopes in this area. Storden loam has excessive surface runoff, the dark surface is usually shallow and subsoil is often exposed in plowing. Small knobs of gravelly Estherville soils often occur in the area. The major management problem is erosion control Cash grain and livestock farming predominate. Common crops are corn, oats, and alfalfa.

Ihlen-Rock Outcrop. This area resembles Clarion-Storden, except that quartzite bedrock is near the surface and outcrops frequently. Where the outcrops occur the soils are used primarily for permanent pasture. Where the rock is far enough below the surface so as not to interfere with cultivation, the soils are managed the same as Clarion-Storden.

COARSE TO MEDIUM TEXTURED
PRAIRIE SOILS FORMED
FROM GLACIAL OUTWASH

Estherville-Wadena-Hubbard. This is primarily a nearly level area, but some scattered areas are rolling to hilly. These dark colored soils are well to excessively drained. The Estherville and Wadena soils have formed from moderately coarse to medium textured material overlying calcareous outwash gravel. In Estherville the gravel is within 18 inches of the surface. Wadena is deeper. Hubbard is formed from leached coarse and medium sand outwash. Droughtiness and wind erosion are major management problems. General farming usually is practiced and common crops are corn, oats, soybeans, hay or pasture.

D. Vegetation

As has been alluded to in the discussions of the Physiographic Regions and the soils associations, the study area is basically prairie. The original vegetation, at least that which dominated at least the last 400 to 1,000 years, was recorded during the Original General Land Surveys conducted in this region between 1851 and approximately 1870.

The surveyors recorded types of vegetation as well as topological features during the course of their endeavors and in 1930, after painstakingly reviewing over 200 volumes of surveyor's notes, a man named Francis J. Marschner compiled a map depicting the vegetation as it existed at the time of contact between Europeans and the American Indians.

Within the study area, three (3) major vegetation types occurred: grassland, brushland, and hardwood forests. The predominant types, as was expected, were grassland and brushland. Hardwood forests were mostly confined to lakes and river bottoms.

According to Miron L. Heinselman, Marschner's vegetational types for this region may be interpreted as follows:

PRAIRIE

The upland prairies of Minnesota were largely of the so-called "tall grass prairie" type. Some important species were: big bluestem *(Andropogon gerardi)*, little bluestem *(Andropogon scoparius)*, Indian grass *(Sorgastrum nutans)*, *Koeleria cristata*, several other grasses, many forms such as prairie clover *(Petalostemon purpurem* and *P. candidum)*, asters, goldenrods, *(Solidago)*, and pasque flower *(Anemone patens)*, and several shrubs, especially roses and wolfberry *(Symphoricarpos occidentalis)*. The composition and structure of communities varied, depending on latitude, longitude, distance from the forest and local soil moisture conditions. An appreciation of this can be gained from Curtis' (1959) tables giving species presence and frequency for several prairie types. Weaver (1954) and Winchell (1884a, b and 1888) are also helpful. Fire was a major factor in preventing the encroachment of forest and in maintaining the diversity and productivity of prairies (see Buell and Facey 1960; Waddington 1969; Winchell 1884a, b and 1888).

WET PRAIRIES, MARSHES AND SLOUGHS

This type encompasses a wide range of wetlands, from seasonally inundated grasslands on mineral soil to cattail marshes and sedge and reed-covered peatlands within the forest region and even some wild rice areas. Prominent species were bluejoint grass *(Calamagrostis canadensis)*, big bluestem *(Andropogon gerardi)*, many sedges *(Carex)*, the common reed *(Phragmites communis)*, cattails *(Typha)*, bulrushes *(Scirpus)*, wild rice *(Zizania)*, iris, willows *(Salix)*, speckled alder *(Alnus rugosa)*, and bog birch *(Betula pumila)*. Marschner did not intend to include the somewhat more acid fens of the forest region that support some of the heath family *(Ericaceae)* and sphagnum mosses, along with many of the above species. These northern fens were usually assigned to his OPEN MUSKEG type, but this distinction was not consistently maintained and these types in fact do intergrade (see below). Winchell (1884a, b and 1888) describes Minnesota's original wetlands in some detail.

OAK OPENINGS AND BARRENS

This type group, also fire-maintained. usually occurred as a buffer between the PRAIRIES and BIG WOODS. Sandy, droughty soils, such as those of the Anoka Sandplain (Anoka, Isanti, and Chisago Counties), were often associated with it. It consisted of oak groves or single trees (mostly bur oak - *Quercus macrocarpa)* in a matrix of xeric tall-grass prairie. Other important species were: big bluestem, little bluestem, Indian grass, panic grass *(Panicum liebergii)*, porcupine grass *((Stipa spartea)*, hazel, rose, and many herbs. Kuchler (1964) recognized OAK OPENINGS AND OAK BARRENS as two distinct types. His data provides rich detail, and both types are probably close analogues of Marschner's type, especially for southeastern and south-central Minnesota. Toward the north the OAK OPENINGS AND BARRENS intergrade with JACK PINE BARRENS AND OPENINGS.

BIG WOODS

The name BIG WOODS had long been applied to the closed mesic deciduous forests of east-central and southeastern Minnesota, but Marschner used it for nearly all of the richer upland hardwood forests, even certain northern outliers in Itasca and Beltrami Counties. Actually, the type intergrades with his MIXED HARDWOOD AND PINE type in the northeast. His choice between these two classes aas quite artibrary in the north.

Daubenmire (1936) made an extensive study of the BIG WOODS of central Minnesota, and is responsible for the still prevalent belief that it was primarily a sugar maple-basswood *(Acer saccharun-Tilia americana)* forest in presettlement times. In fact, however, the maple-basswood component may have increased considerably in the last century due to fire protection and succession. The classic BIG WOODS area of the south-central region may be no more than 400 years old, having developed through the invasion of prairie by oak forest (Waddington 1969). But Kuchler (1964) mapped all of Marschner's BIG WOODS as Maple-Basswood Forest, and Braun (1950) also shows a BIG WOODS section in Minnesota, but confined it to the earlier east-central area.

Actually, the full area mapped by Marschner as BIG WOODS is much more diverse than the stands described by Daubenmire. In places the oaks - especially red oak *(Quercus rubra)* and bur oak - were dominant, and yellow birch

(Betula alleghaniensis) paper birch *(Betula papyrifera)*, ash, elms *(Ulmus americana, U. fulva)*, and other trees were prominent. Toward the southeast, hickory *(Carya spp.)*, black walnut *(Juglans nigra)*, butternut *(Juglans cinerea)*, and black cherry *(Prunus serotin)* were also common. Northeastward these species disappeared, and occasional specimens of white pine *(Pinus strobus)*, white spruce *(Picea glauca)*, balsam fir *(Abies balsamea)*, and northern white-cedar *(Thuja occidentalis)* appeared. Fires and other disturbances were probably responsible for the presence of oaks, walnut, cherry, ash, white pine and birches, and similar species that cannot tolerate as much shade as sugar maple. Rich shrub and ground layers were characteristic of the BIG WOODS. Species lists and other data are available in Daubenmire (1936), Braun (1950), and Curtis (1959) for related Wisconsin forests. Complete community descriptions for several northern outliers are available in Grant (1934), Buell and Gordon (1945), Buell and Wilbur (1948), Buell and Cantlon (1951), Buell and Bormann (1955), Buell and Martin (1961), and Flaccus and Ohmann (1964).

IV. SUMMARY OF REGIONAL PREHISTORY AND HISTORY OF THE UPPER MINNESOTA RIVER SUBBASIN AREA

The Upper Minnesota River Subbasin Area lies south of the Minnesota River and includes a large portion of southwestern Minnesota and a small portion of northeastern South Dakota. The study area encompasses the watersheds of five (5) large rivers, all of which flow north and east into the Minnesota River. They are the Yellow Bank, the Lac Qui Parle, the Yellow Medicine, the Redwood, and the Cottonwood Rivers.

The Scope of Work for this study specified a discussion of "the regional cultural developments in their spatial and chronological position", and "a brief summary of previous archaeological and historical work undertaken at the site including the date, extent, and adequacy of what might be found in the study area".

Several portions of the south bank of the Minnesota River as well as a few important archaeological sites lie outside the boundaries of this study. Only those sites which directly influenced the cultural development of the region were included. It is difficult to examine the human activity and cultural resources of any particular part of southwestern Minnesota without considering the cultural and historical character of the entire region. In this overview, occasional references are therefore made to important sites lying just outside the study area when they are significant to sites within the scope of this study.

The physical setting of human activity in the subbasin area is one of great interest to geologists, archaeologists, and historians alike.

Southwestern Minnesota contains the oldest rock in North America. The Morton gneiss, at Granite Falls and Morton, Minnesota is dated at 3.5 billion years old. The Sioux quartzite found at the Jeffers Petroglyphs site in Cottonwood County is one of the oldest bedrock formations in Minnesota. It was deposited as red sand and mud at the beginning of the Upper Precambrian Era. The ripples found on the rock surface at the Jeffers site were produced by waves acting upon ancient shorelines nearly 500 million years ago. Glacial striations, appearing as large and small grooves in the quartzite, were produced by the advancing Des Moines ice lobe during the Mankato phase of the Wisconsin glacial advance some 12,000 to 14,000 years ago (Wright, 1972;Lothson, 1976). The Des Moines ice sheet which advanced in a southeasterly direction over the subbasin area was about a mile thick at its front. A few miles south of the Jeffers site, a prominent terminal moraine, marks the most southerly advance of this ice sheet.

Wisconsin glaciation accounts directly and indirectly for the major topographical zones of the study area: the high prairies, the slopes, the lowland plains, and the bottomlands of the Minnesota River Valley.

The Coteau des Prairies, or the "highland of the prairies", is 500 to 800 feet higher than the central plains and runs from northeastern South Dakota diagonally across southwestern Minnesota. It is one of the most conspicuous surface features of the region. The Coteau was formed when glaciers deposited high moraines on top of a base of hard quartzite rock, the remains of an ancient mountain range. The rolling topography of the

Coteau was poorly drained and included many lakes, ponds, and marshes which supported a great variety of plant and animal life. In Minnesota many of the lakes, which rarely exceed fifteen (15) feet in depth, have been drained in the past one hundred (100) years, but the Coteau was a choice place for human occupation in prehistoric times. Before extensive cultivation, the Coteau was tall grass prairie with deciduous trees found near shallow lakes and in stream valleys. Recent pollen studies indicate that some lakes probably not only survived continuously for the last 3,000 years, despite periods of drier climate, but generally contained enough water to support wildlife and man (Hudak, 1975). Analysis of several pollen cores from this region demonstrates a persistence of the prairie habitat since at least 11,000 B.C. (McAndrews, 1966) following the retreat of the last ice sheet. The headwaters of the five (5) major rivers of this study originate on the Coteau, and many of their tributaries empty into the Minnesota River. The Coteau also marks the divide between the Minnesota-Mississippi drainage to the east and the Missouri drainage to the southwest.

The five (5) major streams originating on the Coteau at elevations of between 1,600 and 1,900 feet drop sharply off the high plains at the rugged morainic edge to long slow meandering courses across the lowland plains at elevations of 1,100 to 800 feet. In these low plains some streams, such as the Cottonwood, follow courses set by glacial meltwaters that flowed southeast along the edge of the retreating ice. The prairies of the Coteau and lowland plains were found in historic times to be extremely fertile for agricultural purposes.

Cutting through deep rocky and wooded gorges, the rivers then plunge several hundred feet into the broad Minnesota River Valley. The force which most influenced the creation of this valley, in some places two miles wide, was meltwater from Glacial Lake Agassiz. The Valley served as a spillway for this great inland lake which lay to the north. Rapidly melting water flowed south along Glacial River Warren 12,000 to 6,000 years ago. Prehistorically, the river served as a major thoroughfare and linked peoples from the Mississippi drainage basins to the south with the Great Plains to the west. In historic times, the Minnesota River served as a major river highway for cultural contact between Indian and white populations.

The Coteau and lowland plains make up the prairie grassland areas of southwestern Minnesota and northeastern South Dakota. This prairie habitat dotted with lakes and streams supported bison, deer, antelope, beaver, and muskrat, as well as fish, waterfowl, and edible acquatic plants. The alluvial soils of the Minnesota River Valley and its tributaries are thought to have supported horticultural/agricultural pursuits since prehistoric times. Prior to European settlement, the many lakes and marshes accommodated large populations of fur bearing animals such as beaver and muskrat and an immense quantity of waterfowl. The region has, throughout its history, been equally attractive to prehistoric and historic Indians, fur traders, settlers, and modern farmers.

The Prehistoric Period is divided into four (4) major cultural traditions. Generalizing from what is presently known about the prehistory of the re-

gion, archaeologists theorize that the area was first occupied approximately 12,000 to 11,000 years ago by nomadic peoples who hunted and gathered on the prairie. This "Big Game" culture found mammoth and, later, bison in great numbers. The first cultural tradition of the Prehistoric Period, known as the Paleo-Indian, lasted from approximately(?) 12,000 B.C. in southern Minnesota to about 5,000 B.C. Following the Paleo-Indian tradition came the Eastern Archaic (ca. 5000 to 1000 B.C.), the Woodland (ca. 1000 B.C. to 1700 A.D.), and the Mississippian (ca. 1000 A.D. to 1700 A.D.) traditions (Johnson:1978). It should be noted that these dates are generalizations and are meant to be used as a time framework. Regional and site specific dates vary according to environment, population, subsistence requirements, and cultural contact.

The Historic Period in the study area can be grossly divided into the Proto-historic Period from 1700 to the 1860s and the Historic Period from 1870 to the present. The Proto-historic Period is the time of contact between European and Indian populations up to the Sioux Indian Uprising of 1862 and its aftermath, resulting in the removal of the Sioux from southwestern Minnesota. The Historic Period, for convenience dated from 1870, marks the beginning of intensive white settlement and the commencement of agriculture on a large scale.

PALEO-INDIAN

The prehistoric record in the study area is fragmentary and incomplete and the cultural development must be extrapolated from a minimum amount of research. Of the earliest tradition, the Paleo-Indian, little is known of

their way of life. From sites found elsewhere, it is believed that they were nomadic hunters who lived in small social groups and hunted the giant bison, predecessor of the buffalo. They made only temporary camps and left little in the way of archaeological evidence. Their finely-made tools were flaked and chipped chert and chalcedony which they fashioned into spears, knives, skin scrapers, and punches. They were acquainted with the use of fire and probably wore clothing made from the skins of animals they killed (Johnson, 1978).

The earliest projectile points of this tradition, called Clovis and Folsom are named for sites in New Mexico. The presence of a few such points in Minnesota suggests that local prehistoric cultures responded to events and ideas as far away as Mexico and the southwestern United States (Johnson, 1978).

The earliest evidence of human activity in the subbasin area is found at the Milton site (39-DE-9) in extreme eastern Deuel County, South Dakota. Plano projectile points and lithic debitage suggest bison hunting and possible occupation by Paleo-Indians. Classic Alberta-like points of Knife River chalcedony and several other Knife River points in South Dakota probably originated in areas of North Dakota (Hamlin-Deuel Counties Survey, 1979). No other Paleo-Indian sites are known in this area of South Dakota, although Plano and possibly Folsom projectile points are included in local artifact collections.

In Minnesota, fluted and parallel flaked projectile points have been identified with the Browns Valley site (21-TR-5) north of Big Stone Lake (Jenks, 1937).

Intensive farming in southwestern Minnesota and avid artifact collecting have hampered archaeologists. While there are no confirmed Paleo-Indian finds in the Minnesota subbasin area, one site (21-BW-2) near Leavenworth, Brown County, located on high bluffs north of the Cottonwood River contained Archaic artifacts and possible Paleo-Indian material. An Agate Basin point similar to ones found in the central Des Moines region of Iowa was reportedly found there. Clifford Watson identified one site in Yellow Medicine County which is probably Archaic and may contain a Paleo-Indian component, but the area has not been thoroughly excavated. Another site, also near Leavenworth, in a deep ravine of a stream leading to the Cottonwood River, produced large numbers of mineralized bison teeth and reports of a grooved maul. This second site, known as the Kolbe Kill site (21-BW-27) is reported to have yielded an unconfirmed Paleo-Indian projectile point nearby, but the cultural affiliation at this site remains undetermined. None of these Minnesota sites have yielded confirmed Paleo-Indian presence.

ARCHAIC

Scattered surface finds from the Eastern Archaic tradition are common throughout Minnesota and are found in local artifact collections in northeastern South Dakota. Evidence suggests that the Eastern Archaic population remained small and made only temporary camps. Hunting of both large and small game animals, a semi-nomadic way of life, and fabrication of

ground and pecked stone tools, such as grinding stones and stone axes, distinguish the Eastern Archaic peoples from their predecessors. Because these tools were also used at later time, their form changing very little, it is difficult to determine their exact age. Sites with such lithic artifacts could be Archaic, Woodland, or Early Historic.

The subbasin area probably provided adequate water supplies for both man and animals during the period of maximum post-glacial warmth and dryness from roughly 5500 B.C. to 3300 B.C. When drought and frequent fires may have caused Archaic populations to abandon other areas of the North American plains during this time, it is unlikely that human occupation in this region was interrupted. Archaeologists posit continuous human presence in the tall grass prairie-lake region here, especially around the larger rivers, tributaries, and lakes. These water sources provided wood, fish, fowl, and small mammals, and attracted large herds of bison useful to Archaic populations.

It is often the case in the project area that some evidence of Archaic presence can be found at sites yielding confirmed Woodland occupation. In South Dakota the Archaic tradition is represented at the Singsass Slough site (39-DE-13) in southeastern Deuel County. The site has not been excavated although a recent reconnaissance by the Hamlin-Deuel Counties Survey in 1979 has strongly recommended test excavations. An Archaic grooved axe was collected here as well as some notched projectile points which may be Archaic. At the Megard site (39-DE-11) near the tip of a large peninsula on Fish Lake in Deuel County, projectile points similar to known Archaic

types have been discovered (Johnson, 1978:10; Hamlin-Deuel Counties Survey, 1979). Archaic points are found in some local artifact collections.

Although little extensive site investigation has occurred in southern Minnesota, Lloyd A. Wilford, an archaeologist formerly at the University of Minnesota, excavated eleven (11) Woodland sites in southern Minnesota and found several to contain evidence of possible Archaic occupation. Two (2) are in the project area. The Mountain Lake site (21-CO-1 - Cottonwood County) (Wilford, 1957) and the Pedersen Village site (21-LN-2) an island in Lake Benton, Lincoln County (Wilford, 1957) are important multi-component habitation sites significant to an understanding of Woodland cultures. Both contained late Archaic lithic artifacts (Wilford, 1957, 1962). Additional excavations at the Pedersen site were conducted by the Science Museum of Minnesota in 1973 under the direction of G. Joseph Hudak. At the time of testing at the Mountain Lake Site in 1956, Wilford found evidence of Archaic habitation at the Franz site (21-CO-2) in a field on top of a wooded hill. It was a former island in a drained lake southeast of Mountain Lake and proved to be a deeply stratified village site containing a nearly continuous record of southwestern Minnesota from Late Archaic to the end of the Prehistoric Period, covering approximately 1200 B.C. to 1700 A.D. (Wilford, 1957; Bonney, 1962).

Lincoln County has two (2) other large lakes, Lake Shaokatan and Lake Hendricks, in addition to Lake Benton. Most of the known prehistoric sites of the county are clustered at Lake Benton and have been identified as Woodland. Of unknown cultural affiliation, is the possible habitation site at

the east end of Lake Shaokatan. This site, partially destroyed, yielded lithic debris. Based upon archaeological and paleo-environmental evidence from other parts of southwestern Minnesota and South Dakota, it is reasonable to expect temporary camp sites or kill sites of the Archaic and Paleo-Indian traditions in the area. As yet, however, trained archaeologists have not found definite evidence of these two (2) early cultural traditions (Watson to Whitney, October 13, 1976).

What is true for Lincoln County seems to be true of other parts of the project area. Most of the larger lakes and former lakes simply have not been excavated by trained archaeologists. Gilman Lake in Brown County contains a habitation (21-BW-21) assigned to Archaic and Middle Woodland Periods. A Folsom point was reported found there. Outside the area in Martin County, an island in Fox Lake yielded evidence of possible Archaic occupation (Jenks and Wilford, 1935; Wilford, 1941). Like the Pedersen site, the Fox Lake site is an important Woodland site. Elden Johnson of the University of Minnesota presumes the existence of additional sites representing the Archaic cultural tradition in Minnesota. Ecologically, the study area has a high potential for yielding additional early prehistoric evidence of the Archaic way of life.

Woodland cultural manifestations are among the most important in the prehistory of the eastern United States. The introduction and use of ceramics around 500 B.C. marked the beginning of the Woodland period, developing from late Archaic innovations and expansions. Large villages, elaborate burial practices and the rudimentary beginning of agriculture characterize the climax of these Woodland cultures.

To date, the Woodland tradition in southern Minnesota is divided into three (3) successive periods established on the basis of ceramic comparison with ware groupings from the Illinois Valley (Griffin, 1952; Struever, 1968). They are Early, Middle and Late Woodland.

Generally, single component Woodland sites in the prairie-lake zone of southwestern Minnesota are rare. Most habitation sites not only contain a Middle Woodland (Fox Lake) component and Late Woodland (Lake Benton and Onamia) components, but also show evidence of Archaic and Mississippian Early Plains Village (Great Oasis and Cambria) and even Oneota (Blue Earth) occupations. These habitation sites are found primarily on islands or peninsulas in the shallow lakes, although a few riverine sites in Redwood and Yellow Medicine counties are also evident. Evidence of house structures at excavated sites are rare while lithics and debris of chert, chalcedony, and quartzite from local sources are extremely common in the project area.

The primary subsistence resources of Woodland peoples appear to be bison, fish and various small animals such as muskrats which are normally found in the prairie-lake habitat (Shane, 1978). Wild vegetal foods such as cattails and prairie turnips may have been important, although there is no hard evidence. Water fowl remains are a minor component at excavated sites - a surprising fact since the region contained a seasonal abundance of water fowl (Anfinson, 1979).

Ceramic manifestations in the project area have been studied and analyzed more thoroughly than burial mounds. Early prehistoric burial practices are

not well known in the area. Mounds are found along the Minnesota River Valley, in the lower reaches of major tributaries, and on bluffs or ridges around the larger lakes. Many of the mounds surveyed by A.J. Hill and T.H. Lewis' Northwestern Archaeological Survey between 1881 and 1895 and documented in Winchell's Aborigines of Minnesota (1911) have been destroyed by extensive cultivation and settlement. Very little archaeological investigation of these mounds has occurred. Mound sites in the general vicinity of the project area which have been excavated are the Seivert Mound Group (21-BW-2) in New Ulm, Brown County, (Wilford, 1954) on a high ridge separating the valleys of the Cottonwood and Minnesota Rivers; the Synsteby Mound Group (21-BW-1) north shore, eastern end of Lake Hanska, Brown County, (Wilford, 1948, 1962, 1953); the Lake Shetek mounds (21-MU-3) Murray County, (Wilford, 1941). The mounds lack associated trade goods or proto-historic evidence, the presence of which would increase the probability of Historic Dakota origins. The Seivert, Synsteby and Lake Shetek groups display mass bundle burials in a shallow pit beneath a circular mound and vary from the usual pattern of secondary (disarticulated) burials. Cultural or chronological placement of the mound assemblages is generally difficult (Wilford, Johnson, Vicinus, 1969). Many of the mound groups in southwestern Minnesota may be associated with the Lake Benton phase of the Late Woodland Period (approximately 900-1500 A.D.). At Lake Shetek, the ceramics were thin, cord-marked sherds which would tend to indicate the Lake Benton phase (Anfinson, 1979).

Mound excavations within the project area have been minimal and random and have usually been conducted after some sort of disturbance to the mound

during cultivation or construction has produced artifactual evidence warranting further investigation.

The project area is rich in evidences of Woodland occupation. Surface finds in the form of artifact scatters and habitation sites and possible camp sites are numerous. Many of these sites remain culturally undetermined because little intensive archaeological investigation has been conducted. The Hill-Lewis survey mapped mound groups in the late nineteenth century. Not until Lloyd A. Wilford became deeply interested in eleven (11) Woodland sites in southern Minnesota between the years 1935 to 1962 was any attempt made to classify or construct a cultural/chronological system. More recently, the work of Lothson and George at the Lower Sioux Agency (1973, 1974, 1976) and G. Joseph Hudak at the Pedersen site at Lake Benton (1973, 1974) has yielded valuable information on the Woodland and Mississippian cultures. The work of Hudak on ceramics found at the Pedersen site has provided a firm chronological basis with which future comparative research on Woodland phases may be temporally referenced. The recent state archaeological surveys of northwestern South Dakota counties (1979) and southwestern Minnesota (1978) are suggestive of preferred prehistoric habitats, but little intensive excavation has yet been conducted in either state.

One hundred twenty-three (123) prehistoric sites have been identified during the course of this study. Prior research in the area points to certain types of preferred Woodland and prehistoric occupation sites: near streams or the confluence of two streams; on lake islands and lake shores; or on ridges between two bodies of water.

The confluence of two streams in the till plains area had particular attractions to Woodland and later peoples as seen by one multi-component site cluster where Sleepy Eye Creek enters the Cottonwood River. At least two (2) habitation sites north and south of the confluence of these streams were identified in 1978 as part of Minnesota's Statewide Archaeological Survey. On the north, ground tools and numerous points were recovered from the edge of a gravel pit. On the south, lithic debris, pottery fragments, bison teeth, and stone tools have been tentatively assigned to the Archaic and Middle Woodland traditions. The Berkner site (21-BW-32) nearby on a rise in the Cottonwood River floodplain yielded large numbers of bison bones and stone debris tentatively identified as Late Archaic and later. There are several other scattered finds in the general area. Other sites are often found on terraces or plateaus above streams. The Blum habitation site (21-RW-14) on a plateau on Dutch Charlie Creek in Redwood County has been assigned to the Middle Woodland Period. Nearby, a high terrace of Highwater Creek, like Dutch Charlie a tributary of the Cottonwood River, yielded a multi-component village site (21-CO-5) on a small peninsula which the creek winds around. This site in Redwood County has been identified as a probable Middle and Late Woodland and Mississippian habitation site. The Graff site (21-BW-30) yielded surface scatter on a hilltop terrace of the Cottonwood River in Brown County. A camp site near the south fork of the Whetstone River on a terrace in Grant County, South Dakota is another possible Woodland site (39-GT-2).

Islands in lakes or former lakes are represented by the Sportman's site (21-BW-50) a Middle Woodland (Fox Lake) habitation on a former island of Sleepy Eye

Lake. It is on the south shore of the lake. The Pedersen site on Lake Benton, Lincoln County, is a deeply stratified island site with archaeological manifestations of the Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian traditions (21-LN-2). Two (2) other sites which closely resemble the Pedersen site are the Fox Lake site in Martin County and the Mountain Lake site, a former island in a drained lake in Cottonwood County.

Representative sites between two bodies of water, often on high ridges, include the Adolfson habitation site (21-BW-42) between Boise Lake and a slough in Brown County; the Myron site (21-BW-47) on the north edge of a series of sloughs draining Sleepy Eye Lake; a habitation site on a peninsula at Lake Benton northward to the shoreline of drained Diamond Lake; and artifact scatter at the north end of Altermatt Lake (21-BW-31) adjacent to a creek flowing north from the lake to the Cottonwood River. The Megard site in Deuel County, possibly Late Woodland, is located on a peninsula into Fish Lake as is the Hogie site (39-DE-12) which has been classified as a Woodland and Early Plains Village site.

Sites along lake shores are numerous and include those at Ten Mile Lake in Lac Qui Parle County (now drained). This is the only true lake in the County, outflowing into Three Mile Creek; the Clear Lake (21-BW-20) and the Ludewig (21-BW-25) habitation sites, both in Brown County; and the site on the northwestern shore of Lake Benton in Norwegian County Park (21-LN-12). The Olson site (39-DE-2) on flat land along the east shore of Fish Lake in South Dakota appears to represent a multi-component Woodland, Mississippian Plains Village, and possibly a Historic habitation site (Hannus, 1978; Hamlin-Deuel County

Survey, 1979). Woodland peoples were often attracted to the south or southeastern shores of lakes, away from cold northwest winds.

Phases of the Woodland cultures have been based upon the Woodland habitation site excavations of Lloyd A. Wilford begun in 1935 and continuing into the 1960s. Wilford designated the territory south of the Minnesota River and west of the Blue Earth River as the Southwestern Archaeological Region. He hypothesized that zones of culture and environmental homogeneity existed within prehistoric Minnesota.

The Fox Lake focus (approximately 200-900 A.D.) is so named from this island type site in Fox Lake excavated in Martin County outside the project area in 1935 by A.E. Jenks and Wilford and again by Wilford and his students in 1941 (21-MR-2). The pottery of the Fox Lake peoples is the earliest known Woodland type in this prairie zone (Bonney, 1962; Hudak, 1974).

The other Fox Lake sites excavated by Wilford in southwestern Minnesota included Big Slough (21-MU-1); Mountain Lake (21-CO-1); Pedersen (21-LN-2); Snysteby (21-BW-1); Johnson (21-JK-1); Tuttle (21-MR-1); and Hoff (21-YM-2). Wilford assigned these to Fox Lake focus on the basis of shared similarities in ceramic wares. The Pedersen site in Lincoln County was re-excavated by the Science Museum of Minnesota under the direction of G. Joseph Hudak in 1973 and 1974. A single carbon date of 100 A.D. was obtained for Fox Lake at the Pedersen site (Hudak, 1976). Hudak found five significant ceramic types based upon selective decorative attributes. The Fox Lake Incised pottery type was described by Wilford in 1955 and was designated Type B by Hudak (1974).

The vessel shape is that of a wide-mouth jar with slightly rounded shoulders and a conical base. The incised lines and bosses limited to the neck and rim over vertical cord marks placed randomly over the surface are diagnostic of the Fox Lake peoples (Hudak, 1975). These Fox Lake ceramics show similarities to Black Sand Incised (Bonney, 1970), an incised-overcord-marked Early Woodland ceramic type found in Illinois (Cole and Deuel, 1937, Griffin, 1952). The Black Sand Incised sherds at the Peisker site in Illinois have been radiocarbon dated at from 500-150 B.C. (Struever, 1968).

Fox Lake Incised pottery at the Pedersen site is apparently associated with Plains Middle Woodland ceramics (Hudak, 1974). The chronological position of Fox Lake ceramics appears to be roughly from as early as 100 A.D. to 900 A.D. (Hudak, 1976; Anfinson, 1979). Hudak believes that Fox Lake Incised is a Middle Woodland type or, perhaps, an Early Woodland type that persisted because of a presumed slower rate of cultural change in the hinterland zones of southwestern Minnesota and northeastern South Dakota. Black Sand Incised is a pre-Illinois Hopewellian ceramic type which occurs in a tight time span in Illinois and is locally replaced by Havana (Illinois Hopewell) ceramics. Havana influence was most intensive along major rivers in southeatern and central Minnesota, suggesting a people adapted to a forested riverine environment. Strong Hopewellian influences never seem to have penetrated the hinterland southwestern Minnesota region (Hudak, 1974). The lithic and bone remains also suggest a plains hunting economy (Hudak, 1974). Hudak proposed that the Fox Lake peoples were oriented toward the plains, exploiting the local prairie, bog-swamp, and aquatic habitats, and experienced only minimal contact with Havana peoples living in the forests to the north and east along the Mississippi waterway (Hudak, 1973).

The Pedersen site has also been a type site for a phase of the Late Woodland Period in Minnesota. The Lake Benton Phase is chronologically positioned at approximately 900-1500 A.D. Lake Benton ceramics are found in southwestern and south central Minnesota south of the Minnesota River, and in northeastern South Dakota. The site distribution for the Lake Benton Phase appears to be almost identical to the preceding Fox Lake phase. Lake Benton ceramics are similar to Late Woodland ceramic types found throughout the Upper Midwest, but are thought to be a direct outgrowth of the earlier Fox Lake tradition. A thinning of the body wall, the appearance of cord wrapped stick impressions as exterior decoration, the disappearance of trailing or a decorative technique, a more globular vessel shape, and a significant decrease in the use of bosses and punctates distinguish the Late Woodland from the Middle Woodland ceramics of the prairie-lake region (Hudak, 1976; Anfinson, 1979). Hudak (1976) identified the Lake Benton Cordwrapped Stick Impressed type as being similar to Onamia ceramics which appear in the early Late Woodland period throughout central and southern Minnesota. The so-called Lake Benton Vertical Cordmarked type proposed by Anfinson (1979) is almost identical to Type C or Fox Lake Vertical Cordmarked vessels (Hudak, 1974). The presence of ceramics similar to Onamia in the Lake Benton Phase suggests contacts with the north and may indicate a lessening of the isolationism of the Fox Lake Phase suggested by Hudak (1974, 1975). It is thought that people of the Lake Benton phase continued the successful adaptation to the prairie-lake zone begun in Archaic times and that this way of life lasted into the Proto-Historic Period. This successful adaptation apparently ignored the maize agriculture introduced in Minnesota sometime after 1000 A.D. by Mississippian

peoples. Early Lake Benton is apparently contemporaneous with Early Plains Village complexes, such at Great Oasis and Cambria, and the (Blue Earth) Oneota Phase. The Olson, Megard, Hogie and Singsass Slough sites in South Dakota have yielded Woodland ceramics identical to Fox Lake and Lake Benton pottery found in southwestern Minnesota.

Onamia pottery is a late Middle Woodland or early Late Woodland type from central Minnesota with a chronological position of approximately 800 to 1000 A.D. (Anfinson, 1979). Hudak (1976) stated that his Series A (Lake Benton Cordwrapped Stick Impressed) ceramics from the Pedersen site were very similar to Onamia ceramics found in Mille Lacs, Nicollet, Chippewa, Anoka, and Pope counties in Minnesota north and east of the project area described by Elden Johnson (Bleed, 1969). The chronological position of Onamia ceramics is not yet known in central Minnesota, but a radio-carbon sample of Onamia-like pottery at the Pedersen site was dated a approximately 1245 A.D. (Hudak, 1976). The cord impressed decorative treatment of Hudak's Series A is representative of a style common over much of the midwest during the Late Woodland period, including types from Wisconsin, Nebraska, and Kansas (Hudak, 1976).

MISSISSIPPIAN

In the project area, the Plains Woodland cultures, such as Fox Lake, Lake Benton, and Onamia, began to be influenced by the Mississippian cultures about 1000 A.D. The Mississippain Period is generally associated with large scale subsistence maize agriculture and permanent villages. This new tradition entered Minnesota from the Mississippi River and the Missouri River. By 1000 A.D., the former group had established a major occupation

center near the junction of the Mississippi and Cannon Rivers in southeastern Minnesota. The other group lived along the central and upper Minnesota River, adapting to the river bottoms and grasslands of the west (Johnson, 1978).

One of the earliest Plains Village cultures is now known as Great Oasis, originally defined by Wilford (1945, 1955) at the Great Oasis site (21-MU-2) in Murray County in southwestern Minnesota. The other major site is nearby at Big Slough. There is some evidence that Big Slough and the Pedersen site may have been seasonal campsites (Anfinson, 1979). Great Oasis manifestations are known over a wide area of southwestern Minnesota, northwestern Iowa (Peterson, 1967; Henning, 1970), eastern South Dakota (Howard and Grant, 1966; Johnson, 1967), northwestern Iowa, and parts of Nebraska and northeastern North Dakota. The core area was in northwestern Iowa.

Plains Village cultures like Great Oasis are not true Mississippian cultures. Mississippian cultures introduced shell-tempered pottery and relied heavily on maize agriculture. Subsistence data from non-Minnesota Great Oasis sites indicates a mixed agricultural-hunting-gathering economy similar to transitional Late Woodland. In Minnesota, Great Oasis subsistence practices included the use of fish, muskrat, and bison from the prairie-lake zone and appear to duplicate practices of the preceding and contemporaneous Woodland traditions, especially Lake Benton, during the terminal Woodland Phase in Minnesota (Anfinson, 1979). No evidence for Great Oasis agriculture has been found in Minnesota and there is no evidence of any agriculture in the state prior to 1000 A.D. (Johnson, 1978).

The Great Oasis pottery is generally fine sand or crushed granite tempered, with flattened lips, low straight rims with vertical flares, and no appendages. Of the two (2) major Great Oasis ceramic types, High Rim and Wedge Lip (Henning and Henning, 1978), the Great Oasis site in Murray County, Minnesota, yielded only two percent (2%) Wedge Lip. A few sherds have been found at the Pedersen site and at the Cambria site in Blue Earth County, Minnesota. In northwestern Iowa, Dale Henning has suggested a time span of 900-1300 A.D. for Great Oasis (Gradwohl in Johnson, 1974). Radio-carbon dates from two (2) Great Oasis sites in southern Minnesota are 975 A.D. and 900 A.D. (Anfinson, 1979).

Wilford considered Great Oasis to be more Mississippian than Woodland in affiliation (1945, 1955). However, recent work has placed Great Oasis as a culture developing out of a Woodland base with a few presumed Mississippian elements (Henning, 1971; Anderson, 1975). Henning posits Great Oasis as having close affinities to the Middle Missouri Tradition. He refers to it as an Early Plains Village complex, related to Cambria, Mill Creek, Iowa, and Over Focus which are phases of the Initial Variant of the Middle Missouri Tradition (Henning and Henning, 1978).

The Cambria Focus, geographically and culturally, appears to bridge the gap between Middle Mississippian intrusions into the Upper Mississippi River Valley and the Initial Variant of Middle Missouri traditions of South Dakota. Hudak considers Cambria to be transitional between the Late Woodland and Mississippain traditions. However, much of what is known about this Focus comes primarily from one site, the Cambria Village site (21-BE-2) in Blue

Earth County, Minnesota. This site was a single component agricultural village located on a terrace remnant on the south bank of the Minnesota River, just east of the study area. It was first mentioned by Winchell in 1911. Extensive investigations followed in 1913 and 1916 by William B. Nickerson. Wilford and Jenks carried out minor excavations in 1938; Wilford returned in 1941. Other Minnesota River area sites with Cambria assemblages include those at the Camden site (21-LY-2); the Gautefald (21-YM-1); Gillingham (21-YM-3); and Hoff (21-YM-2) sites; the Pedersen site and the Great Oasis site, both with minor Cambria components; several sites in Big Stone County; and one in Goodhue County. The Gautefald site is located on the floodplain of Spring Creek in what was once an oxbow, a stream which flows into the Yellow Medicine River. Analysis of the ceramics there showed 70.5% Cambria with minor Woodland types. Wilford excavated the Gautefald site in 1948 and the Hoff site on Gullickson Lake, which was also found to have a minor Cambria component.

Based on Knudson's (1967) ceramic analysis and radio-carbon dating and Watralls' (1968) artifact comparisons at the Cambria site (21-BE-2), the Cambria focus has been positioned at from approximately 1000 A.D. to 1300 A.D. with 1100 A.D. to 1300 A.D. as the most probable occupation period (Watrall in Johnson, 1974). Knudson stated that Cambria village ceramics reflect a single component which was subjected to influences from three traditions: Middle Missouri, Mississippian, and Woodland (1967). The Mississippian traits most closely resemble those of the late Cahokia Phase (1050-1300 A.D.) in Missouri (Knudson, 1967), Tentatively, ceramic similarities were also noted to sites in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Great Oasis in

Minnesota. Several radio-carbon dates recently obtained from the Price site excavation in 1974 in Blue Earth County average about 1100 A.D. (Scullin, 1979), but further research is pending in the area.

In general, based on Shay's extensive ceramic analysis, Cambria jars are predominantly grit tempered with crushed or decomposed granite and occasionally sand. Decoration is restricted to shoulder, neck, rim, and lip areas. Designs are incised or trailed, and sometimes include punctates or, more rarely cord impressions (Shay, 1966).

Based on the work of Shay (1966) and Charles Watrall (1968), a tentative picture emerges of the Cambria way of life. Watrall's analysis of non-ceramic components at the Cambria site led him to posit potential trade links with other areas of the mid-west. Oölitic and non-oölitic chert may have originated from southeastern Minnesota, southwestern Wisconsin, northeastern Iowa, or northwestern Illinois.

The Cambria population inhabited an extremely narrow, mixed deciduous zone of varied ecological resources. Watrall believes they ran a potential risk of over-exploitation by inhabiting permanent villages. They appear to have exploited the Minnesota River bottoms, including the beach areas of the river; the alluvial river bottoms and oxbow lakes; the forested river slopes and terraces, and the upland prairies. On the easily-worked alluvial soils of the river bottoms they could have grown maize, cultivating with bone tools represented in Cambria assemblages. Evidence of charred maize has been identified at the Cambria site (Watrall, 1968).

Nickerson noted the presence of possible storage pits for maize in 1913, 1916, and 1917. Maize storage could have initiated a spiral of population growth, but Cambria tools would have precluded cultivation of the heavy sod overburden in the upland prairies. Of the Mill Creek culture of Iowa which is similar to Cambria temporally, geographically, and culturally, Bryson, Baerreis and Wendland (1970) suggested that westerly winds brought an onset of drought with a marked decrease in precipitation from between about 1000 and 1300 A.D. If the Cambria population faced declining maize yields in Minnesota, they might have expanded to other areas along the Minnesota River (Watrall, in Johnson, 1974). Watrall rejected the hypothesis that they moved to new areas suited to maize and to the Cambria technology in river bottoms south and east of the Cambria site. The Cahokia populations around southern Illinois would have resisted this competition. Watrall believes that a shift to increased dependency on bison was more probable on the prairies south and west of the Cambria site (Johnson, 1974). This hypothesis is partially supported by Shay's ceramic analysis (1966; Watrall, in Johnson, 1974).

In South Dakota, the Olson and Hogie sites and other Woodland sites in Deuel County have yielded, in addition to typical Woodland material, small triangular projectile points of the Mississippian/Plains Village tradition and non-Woodland pottery. Ceramics are similar to Cambria pottery of southwestern Minnesota, Initial Middle Missouri pottery of South Dakota and Mill Creek pottery of northwestern Iowa.

Occupation by the Blue Earth Phase of the Oneota Tradition of the Mississippian Period is thought to have occurred over a widely scattered area from the shores of Lake Michigan through northern Illinois and Missouri, all but northern Wisconsin and Minnesota, all of Iowa, and an eastern portion of Nebraska and South Dakota. A majority of sites assigned to this Phase appear to be semi-sedentary village sites located on the floodplains of small tributary streams. The Blue Earth type was first reported by Wilford in Blue Earth (21-BE-14) and Faribault Counties, Minnesota in 1941 (1945). Henning's extensive analysis of ceramics in northwestern Iowa (1961, 1970) of Correctionville assemblages argues for compatibility with the Faribault County site. Pottery at the Correctionville site was found to be 98.6% shell-tempered ceramics, a distinct Mississippian attribute. Blue Earth ceramics are generally smooth shell tempered globular jars with narrow necks, flaired rims, and rectilinear trailed decoration on the broad shoulder area (Anfinson, 1979). Minor Oneota ceramic components which appear to be Blue Earth have been found at the Cambria site in Blue Earth County and at the Pedersen site within the study area. Radio-carbon dates in Iowa place Blue Earth at approximately 1000 to 1600 A.D. (Henning, 1970, in Anfinson, 1979).

Minor Blue Earth sites in central and southwestern Minnesota occur along rivers and lake shores and may represent limited use sites (Anfinson, 1979). For example, Hudak found a few sherds typical of the Blue Earth Phase of the broad Mississippian Period at the top layer of the Pedersen site during excavations in 1973 and 1974. A nearly complete small pottery vessell, probably from the Blue Earth Focus, came to light in Camden

State Park (21-LY-5), (Chamberlain, 1942). Mounds near this site are Mississippian (R.A. Skoglund and W.C. Peterson, 1934). Antler picks and scapula hoes indicate a partial reliance on the cultivation of maize, although it is believed that the Blue Earth people of the study area relied largely on a broad-based hunting-gathering economy. In the stable environment of the prairie-lake region, life changed slowly from the pattern of earlier prehistoric peoples. Burial mounds of both primary and secondary interments continued an earlier Woodland pattern. Effigy mounds are also associated with the Oneota tradition. In the upper Mississippi basin, Siouan-speaking Oneota historical decendants included the Winnebago and Chiwere Sioux (Lothson, 1976). Guy Gibbon, studying Oneota sites in Wisconsin, has hypothesized that the Oneota Tradition was indigenous to the Upper Mississippi Valley region. It grew and developed with several foci in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota over a 900 year period. He suggests a possible Woodland origin and interaction with resident Woodland peoples as an example of cultural replacement brought about by the introduction and use of maize horticulture (Gibbon, 1970, 1971, 1972; in Hurley, Johnson, 1974). A contrast to Gibbon's unilinear view is that of William H. Hurley who theorizes that the hunter-gatherer-fisher economy was part of a simple and enduring way of life. Hurley theorizes that this subsistence pattern was not unduly affected or modified by Middle Woodland, Middle Mississippian, or Oneota peoples even when they became more sedetary and began to rely more heavily on maize horticulture (in Johnson, 1974). The unilinear cultural development of Gibbon and the multi-linear model of Hurley for Oneota peoples of Wisconsin are available to archaeologists in future investigations of prehistoric peoples in the subbasin study area for testing.

Potentially significant to the cosmology and mythology of prehistoric peoples is the prehistoric rock art of the Jeffers Petroglyphs site (21-CO-3) on the southern border of the study area. The site comprises over two thousand carvings on a red quartzite outcropping on open grassland surrounded by virgin prairie. These petroglyphs, first recorded in 1885, were described by Theodore Lewis in 1889 during the Northwestern Archaeological Survey (Lewis, 1898; Keyes, 1928). Dean R. Snow conducted the first anthropological study of the site in 1962. In 1971, Gordon Allan Lothson undertook to locate, map, and record all of the rock carvings present at the Jeffers site and immediate area.

The petroglyphs were produced in three ways. Some were carved with a round pointed tool and others with a chisel-like instrument. The third method was a combination of either of the other two with subsequent polishing. Most of the figures represent animals which lived in the area, including fish, birds, turtles, bison, snakes, deer, elk, and possibly horses. Humans are depicted with a variety of weapons.

Although the origins of the carvings are unknown, Lothson believes two possible periods of execution: (1) 3000 to 500 B.C., and (2) 900 to 1750 A.D. In dating the subject matter, Lothson used carvings of bison, spears, projectile points, and nearly a hundred glyphs of atlatls, a spear-thrower known to have been used by prehistoric men as long as 10,000 to 15,000 years ago, to date the earlier period. After analyzing the atlatl carvings, Lothson believes that the majority of the rock drawings were produced from 3000 B.C. to 500 B.C. during the late Archaic period

(1976). Many of the carvings at the Jeffers site are similar in form and subject to symbols used by the Dakota, Oto, and Iowa Indians of the Historic Period. This second major grouping could date from the Late Prehistoric Period, perhaps from 900 to 1750 A.D. (Lothson, 1976).

The purpose of these carvings and those throughout the upper Mississippi Valley can only be a matter of conjecture. Among the likeliest possibilities are that the carvings relate to (1) the practice of hunting magic, (2) the performance of sacred ceremonies, (3) or the recording of important events in the lives of shamans, chiefs, or warriors (Lothson, 1976). Late Archaic hunters and warriors may have returned periodically to the Jeffers site which is located about 300 yards from a migratory game trail which followed the Little Cottonwood River. This trail may have existed during the Late Archaic Period (Lothson, 1976). The Historic Plains Indians may have carved bison and other animals with bison horns in reverence to this most powerful animal who had special magical powers. Individuals may have attempted to increase their own success by adding the power of bison to their own guardian spirit. Petroglyphs in the form of possible thunderbirds, or eagles, an important symbol to the historic Dakota, suggest that the carvings may have had a religious function. Lothson found thirty-eight (38) carvings depicting humans wearing bison-horn head dresses. Among historic Plains Indians who wore such headgear were important religious leaders, warriors, and chiefs.

Rock carvings once existed at eight other locations in Minnesota in addition to the Jeffers site. Such petroglyphs can also be found in adjoining

states and as far away as Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Michigan, and Ontario. With the exception of the gylphs at Browns Valley in Traverse County and those at the Pipestone Quarry south of the study area, the other sites in Minnesota were situated on rocky terraces of the Minnesota, St. Croix, and Mississippi Rivers.

In comparing the motifs at the Jeffers site of the Late Prehistoric Period, which appears to have Siouan or Plains affinities, Lothson feels all are culturally related (1976).

PROTO-HISTORIC AND HISTORIC

During the early Historic Period, 1650-1750 A.D., different North American Indian groups from central and southern Minnesota traveled the Plains searching for migrating bison herds. All spoke Sioux languages and lived on the forest-prairie edge or in the valleys and tributaries of the Minnesota and Mississippi Rivers (Lothson, 1976). In addition, Lothson notes strong stylistic similarities between certain of the Jeffers glyphs and symbols associated with the Ojibway Midewiwin. Winchell (1911) and Sigstad (1970) have attributed the Pipestone carvings to Sioux-speaking peoples who were known to control the catlinite quarry during the early historic period. Turtles, sacred to the Dakota, thunderbirds, stickmen with raised hands with life-line hearts are Siouan symbols. Lothson believes that Yankton Dakota and Siouan-speaking late prehistoric ancestors of the Oto and Iowa could have carved some of the later Jeffers Petroglyphs (1976).

Ritzenthaler (1950) and Lothson (1976) believe that there may be a relationship between the occurrence of petroglyphs and the distribution of the

Oneota culture in the Upper Mississippi basin. Further research is required to test Lothson's theory that some of the Jeffers Petroglyphs may be identified specifically with Siouan-speaking Oneota peoples. Very little archaeological research has been done on habitation sites near the Jeffers site. At present, there is no direct tie between the Jeffers site and specific habitation sites (Lothson, 1976), and, therefore, no definite cultural assignment to the Jeffers Petroglyphs.

In Proto-Historic and early Historic times, the indigenous peoples of the region consisted of migrating bands of various subdivisions of the Sioux. Knowledge of the area was carried to Europe by the late 1680s after Louis Hennepin's explorations. The French fur trader and explorer J. B. Franquelin first mapped the Minnesota (St. Pierre) and Des Moines Rivers in 1697. Franquelin's map showed the Minnesota headwaters region under the control of the Plains-adapted Teton or Lakota division of the Sioux. Specifically, these were the Yankton, Yanktonai, Sisseton, and Wahpeton bands (Landes, 1968; Spencer, 1965; Hodge, 1912). Just before or around 1700, Algonkian-speaking Cheyenne, thought to be allies of the Sioux, were most probably on the Yellow Medicine River (Michlovic, Batura, Connolly, and Wieck, 1977). After this, there is definite evidence of a Cheyenne settlement near Lisbon, North Dakota, on the Sheyenne River (Grinnell, 1923, in Michlovic, Batura, Connolly and Weick, 1977).

At about 1700 A.D., the Sioux began moving into and across South Dakota. They lived primarily by the hunt, following the migration of the bison. Tipi rings at the Stensland and Clear Lake sites on the Coteau of South

Dakota and similar sites in the area are traditionally associated with the Historic Sioux (Hamlin-Deuel Counties Survey, 1979). Such sites usually yield little in the way of artifactual material, because the Sioux were nomadic and had occupied the area only a short time when whites began arriving in the 1800s.

Historic Sisseton and Wahpeton bands inhabited the study area at the beginning of the Historic Period, having, not long before, abandoned the northern areas of Minnesota to the Ojibway or Chippewa. A number of camps of these two Siouan bands are recorded on early maps, generally located on and around lakes, such as Lake Hendricks in western Lincoln County, on the Coteau. Clifford Watson believes the Coteau acted as a barrier to moving Historic Indian populations who became concentrated in the area and were funnelled through three erosional notches along river valleys crossing the moraine at Lake Benton, Lake Shaokatan, and Lake Hendricks. If so, additional archaeological evidence of Historic Siouan occupation should be found there (1976).

Regular organized trade with the Indian populations of the area is not likely to have begun until after 1700, the year in which Pierre Charles Le Sueur sailed up the Minnesota River and established a chain of French fur posts as far as Mankato. The first, Fort Vert, was established at the confluence of the Minnesota and Blue Earth Rivers. Le Sueur had twice before traveled in the Dakota nation in the 1680s and 1690s, but had had only minimal contact with the Sioux west of the Mississippi. During the winter of 1700, French hunters and Indians explored as far upstream as

the Cottonwood River (Wedel, in Johnson, 1974). By the spring of 1701, trade for furs and hides had altered the Dakota's way of life to include intensive beaver hunting. . In addition to beaver and other small animal furs, Le Sueur took bison and deer hides out of the Upper Minnesota area in 1701 (Wedel, in Johnson, 1974).

The Dakota or Sioux continued to trade with the French in the upper Mississippi Valley until the latter were replaced by the British in 1763 as a result of British victory in the French and Indian Way (Seven Years' War in Europe). Jonathan Carver found many Sioux while exploring the Minnesota River one hundred miles upstream in 1767. The Sioux used the Minnesota River and the Red River of the North to transport beaver, deer, and bison hides from areas in the western plains and above Lake Traverse.

During the period of British Influence, from 1765 to 1815, the Minnesota Valley became a lucrative fur trading area. The British Hudsons' Bay Company and the Northwest Company controlled the fur trade in the Upper Mississippi Valley. One Hudsons' Bay Company Post was located on the shore of Lake Traverse. James Ayrd, a Scots trader, ran this post and married a daughter of the great Sioux Chief Wabasha.

The American period was foreshadowed by the expedition of Zebulon Pike to the Upper Mississippi Valley in 1805. He was sent to explore the new Louisiana Purchase of 1803 which covered a huge portion of the Mississippi watershed west to the Missouri River. Pike negotiated a treaty with the Sioux of the lower Minnesota River to build a trading post and mili-

tary fort. After the War of 1812, the region passed into the control of the Americans and Fort Snelling was established in 1820 to guard from the threat of British incursion from the north and to regulate the Indian trade.

Fur traders had posts at Lac Qui Parle beginning about 1800 and continuing through the middle of the century at the junction of the Lac Qui Parle River on the south bank of the Minnesota River. Murdock Cameron died there in 1811. Thomas G. Anderson traded there from 1808 to 1810. Other traders included James H. Lockwood from 1816 to 1818, Hazen P. Mooers from 1820 to 1821, Joseph Renville from about 1822 to 1846 and Martin McLeod from 1846 to 1852. Trade continued there until 1862. Traders from Lac Qui Parle gathered furs in a wide area from Lake Traverse to eastern South Dakota and areas near the Iowa border.

Although the fur traders knew the study area well, the United States Government did not. In 1823, Major Stephen H. Long, accompanied by Professor William Keating of the University of Pennsylvania, explored the Minnesota River and the mouth of the Yellow Medicine River. They noted that wild game was rapidly disappearing and buffalo which had formerly inhabited the area had moved farther west: only a few could still be seen in 1817 (Narvestad, 1972). The upper Minnesota River was again explored by George W. Featherstongaugh, an English geologist accompanied by a party of topographers, in 1835. They explored Lac Qui Parle and Big Stone Lake and the Coteau des Prairies. Joseph N. Nicollet and John C. Fremont crossed the study area in 1838 stopping at Lake Benton, which they named.

Nicollet's map, published by the U.S. Government in 1843, showed Lake Benton as well as a string of small lakes to the northwest, including Lake Hendricks.

The opening decades of the nineteenth century saw the valley of the upper Minnesota dotted with Sioux villages, traders, and missionaries. The Sioux villages were located at Traverse des Sioux, Swan Lake, Mankato, Redwood County, Lake Traverse, at Little Rapids on the Minnesota River, on Lac Qui Parle and Big Stone Lake. The Chippewa traveled south into Sioux country occasionally. Yellow Medicine County was the scene of battles between the Chippewa and Sioux as indicated by projectile points and other Chippewa-type artifacts found in Swede Prairie township (Marrestad, 1972).

While Fort Snelling laid the foundation for white settlement in Minnesota, Lawrence Taliaferro regulated the fur trade and Indian policy from the Fort. By the 1830s, Henry Sibley oversaw the vast trade of the American Fur Company from his stone house at Mendota. Joseph Renville established a trading post and fur buying agency in 1822 on Traverse Lake. In 1826 he moved to Lac Qui Parle to buy furs from the Dakota for Astor's American Fur Company. Renville, a half-breed, was married to a Sioux woman. He was highly respected by the Sioux and yielded great influence over them. Located on both banks of the Minnesota River was a Dakota village. Exact locations of the occupation areas have never been archaeologically determined.

In 1835, Joseph Renville invited Dr. Thomas S. Williamson, a physician and Presbyterian minister, to move his Dakota mission to Lac Qui Parle and the Minnesota River. From its founding in 1835 to its destruction by fire in 1854, this was the most active of the group of missions to the Dakota Indians. In addition to Dr. Williamson, some of the missionaries included Stephen Riggs, Gideon and Samuel Pond, Samuel Danton, Daniel Gavin, and Moses Adams. The Huggins and Pettijohn families served as mission farmers to teach agriculture to the Indians.

The Lac Qui Parle mission became the nucleus of every subsequent Protestant church formed among the Dakota by early Protestant missionaries The work was carried on in South Dakota for several generations by the early missionaries' children. Williamson opened a school to instruct Dakota women and children in English. The mission taught Dakota women to weave material for clothes, but the women lost interest and the project was abandoned. With the help of Samuel and Gideon Pond, who had devised a Dakota alphabet, Williamson, Renville and Riggs published several books of the Bible in 1839 in the Dakota language. The mission prospered until 1846 when Renville died. Stephen Riggs and his wife continued their efforts until 1854 when they abandoned Lac Qui Parle for a new site closer to the new Upper Sioux Agency down river.

The Lac Qui Parle mission greatly affected the transitional period of Indian-White adjustment. Williamson and his associates, with the help of Renville, softened the impact of the two cultures. The missionaries served to defend the Dakota from the worst exploitation of the whites.

The kindness of the missionaries later indirectly saved many settlers from the Indian wrath during the Sioux Uprising of 1862 (Narvestad, 1972).

The Sioux Uprising which caused great havoc in southern and southwestern Minnesota in 1862 had several causes. The Minnesota Territory was created in 1849 and extended to the Missouri River. In 1850, the Sioux nation still claimed southwestern Minnesota and northwestern Iowa. The Sissetons and the Wahpetons ranged along the headwaters of the Minnesota, at Lake Traverse and the Big Sioux River. To the east of them were the lower bands, Wahpekutes and Mdewakanton tribes closer to Fort Snelling and the southeastern Minnesota settlements. In 1851, the upper bands ceded their tribal lands to the United States at Traverse des Sioux. The lower bands followed suit at Mendota later that year. The Sioux were given a reservation of twenty miles on either side of the Minnesota River from near the mouth of the Cottonwood River upstream to Lake Traverse. For the upper Sioux, this strip included most of their habitual camping places along the Minnesota. The lower bands, however, were removed from their traditional hunting grounds on the lower Minnesota and occasionally broke away from the new reservation to revisit their old haunts. The twenty mile strip of reservation land was narrowed to ten miles on the south bank of the Minnesota in a treaty signed in 1858. Statehood set the present western boundary of Minnesota, while to the west was Dakota Territory.

New settlers began to arrive in southwestern Minnesota. The present city of Mankato was organized in 1858 on the Minnesota River three years after

the Sioux land west of the Mississippi was opened to settlement. New Ulm in Brown County was founded in 1854-55 by German settlers who traveled up the Minnesota to Fort Ridgley. After stopping at a riverside Indian village north of Essig, the Chicago Land Society platted the townsite of New Ulm in the spring of 1855 at the mouth of the Cottonwood River. In 1856, this group was joined by another immigrant group, the Turner-sponsored Cincinatti Settlement Society, and the two groups formed the German Land Association of Minnesota. In the 1850s, this larger association dominated settlement activity in Brown County. Accounts show a Norwegian settlement at Lake Hanska and an English group platted Leavenworth. Five townships in the eastern portions of Brown County had been created by 1862.

Scattered settlements sprang up in other as yet unorganized counties in the study area during the decade of the 1850s. The township of Walnut Grove was settled by the two German Koch brothers in 1857. Half a dozen settlers arrived in the Lake Benton area before 1862. The Sioux reservation retarded white settlement on the south bank of the Minnesota River through Lac Qui Parle, Yellow Medicine, and Redwood Counties until the 1860s and 1870s.

The government's Indian policies hinged on the attempt to transform the 7,000 Dakota living on the reservation into self-sufficient farmers. Two administrative centers were established where the Dakota would receive their annuities and around which they would establish their farms.

The Upper Sioux Agency, the largest Dakota agency in Minnesota, was established in 1853 on a bluff overlooking the Yellow Medicine and Minnesota Rivers to serve the Wahpeton and Sisseton bands. Joseph R. Brown, the agent, was partially successful in getting 145 Dakota families to take up farming by 1861. Stephen Riggs established his new mission on Hazel Creek near Dr. Williamson's Pejitazee Mission just to the west of the Upper Agency.

The Lower Sioux Agency was located thirty miles downstream on the Minnesota to administer to the Mdewakanton and Wahpekute bands. It was originally situated at the mouth of the Redwood River, but was re-established in 1854 thirteen miles northwest of Fort Ridgley. By 1862, the amount of land under Sioux cultivation at the Lower Agency increased until, in 1862, 1,357 acres were planted. A road was built connecting the Upper and Lower agencies in the summer to facilitate the movement of supplies and men. The Minnesota Historical Society has undertaken excavations at the Lower Agency, conducted by Lothson in 1973 and George in 1974 and 1976. The report is pending.

The government policy to civilize the Dakota bands was fraught with problems. In 1857, the independent Inkpaduta and his followers went on a foraging expedition to Iowa. Meeting with hostile whites, the hungry Indians killed settlers at Spirit Lake in northeastern Iowa, to the horror and unease of Indians and settlers alike in southern Minnesota. The lower bands were particularly displeased at having been removed from their tribal lands. A majority of the Dakota had no desire to become farmers. A

bad choice of agent Thomas Galbraith, a political appointee of the Lincoln Administration, coupled with crop failures, ensuing intolerable hunger the following spring, late annuity payments, dishonest traders, and the absence of many men from the frontier to fight in the Civil War are among the causes of the Sioux Uprising of 1862. On a dare, several Dakota braves shot five white settlers in Meeker County in August, 1862. Forced to fight or incur inevitable retaliation, Sioux warriors quickly surrounded and burned the principal buildings of the Lower Sioux Agency, killing twenty whites as the other residents escaped to the Redwood Ferry and fled to Fort Ridgley. This marked the beginning of the Sioux Uprising.

The war raged for nearly six weeks with major battles at Fort Ridgley, New Ulm, and Birch Coulee. During the war, most of New Ulm was destroyed. Perhaps because of their ties with Joseph R. Brown and the missionaries, most of the upper Dakota bands refused to take part in the hostilities, and many aided the white settlers during the short but bloody war. Southwestern Minnesota was depopulated. Many early settlers left the state permanently.

After a series of skirmishes, the Dakota were defeated at the Battle of Wood Lake on September 23, 1862. A large number of Dakota together with 269 white captives surrendered at Camp Release in Lac Qui Parle County three days later. The most militant warriors, a majority of whom were Lower Sioux, fled to Dakota Territory. Many of those who surrendered to Colonel Sibley were later sent to prison. Thirty-eight were tried and hanged in Mankato. The rest were moved to reservations outside Minnesota.

Minnesotans were in no mood to distinguish between hostile and friendly Indians. The Winnebago were removed from their reservation in Blue Earth County even though they had not participated in the Uprising. They were relocated on the Crow Creek on the Missouri River in South Dakota. Some of the Santee and Lower Sioux, after three years imprisonment were transported to the Santee Reservation on the Niobara River in Nebraska. After five years of roaming the plains west of Minnesota, the Upper Sioux were gathered in 1867 on reservations at Devils Lake in North Dakota and at Sisseton in South Dakota.

As early as 1869 small numbers of Dakota began returning to their old lands in Minnesota. Those who returned were treated badly. Some made pipes and artifacts of catlinite from the Pipestone Quarry in Minnesota. Chief Good Thunder, a Christian Sioux, returned to settle in the area near the old Lower Agency. The villages of Lean Bear at Lake Benton, of Red Iron on the Minnesota at the Lac Qui Parle - Yellow Medicine County border, and those of Rice Creek, Shakopee, Little Crow, and Big Eagle, were gone forever from southwestern Minnesota. The Sioux era closed in Minnesota. The Upper and Lower Agencies were abandoned in 1862. Of the four small Dakota communities in the state today, only that at Granite Falls is near the project area.

After the Sioux Uprising, white settlement began its steady development. The Homestead Act of 1862 stimulated rapid settlement throughout the western states. In the study area, New Ulm and Leavenworth were resettled. The architecture of New Ulm reflects its German heritage. The former

Sioux reservation lands along the Upper Minnesota River were opened. By 1870, the population was scattered along the Minnesota, with a few outposts in central Lyon County. Brown County was thinly but evenly settled and settlers began to move into the study area along the lower Redwood River, clustered at Redwood Falls

Railroads played a major role in settling southwestern Minnesota and northeastern South Dakota. In general, the railroads with their lucrative land grants, preceded settlement. In the project area, only New Ulm remains as a functional community dating from the pre-railroad period. Until the railroad, New Ulm and other early settlements relied on the upper Minnesota River steamboat traffic.

As is the case with most of the western portions of the state, the construction of rail lines and designation of station stops largely determined the urban settlement pattern as we know it today. The first railroad to cross the county was the Winona and St. Peter in 1872. It entered Brown County near New Ulm, passing through the city, and reached Watertown, South Dakota in 1873. Springfield, Lamberton, Tracy, Marshall, Minnesota, Canby, and Gary are located on this line. Some villages like Essig and Cobden, on the Chicago and Northwestern (the former Winona and St. Peter) were platted later (1899 and 1891, respectively). A year after Springfield was platted in 1877, a spur line of the Winona and St. Peter known as the Minnesota Valley railroad was completed from just east of Sleepy Eye to Redwood Falls.

Several other early railroads quickened settlement in the project area. The Minneapolis and St. Louis railroad entered Redwood County north of Redwood Falls in 1882 reaching Hanley Falls the same year. In 1884, this road reached Dawson and Madison in Lac Qui Parle County and Watertown, South Dakota (Meeks, 1957). Roads like the Minneapolis and St. Louis brought lumber from Minneapolis saw mills to the treeless prairies returning with the wheat of southern and western Minnesota which by 1883 established Minneapolis as the Flour Capitol of the world. The Great Northern crossed Lac Qui Parle County through Bellingham and central Grant County, South Dakota, in 1886-1890. The same year, this road built a spur line, the Willmar and Sioux Falls, northeast through what became Ruthton, Lynd, Cottonwood, and Hanley Falls. The Chicago and Dakota railroad built from Tracy through Lake Benton in 1879. The Minnesota and Iowa, a granger line, was built from Vesta through Wabasso and Sanborn to Britt, Iowa, in 1899. Two towns were created on this line by the Western Town Lot Company, a subsidiary of the railroad: Dotson (or Bedford) and Comfrey, just outside the project area.

Settlement patterns were uneven in the study area. White settlement did not begin in Yellow Medicine County until just prior to 1870 when the first settler built a log cabin on Canby Creek (Narvestad, 1972). Lac Qui Parle County's first white settler claimed his homestead in 1864. In 1869, a man named Peter F. Jacobson brought 42 Norse families to Lac Qui Parle County from Iowa. This group settled along the lower Lac Qui Parle River and attracted other immigrants from Norway. Whites who had left the Lake Benton area during the Sioux Uprising were replaced by a new

wave of settlers in the late 1870s, and another wave in the mid-1880s. Lincoln County was formally created in 1873. Not until 1900, however, when the Chicago and Dakota railroad built a line from Tyler to the state line, was the village of Hendricks incorporated.

Whereas Norwegians generally settled in northeastern Lac Qui Parle and Lyon Counties as well as eastern Upper Yellow Medicine and northern Redwood counties, Germans claimed lands in Brown, eastern Redwood, and northeastern Cottonwood counties during the period from 1880 to 1890. By 1880, wheat was the dominant crop in the area. Certain towns became important regional centers and transfer points, among which were Marshall, Hanley Falls, Sanborn, Sleepy Eye, and New Ulm. Early industries included flour milling, brewing, and brickmaking. Dairying and stock raising operations grew to significance by the turn of the century.

By 1900, the basic economic and settlement pattern had been set in the study area. The border between Minnesota and South Dakota was a man-made one. Attracted to the rich agricultural land of the prairie, settlers began coming by rail into northeastern South Dakota in the 1870s. Sod houses were replaced by those of frame as early settlers began to succeed at farming the prairie.

In the twentieth century, over 90 percent of the study area has been put into farms. The lower courses of the five major rivers and some of their tributaries have been ditched and straightened. Many of the shallow lakes of prehistoric times in the Coteau and lower plains have been drained.

Sloughs and marshes have disappeared. The desire for fertile lands has resulted in the near disappearance of former huge populations of waterfowl. Many early prehistoric sites have been destroyed by the plow. A knowledge of the location of former lakes and sloughs is particularly important in predicting the location of prehistoric sites.

Today, the rural population of the study area is slowly declining after reaching a peak several decades ago. The area is high in soybean and corn acreage. Feed grains and livestock predominate. The dominance of wheat in the nineteenth century was short-lived. A diversified agriculture of corn, soybeans, oats, some flax, barley, some dairying, livestock, chicken and hog production is found in the region today.

V. PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY

Prehistoric and historic sites within the Upper Minnesota River Subbasin Region are presented by subbasin from northwest to southeast. Within each subbasin, counties are presented in alphabetical order. Prehistoric sites are presented within each county by numerical order according to their state site numbers. Historic sites follow prehistoric sites in alphabetical order by township. And within each township, historic sites are presented in alphabetical order by site name.

SUBBASIN

County

Prehistoric Sites - in numerical order

Historic Sites - in alphabetical order by township

Township - in alphabetical order by site name

Larger cities (Redwood Falls, New Ulm, etc) are an exception to this order.

According to Dennis A. Gimmestad, Supervisor of the Statewide Historic Sites Survey, cities with several sites which are within the boundaries of more than one (1) township are treated as separate and unto themselves and are presented accordingly. For example, the City of Redwood Falls is within four (4) townships, but is always listed and discussed by its city name; therefore, to remain consistent and in accordance with the record keeping of the State Historic Preservation Office, cities with more than one (1) township designation are presented by their city name and placed in alphabetical order among the township listings for historical sites in Minnesota only. Historical sites in South Dakota are given state site

numbers in some instance where there is sufficient information. Where name and location only exist, there is no site number.

Cultural resources in South Dakota are within either the Yellow Bank Subbasin or the Lac Qui Parle Subbasin. In these instances, South Dakota Sites are presented before Minnesota sites.

The information found to exist in both the prehistoric and historic records can be divided basically into three (3) levels of completeness.

> Level I: The information about a site consists solely of the identification or acknowledgement of the existance of the site and a gross legal description or an address is given. In many cases the investigator is unknown and there is little or no site description. For example, some of the mounds recorded by Lewis in the 1800s have never been field checked since their discovery nearly a century ago.
>
> Level II: Investigators, site descriptions and indications of artifactual material or archaeological features found are presented. Quite often the data only indicates whether a site is Prehistoric or Historic. "Cultural affiliation" on site forms is usually left blank, designated as unknown or a "stab in the dark" and made accompanied by a "(?)".
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> Level III: These cultural resources have recieved intensive investigation. The total areal extent of a site may, however, be unknown in the case of prehistoric sites. Historic sites have usually received intensive physical examination and investigation into the site's history. Most of the sites which fall into this category are currently on the National Register of Historic Places, nominations are pending, or an analysis of the site to determine if it meets the National Register of Historic Places criteria is currently being accomplished or should be considered. Examples of such sites are:
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> Jeffers Petroglyphs (NRHP)
> Plum Creek (NRHP - Nomination pending)
> Lake Benton Opera House (NRHP)
> South German Street Historic District (NRHP - nomination pending)
> Townsite of Camden (requires investigation)

Prehistoric research has been sporadic and conducted by a few individuals who surveyed and recorded many sites. Other researchers have conducted few surveys, but the following individuals or institutions have contributed greatly to the prehistoric knowledge of the region:

T.H. Lewis (Hill/Lewis Northwestern Archaeological Survey) Late 1800s.

L.A. Wilford (University of Minnesota) last half of the 1940s and the 1950s.

G. Joseph Hudak (Science Museum of Minnesota and Archaeological Field Services, Inc.) 1970s - currently conducting research.

Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office (Statewide Prehistoric Archaeological Survey) 1978 - currently conducting research.

Historic research too has seemed to be sporadic throughout the years. The investigators of many of the sites are unknown, but recording appears to occur around the times when the public has become aware of its cultural resources and conservation/preservation.

The greatest amount of in-depth research seems to have occurred through the 1970s and 1980s due in large part to the Minnesota Historical Society and the State Historic Preservation Office Statewide Historical Site Surveys.

Statewide Surveys, both prehistoric and historic have been completed in Brown and Redwood Counties within the study area. The Pipestone County Historical Survey has been completed and Lincoln county is in the process of being

completed. The data exists for Lincoln county, but is still in a raw and incomplete form and is unavailable as yet to other researchers (Susan Hedin:Personal Communication:January 1980). Both Lincoln and Lyon counties are scheduled for completion in 1980.

Early trails and roads are discussed last since they are not confined to specific subbasins, but are regional.

The following information has been compiled from records that are found at the agencies and institutions listed at the sources presented in the Methodology section of this document and consists of written and duly recorded data only.

39-CD-1 PUNISHED WOMAN'S BOULDER ALIGNMENT

Still Lake SE Quadrangle

Legal Description: Section 34 T119N, R51W

Verbal Description: 3 miles south of Punished Woman's Lake on ridgetop

Investigators/Years: T.H. Lewis, 1883
W.H. Over, 1930s or 1940s

Reports/References:

Over, W.H., Indian Picture Writing in South
1941 Dakota, Archaeological Studies Circular No. 4, Vermillion: University of South Dakota, pp. 44-45.

Sigstad, John S. and Joanita Kant Sigstad,
1973 eds, Archaeological Field Notes of W.H. Over, Research Bulletin Number 1, South Dakota State Archaeologist, Department of Education and Cultural Affairs.

South Dakota Historical Collections, Vol-
1914 ume VII, pp. 540-541.

Wedel, Waldo R., Prehistoric Man on the
1961 Great Plains, Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, pp. 229, 230-232.

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: destroyed through vandalism

Site Description: boulder effigies of man and woman

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site has been DESTROYED.

39-CD-2 SOUTH SHORE MOUNDS

Still Lake SE Quadrangle

Legal Description: SW¼ SW¼ Sec. 17 T119N, R51W

Verbal Description: high ridge east of Punished Woman's Lake near South Shore

Investigator/Years: W.H. Over, 1930s or 1940s

Reports/References: Sigstad, John S. and Joanita Knat Sigstad, 1973 eds., Archaeological Field Notes of W.H. Over, Research Bulletin Number 1, South Dakota State Archaeologist, Department of Education and Cultural Affairs.

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description: group of 7 mounds in a row; possibly not man-made

Evaluation and Recommendations:

A reconnaissance field investigation should be conducted in order to determine the exact parameters of the site, its cultural affiliation and its possible socio-cultural value in relation to the cultural development of the region, particularly if there is some question as to their origin.

39-GT-2 UNNAMED

Milbank East Quadrangle

Legal Description: SW¼ SW¼ NW¼ Section 32 T121N, R47W

Verbal Description: on terrace of right bank of South Fork of the Whetstone River; northeast of Milbank, South Dakota

Investigator/Year: Ned Hanenberger, 1977

Reports/References: Contract Completion Study (CCS) #52, University of South Dakota Archaeology Laboratory, University of South Dakota, Vermillion.

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: highly disturbed by plowing and erosion

Site Description: artifact scatter in plowed field; scraper, hammerstone, lithic debitage, chopping tool, and shell fragments collected

Evaluation and Recommendations:

With consideration to the artifactual material found on this site, a reconnaissance level field investigation should be conducted in order to determine the exact parmeters of the site and its cultural affiliation.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF MILBANK

National Register of Historic Places

Milbank West Quadrangle

Verbal Description: East 3rd Avenue, Milbank, South Dakota

Investigator/Year: Scott Gerloff, no date

Reports/References: "Golden Anniversary of First Congregational 1931 Church", Milbank.

Milbank Herald, 29 May 1974

Parker, Donald Dean, "A History of the Early Years of the First Congregational Church of Milbank, South Dakota", Milbank Carnegie Library.

Voss, Ramona, "First Congregational" unpublished paper, Milbank.

Cultural Affiliation: Historic (1883)

Present Site Condition: Good

Site Description:

The First Congregational Church of Milbank, built 1883, has a Victorian Gothic appearance with every major opening having a lancet, bichrome surround. The windows are set well back from the plane of the wall and are coupled on the east and west facades. The south or front portion has a large pointed arched window with heavy tracery. A square tower with a bracketed pyramidical termination appears on the right-front corner; lancet shaped lourves appear in the roof.

Some of the buildings general characteristics include a white chaska brick facing, a limestone facade, a combination gablet and gable roof and pilaster. Two oval windows appear in the front and rear facades. The apse displays a gable roof section

that is smaller in height than the rest of the church. A tall single stack chimney also appears on the rear facade. There are two major entries; one on the south facade and the other on the west facade which has an open porch with its own roof.

Major changes occured on the buildings interior in 1906 because of a fire. Also a full basement was added in 1934. The only visable exterior changes is a cubical entry on the west facade and the slate roofing shingles were replaced with asphalf shingles.

Significance:

The First Congregational Church of Milbank has religious significance because it is one of the oldest churches in continual use in the state. A second important facet is that is provides the state with one of the better examples of High Victorian Gothic church architecture. This design on this type of building makes it an important contribution to the states architecture.

Milbank's earliest citizens organized and platted the city in July 1880. The growth of the city was because the Hasting and Dakota division of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway routed the railroad from Ortonville, Minnesota through the city.

In September of 1880 the Milbank Congregational Church began and for several years its members held church in various places. Mr. Jeriniah Milbank visited the town that was named for him in June of 1881 and promised $15,000 for the construction of a nondenominational church. Milbank (1818-1884) was a prosperous banker and a director of Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad. Construction began in May of 1883 and finished in September of that year with James P. Niblo as the architect and contractor.

By late 1883 Milbank realized that his nondenominational church would not work; so he deeded the building and land to the American Home Missionary Society. It was given to this national organization until the local congregation unit proved it was permanent. This occured in 1889 when the deed was transferred.

Only once has the church been threatened by destruction. This happened in 1906 when a chandelier crashed to the floor causing extensive interior damage. Therefore many changes occured on the inside. For over ninety-four years the building has served congregationalists. (National Register of Historic Places Inventory - Nomination Form - Scott Gerloff, no date)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site is well protected by the community. All questions regarding this site should be directed to the South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office.

Note:A site specific map of the First Congregational Church of Milbank, South Dakota was not provided. The church is within the city limits of Milbank.

MILBANK CARNEGIE LIBRARY

National Register of Historic Places

Milbank West Quadrangle

Verbal Description: South 3rd, Milbank, South Dakota

Investigator/Year: Scott Gerloff, unknown

Report/Reference: "Milbank Public Library", unpublished paper, Milbank Library.

Cultural Affiliation: Historic (1906)

Present Site Condition: Good

Site Description:

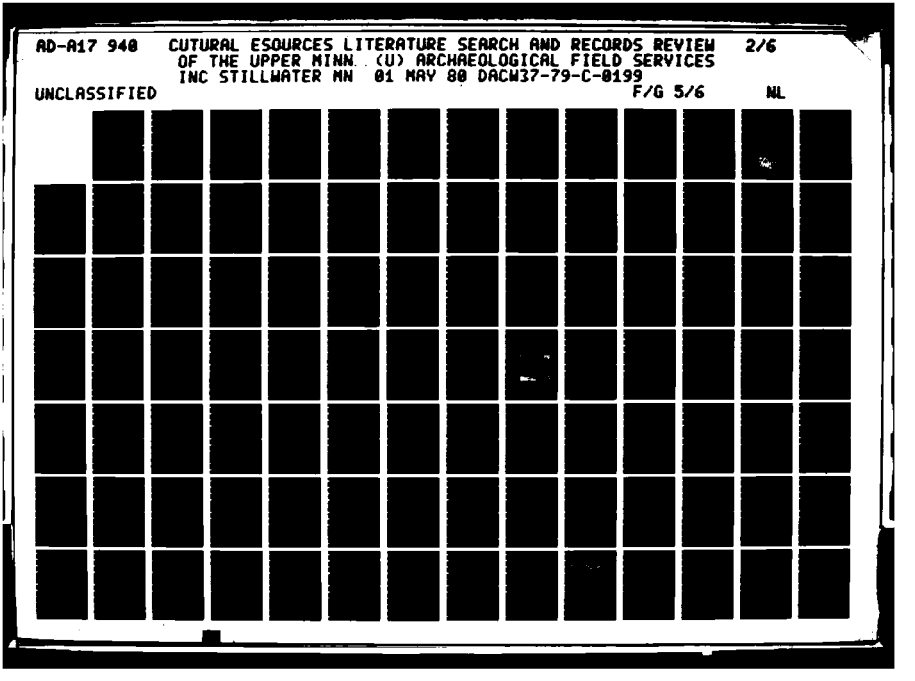
The Milbank Carnegie Library displays a local adaption of Neo-Classic design. Some of the classical elements include a denticulated cornice, unfluted Doric columns, pilasters and a small dome. A guiet hip roof line and symmetrical appearance also enhance this mode.

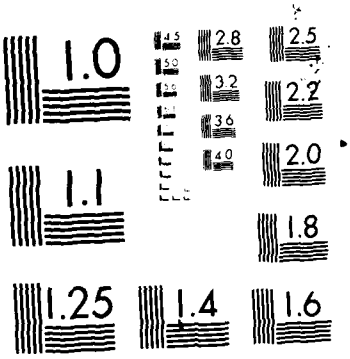
Some of the general characteristics include one story heighth, three bay wide, a high basement and a L floor plan. Reddish brown brick facing the running bond type serve as facing while rockfaced ashlar acts as the building foundation. An attractive setting on a corner lot adds considerably to the structure's aesthetic quality.

All the main level's windows utilize a top light: most are flat topped but two have fan lights and sidelights. Most of these fenestrations are double hung, have stone lugsills and have two over two sashes A roof that extends from the main roof covers the main entry and is supported by Doric columns. The door has a romanesque arch with a keystone.

Significance:

Carnegie Libraries throughout the country are significant reminders of an era where men like John D. Rockfeller, Andrew


AD-A17 940 CUTURAL ESOURCES LITERATURE SEARCH AND RECORDS REVIEW 2/6
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MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-A

Carnegie, and Marshal Field amassed great fortunes and then spent a good portion of them on philanthropic projects. Carnegie called this idea the gospel of wealth and during his life he helped pay for over 2,500 libraries in the United States and Canada. These buildings symbolize the social history of an era where "the captains of industry" earned fortunes and spent much of this wealth on humanitarian efforts.

Another important aspect that city libraries have in common and that is they reflect a portion of community planning. For these types of institutions were cultural and educational centers, especially for smaller cities. Also, these buildings many times display some of the best examples of formal architecture. In the case of Milbank, the structure is a good example of local adaption of a Neo-classical design.

Milbank has had a library since 1882; two years after the city was platted. By 1905 the old quarters were too small and the city received $7,000 on the condition that $700 be appropriated annually from public funds and the city provide the land. An architect named Church from Minneapolis designed the building, which was finished by 1906. (National Register of Historic Places Inventory - Nomination Form - Scott Gerloff, 1977)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site is well protected by the community. All questions regarding this site should be directed to the South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office.

Note: A site specific map of the Milbank Carnegie Library, Milbank, South Dakota was not provided. The site is within the city limits of Milbank.

SWEDISH LUTHERAN CHURCH OF STRANDBURG

National Register of Historic Places

Stockholm Quadrangle

Verbal Description: Main Street, Strandburg, South Dakota

Investigator/Year: Scott Gerloff, unknown

Reports/References:
Lutheran Parish Visitor, "85th Anniversary: 1953 Tabor Luthern Church", Strandburg, South Dakota-1968.

"Souvenir of the Fortieth Anniversary of the 1923 Tabor Lutheran Church", Strandburg, South Dakota.

"Tabor Evangelical Lutheran Church: 75th An- 1958 niversary, 1883-1958", Strandburg, South Dakota.

"Tabor 70th Anniversary Edition", The...

Cultural Affiliation: Historic (1910)

Present Site Condition: Good

Site Description:

The Swedish Lutheran Tabor Church of Strandburg sits in an open area in the city with a paved county road in front and a cemetary to its rear. The structure displays a modified Late Victorian Gothic Style with an annex attached to the rear, which makes the floor plan L shaped. A reddish brick veneer covers the building; it is a Wisconsin Red Press Brick.

Only a few alterations have occurred on this 1910 church; these are: the entry was changed and a basement was dugout in 1948. Also the cathedral glass was damaged by a hail storm so the members of the church fixed these windows in 1966. Lancet arched openings appear on almost every opening except for a few windows in the back which are flat topped. Lugsills appear on all fenestrations.

A central square shaped tower entry appears on the west facade; it has a polygonal termination, pinnacles with crockets, a louvred belfry and a latin cross finial. The nave is terminated by a six-sided apse which projects slightly from the east facade. Other features include a gable roof and a rockfaced ashlar foundation. Several of the stained glass windows depict Biblical scenes. Other windows from the interior utilize muntin to form trefoil designs.

Significance:

The Swedish Lutheran Tabor Church of Strandburg is significant on a local level for religious and architectural reasons. The building has housed this denomination since 1910 which makes it important to that religious community. It also provides a good and the only example for the town of a local adaption of the late Victorian Gothic design.

Actually the church's origins begin in 1883 when the Swedish Evangelical church was founded; two years later a committee chose Strandburg as the permanent location. In 1892 members erected a wooden structure which burned in 1905 when lightning struck the steeple. This was financially disastrous for the buildings mortgage had just been paid off.

The Congregation decided to rebuild but this was a slow process taking from 1905 to 1910. A large brick veneer church was the result; it cost over twelve thousand dollars and Reverend Erock Schold and a building committee designed the building. The structure appears almost exact as it deed sixty-seven years ago.

Some historical facts should be mentioned about the church. First most of its original members were Swedish immigrants; therefore services were given in their native language. Gradually Swedish was phased out in favor of English. Some of the ministers who served the church include: A. Engdah, first regular pastor, Augustus A. Nelson, first resident pastor, Erick Schold, designer of the church, and Gustave E. Rydquist who served the longest from 1918 to 1933. (National Register of Historic Places Inventory - Nomination Form - Scott Gerloff, no date)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site is well protected by the community. All questions regarding this site should be directed to the South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office.

Note: A site specific map of the Swedish Lutheran Church of Strandburg, South Dakota was not provided. The church is within the city limits of Strandburg.

GRANT COUNTY

Historic sites listed in Historic Sites File, South Dakota Historical Preservation Center, Vermillion, South Dakota.

1. Junior Legion Baseball Monument (first Junior Legion game); 1925; Milbank, South Dakota (Milbank West Quadrangle)

2. Holland Windmill; 1882; Milbank, South Dakota (Milbank West Quadrangle)

3. Amsden School; "country school" moved and restored; 1882; Milbank, South Dakota (Milbank West Quadrangle)

4. Consolidation of small communities into Big Stone County (possible marker?); 1879; Big Stone City, South Dakota (Ortonville Quadrangle)

5. S½ Section 23, T121N, R47W; Camp Marshallm General Henry Hastings Sibley's camp during Sioux Uprising; 1862 (Big Stone Lake SE Quadrangle)

21-LP-8 UNNAMED

Bellingham Quadrangle

Legal Description: SW¼ Section 7 T120N, R45W

Investigator/Year: T.H. Lewis, 1887

Report/Reference: Winchell, N.H., The Aborigines of North America, Minnesota Historical Society, Pioneer Press, St. Paul, 1911 p. 124.

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description: single mound 60 feet above the Minnesota River bottom

Evaluation and Recommendations:

The cultural affiliation of this mound was not determined at the time of its initial location, nor whether it was associated with other mounds in the region or possible habitation sites.

According to the State Historic Preservation Office files, this site has not been field checked since its original location in 1887. An archaeological reconnaissance level field investigation should be conducted to determine the present condition of the site and further investigative requirements.

Additional Notation:

This site is on the very edge of the project area and may or may not be within the subbasin.

21-LP-9 UNNAMED

Bellingham Quadrangle

Legal Description: NE¼ Section 12 T120N, R46W

Investigator/Year: T.H. Lewis, 1887

Report/Reference: Winchell, N.H., 1911 The Aborigines of North America, Minnesota Historical Society, Pioneer Press, St. Paul, p. 124.

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description: group of 8 mounds 60 feet above the Minnesota River bottom

Evaluation and Recommendations:

When these mounds were originally located, no cultural affiliation was assigned to them. No information other than the mapped location is provided.

According to the State Historic Preservation Office files, this site has not been field checked since its original location in 1887. An archaeological reconnaissance level field investigation should be conducted to determine the present condition of the site and further investigative requirements.

LAC QUI PARLE MISSION HISTORIC DISTRICT - Lac Qui Parle Township
National Register of Historic Places

Milan Quadrangle

Legal Description: W½ Section 13 T118N, R42W
S½ Section 14
NE¼ Section 15
N½ Section 23

Verbal Description: Lake Qui Parle State Recreation Area at the southeastern end of Lac Qui Parle Lake. Accessible from Montevideo eight miles northwest on U.S. Highway #59, then three miles west on county road #13.

Investigators/Year: Works Project Administration, Minnesota Historical Society Personnel, 1968

Reports/References:

Ackermann, Gertrude W., "Joseph Reville of
1931 Lac Qui Parle", Minnesota History, V. 12, Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, March, 1931.

Folwell, William Watts, A History of Min-
1956 nesota, V. I, Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul.

Gates, Charles M., "Lac Qui Parle Indian
1935 Mission", Minnesota History, V. 16, Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, June, 1935.

Holmquist, June Drenning & Jean Brookins,
1972 Minnesota's Major Historic Sites: A Guide, Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul.

Neill, Rev. E. D., "A Sketch of Joseph
1872 Renville", Minnesota Historical Society Collections, V. I, Ramaley, Chaney & Co., Printers, St. Paul.

Nystuen, David W. and Carla G. Lindeman,
1969 The Excavation of Fort Renville, Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul.

Riggs, Stephen R., Mary and I, Forty Years
1969 With The Sioux, Ross & Haines, Inc., Minneapolis.

Willand, Jon, Lac Qui Parle and the Dakota
1964 Mission, Lac Qui Parle County Historical Society, Madison.

Cultural Affiliation: Historic

Present Site Condition: some structural portions remain

Site Description:

The Lac qui Parle Mission Historic District is an area of approximately 580 acres and includes the sites of the mission chapel, the Williamson, Huggins, Riggs, and Pettijohn houses, Fort Reville, and the Indian village area which occupied both sides of the Minnesota River.

Joseph Reville built a stockaded log house to serve as a trading post. The house was of hand hewn logs and consisted of a store room, reception room, and living quarters. The reception room was of a good size with a large open fireplace at one end.

Soon after the arrival of the missionaries in 1835, a large five room log house was built. It served as a home for the three mission families of Thomas Williamson, Stephen Riggs, and Gideon Pond.

In the fall of 1835 Huggins built a simple log cabin about 3/4 of a mile from the stockade and about 50 feet to the right of where the chapel was to be erected.

In December of 1836 the missionaries built a third log structure, twenty feet wide, thirty feet long, and 1½ stories high. The lower floor was divided into two rooms.

When it finally became necessary to build a church it was decided to build it of adobe brick. A place was dug out for the chapel in a hillside, and the adobe bricks used in the construction were made on the site. Later, to protect the

sun baked bricks from washing rains, three outside walls of the chapel were covered with clapboard and the front wall was plastered and white washed. Inside, a ceiling of boards was added and the walls were plastered with lime.

In 1842, Stephen Riggs erected two dwellings, one for his own family and one for Jonas Pettijohn's family. The buildings were plain and snug and consisted of a sitting room, kitchen, and two bedrooms, with just enough attic space for an additional two rooms.

Located on the fringes of this mission settlement, on both banks of the Minnesota River, was the Dakota Indian village which the mission served. Exact locations of the occupation areas have never been archaeologically determined.

In 1940 archaeological exploration of the mission and Fort Renville sites was begun by the Works Progress Administration in cooperation with the Chippewa County Historical Society, and the Minnesota Historical Society. The investigators located the foundations of the chapel, the sites of the houses for Riggs, Huggins, and the mission farmer named Jonas Pettijohn, along with Renville's post. Markers now identify the locations of the mission buildings; the general area of Renville's post is indicated by a sign on the roadway *about a mile northwest* of the mission. Later archaeological studies of Fort Renville conducted in 1968 by the Minnesota Historical Society under the Sponsorship of the Minnesota Resources Commission, re-established the stockade line and located the sites of three structures -- Renville's dwelling, the cabin used by Williamson, and the storehouse. Excavations indicated the presence of a bastion at the southeast corner of the stockade and of a watchtower in the center of the enclosed area.

In 1941-42 the Chippewa County Historical Society constructed a church on the original location of the mission chapel. It contains a simple wooden alter and an old fashioned organ, and serves primarily as a museum for the items which were found at the mission at the time of its excavation.

Significance:

The founder of the Lac Oui Parle mission was Dr. Thomas S. Williamson, a physician and licensed Presbyterian minister. He was sent to isolated Fort Snelling by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in May, 1835, to found a school and church among the Indians. Circumstances led him, however, to seek a place farther from the military post, and a month later he accepted Joseph Renville's invitation to

start a mission among the Dakota at his American Fur Company Post near the junction of Lac qui Parle Lake and the Minnesota River.

Renville had been trading among the Dakota at Lac qui Parle for about ten years when the missionaries arrived. He built a stockaded log house and store to serve the Indians living in villages across the river. The son of a French trader and a Dakota woman, Renville was highly respected by the Indians. Throughout his long career as a fur trader he yielded great influence over them -- a power that often helped, but sometimes hindered the missionaries' efforts to convert the Dakota to Christianity, teach them to read and write, and help them establish farms. Renville and his wife were the first to join the church which Williamson soon established and until Williamson mastered the difficult Dakota language, Renville opened the services with a prayer in the native tongue and often acted as both interpreter and protector for the missionaries.

Williamson at first held services in Renville's cabin, then in the log houses the missionaries built about a mile from the fort. Not until 1841 was the construction of a chapel begun, and while the completed adobe structure had only the simplest appointments, it did have a bell which may have been the first ever used in a Minnesota house of worship.

Shortly after his arrival at Lac qui Parle in 1835, Williamson opened a school where classes of women and children were instructed in English. They taught several Indian women to weave sheep's wool and flax threads into material for clothes -- the first such cloth woven in Minnesota. But the women soon lost interest and the project was abandoned.

With the help of Samuel and Gideon Pond, who had devised a Dakota alphabet, Williamson, Renville and Riggs began the translation of the scriptures during their stay at the Lac qui Parle mission. In this task, Renville's assistance was a necessity as it was he who translated the French into Dakota as the missionaries wrote it down. During the winter of 1837-38 the Gospel of Mark and selected chapters from other books were finished. These were published at Cincinnati in 1839 under Williamson's editorship.

The mission prospered until 1846, when Joseph Renville died. Thereafter the Indians opposition to the missionaries increased, and Williamson left Lac qui Parle to open a church and school at Little Crow's Kaposia Village.

Lac qui Parle Mission was left under the care of Stephen Riggs, who with his wife Mary and other personnel continued

to labor there until 1854. In March of that year Rigg's home caught fire and burned to the ground. In September the missionaries decided to abandon Lac qui Parle for a new location closer to Williamson's station and the new Upper Sioux Agency downriver.

After Riggs and his co-workers left, the Lac qui Parle mission buildings fell into ruin. Stones from some foundations seem to have been used by settlers who later took up claims in the area.
(National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, Prepared by Diana Mithcell, Survey and Planning, Minnesota Historical Society, 1973)

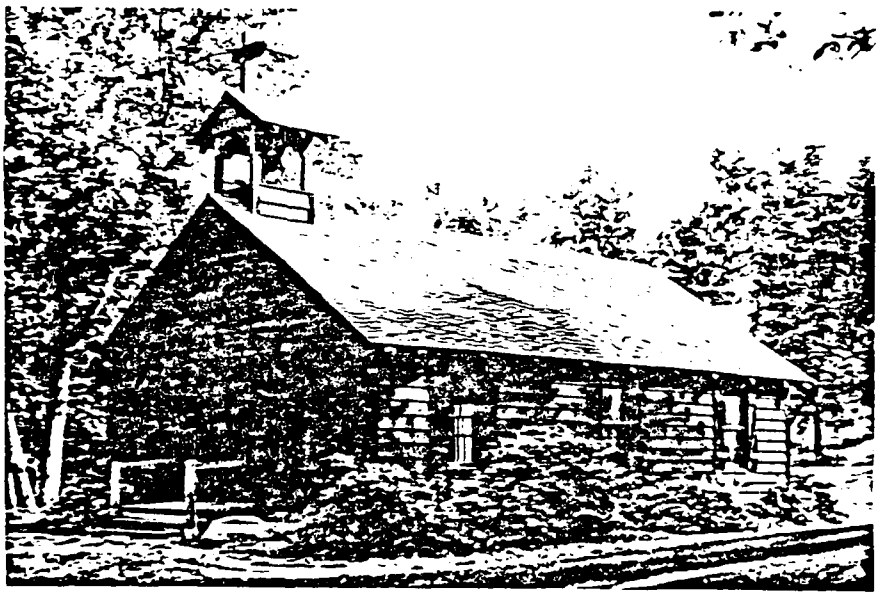
Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site has had extensive research conducted on it and has been well documented. The remainder of the site should be well protected due to its scientific and cultural importance.

Additional Notation:

Due to the importance of this site and its influence over the cultural development of the region, it has been presented here.

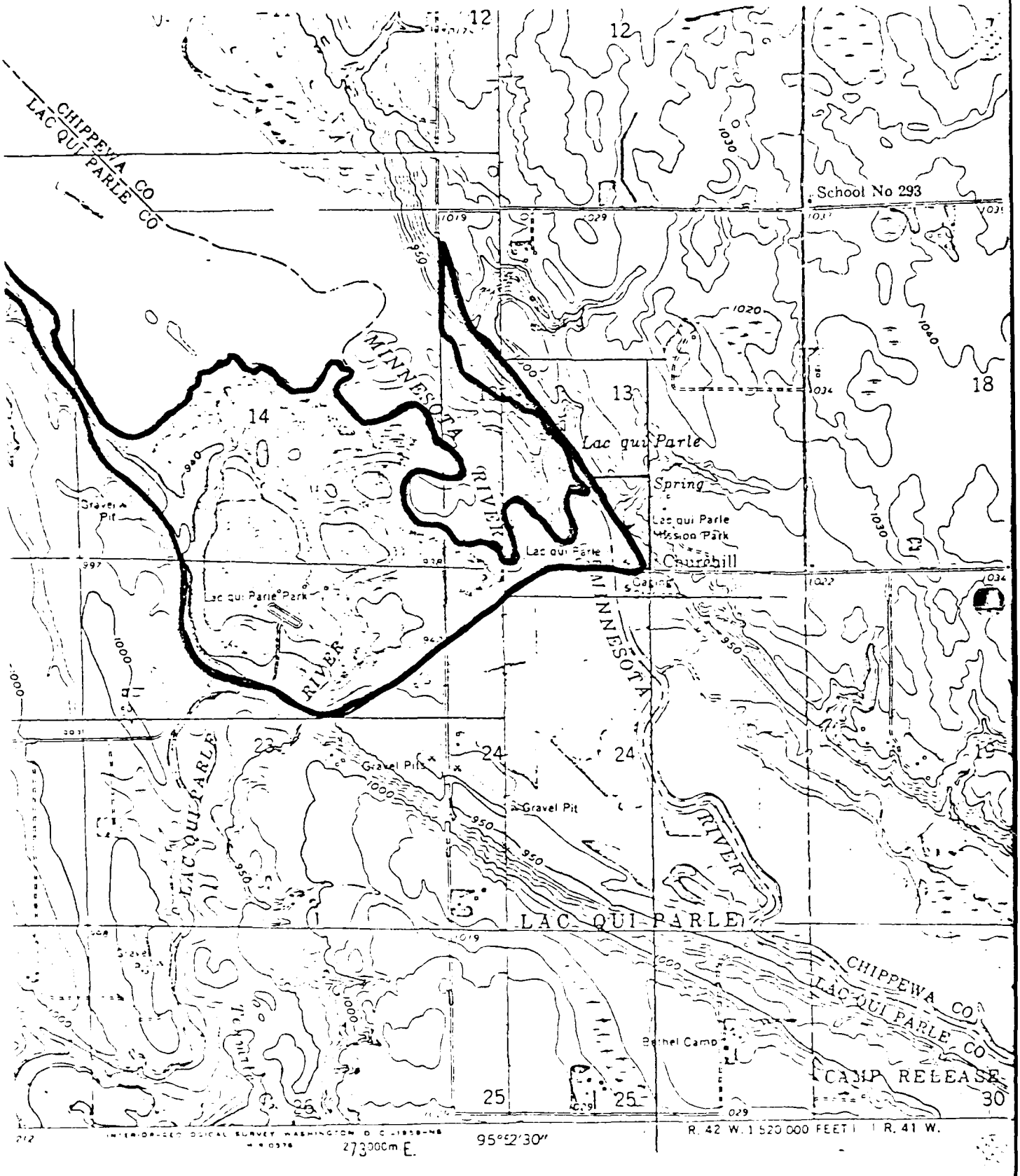
Figure 13



"Williamson" Mission

Figure 14

LAC QUI PARLE MISSION HISTORIC DISTRICT



39-DE-2 OLSON SITE

Hendricks Quadrangle

Legal Description: NW¼ SW¼ NE¼ Section 16 T113N, R47W

Verbal Description: on flat land along the east shore of Fish Lake

Investigators/Years: Loren Olson
Neil Ramlo
Kermit Torgerson
Dr. Adrian Hannus, 1978
Barbara Lass, 1979

Reports/References: None

Cultural Affiliation: Woodland and Cambria/Initial Middle Missouri with possible historic as well

Present Site Condition: largely destroyed by plowing

Site Description:

The Olson Site has been known to artifact collectors for years and was officially recorded in 1972. It is located on flat land along the east shore of Fish Lake at an elevation of 1770 feet. The land has been plowed for over one hundred years. Finds have been made all over the large field but most noteably near a lone tree in the northwest corner of the site and in the western half of the field. At the time of survey, the Olson Site field was planted in soybeans. Native deciduous trees and tall grass form a narrow strip between the field and Fish Lake. It is possible that the site area extends into this dense overgrowth.

According to the site form submitted in 1972 surface finds at 39-DE-2 included numerous bison bones and teeth, arrow and spear points, scrapers and other lithic items, potsherds,

pipestone pieces (including pipe fragments), and a trade bead. A test excavation in the fall of 1978 by Dr. Adrian Hannus of South Dakota State University and local amateurs yielded little or nothing; the excavation was in the vicinity of the lone tree referred to above. A surface collection made in July 1979 for the Hamlin-Deuel Counties Survey includes bone fragments, a large scraping or chopping tool of quartzite, chunks of quartzite, and flakes (more complete lithic analysis in process).

More material from the Olson Site is present in private collections. Mr. Loren Olson, owner of 39-CD-2, has approximately nine hammerstones and two pipestone pieces from the site, and Mr. Neil Ramlo of Clear Lake, South Dakota has a small collection from the Olson Site which includes potsherds. Included are one plain bodysherd of average (.5 cm) thickness, three yellowish to buff colored bodysherds of average thickness with cord markings, one reddish bodysherd of average thickness with broad trailing, and a near-rim piece that is plain, thin, and possibly from a vessel with an s-shaped rim. Projectile points are included and consist of one 4 1/2 cm. long leaf-shaped point of poor quartzite, three medium-sized typical notched points, and two medium-sized plain triangular points. Materials include chert and quartzite. Final items in the collection include flakes and some point fragments of chert, quartzite, and Knife River Flint, a few ambiguous scraping or cutting tools of chert and quartzite, and ten cut pieces of pipestone including partial pipes.

An extensive collection from the Olson Site has been made by Mr. Kermit Torgerson of Astoria, South Dakota. A diverse group of about thirty projectile points, most complete and most of chert with Knife River Flint, quartzite and quartz also represented, makes up part of the collection. Some points are large (+5 cm) and notched while others are medium sized (3-5 cm) notched types. One point is double-notched. A few knives, scrapers, and drills of various materials as well as two large symmetrical bifaces each measuring approximately ten cm. in length are also included. One of the bifaces is of Bijou Hills quartzite from south central South Dakota. Some flakes have been collected. Five different kinds of rimsherds have been found by Torgerson at the Olson Site - (1) a plain type that is not distinctive, (2) a thin, well-made, low rim with curvilinear broad trailed design on the shoulder, (3) a straight, cord-marked rim with short diagonal cord impressions along the inner side, (4) a thick, straight, plain rim with diagonal marks along the lip, and (5) a plain, apparently incurved rim with a tapered lip that may represent an s-shaped rim. Approximately fifteen small bodysherds have also been found. Some of these are

shell tempered, and decorative treatments include incision, broad trailing, and cord impression. The remainder of Torgerson's Olson Site material consists of four crude supposed "sinkers" of rough stone, five pipestone pieces, numerous worked and unworked chunks of pipestone, and ten or eleven stone hammers and axes. According to Torgerson bison teeth and bones are common at the Olson Site.

The Olson Site appears to represent a multi-component Woodland-Mississippian/Plains Village and perhaps historic occupation. Alternatively, it could represent a site where there was interaction between Woodland and Mississippian Plain Village cultures with possible historic occupation following. Both the large and medium-sized projectile points are representative of points identified as Woodland in the northern and eastern Great Plains. These varied Woodland points are spatially and temporally widespread (Anderson 1975:26; Bonney 1965:17-19; Johnson 1978:14; Kehoe 1974; Kivett 1952; Neuman 1975). Points like the large ones from the Olson Site as well as bifaces like those from the site have even been found in Archiac sites (Shay 1971:63-64, 88,89). Ramlo's triangular points are conventionally associated with Mississippian/Plains Village although they have been found at Woodland sites as well.

The plain bodysherds from the Olson Site are probably non-Woodland; the presence of shell tempering in some of Torgerson's sherds is also indicative of Mississippian influence. The plain, possibly s-shaped rims are reminiscent of Foreman Plain pottery of the Initial Middle Missouri "Over focus" and Mill Creek cultures of South Dakota and Iowa, respectively (Hurt 1954; Ives 1962:18,20,51). In addition Torgerson's thick, plain, straight rim with diagonal indentations along the lip is virtually identical to rims classified as Kimball Modified Lip in Initial Middle Missouri sites in South Dakota and Mill Creek sites in Iowa (Hurt 1954; Ives 1962:14-15,45). Finally, the broad trailed pottery, particularly Torgerson's rim, is similar to Cambria Type C (Ramey Broad Trailed; New Ulm variety) pottery of southwestern Minnesota and to Mitchell Broad Trailed; a pottery type found in "Over focus" sites in southeastern South Dakota (Anfinson 1979:52,62; Haug 1979:6-8; Hurt 1954; Knudson 1967:256-257;282-283). Broad trailing, especially in curvilinear motifs, is a definite Mississippian trait that can be traced from Cahokia pottery types like Ramey Broad Trailed through southern Minnesota and into South Dakota and northwestern Iowa (Mill Creek) (Haug 1979:6-7; Ives 1962:22-23; Knudson 1967:255-257). Torgerson's rim with interior cord impressions is, however, not Mississippian but Woodland. It is similar to Fox Lake Vertical Cordmarked Middle Woodland pottery found in southwestern Minnesota (Anfinson 1979:79,80,84).

Cambria, Mill Creek, and Initial Middle Missouri ("Over focus") sites are early Plains Village sites that seem to have been involved in some sort of interaction or perhaps transition between Woodland culture and Mississippian-influenced Plains Village culture on the eastern border of the Plains. The Olson Site with its mixture of Woodland and later projectile points, possible Woodland pottery and definitely Mississippian ceramics fits somehow into this complex interaction and/or transition. In addition, the reported presence of a single trade bead may suggest later historic occupation.

The Olson Site is a classic example of a site probably almost destroyed by a combination of plowing and collection. Cultivation over a period of one hundred years has completely dispersed remains at the site and may have completely destroyed the cultural layer. Nearly all artifacts brought to the surface have been collected, and material from 39-DE-3 is scattered in artifact collections all over Deuel County. It is conceivable, however, that excavation in the wooded land between the lake and the field could locate undisturbed site area and also conceivable that more test excavations would located profitable areas of the site. Although the outlook is pessimistic, further test excavation at 39-DE-2 is recommended for the purpose of defining any stratigraphic sequence. The intriguing Olson Site has (or perhaps had) much potential in considering the problem of interaction on the eastern Plains. (Lass, 1979)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site should be field checked to determine its present condition and further research needs since there is a question as to the site's actual condition. It has been indicated by the investigator that the site is of extreme significance and that further research is definitely called for.

39-DE-3 UNNAMED

Astoria Quadrangle

Legal Description: SW¼ SE¼ SE¼ Section 31 T113N, R48W

Verbal Description: on flat land approximately 4,000 feet southwest of Six Mile Creek

Investigators/Years: Barbara Lass, 1979

Reports/References: Sigstad, John S., An Archaeological Survey 1973 of the Proposed Watertown, South Dakota - Moville, Iowa 345 KV Transmission Line 1973, Vermillion: University of South Dakota, pp. 18-19, 31.

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: probably destroyed

Site Description:

This site was previously recorded in 1973 by personnel from the University of South Dakota surveying a proposed power line route from Watertown, South Dakota to Moville, Iowa (sigstad 1973). A side-notched Knife River Flint projectile point (Sigstad 1973:19,31), five "pieces of detritus", and two bone fragments were collected in a corn field at the site location. 39-DE-3 was interpreted to be a habitation site, and salvage excavation was recommended as the site was located directly on the route of the proposed Watertown-Moville line (Sigstad 1973:18-19). As far as is known however no excavations were ever carried out.

39-DE-3 was visited in July 1979 as part of the Hamlin-Deuel Counties Survey. The specific site location was found directly beneath a power line tower while the surrounding area was covered with flax. Visibility was very poor both

under the tower and in the surrounding area due to thick vegetation. No cultural material of any kind was found. The landowner had collected no material from the area and knew nothing about the site.

Since 39-DE-3 was apparently not salvaged it was probably destroyed during power line construction. On the other hand, the site may remain but was simply undetected due to poor visibility. 39-DE-3 should be revisited when visibility is improved to determine its true status. (Lass 1979)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site should be field checked to determine its present condition and further research needs, if this site has not been destroyed.

39-DE-4 UNNAMED

Toronto Quadrangle

Legal Description: NE¼ NE¼ SE¼ Section 25 T113N, R49W

Verbal Description: on flat land ½ mile from Six Mile Creek

Investigators/Years: Recorded by Watertown - Moville Survey, University of South Dakota, 1973.
Barbara Lass, 1979

Reports/References: Sigstad, John S., An Archaeological Survey 1973 of the Proposed Watertown, South Dakota - Moville, Iowa 345 KV Transmission Line 1973, Vermillion: University of South Dakota. p. 19.

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown Prehistoric and Historic

Present Site Condition: probably destroyed

Site Description:

39-DE-4 was recorded in 1973 during survey of a proposed power line route from Watertown, South Dakota to Moville, Iowa undertaken by the University of South Dakota (Sigstad 1973). The site was located in a corn field, and three "pieces of detritus", four pieces of china or crockery, and one shotgun shell were found there. 39-DE-4 was declared to be a habitation site, but no further action was recommended even though the site was located directly in the path of the proposed power line (Sigstad 1973:19).

An attempt was made to relocate 39-DE-4 in July 1979 as part of the Hamlin-Deuel Counties Survey. The site location was found to be directly under a power line tower with the surrounding area planted in grain. Visibility was poor, and no cultural material was recovered. The landowner had collected some artifacts but none from the vicinity of 39-DE-4.

As in the case of 39-DE-3, 39-DE-4 was probably destroyed during power line construction. Alternatively, it may still exist but could not be found due to poor visibility. Again, the site should be revisited to determine its true status. (Lass, 1979)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site should be field checked to determine its present condition and further research needs, if this site has not been destroyed.

39-DE-9 MILTON SITE

Hendricks Quadrangle

Legal Description: SW¼ NW¼ Section 22 T113N, R47W

Verbal Description: on slightly rolling land adjoining Fish Lake drainage ditch on Minnesota border; Fish Lake one mile to northwest

Investigators/Years: Recorded in 1978 on basis of local reports Barbara Lass, 1979

Reports/References: None

Cultural Affiliation: Paleo-Indian (Plano complex)

Present Site Condition: probably mostly destroyed

Site Description:

The Milton Site was recorded in 1978 after Mr. Kermit Torgerson of Astoria, South Dakota reported his finds of Paleo-Indian, Plano complex, artifacts to the South Dakota Archaeological Research Center, Ft. Mead. The artifacts, recovered several years ago, include a complete and classic Alberta Point of Knife River Flint, an unusual spear point of brown quartzite that most closely resembles an elongated Hell Gap Point, the base of a Knife River Flint spear point and the tip of a different Knife River Flint spear point. At the time of discovery and at the present time the site consists of a portion of a large corn field located on slightly rolling land adjoining the Fish Lake drainage ditch near the Minnesota border. Fish Lake itself is approximately one mile to the northwest.

The site was visited twice in the summer of 1979 on the Hamlin-Deuel Counties Survey. Visibility was good due to poor corn growth, and a few flakes and some historic china and glass were recovered. Based on information supplied by Tor-

gerson the site location was recorded differently than the official location given above. It was recorded as the SW¼ NW¼ N½ Section 19 T113N, R46W, Lincoln County, Minnesota.

No further action is recommended for the Milton Site. The diagnostic Paleo-Indian material from the site appears to have been collected quite some time ago leaving little behind. It is recommended however that the true location of the site be decided upon. (Lass, 1979)

Evaluation and Recommendations: no further action; Torgerson's collection seems to have left little behind (Lass,1979)

39-DE-10 STENSLAND TIPI RING SITE

Astoria Quadrangle

Legal Description: E½ Section 35 T113N, R48W

Verbal Description: in pasture approximately one mile northwest of Oak Lake

Investigators/Years: Recorded in 1978 on basis of local report Barbara Lass, 1979

Reports/References: None

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown (possible Dakota)

Present Site Condition: Unknown, possibly non-existent

Site Description:

39-DE-10 was previously recorded in 1978 and described as an "extensive tipi ring site" located in pasture land approximately a mile northwest of Oak Lake. The site was supposedly undisturbed at the time of recording. 39-DE-10 was visited in August 1979 on the Hamlin-Deuel Counties Survey in the company of Mr. Kermit Torgerson of Astoria, South Dakota. Absolutely no tipi rings were found. Visibility was not good, but was not sufficiently poor to prevent seeing at least some traces of stone circles. The informant last remembered seeing the tipi rings about fifteen years ago so it is possible that since that time the site has been disturbed and/or buried. The site was evidently recorded on the basis of local information which could have been outdated. It is recommended that the site be re-examined in the spring or fall when visibility is improved, and that then, if no tipi rings are found that it be omitted from the roster of archaeological sites. (Lass, 1979)

Evaluation and Recommendations: re-examination in spring or fall when visibility improved (Lass 1979)

39-DE-11 MEGARD SITE

Hendricks Quadrangle

Legal Description: NE¼ SE¼ NE¼ Section 17 T113N, R47W

Verbal Description: near tip of large peninsula that extends into Fish Lake from the northwest

Investigators/Years: Recorded in 1978 on basis of local report Barbara Lass, 1979

Reports/References: None

Cultural Affiliation: Woodland with possible Archaic

Present Site Condition: possibly destroyed through plowing

Site Description:

The Megard Site, previously recorded, is located near the tip of a large peninsula that extends into Fish Lake from the northwest . The end of the peninsula is only a short distance from the point of land on the south shore of the lake where the Hogie Site (39-DE-12) is located. Terrain on the peninsula consists of small rolling knolls; the extreme south end of the point, however, is extremely flat and low and may at times in the past have been underwater. The actual site area includes both the flat, low land and the southern portion of the high ground on the peninsula. Mean site elevation is 1760 feet. At the time of the survey the main site area was covered with oats with part of the site extending onto a dirt road that parallels the lake. It is possible that the site extends completely to the lake shore and/or south from the field onto the extreme tip of the peninsula, but these areas are heavily vegetated with grass, deciduous trees, and marsh plants, and visibility is extremely poor.

Some material in the collection of Mr. Kermit Torgerson, Astoria, South Dakota is from the Megard Site. Eleven projectile points are included. These are medium-sized, rather crude notched and stemmed types. Three abmiguous chipped stone tools are also included. One or two hammers have been recovered from the site, and two grit-tempered potsherds make up the rest of Torgerson's material from the Megard Site. One of these is a rim of medium (.1 cm) thickness which has cord impressions placed horizontally around the rim and diagonally below on the shoulder. It was recovered from a rodent burrow near the southeast corner of the site. The other potsherds from the Megard site is a thick (1.0 cm) cord-roughened bodysherd. One stone hammer and stone axe have been collected from the site by the landowners, the Megards.

The Megard Site was visited several times on the Hamlin-Deuel Counties Survey in 1979. An informal visit was made to the site on June 17. Two bone fragments (one burned), a piece of glass, and flakes (more complete lithic analysis in progress) were collected in the southeast corner of the site area. The site was next visited on July 17, but uncut oats prevented surveying. Two flakes (more complete analysis in progress) were found in the road however. Later, in August, 39-DE-11 was revisited after the grain had been cut. Flakes (more complete analysis in progress) some shell fragments, and three small bodysherds were found in the site area, mainly in the road bordering the oats. The potsherds are coarse, hard, grit-tempered and .7 cm thick with orange exteriors and gray interiors. One bears cord markings, and the other show no surface treatment.

Three test pits were dug at the Megard Site. Excavation was done with shovel and trowel in 10 cm. levels. Test Pit 1 was located on flat land between the highest point of the site and its southernmost extent. It measured 46 cm. x 45 cm. and was dug to a depth of 65 cm. The A horizon extended to depth and consisted of clayey loam of Munsell color 10YR 2/1 (color name to be inserted). Pieces of granite, possibly fire-cracked, were found throughout the pit; a few were saved. The only other material from Pit 1 was found in Level 4 (30-39 cm) and included one piece of granite, one toe bone (possibly bison), one bone fragment, and one possible flake (analysis in progress).

Test Pit 2 was placed in the vicinity of Torgerson's rimsherd find in the southeast corner of the site. The pit was 70 cm. deep and measured 48 cm. x 58 cm. The A horizon again extended to depth and was sandy loam of color 10YR 2/1 (color name to be inserted). The increased sand content of the soil

on the lower portion of the peninsula supports the idea that this area has been underwater. Level 3 (20-29 cm) yielded one possibly fire-cracked rock, three bone fragments, and flakes (lithic analysis in progress) while Level 4 (30-39 cm) yielded only one small bone fragment. More possible cracked granite, like that in Pit 1, was seen throughout the pit.

The third test pit was excavated on the high land at the northernmost extent of the site area. It measured 45 cm. x 59 cm. and was dug to a depth of 50 cm. where clay was encountered. The A horizon extended from 0 to 40 cm. and was clayey loam of color 10YR 2/1 (Color name to be inserted) while the B horizon extended from 40 cm. to depth and was clay of color 2.5YR 5/4 (color name to be inserted). After the unfruitful excavations in the lower portions of the site it was hypothesized that the main site area was located on the high ground and that material had only been eroded into the low ground. However, absolutely nothing was found in Test Pit 3 on the high ground.

The surface material from the Megard Site seems to represent Woodland occupation. The three recovered bodysherds are characteristically Woodland, and the cord impressed rim collection by Torgerson is a classic example of Late Woodland Lake Benton Cordwrapped Stick Impressed pottery of southwestern Minnesota (Anfinson 1979:109,110,113; Hudak 1976:3-4,10-11). Torgerson's thick bodysherd is definitely Woodland and may represent fairly early Woodland ceramics. The crude projectile points from the Megard Site are also suggestive of early occupation. Although the points could be Woodland they are actually more similar to Archaic points (Johnson 1978:10). In summary, the Megard Site seems to be a definite Woodland site with possibly both early and late Woodland occupation. An Archaic component is possible also.

The apparently pure non-Plains Village Megard Site would be interesting to try to fit into the picture of transition and/or interaction on the Plains periphery. However, excavations at the site were disappointing. 39-DE-11 may have been already plowed and collected out of existence. Perhaps, alternatively, however, cultural material is simply scarce and scattered. Further excavation at the Megard Site is not recommended at the present time, but it is recommended that attention be paid to Torgerson's collection at the site in hopes of locating concentrations of material for possible future excavation.

Evaluation and Recommendations: test excavations were disappointing and site may be largely destroyed; recommend monitoring of Torgerson's collection in attempt to locate concentration of material (Lass, 1979)

39-DE-12 HOGIE SITE

Hendricks Quadrangle

Legal Description: NE¼ NE¼ SE¼ Section 17 T113N, R47W

Verbal Description: on east side of peninsula extending into Fish Lake

Investigators/Years: Barbara Lass, 1979

Reports/References: None

Cultural Affiliation: Woodland and Cambria/Initial Middle Woodland

Present Site Condition: plowed field

Site Description:

The Hogie Site is located on the east side of a peninsula extending into Fish Lake. At its closest point the lake is about 15 m from the site area. 39-DE-12 consists of an artifact scatter occupying a narrow (15 m) strip along the edge of a corn field; it is possible that the site extends out of the field onto pasture land nearer the lake where artifacts have not been plowed up. The vegetation on the pastureland - grass, various weeds, and deciduous trees - is the native vegetation of the site area.

Mr. Kermit Torgerson of Astoria, South Dakota has collected artifacts from the Hogie Site. His collection includes about twenty projectile points. These are medium to large (3-5+cm) notched types of chert, quartzite, and Knife River Flint, and most are complete. Four or five thumb scrapers and a large partial knife of white chert are also included along with two typical hammerstones. Bodysherds have also been recovered from the Hogie Site. Several types of grit-tempered pottery are represented - (1) thick (half inch) cord roughened ware, (2) thick ware with broad trailed decoration, (3) medium thick (.5 cm) ware with incised lines, and

and (4) medium thick ware with vertical and horizontal cord impressions on the same sherd. Collected at the Hogie Site in July 1979 on the Hamlin-Deuel Counties Survey were bone fragments, three pieces of shell, and lithics (analysis in progress).

The Hogie Site can be classified with the Olson Site where both Woodland and early Plains Village material is found. The thick cord roughened pottery is definitely Woodland and is possibly quite early. The cord impressed pottery is probably Late Woodland Lake Benton Cordwrapped Stick Impressed pottery of southwestern Minnesota (Anfinson 1979:109,110,113; Hudak 1976:3-4,10-11). Incised ceramics like those from the Hogie Site are found among Middle Woodland Fox Lake pottery of Minnesota (Anfinson 1979:109,110) although incision is also found with Great Oasis and Initial Middle Missouri pottery. The broad trailed sherds from the Hogie Site are definitely non-Woodland early Plains Village and appear to be classifiable with Cambria Type C (Ramey Broad Trailed; New Ulm variety) pottery from Minnesota, Mitchell Broad Trailed pottery from Initial Middle Missouri sites in South Dakota, and some Mill Creek pottery from Iowa (Anfinson 1979:52,62; Haug 1979:6-8; Hurt 1954; Ives 1962:22-23; Knudson 1967:256-257).

Projectile points from the Hogie Site are characteristic Plains Woodland types (Bonney 1965 (Class II); Johnson 1978: 14; Kehoe 1974; Kivett 1952; Neuman 1975).

The Hogie Site is also a site that could contribute to knowledge of interaction on the Plains border. Some subsurface testing should be done to attempt to locate undisturbed material (Lass 1979).

Evaluation and Recommendations:

From the material recovered, it would seem that this site may represent a cultural contact between the cultures of the Minnesota and Missouri drainage systems.

This site should receive a more intensive survey in order to gather as much information as possible.

39-DE-13 SINGSASS SLOUGH SITE

Astoria Quadrangle

Legal Description: N½ NW¼ Section 19 T113N,R47W

Investigators/Years: Barbara Lass, 1979

Reports/References: None

Cultural Affiliation: Archaic and Woodland

Present Site Condition: plowed and eroded; definitely disturbed

Site Description:

39-DE-13 is located on the top and sides of a knoll overlooking Singsass Slough from the south and east. Mean site elevation is 1800 feet. A gravel section road separates the site area from the slough, and the main site area consists of a narrow strip of corn field bordering the road on the east. As explained below, the site area may extend across the road into corn field to the south and west.

Mr. Kermit Torgerson of Astoria, South Dakota has collected material from the Singsass Slough Site. Four hammerstones and a three-quarter grooved Archaic axe are included. Approximately fifteen projectile points of chert with one of Knife River Flint are also included. The points are medium sized (3-5 cm) notched types. Most are not well-made. Approximately four thumb scrapers of chert and quartzite are the only other stone tools recovered at Singsass Slough by Torgerson. Other items in his collection include a shell bead, a rimsherd of medium thickness (.5 cm) with cord roughened exterior and diagonal cord impressions on the interior, and quantities of an unidentified red substance. The substance is not ochre but more closely resembles burnt earth. Torgerson has seen quantities of charcoal at the site and years ago reportedly saw human bone eroding from the field toward the road.

An informal visit was made to the Singsass Slough Site on June 17, 1979. Flakes (analysis underway), a shell fragment, and bone fragments were collected. The five bone fragments were badly preserved, but some could be human bone. The site was revisited in July 1979. Recovered were bone fragments, more lithics (analysis underway), and charcoal. The charcoal sample is unbelievably large, resembling part of a burned log. Similar and smaller pieces of charcoal were seen scattered throughout the site area. No red substance was seen or recovered.

Fields to the west and south of 39-DE-13 across the section road are owned by Mr. Kermit Dokken, RR1, Astoria, South Dakota. Dokken has a small collection some of which has come from the above area near the Singsass Slough Site. The collection includes ten projectile points, most incomplete, and most medium-sized notched types of chert and quartzite. Four ambiguous tools are also included along with a hand-sized pink quartzite scraper or chopper and some flakes, a few make up the remainder of the collection. Dokken has never found any pottery. Unfortunately, Kermit Dokken's collection comes from several different localities, and it is impossible to determine which artifacts were found in the vicinity of 39-DE-13. Dokken's land west of the main site area was visited in June 1979. Flakes (analysis underway) and a complete projectile point were recovered from the surface. The point is 3 cm long, notched, and of chert. A later survey of Dokken's field yielded more flakes (analysis underway) and a bone fragment. It is probable that construction of the section road bordering 39-DE-13 bisected the site leaving a portion of the site area on Dokken's land to the west.

The Singsass Slough Site seems to be a habitation site with both Archaic and Woodland components. Projectile points from the site are characteristically Woodland although some could be Archaic. The axe is definitely of Archaic type while the presence of pottery suggests Woodland occupation. The rim recovered by Torgerson most closely resembles Middle Woodland Fox Lake Vertical Cordmarked pottery from southwestern Minnesota (Anfinson 1979:79,80,84). The presence of quantities of charcoal, burnt earth, and human bone at the site is intriguing and suggests that more than just simple habitation took place here. Test excavation at the Singsass Slough Site is definitely recommended. The site is disturbed however by plowing, road construction, and collection, and the prospects of fruitful excavation are not good (Lass 1979).

Evaluation and Recommendations:

A reconnaissance level field investigation should be conducted in order to determine the exact parameters of the site.

39-DE-14 SORENSON SOD HOUSE SITE

Astoria Quadrangle

Legal Description: NW¼ SE¼ NE¼ Section 20 T113N, R47W

Verbal Description: on a ridgetop overlooking a deep creek valley to the south; elevation of 1950 feet

Investigators/Years: Barbara Lass, 1979

Reports/References: None

Cultural Affiliation: Historic (late nineteenth century)

Present Site Condition: intact

Site Description:

The Sorenson Sod House Site consists of the remains of four historic buildings. The site is located on a ridgetop overlooking a deep creek valley to the south; two unnamed creeks meet just west of the site to form the valley. Elevation is 1950 feet, and visibility from the ridge is excellent. The site is on native grass pasture that has evidently never been plowed.

Feature 1 appears to be the caved-in remains of a sod house or dugout. It measures 4.45 m x 4.75 m and is .27 m deep. S.R. Sorenson, landowner, says that he once found an "old" shoe at the mouth of a rodent burrow in this feature. Feature 2 measures 5.23 m x 5.55 x and is .75 m deep. Feature 3 is rather irregularly shaped but measures 4.75 m x 4.95 m with a depth of .63 m. Both 2 and 3 appear to be the remains of buildings, probably houses, with basements. The last feature, 4, is the largest measuring 11.75 m x 13.0 m; it is 1.25 m deep. Located slightly down the south side of the ridge this is evidently the remains of a building, perhaps a barn, that was dug into the hillside. A shelter belt

and plum grove is located north of the building remains, and a possible old road or trail runs approximately south from the trees onto the ridge No artifacts were found in association with any of the features, and no evidence of historic occupation was found on the south side of the creek across from the site area. Sorenson has found, however, historic artifacts, (bricks, bottles, etc.) in fields south and west of the site and on the site of his present farm buildings northwest of the site.

According to Sorenson who is president of the Deuel County Historical Society the site was a stopping point between the Brookings, South Dakota and Canby, Minnesota areas. Supposedly, settlers traveled from South Dakota to Minnesota to obtain supplies. Sorenson's father told Sorenson that at least one hundred buildings were once located on or near the site. Sorenson says that the site has been in its present condition since 1910.

Historical research should be undertaken to expand and substantiate Sorenson's identification. 39-DE-14 may be a significant historical site with more than just local relevance. Test excavations might locate more of this historic community. Thus, historical research and then test excavation is definitely recommended for 39-DE-14 . Perhaps then, if results warrant it, nomination for the National Register of Historic Sites would be appropriate. The Sorenson Site is not in danger of destruction, but it should not be neglected. (Lass, 1979)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

probably significant site; historical research, test excavation, and nomination for National Register recommended (Lass, 1979)

39-DE-16 UNNAMED

Canby Quadrangle

Legal Description: NE¼ SW¼ NE¼ Section 28 T115N, R47W

Verbal Description: in wooded land along the south side of Cobb Creek

Investigator/Year: Barbara Lass, 1979

Reports/References: None

Cultural Affiliation: Historic

Present Site Condition: Intact

Site Description:

The site is an historic site located in wooded land along the south side of Cobb Creek. Site elevation is 1640 feet. Remains at the site consist of a partial rock foundation, a square depression, and an irregular depression. Cleared trees, the presence of lilacs, and the presence of a possible old road on the valley wall behind the site are other indications of historic occupation.

The south side, east end, and part of the north side of the apparently once rectangular foundation are present. The rectangle measures 8.0 m x 6.75 m The foundation itself consists of scattered and poorly stacked stones without any remains of mortar visible. Adjacent to the rectangle on the northeast is a depression measuring approximately 5.0 m x 5.0 m with a depth of approximately two feet. Slightly northwest of these features is an irregular depression measuring approximately 4.0 m x 2.0 m; it varies in dept' being quite deep in the middle and less deep toward the sides. It is conceivably the remains of an outhouse. No historic artifacts were found in association with the features just described, and the landowner knew nothing about the history of the site.

39-DE-16 definitely seems to represent an historic occupation. The occupation was more elaborate and more permanent than the average homestead however as evidenced by the stone foundation, extensive tree clearance, and planting of decorative lilacs. The site location is not particularly practical, but is very picturesque. The original purpose of 39-DE-16 is intriguing, and local inquiry of research of some kind could be interesting. No specific action concerning the site is recommended however; excavation would probably not be worthwhile, and the site is not threatened. (Lass, 1979)

Evaluation and Recommendations.

The Original General Land Survey Records should be reviewed in an effort to identify this site and a reconnaissance level field investigation should be conducted by an historic archaeologist to establish the site's parameters and possible significance.

39-DE-21 UNNAMED

Gary N.W. Quadrangle

Legal Description: NW¼ SW¼ Section 32 T117N, R47W

Verbal Description: on terrace overlooking small unnamed stream valley from north

Investigator/Year: Barbara Lass, 1979

Reports/References: None

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown (Possible Dakota)

Present Site Condition: Intact

Site Description:

The site is a set of four tipi rings located on a terrace overlooking a small unnamed stream valley from the north. Site elevation is only 1300 feet. At present the site is in native grass pasture. Immediately adjacent on the north is a plowed field, and it is possible that more tipi rings were once found there.

The tipi ring stones had been painted white for easier visibility several years ago by Mrs. Charles Woolery, wife of the landowner. Nevertheless, tall grass prevented measuring all of the rings or mapping them. The two rings that were reasonably visible measure 7.45 m x 6.45 m and 7.10 m x 5.35 m. Distance between the rings varies, but they are basically arranged in a row about 500 feet in length.

Like most tipi ring sites 39-DE-21 can probably be attributed to recent (probably Sioux) Indians. As usual no artifacts were found at the site, and excavation would probably not prove worthwhile as most such sites yield little material. If a complete record of the site is desired it should

be revisited when visibility is better for mapping and photographing. Otherwise, no further action is recommended. (Lass, 1979)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site is being protected by the property owners.

39-DE-22 UNNAMED

Lalle Francis Quadrangle

Legal Description: NW¼ NW¼ Section 29 T116N, R48W

Verbal Description: on state land along Rush Lake

Investigator/Year: Barbara Lass, 1979

Reports/References: None

Cultural Affiliation: Historic

Present Site Condition: Intact

Site Description:

39-DE-21 is an historic site on state land along Rush Lake. The terrain is somewhat irregular, slightly rolling and gently sloping, but there is no slope on the site itself. Site elevation is 1700 feet. Tall native grass, planted coniferous trees, and marsh vegetation are found in the site vicinity.

The site consists of a stone and mortar foundation with a slight central depression. Only the east side, north end, and half of the west side of the apparently once rectangular foundation are present. The assumed rectangle measures 10.5 m x 5.2 m The standing foundation is .35 m high. There seems to be nothing diagnostic about its appearance or construction. No artifacts were found.

The foundation remains appear to mark the location of a house or other building. No other evidence of buildings were found in the vicinity seeming to rule out the possibility of a farm building. It is possible that the foundation is of comparatively recent construction and marks the location of a building erected by the state for some purpose. No further action is recommended at the site until

this possibility is checked. After this, local inquiry might prove useful in otherwise dating or identifying the building. Further action does not seem necessary; the site is not threatened in any way and does not seem to be of great age or special interest (Lass, 1979).

Evaluation and Recommendations:

The Original General Land Survey records should be reviewed in an effort to identify the site and this site should receive a reconnaissance level investigation by an historic archaeologist to determine the site's parameters and significance.

39-DE-26 UNNAMED

Clear Lake Quadrangle

Legal Description: SW¼ NE¼ Section 7 T115N, R48W

Verbal Description: on ridgetop in steep hills northeast of town of Clear Lake; unnamed creek to northeast and "Crystal Springs Bottoms" to north and northeast

Investigators/Years: Loren Tekrony, date unknown
Barbara Lass, 1979

Reports/References: None

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: slight disturbance

Site Description:

39-DE-26 is a collection of tipi rings located on a ridgetop in the steep hills northeast of the town of Clear Lake Immediately to the northeast of the site is an unnamed spring-fed creek and to the north and northwest is a wet, low area locally known as the "Crystal Springs Bottoms". The evident camp site is located at an elevation of 1800 feet, and long distance visibility is excellent. There is a slight, varying slope at the site.

At the time of survey, grass in the pasture where the site is located obscured the tipi rings almost completely, making it difficult to count or measure them. There appeared, however, to be sixteen to twenty of the rings each averaging about ten feet in diameter. Some of the rings had been disturbed by grazing and/or human activity. The landowner indicated that the rings had been tampered with and excavated in several years ago, but that no artifacts had been found. Artifacts are not often found at such sites. (Lass, 1979)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

39-DE-26 is a typical tipi ring site. Like most other such sites it can probably be attributed to comparatively recent Plains Indians (probably Sioux). Extensive further work is not required, but poor visibility at the time of survey prevented mapping or photographing the site. If a complete record is desired the site should be revisited in the spring or fall when visibility is better In the case of photographing, aerial photography, if possible, would prove best. (Lass, 1979)

DEUEL COUNTY

Historic sites listed in Historic Site File, South Dakota Historical Preservation Center, Vermillion, South Dakota.

1. W½ NE¼ Section 9 T115N, R47W; Gary Gulch (Gold discovered here in late nineteenth century) (Gary Quadrangle)

2. Section 5 T114N, R47W; Byron J. Cochrane log cabin site; 1882 (Brandt Quadrangle)

Brookings County, South Dakota — LAC QUI PARLE RIVER SUBBASIN

No archaeological sites have been recorded in the designated portion of Brookings County. However, local collectors have reported finding artifacts near Oak Lake and Lake Hendricks. (Lass, 1979)

21-LP-3 UNNAMED

Tenmile Lake Quadrangle

Legal Description: SW¼ NE¼ Section 26 T118N, R42W

Verbal Description: east of Lac Qui Parle River and south and west of Minnesota River

Investigators/Years: T.H. Lewis, 1887
L.A. Wilford, 1943

Reports/References: Wilford, Lloyd A., Lac Qui Parle County 1943 Memos, University of Minnesota.

Winchell, N.H., The Aborigines of North 1911 America, Minnesota Historical Society, Pioneer Press, St. Paul, p. , 124.

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description: group of 3 mounds 75 feet above the Lac Qui Parle River

Evaluation and Recommendations:

During Wilford investigation, only the largest of the three (3) original mounds was plainly visible, and the remainder of the area was under cultivation.

The site has not been field checked since 1943. A field check should be conducted to determine the site's present condition.

21-LP-10 FLORIDA CREEK SITE

Mt. Wickham Quadrangle

Legal Description: NE¼ NW¼ Section 20 T117N, R45W

Verbal Description: located along the west side of TH #212 adjacent to Florida Creek

Investigator/Year: David W. Nystuen, 1970

Report/Reference: 1970 Annual Report Minnesota Trunk Highway Reconnaissance Survey

Cultural Affiliation: Woodland

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description: description not provided in State Historic Preservation Office files

Evaluation and Recommendations:

According to the State Historic Preservation Office files, an artifact collection from this site does exist and is housed by the Minnesota Historical Society.

This site should be field checked to determine its present condition and further research needs.

LAC OUI PARLE COUNTY COURTHOUSE - Madison Township

Madison Quadrangle

Verbal Description: City of Madison, Minnesota

Investigator/Year: Landvik, Thomas A., Minnesota Historical Society Historical Site Survey.
1972

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Files

Cultural Affiliation: Historic

Present Site Description: Standing Structure

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site is presently standing and being preserved by the community.

The State Historic Preservation Office in cooperation with the Minnesota Historical Society's Historic Sites Survey Program has made every effort to record all of the existing courthouses of the state which were built during the first half of the 20th century.

MADISON PUBLIC LIBRARY - Madison Township

Madison Quadrangle

Verbal Description: City of Madison, Minnesota

Investigators/Year: Minnesota Historical Society, Historic Sites Survey, November 10, 1971

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Files

Cultural Affiliation: Historic

Present Site Condition: Standing Structure

Site Description:

This is a Carnegie Library built in 1906 of dark brown brick, light, cut trimstone and enchanced by burgundy trim. Classical styling is exemplified by the double pillared portico in front, the quoins at the corners and the small silver dome, which gives it a Jeffersonian appeal. A simple, small building that stands out as visually pleasing. (State Historic Preservation Office, 1971)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site is presently standing and being preserved by the community.

THORESON, ANDREUS HOUSE - Lac Qui Parle Township
National Register of Historic Places No. PH0089320

Milan Quadrangle

Legal Description: SW¼ SW¼ Section 8 T118N, R42W

Investigators/Year: Henry M. Harren - Charles W. Nelson - Lynne Van Brocklin, Minnesota Historical Society, 1974

Reports/References: Biographical and Historical Sketch of the Early History of Lac qui Parle County, 1896, M.C. Chamberlain.

Minneapolis Sunday Tribune: Sunday, December 8, 1968, "Twilight for a County Mansion".

Cultural Affiliation: Historic

Present Site Condition: Standing Structure

Site Description:

The Thoreson/Lind property consists of an eight acre site bounded on two sides by County roads 64 and 26. Although eight acres is all that remains of the original Andreus Thoreson homestead; the farm once covered four sections of land at its prime. Buildings which have survived include the fourteen-room house, octagonal summer kitchen, and grainery. A large barn (100 feet by 200 feet in dimension) has been dismantled and an iron fence removed by a previous owner. The original gardens and tree-lot are overgrown but discernable. However, the buildings of prime importance, the house and summer kitchen, remain intact and are in process of restoration by the present owners, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Lind.

As seen from the approach road, the house appears to be a huge and imposing structure elaborately adorned with intri-

cate spindlework and patterned shingles. It is a two-and-one-half story frame structure designed in the late phase of the Queen Anne mode. The two-level verandahs with a profusion of railings and spindles attest to the almost over-done desire to achieve the "high fashion" in the building art of the day. Only a few years later, such profusion or ornament would give way to the utilitarian and un-distinguished farm homes which are common in the vicinity today. Other distinguishing exterior features include corner pilasters cut to resemble stone quoins, filigree spindle and perforated gable ornament, Italianate brackets in eaves, dentilated window cornices, and a corner stone with the inscription "A. Thoreson - 1899".

The true artistic merit of the Thoreson/Lind house is at once evident upon entering the double doors into the front hall. All of the woodwork is varnished oak in pristine condition; walls are stencilled rather than wallpapered. The ceiling exhibits a profusion of stencilled geometric forms executed in polychrome while the walls have been rendered as blocks of brownish marble. This treatment is carried through the first floor hall and stairwell into the second floor hall and returns to the first floor via a rear servant staircase.

All rooms with the exception of the kitchen and pantry are treated with individual stencil decoration. (see accompanying photos.). This work was done over a period of 1½-2 years by a Norwegian painter brought to the Thoreson house in exchange for passage to the United States.

Perhaps the most elaborate of the rooms is the parlor (present day music room). This room has suffered deterioration as a result of weather and moisture during the years in which the house was vacant. Walls in this room are blue panels set above a painted mock-marble wainscoting. Each panel is in turn decorated by a border of scrolls and fleur-de-lis. Above the picture moulding the ceiling is bordered with stars, fleur-de-lis, dashed lines, and snow-flake-like patterns, all in polychrome on white background. In the center of the ceiling, a stencilled medallion accents a two-globe electric light fixture.

The former sitting room is decorated with bands of geometric figures at both wainscot and ceiling levels. The ceiling is banded by scrolls with the center made up of small sprig-like forms. Adjoining this room is a small chamber which formerly served as Thoreson's office; this room also exhibits a profusion of stencilled panels and scrollery.

Second to the music room, the most artistically noteworthy room is the former dining room (which now serves as living room). This room is painted to resemble a coffered ceiling supported at the perimeter by a one-foot wide band of stencilled swags and scrolls. Below the picture moulding the walls take on the effect of polished stone panels in a Pompeian flavor.

On the second floor are rooms which originally functioned as chambers for the Thoreson's, their guests, and house servants. Each room is painted in pastels with stencilling on walls above the picture moundings and on the ceilings. The stencilling in these rooms, while encorporating similar motifs to those used on the first floor, are simplified. (No panelling or marbleing effects are found).

In general all stencilling is in a good state of preservation with the exception of that in one of the second floor chambers and in the music room. Deterioration has resulted from exposure to elements and water intrusion.

The other building of significance on the property is the octagonal summer kitchen to the rear of the house. This building is presently used for storage; although the present owners have plans to restore it to its original condition. Noteworthy is the square cupola with spire and patterned shingle roof. Bracketting gives the building an Eastlake flavor.

Significance:

Andreus Thoreson emigrated from Norway to Minnesota and started farming in Lac qui Parle County in the 1880s. By 1899 he owned several sections of good farm land surrounding this magnificant mansion. Thoreson helped other Norwegians to come to Minnesota by paying their passage over to America in return for services the immigrants would render him after their arrival. He employed their talents to build and decorate the country mansion, barn, octagonal summer kitchen, service buildings, and wrought iron fence that once surrounded the mansion and yard. Some of these people were expert craftsmen, for the overall design elements of the house are exceptional. In addition the expert knowledge of the immigrants was used to develop gardens, orchards and landscaping about the farm buildings.

The Thoreson/Lind House was located far from any metropolitan area and was the social center for miles extending across the state line into the Dakota's. During its glory, the Thoreson/Lind House was the gathering spot for church functions, holiday festivities and local political meetings.

A special buggy depot on the front verandah permitted guests to alight without soiling skirts or boots in the mud of the driveway. Thoreson engineered and installed a generator that furnished electric lights throughout the house.

Thoreson helped in part to colonize the area. As his farm and holdings grew, he brought many families to Lac Qui Parle County from Norway. In turn, the Norwegian families worked for him in exchange for their passage and then settled nearby on farms of their own. To educate these people Thoreson built a school not far down the road from his house

In 1914 Andreus Thoreson died at the age of eighty-two. One of his sons took over the mansion and set up housekeeping on the first floor, closing off the second floor and attic. He sold a great deal of the farmland and neglected to care for the house and gardens. In the 1950s the house and property were sold to Harold Dvall, of Dawson, who tore down the barn to grow alfalfa and planned to tear down the house to make room for corn.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Lind of Fridley, Minnesota, acquired the mansion and eight acres of property in December of 1968. During the past six years they have begun a program of restoration. The house, which has retained nearly all of its integrity, has been painted and other stabilization work commenced. The long range of plans are to complete necessary stabilization and restoration of existing building as well as some gardens, and to move other farm buildings onto the eight acre plat.

The significance of the Thoreson/Lind House lies in the uniqueness of its artistic design. It is a living example of a bygone era when newly emigrated Scandinavians came to Minnesota, settled and sent for their fellow country men in return for their services. The beauty and grandeur of the Thoreson/Lind House attests to the ingenuity and craftsmanship of immigrant labor. The profusion or ornament on the exterior of the house and the detailed stencil work on the interior walls and ceilings continue to be artistically noteworthy. (National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, Prepared by Harren, Nelson and Van Brocklin, 1974).

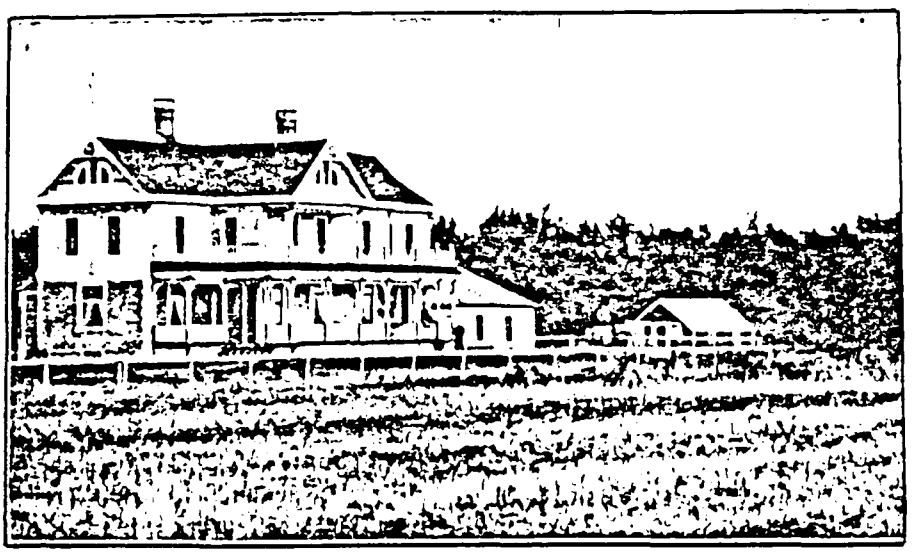
Evaluation and Recommendations:

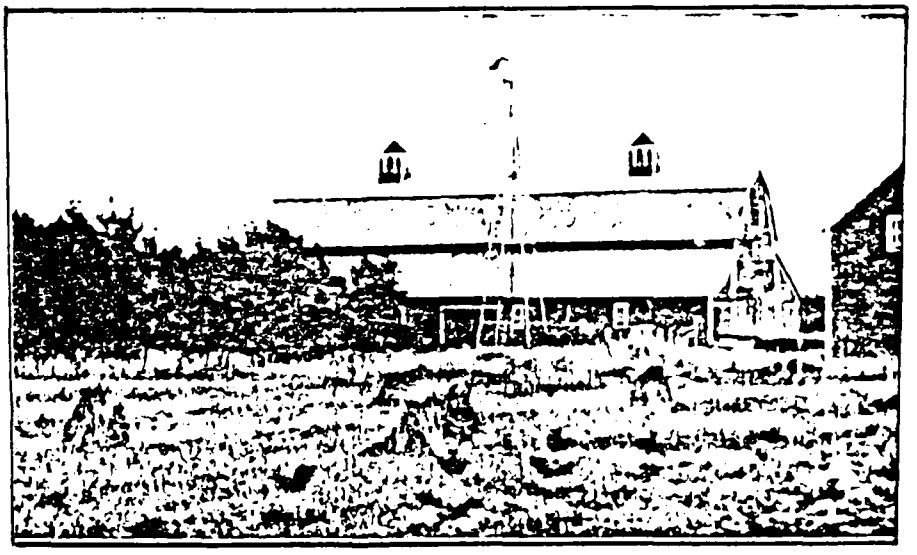
This site has had extensive research conducted on it and has been well documented. The remainder of the site should be well protected due to its scientific and cultural importance.

Additional Notation:

This site is outside of the study area, but due to the family's influence in Norwegian settlement of the region, it has been included.

Figure 15





21-LN-9 HENDRICKS CEMETERY SITE

Lake Benton N.W. Quadrangle

Legal Description: NW¼ SE¼ NE¼ Section 19 T112N, R46W

Investigator/Year: Clifford Watson, 1976

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Fieldnotes

Accession Numbers: MHS 190-2

Cultural Affiliation: Middle/Late Woodland

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description: The site is on a ridge top between a cemetery and the eastern shore of Lake Hendricks, south of the City of Hendricks, Minnesota. The area has been cultivated and from all indications the site is a habitation. (west of STH 271)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site should be field checked to determine its present condition and further research needs.

21-LN-10 BOY SCOUT HILL SITE

Hendricks Quadrangle

Legal Description: S½ NE¼ SW¼ Section 18 T112N, R46W

Verbal Description: The site is on a bluff top overlooking Lake Hendricks in the City Park of Hendricks, Minnesota. The area is undisturbed prairie and from all indications is a habitation site. (South of CSAH 17)

Investigator/Year: Clifford Watson, 1976

Report/Reference: Watson, Clifford, Cultural Resource Survey of Hendricks City Park, Minnesota Historical Society. 1976

Accession Numbers: MHS 267

Cultural Affiliation: Woodland/Cambria

Present Site Condition: Site protected in City Park

Site Description:

The Boy Scout Hill Site is a prehistoric multicomponent habitation site located at the north end of Lake Hendricks in Hendricks City Park, Lincoln County, Minnesota. The site is located on top of a low hill overlooking the outlet of the lake into the Lac Qui Parle River. The hill may have originally extended to the north, and with it the site, but portions were apparently removed at the time the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad grade and County Highway 17 were constructed. The extant portion of the site has suffered almost no disturbance, however.

The Boy Scout Hill Site was discovered by the Minnesota Historical Society Archaeology Department staff (Clifford W.

Watson, Principal Investigator) in the course of conducting a cultural resource survey of the city park for the City of Hendricks.

Prehistoric artifacts discovered along portions of the lakeshore prompted an intensive examination of Boy Scout Hill by means of shovel testing. Cultural materials were found to be concentrated on the top and west flank of the hill, to diminish toward the east and south, and to terminate abruptly on the north side, suggesting that the site has been truncated by railroad and highway construction. The shovel tests yielded artifacts to depths of between 50 and 90 cm, suggesting an occupation of considerable length and intensity

Formal analysis of the recovered artifact assemblage has not been completed, and a determination of the cultural affinities of the inhabitants is hampered by the fragmentary nature of most of the pottery. A Woodland component represented by grit-tempered pottery with cord marked surfaces is overwhelmingly predominant. This could date as early as 100 B.C. (Hudak, 1976). Also present is a single diagnostic Cambria potsherd. This contrasts with the other sherds in being rather thin smooth surfaced, and decorated by a curved, trailed line. The Cambria phase is thought to date between ca. 900 A.D. and ca. 1300 A.D. (Gibbon, 1974:153; Gibbon and Caine, 1976).

Also recovered were broken stone tools, waste flakes, fire cracked rock and well-preserved mammal and fish bone and freshwater mussel fragments. The extant portion of the site has few intrusions. A dirt road crosses the site from the southeast to the northwest disturbing the upper few centimeters of soil in its path. Small level terraces for picnic tables have been cut into the south side of the hill resulting in limited disturbance at those locations. Collectively these disturbances damage only a very small portion of the site.

Significance:

The significance of the Boy Scout Hill Site lies in the abundant archaeological evidence of prehistoric habitation that exists at the site and in the well-preserved, undisturbed nature of that evidence. Well-controlled artifact assemblages should be recoverable that may shed light on the material culture characteristics of the prehistoric societies of southwestern Minnesota and of their relationships to contemporaneous cultures of eastern South Dakota. Lake Hendricks occupies one of the erosional notches in the "Coteau des Prairie", a huge glacial moraine that trends from northwest to southeast across extreme southwestern Minnesota. These notches served as natural travel routes for both human and animal populations.

If the artifactual debris is stratified into separate occupation levels, important evidence bearing on cultural change may be present. The abundance of Woodland pottery and the relative scarcity of Cambria ceramics betokens a fundamental change in settlement patterns. The full significance of this site will become apparent with more extensive excavation. (National Register of Historic Places Inventory - Nomination Form; prepared by Ted Lofstrom, Archaeologist, MHS/SHPO - 1976/1979)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site has had extensive research conducted on it and has been well documented. The remainder of the site should be well protected due to its scientific and cultural importance.

Additional Notation:

This site has been nominated to the National Register of Historic Places (action pending).

Figure 16

N
BOY SCOUT HILL SITE
Poole St
Cedar St
Elm St
Ave
1740
1750
1760
1770
1780
Coolidge
Loc Qui Parle River
HIGHWAY
COUNTY
LAKE
HENDRICKS
Pool Pad
0
250
500
750
1000
Ft (Approx)

21-YM-26 UNNAMED

Canby NW Quadrangle

Legal Description: NW¼ Section 10 T114N, R46W

Verbal Description: 200 ft. north of center of NW¼ Section 10

Investigators/Years: S.M. Melzer, date unknown
David Nystuen, 1968
B. Olson, July 1978

Reports/References: Fieldnotes (MHS)

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: site present and area still virgin prairie

Site Description: "A stone alignment 168' long x 7' wide x 2' high and one tee pee ring", Olson, 1978

Evaluation and Recommendations:

There are a few known stone alignments within Minnesota, each of which may prove to be very valuable scientifically.

A reconnaissance level field investigation should be conducted in order to determine the exact parameters of the site, its cultural affiliation and its possible socio-cultural value in relation to the cultural development of the region.

21-YM-27 UNNAMED

Canby NW Quadrangle

Legal Description: N½ NE¼ Section 34 T114N, R46W

Verbal Description: 400 ft. south of the NW¼ corner of the north 1/2 of the NE¼, water nearby

Investigator/Year: David Nystuen, 1968

Reports/Referenced: None

Photographs Nos: #12-15, #16-18 of artifacts

Cultural Affiliation: (1500 BC - 900 AD)

Present Site Condition: Unknown, portions may have been destroyed through cultivation and excavation.

Site Description: four earth lodges (?) rectangular shape; one 25 ft. long, one 43 ft. long, earth lodges now doubtful after testing, but there are sites just east and west (same field)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

According to the time span referenced by Nystuen, this site would be placed somewhere in the Late Archaic or Early Woodland periods. The results seemed to be unclear to the investigator at the time.

This site should be field checked to determine its present condition and further research needs.

21-YM-30 UNNAMED

Canby NW Quadrangle

Legal Description: Section 3 T114N, R46W

Verbal Description: S½ SW¼ of NW¼ further down strip straight south of farm yard on ridge above spring

Investigators/Years: Unknown

Reports/References: None

Cultural Affiliation: Sioux (1750 A.D.?)

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description: 350 feet by 100 feet, pasture grass area with ten (10) tipi rings

Evaluation and Recommendations:

Few known tee pee ring sites exist in Minnesota. They are usually associated with Great Plains cultural manifestations.

A reconnaissance level field investigation should be conducted in order to determine the exact parameters of the site, its cultural affiliation, and its possible socio-cultural value in relation to the cultural development of the region.

JOHN G. LUND HOUSE

National Register of Historic Places

Canby Quadrangle

Legal Description: 101 Fourth Street West, Canby, Minnesota

Investigator/Year: Lynne Spaeth, Minnesota Historical Society/ State Historical Site Survey, 1976

Reports/References: Canby News, April 10, 1976.

Marquis, Albert Nelson, The Book of Minnesota, 1907 A. N. Marquis & Co., Chicago.

Narvestad, Carl and Amy, A History of Yellow Medicine County, Minnesota 1872-1972, Granite Falls, Minnesota.

Yellow Medicine County Heritage: 1872-1972, 1972 prepared and circulated by the Yellow Medicine County Historical Society, Granite Falls, Minnesota.

Cultural Affiliation: Historic

Present Site Condition: Standing Structure

Site Description:

The John G. Lund House and carriage barn are situated on a spacious corner lot surrounded by a native field stone wall.

The house that John G. Lund built in 1891 was a wood frame, clapboarded, vernacular style building measuring 28' by 24'. This original section of the house (southeast corner of the existing building) was extensively added to in 1900. This "remodeling" resulted in the transformation of a simple dwelling into a Queen Anne style residence. Queen Anne architectural features in-

clude its asymmetrical composition, a two story tower with recessed porch, multi-gabled roof, encircling porches, ball and stock protieres and balustrades on the second story porches and stained glass windows and transoms.

The first floor of the interior contains an entryway, two parlors, library, dining room, kitchen and pantry and a bath. The second floor is comprised of five bedrooms, billiard room, store room and tank room. Interior gas lighting was supplied from a plant located in the basement.

The carriage barn is located west of the house. The original section of the carriage barn, built in 1891, measures 28' by 16'. In 1896 a carriage shed was added to the northwest corner and in 1900 a lean-to was added to the southwest corner.

The stone wall that defines the property was constructed by local craftsmen, Nels and Carl Reinertson, in 1900.

MECCA is currently undertaking an intensive effort to restore the house and carriage barn.

This house and carriage barn, built in 1891, are significant for their historic association with John H. Lund. In addition, the buildings are significant as representative examples of the Queen Anne style.

John G. Lund, commonly (locally) known as the "Real Estate King of Canby", was an early land speculator, politician and banker in this small southwestern Minnesota community. He established a land agency in 1888 which contributed greatly to the settlement of Canby and Yellow Medicine County during the last two decades of the 19th century. In one year (1889) he sold over 60,000 acres of Yellow Medicine land and had over 100,000 acres of wild and improved lands for sale. Before moving to Minneapolis in 1903, Lund was instrumental in organizing and chartering numerous banks in southwestern Minnesota and eastern South Dakota.

Lund actively participated in local Canby politics. He served as mayor from 1899 to 1902. After moving to Minneapolis he served one term (1905-06) in the Minnesota House of Representatives.

Architecturally, the John G. Lund House exhibits design features and asymmetrical composition characteristic of the Queen Anne style. The turned posts, spindle work,

decorative brackets, and gable decoration all confirm that the house was built carefully and with a sense of style and quality of craftsmanship. (NRHP Nomination Form, 1977)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site has had extensive research conducted on it and has been well documented. The remainder of the site should be well protected due to its scientific and cultural importance.

21-LN-11 LAKE SHAOKOTAN

Lake Benton NW Quadrangle

Legal Description: NW¼ NW¼ Section 27 T111N, R46W

Verbal Description: at west end of Lake Shaokotan, north of the outlet

Investigator/Year: Scott Anfinson, 1976, 1979

Reports/References: None

Accession Number: MHS 425

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: Unknown, but portions must have been destroyed by construction

Site Description: lithic debris was found at this site. This project was discovered by accident enroute to another project in Lincoln County. The construction was completed at the time of the discovery. The recently graded ditch was walked on the chance a site had been disturbed.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

Mr. Anfinson should be contacted to determine the site's condition and possible potential.

LANGE HOMESTEAD- Hendricks Township

Lake Benton NE Quadrangle

Legal Description: SW¼ Section 36 T112N, R46W

Verbal Description: 3½ miles west of Ivanhoe

Investigator: Minnesota Historical Society staff

Report/Reference: State Historic Preservation Office Files

Cultural Affiliation: Historic (1880)

Present Site Condition: Standing Structure

Site Description:

This house was built in 1880. The inside walls are a foot thick and made of clay and straw bricks with plaster outside. Now sided. The house was cool in summer and warm in winter. The Langes had nine children--all but the two oldest were born in this house. Mr. Lange who was carpenter and bricklayer did all the work. It was consider a fine house in the area and poeple came for miles to see the interior.

The main floor has a kitchen, living room and one bedroom with a ladder to the second story, which has two large rooms. The walls and ceiling were eventually finished with wairscoting.

Evaluation and Recommendations

The Lange family and the Lincoln county society should be encouraged to take immediate steps to preserve this nineteenth century immigrant farm house. While it appears to be almost totally lost, a good cleaning, and investigation will reveal it can be saved. The wood siding and shingles are badly deteriorated, but the clay walls and strawbrick appear in fair condition. (Survey Form)

LINCOLN COUNTY COURTHOUSE - Royal Township

Arco Quadrangle

Verbal Description: block bounded by N. Rebecca Street, N. Wallace Street & West Saxon Street & West Rothewood Street, Ivanhoe, Minnesota

Investigator/Year: Unknown

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Historic Sites Survey Files

Cultural Affiliation: Historic

Present Site Condition: Standing Structure

Site Description: No description available/Photographs on file with the State Historic Preservation Office.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

The State Historical Preservation Office Standing Structure Site Survey Supervisor should be contacted to determine the site's present condition and its significance.

LINCOLN COUNTY JAIL - Royal Township

Arco Quadrangle

Verbal Description: block bounded by N. Rebecca Street, N. Wallace Street & West Saxon Street & W. Rothewood Street, Ivanhoe, Minnesota

Investigator/Year: Unknown

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Historic Site Survey Files

Cultural Affiliation: Historic

Present Site Condition: Standing Structure

Site Description: next door to the County Courthouse/Photographs on file with the State Historic Preservation Office.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

The State Historic Preservation Office Standing Structure Site Survey Supervisor should be contacted to determine the site's present condition and its significance.

ST. JOHN'S CANTIUS CHURCH - Royal Township

Arco Quadrangle

Legal Description: SE¼ NW¼ Section 23 T112N, R45W

Verbal Description: Kowno and Pulaski Street, Wilno, Minnesota

Investigator/Year: Unknown

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Historic Site Survey Files

Cultural Affiliation: Historic (ca. 1883)

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description:

The twin towers were removed in the early 1950s destroying the exterior of the church. However, the interior remains in excellent condition and has not been altered. Impossible to photograph exterior during late spring, summer or early fall because of large number of trees surrounding church and reaching height of shortened towers.

Oldest church, recorded to date in Lincoln County. Wilno was prospering until the railroad location changed and Ivanhoe was established. Church and few homes are all that remain in Wilno. It should be placed on inventory and parish encouraged to retain and preserve interior. At some future date, reconstruction of the twin tower may be possible. (Historic Site Survey Form)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

The State Historic Preservation Office Standing Structure Site Survey Supervisor should be contacted to determine the site's present condition.

BLM #001 (Lake Island)

Gislason Lake Quadrangle

Legal Description: W½ SW¼ NE¼ Section 34 T111N, R43W

Investigators/Year: G. Joseph Hudak, Kathy Miller and Larry Johnson, 1979

Reports/References: Hudak, G. Joseph and L.L. Emery, Archaeological Investigation of Island and Upland Holdings for the Bureau of Land Management, Archaeological Field Services, Inc. 1980

Accession Numbers: H40-5 Hamline

Cultural Affiliation: Late Archaic or Early Woodland (?)

Present Site Condition: stable condition

Site Description:

BLM Island #001 is approximately 500 x 125 meters in dimension with an elevation of 1,548 feet above sea level. One good bifacial point and numerous bone fragments were recovered on the northeast end of the island. Photographs and the report are on file with Kathy Miller at the Bureau of Land Management.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

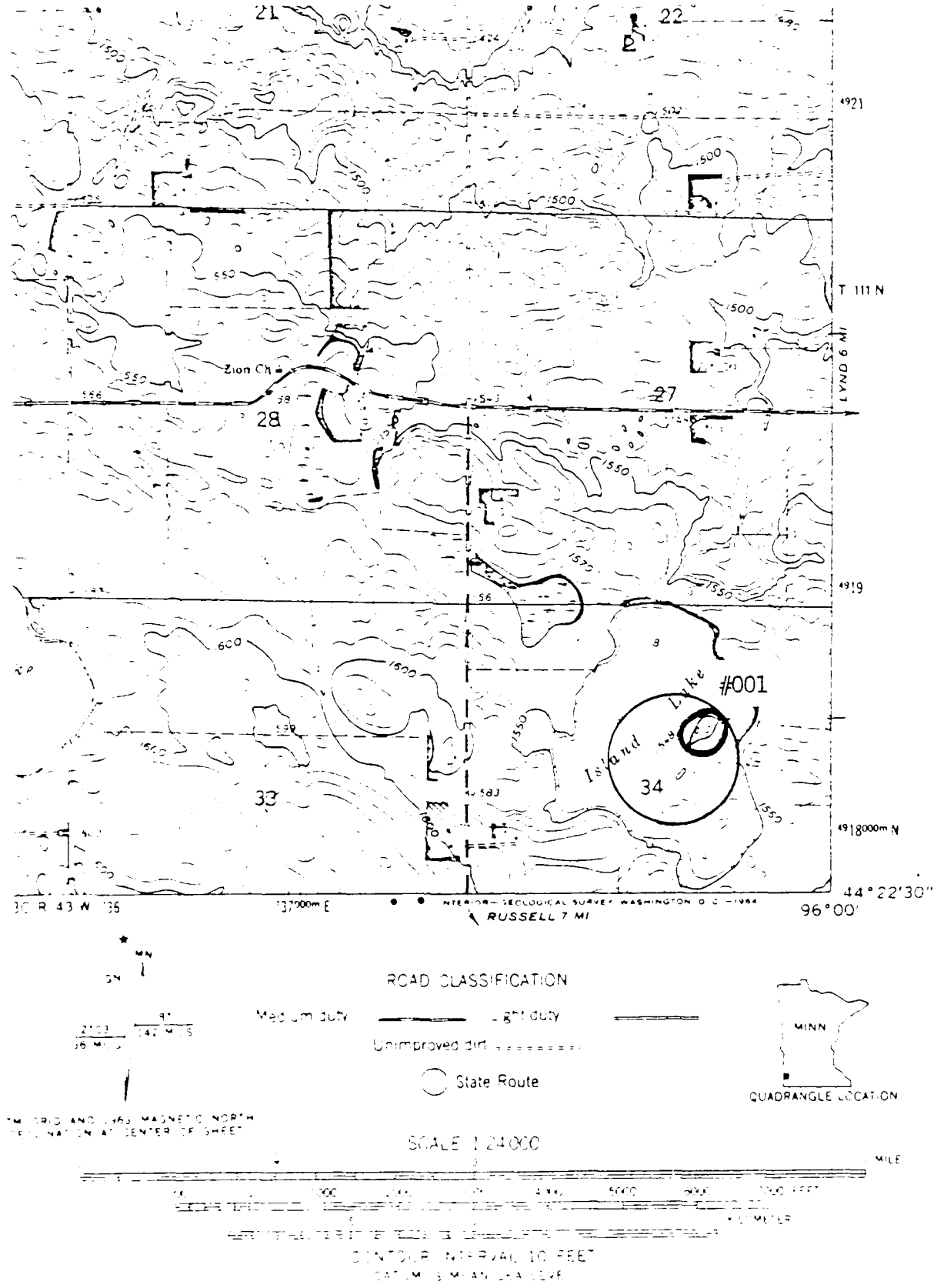
A reconnaissance level field investigation should be conducted in order to determine the exact parameters of the site, its cultural affiliation and its possible socio-cultural value in relation to the cultural development of the region.

Figure 17

GISLASON LAKE QUADRANGLE

MINNESOTA

7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



O. G. ANDERSON CO. STORE AND OPERA HOUSE - Eidsvold Township

Minneota Quadrangle

Verbal Description: Minneota, Minnesota

Investigators/Years: Unknown

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Standing Structure Files

Cultural Affiliation: Historic

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description:

The two story brick O. G. Anderson & Co. General Store and Opera House was built in 1901. All material and facilities of the Opera Hall have been removed. Shelving and cases used in the general store on the ground floor were in process of being sold at the time of survey to a Denver firm. Building is in fair shape.

Daren Gislason, Minneota native and professor at Marshall State College is trying to gather support to use building as a community center to house senior citizens meeting place, and possibly bringing together an Icelandic library. Building should be placed on inventory until decision is made as to its future use. If used as proposed by Mr. Gislason further consideration may be in order.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

The State Historic Preservation Office Standing Structure Site Survey Supervisor should be contacted to determine the site's present condition and/or if development/construction plans appear to affect this site.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH - Eidsvold Township

Minneota Quadrangle

Verbal Location: Minneota, Minnesota

Investigators/Years: Unknown

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Historic Site Survey Files

Cultural Affiliation: Historic

Present Site Condition: Standing Structure

Site Description:

One of the three Icelandic churchs built in the southwestern part of Minnesota, St. Paul's Church is the only one still active, and the oldest structure of the three still standing. Northwestern Lyon county and northeastern Lincoln county were the only Icelandic settlements in the state. Descendants of the early settlers are considering using the site to erect a commerative marker in 1975, when they observe the 100th anniversay of the arrival of the first immigrants. The frame structure, gothic design, has been kept in constant repair, and an addition added during the 60s did not detract from the simple beauty.

Nowhere is the story of Icelandic settlement in Minnesota to better interpreted than at this center of religion where the three immigrant settlements from north Atlantic Island carry on tradition. The only Icelandic settlement in the state and one few in the nation consideration for nomination should be given because of the Ethnic history, age of structure and its simple lines and interior beauty. (Historic Site Survey Form)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

An analysis of this historic site should be conducted to determine if it meets the criteria for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

21-YM-1 GAUTEFALD SITE

Wood Lake NW Quadrangle

Legal Description: NW¼ NE¼ Sectic 4 T114N, R40W

Verbal Description: Hanley Falls vicinity

Investigator/Year: L.A. Wilford, 1946, 1948

Report/Reference: Wilford, L.A., Gautefald Hoff Site Excavations Report, University of Minnesota. 1948

Accession Number: MHS 290

Cultural Affiliation: Southern Minnesota Woodland/Cambria, Oneota

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description:

This prehistoricvillage site is on the floodplain of Spring Creek, in the area that was at one time an oxbow of the creek. The site is presently under cultivation. Damage to the site has, however, been limited due to flooding of the area during the spring and often heavy rains in the summer which over the years deposited layers of silt and has covered the site and helped to protect it from the destruction of the plow.

The creek provided a source of food for the inhabitants of the village, as evident by the fish bones found on the site and fish today are still caught in the creek.

Trees are found along both sides of the creek and provide protection for the site from the north wind, and historic sources relate that this was true when the area was first settled over 110 years ago. It can be postulated that this was true when the site was occupied.

Since the site is located some 8 miles from the Minnesota River, along one of its tributaries, it lies on what can be considered a prairie environment. (Wilford, 1948).

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site should be field checked to determine its present condition.

21-YM-2 GULLICKSON LAKE (HOFF)

Normania Quadrangle

Legal Description: SE¼ NE¼ Section 22 T114N, R41W

Verbal Description: Hanley Falls

Investigator/Year: L.A. Wilford, 1948

Report/Reference: Wilford, L.A., The Gautefald and Hoff Site, 1948 University of Minnesota Excavation Reports.

Accession Number: 291 (University of Minnesota)

Cultural Affiliation: Late Woodland/Minor Cambria component

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description:

The Hoff Site

While working at the Gautefald site, the members of the party were taken to the Hoff site on Gullickson Lake by Mr. Ole Gautefald. The lake is only a little more than half a mile long, and its center is a mile north of the Yellow Medicine River. Immediately northwest of it and also immediately southeast of it are two larger, unnamed lakes which are actually sloughs. Narrow straits on the north and south sides of the lake separate it from the sloughs. The Indian village site is at the east end of the strait separating the lake from the northernwesterly slough. It is in the SE¼ of the NE¼ of Sec. 22, T. 114-41, and in 1948 belonged to Mr. J.E. Hoff, who lived on the farm.

On August 10, 1948, the writer and two students tested the site by digging three test holes, each 2.5 ft. by 5 ft. on the high land along the lake shore west of the farmhouse. The areas were dug to a depth of 14 inches, and several sherds and two artifacts were picked up on the surface. Six additional artifacts were found in the excavation. The most valuable evidence as to the character of the site was obtained from the pottery.

The Pottery

A total of 125 sherds was found, so this site was much richer than the Gautefald site. It also had a very different character, for Woodland sherds predominated, and Oneota sherds were lacking. Only two sherds had shell-temper and one of the two had both shell - and grit-temper. Both were cord-wrapped paddle body sherds and in this case it is certain that these .....(?) (illegible). In the Late Woodland period, some shell-tempering is found in many Woodland sites of Northern Minnesota. A summary of the sherds is as follows:

Crumbs	68
Body sherds	
Cord-wrapped paddle	30
Plain	14
Rims	
Only cord-wrapped paddle on exterior	
Vertical markings	2
Horizontal markings	
Plain interior	1
Cord-wrapped stick on interior	1
Cord-wrapped stick decoration	2
Exterior missing	2
Near-rims	
Cord-wrapped stock	3
Trailed lines	2

In this series the sherds with cord-wrapped stock decoration are Woodland, and the rim sherds with only cord-wrapped paddle treatment almost surely are Woodland also. The two sherds with trailed lines are the only decorated sherds assignable to the Cambria com-

ponent, a percentage frequently of 18.2%. The body sherds with cord-wrapped paddle treatment are twice as numerous as plain sherds, the exact reverse of the frequencies at Gautefald's.

The Artifacts

Arrowheads (3). One arrowhead is a fine triangular specimen of chert, characteristic of the Mississippi Pattern, and assignable to the Cambria component, though it could be Oneota.

A badly broken stemmed specimen of jasper may have been a reject. The stem has a convex base.

A slender triangular fragment is a tip only. It is not symmetrical, and may be a reject.

Knife (1). A broken specimen of chert with rather coarse flaking on both faces, was apparently elliptical with rounded ends.

End scrapers (2). One end scraper, of agate is small with a very narrow butt. The back was flaked by removal of two longitudal flakes leaving a slight ridge at the mid line. A large specimen of quartzite is slightly broken, but probably had a rather wide butt and multiple flaking to produce a rather flat back.

Flakes with marginal retouch (2). One is a small flake of brown chalcedony with one long side retouched; the other is a triangular flake of chert, with one long side retouched.

Conclusions

The Hoff site is predominantly Woodland, with a minor Cambria component. No temporal difference between the two components was shown, but as the Woodland component is apparently late Woodland, and the Cambria component belongs to the Late Woodland period, they may be contemporary. (Wilford, 1948)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site should be field checked to determine its present condition and further research needs.

21-YM-3 GILLINGHAM SITE

Granite Falls Quadrangle

Legal Description: NW¼ SW¼ Section 24 T115N, R39W

Verbal Description: Gillingham Farm, Granite Falls, Minnesota

Investigators/Years: T.H. Lewis, 1887
L.A. Wilford, 1945, 1948, 1951 and 1953

Reports/References:
Winchell, N.H., 1911 — The Aborigines of North America, Minnesota Historical Society, Pioneer Press, St. Paul, p. 116.

Wilford, L.A., 1953 — Yellow Medicine County Memos, University of Minnesota.

Accession Numbers: 267, 289 U of M

Cultural Affiliation: Cambria

Present Site Condition: In 1953 allbut a mound still remained, but the present condition is unknown.

Site Description: group of 9 mounds, about 100 ft. above the river

Evaluation and Recommendations:

Wilford claims that this site was destroyed by gravel pitting prior to 1951 and that only one (1) of the original nine (9) mounds was left in 1953.

This site should be field checked to determine its present condition.

21-YM-4 UNNAMED

Granite Falls Quadrangle

Legal Description: NE¼ Section 23 T115N, R39W

Verbal Description: Pearsall farm - north of the Gillingham farm, 3 miles south of Granite Falls

Investigator/Year: L.A. Wilford, 1946

Report/Reference: Wilford, L.A., Yellow Medicine County Memos, 1946 University of Minnesota.

Accession Number: 268 U of M

Cultural Affiliation: Woodland

Present Site Condition: Unknown

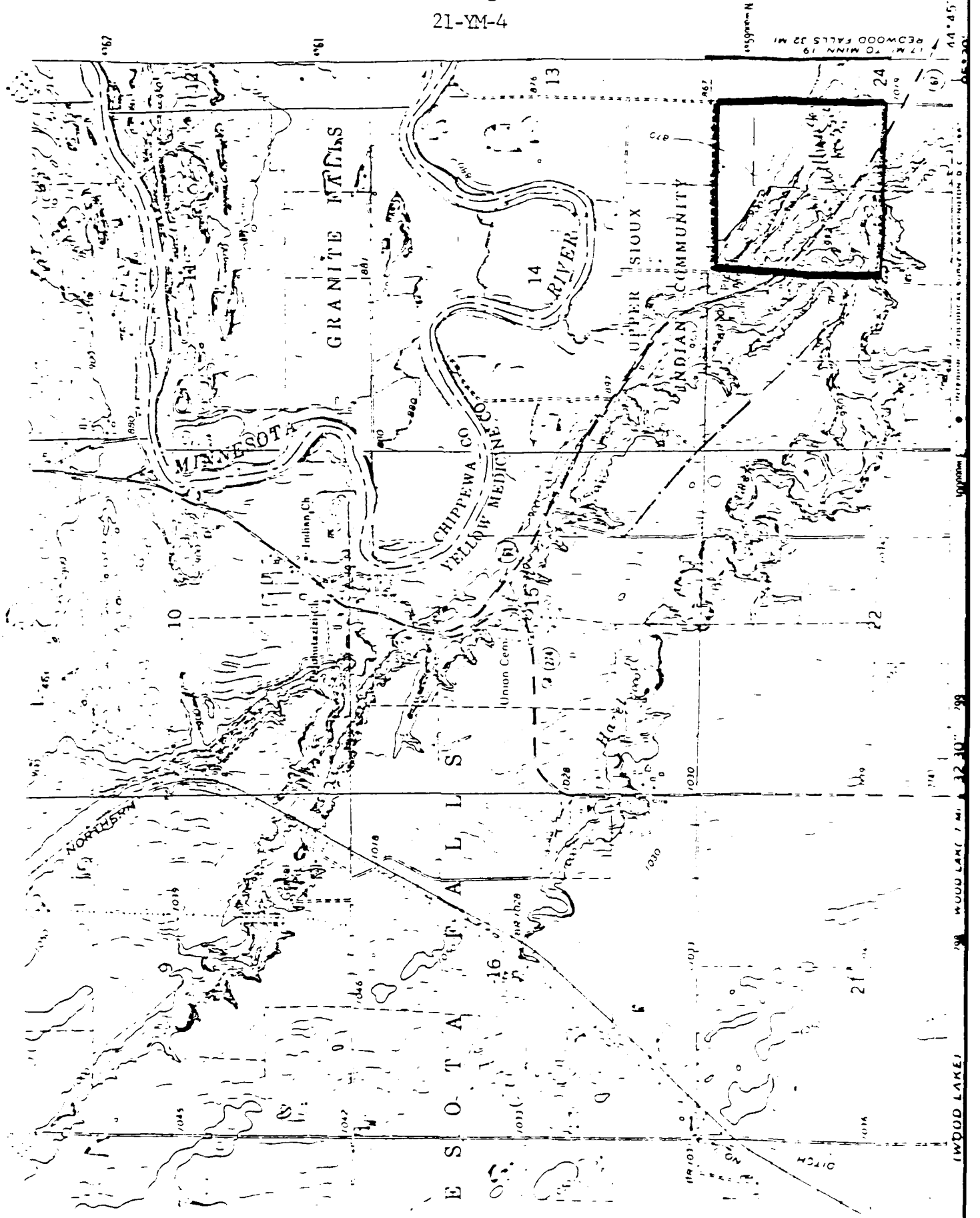
Site Description: Mr. Pearsall has some pottery of a Cambria type and a flat bottomed piece, which he picked up in his garden. On June 29 and July 1, 1946, we ran a trench in the garden and found a handful of sherds. This is accession 268. I have never written him to thank him as I do not know his first name. I am writing for this. (Wilford,1946)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site should be field checked to determine its present condition and further research needs.

Figure 18

21-YM-4



21-YM-5 UNNAMED

Lone Tree Lake Quadrangle

Legal Description: Center of NW¼ Section 30 T115N, R38W

Verbal Description: one mile NW of Yellow Medicine

Investigators/Years: T.H. Lewis, 1887
B. Olson, 1978

Reports/References: Winchell, N.H., 1911 The Aborigines of North America, Minnesota Historical Society, Pioneer Press, St. Paul, p. 117.

Fieldnotes (Olson, 1978)

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: 1978 - unable to relocate

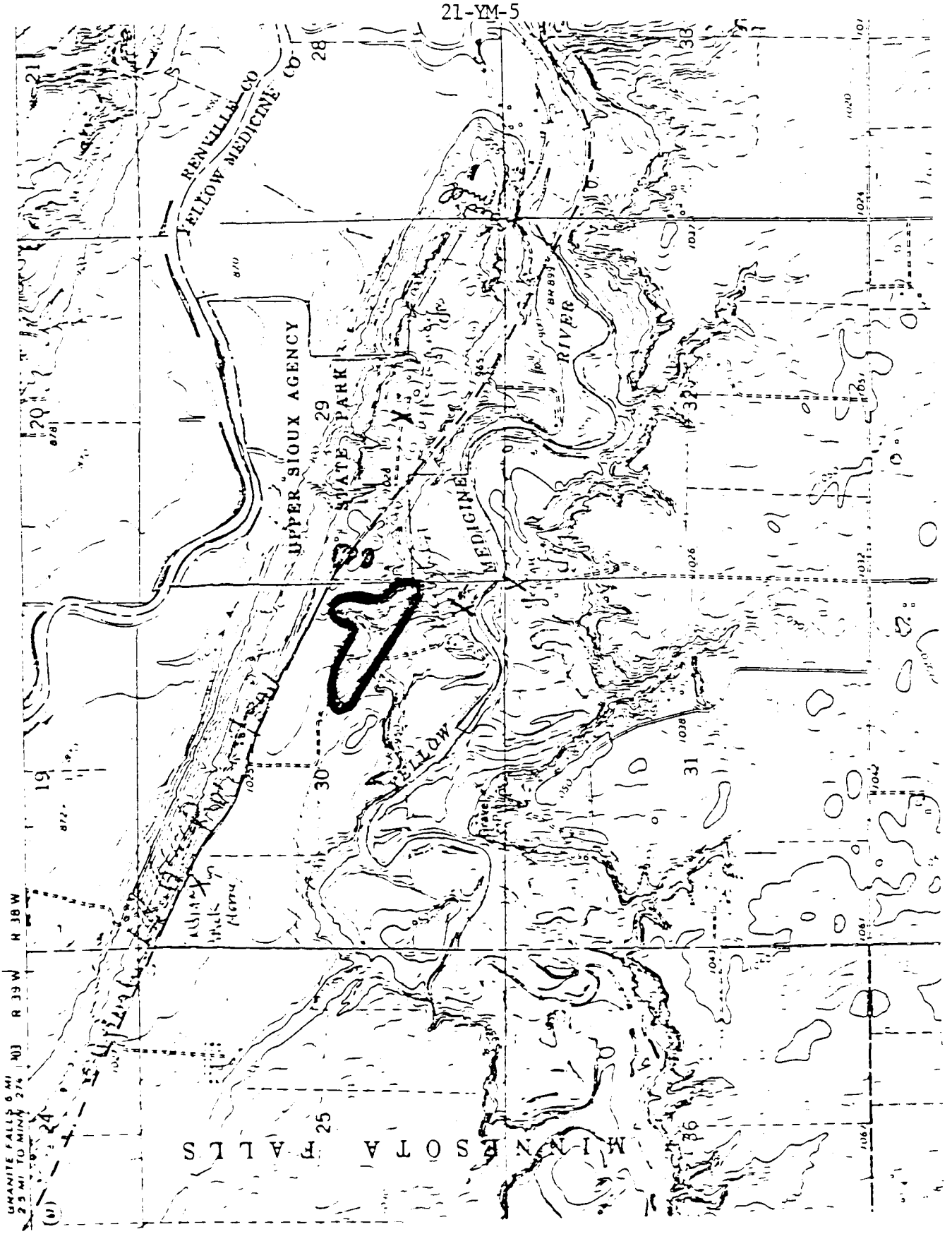
Site Description: single mound, about 90 feet above the bottomland

Evaluation and Recommendations:

As was stated earlier, the mound was not located durin the 1978 survey. If development/construction is proposed for the area, an attempt to locate the mound should be made.

Figure 19

21-YM-5



21-YM-6 UNNAMED

Lone Tree Lake Quadrangle

Legal Description: SW¼ SW¼ Section 28 T115N, R38W

Verbal Description: one mile east of Yellow Medicine

Investigator/Year: T.H. Lewis, 1887

Report/Reference: Winchell, N.H., 1911 The Aborigines of North America, Minnesota Historical Society, Pioneer Press, St. Paul, p. 117.

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description: single mound, about 85 feet above the bottomland

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site is in the Upper Sioux Agency State Park.

This site should be field checked to determine its present condition.

If any park planning for development is considered, an archaeologist should be consulted.

21-YM-7 UNNAMED

Lone Tree Lake Quadrangle

Legal Description: SE¼ SE¼ Section 29 T115N, R38W

Verbal Description: three-fourths of a mile east of Yellow Medicine

Investigator/Year: T.H. Lewis, 1887

Report/Reference: Winchell, N.H., 1911 The Aborigines of North America, Minnesota Historical Society, Pioneer Press, St. Paul, p. 117.

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description: single mound, about 90 feet above the bottomland

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site is in the Upper Sioux Agency State Park.

This site should be field checked to determine its present condition.

If any park planning for development is considered, an archaeologist should be consulted.

21-YM-8 UNNAMED

Lone Tree Lake Quadrangle

Legal Description: NW¼ SW¼ Section 29 T115N, R38W

Verbal Description: 1/2 mile north of Yellow Medicine

Investigators/Years: T.H. Lewis, 1887
L.A. Wilford, 1945

Reports/References: Winchell, N.H., The Aborigines of North America, Minnesota Historical Society, Pioneer Press, St. Paul, 1911 p. 117.

Wilford, L.A., Yellow Medicine County Memos, University of Minnesota. 1945

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description: Mound on NW¼ of SW¼ of Sec. 27, T115-38, 52' x 7'. This mound is under cultivation and has been dug into, but is still a very prominent mound. It is on the bank of the river (Minnesota) north of Hy 69. In the same field is a sign on the highway directing to the old Upper Sioux agency. Both mound and agency sites are on the Old's estate, now in charge of Ben Olds, now living in Granite Falls (Wilford, 1945).

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site is in the Upper Sioux Agency State Park.

If any park planning for development is considered, an archaeologist should be consulted.

21-YM-9 UNNAMED

Bellingham Quadrangle

Legal Description: SE¼ NE¼ Section 30 T115N, R38W

Verbal Description: three-fourths of a mile north of Yellow Medicine

Investigator/Year: T.H. Lewis, 1887

Report/Reference: Winchell, N.H., The Aborigines of North America, Minnesota Historical Society, Pioneer Press, St. Paul, 1911 p. 117.

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description: single mound, about 100 feet above the river

Evaluation and Recommendations:

Other than the simple site description found in Winchell, no additional information regarding the mound site is available.

According to the State Historic Preservation Office files, this site has not been field checked since it original location in 1887. An archaeological reconnaissance level field investigation should be conducted to determine the present condition of the site and further investigative requirements.

21-YM-10 UNNAMED

Wood Lake Quadrangle

Legal Description: SE¼ SE¼ Section 23 T115N, R39W

Verbal Description: one-half (1/2) mile southwest of the old Williamson mission

Investigator/Year: T.H. Lewis, 1887

Report/Reference: Winchell, N.H., The Aborigines of North 1911 America, Minnesota Historical Society, Pioneer Press, St. Paul, p. 117.

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description: single mound on a high knoll, to the north of Yellow Medicine River

Evaluation and Recommendations:

Single mound sites are commonly recorded by Lewis, but it is not known whether they represent a single/isolated occurrance or if each is a portion of a larger complex.

According to the State Historic Preservation Office files, this site has not been field checked since its original location in 1887. An archaeological reconnaissance level field investigation should be conducted to determine the present condition of the site and further investigative requirements.

21-YM-12 UNNAMED

Lone Tree Lake Quadrangle

Legal Description: Center of SW¼ Section 25 T115N, R39W

Verbal Description: one mile south of the old Williamson mission

Investigators/Years: T.H. Lewis, 1887
L.A. Wilford, 1945
B. Olson, 1978

Reports/References: Winchell, N.H., The Aborigines of North America, Minnesota Historical Society, Pioneer Press, St. Paul, p. 117.
1911

Wilford, L.A., Yellow Medicine County Memos, University of Minnesota
1945

Fieldnotes (Olson, 1978)

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: Mostly likely destroyed by cultivation.

Site Description: group of three mounds on a ridge in the prairie; relocation was attempted, but area has been completely cultivated

Evaluation and Recommendations:

Since these mounds were on a ridge, cultivation would tend to increase the natural erosion of the soils downhill.

This site has been DESTROYED.

21-YM-15 GILLINGHAM SITE

Wood Lake Quadrangle

Legal Description: NW¼ SW¼ Section 24 T115N, R39W

Verbal Description: ditch enclosure about 100 feet above the river

Investigator/Year: T.H. Lewis, 1887

Report/Reference: Winchell, N.H., The Aborigines of North America, Minnesota Historical Society, Pioneer Press, St. Paul, 1911 p. 116.

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description: This enclosure is most likely in actuality a part of 21-YM-3.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

During the original mapping of this site, 21-YM-3 and 21-YM-15 were shown on the same map and it is assumed that some sort of logical association was considered.

This site should be field checked to determine its present condition and further research needs.

21-YM-16 UNNAMED

Lone Tree Lake Quadrangle

Legal Description: SW¼ SE¼ Section 24 T115N, R39W

Verbal Description: 3/4 mile southeast of the old Williamson mission

Investigators/Years: T.H. Lewis, 1887
L.A. Wilford, 1945

Reports/References: Winchell, N.H., 1911 The Aborigines of North America, Minnesota Historical Society, p. 117.

Wilford, L.A., 1945 Yellow Medicine County Memos, University of Minnesota.

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description: group of 4 mounds, about 100 feet above the river

Evaluation and Recommendations:

The site has not been field checked since 1945. A field check should be conducted to determine the site's present condition.

21-YM-17 UNNAMED

Lone Tree Lake Quadrangle

Legal Description: SE¼ SE¼ Section 24 T115N, R39W

Verbal Description: one mile southeast of the old Williamson mission

Investigators/Years: T.H. Lewis, 1887
L.A. Wilford, 1945

Reports/References: Winchell, N.H., The Aborigines of North America, Minnesota Historical Society, p. 117.
1911

Wilford, L.A., Yellow Medicine County Memos, University of Minnesota.
1945

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description: single mound, about 100 feet above the bottomland

Evaluation and Recommendations:

The site has not been field checked since 1945. A field check should be conducted to determine the site's present condition.

21-YM-25 UPPER SIOUX AGENCY - National Register of Historic Places
NRHP No. PH0056375

Lone Tree Lake Quadrangle

Legal Description: Secs. 29, 30 & 32 T115N, R38W

Verbal Description: Vicinity of Granite Falls

Investigator/Years: Minnesota Historical Society, 1968 & 1969

Reports/References: Nysteun, David W., Upper Sioux Agency Report. 1971

Rose, Arnold, History of Yellow Medicine County.

Bureau of Indian Affairs Annual Reports. 1854-1863.

Cultural Affiliation: Historic Sioux Agency

Present Site Condition: Excellent condition/well protected

Site Description:

The boundary of the historic area begins at a line dividing section 28 & 29 of T 115 N., R 38 W., on the bank of the Yellow Medicine River. Follow the bank of the river west from this line to the line dividing section 30, T 115 N., R 38 W., with section 25, T 115N., R 39 W.; thence north on this line to state route 67 (the old Lac Qui Parle Trail); thence southeast on this route to the western border of the present Upper Sioux Agency Park; thence north on the state park boundary to the Renville/Yellow Medicine County border; thence east on this border to the present eastern border of the Lower Sioux Agency State Park; follow this border to the border of section 28 & 29, T 115 N., R 38 W.; thence south on this line to the bank of the Yellow Medicine River.

The agency is located approximately 8 miles southeast of Granite Falls, Minnesota. It is situated on a bluff overlooking the Yellow Medicine and Minnesota Rivers. Nearby is the junction of the two rivers, where the agency had a steamboat landing.

During Agency times, 1854-1862, the area was primarily a prairie with wooded river valleys. The area is now, for the most part, in agricultural use, with trees for windbreaking. Since the archaeological work began at the Agency, attempts have been made to restore the immediate area of the Agency buildings to an 1862 appearance.

The Agency site proper has been a private farm since settlement by a homesteader in 1865. However, in 1964, 300+ acres were purchased by the State of Minnesota for a State Park.

A brick kiln, saw mill, and lime kiln used by the Agency were scattered over a large area. The major concentration of buildings was in an area of 600,000 square feet. Here were located the homes of employees, as well as the major agency buildings.

Archaeological work during the summers of 1968 and 1969 exposed the foundations of 5 brick structures: a prison, a warehouse, a duplex, a manual labor school and a bake house. Seven cellar depressions of frame houses, 2 root cellars, and 5 brick cisterns were also examined. Continued archaeological excavation and interpretation is planned to locate a blacksmith shop and the agency outhouses.

The park now contains over 300 acres and the proposed park boundaries will eventually include the brick kiln, saw mill and lime kiln, now on private land.

Only 1 original building is still standing on the site. This is an employee's duplex. Originally it was 2 stories high and of brick construction. However, it was altered for use as a home and now is only 1½ stories high, with a wood addition in the rear. Plans are to restore it to its original appearance.

To be included in this historic district is a brick home located 3 miles from the Agency. This 1½ story brick house is the sole remaining Indian home built by the government during the years 1854-62. It is now in private ownership but should be purchased and restored for its historic value.

The area nominated has 5 areas of significance:

1. Occupation by prehistoric (precolumbian) Indians
2. An example of Government Indian policy
3. A time capsule of material culture
4. Original architecture
5. Excavation and interpretation

On the site itself is found a quantity of evidence of prehistoric occupation. Numerous artifacts, burial mounds, and village sites attest to occupation from ca. 2000 B.C. to the arrival of Europeans in the area.

Here, on the largest Dakota Agency in Minnesota, the Federal government, from 1854-1862, made an all-out attempt to civilize and make white in every way but color, the Dakota Indians. The failure of the programs due to incompetent personnel and to corrupt traders and employees is a typical example of government Indian policy in the mid-1800's. The resulting uprising that ended the Agency and led to the dispersement of the Dakota Indians from Minnesota, has been seen by many historians to have contributed greatly to the eventual Indian wars of the 1870's and 1880's.

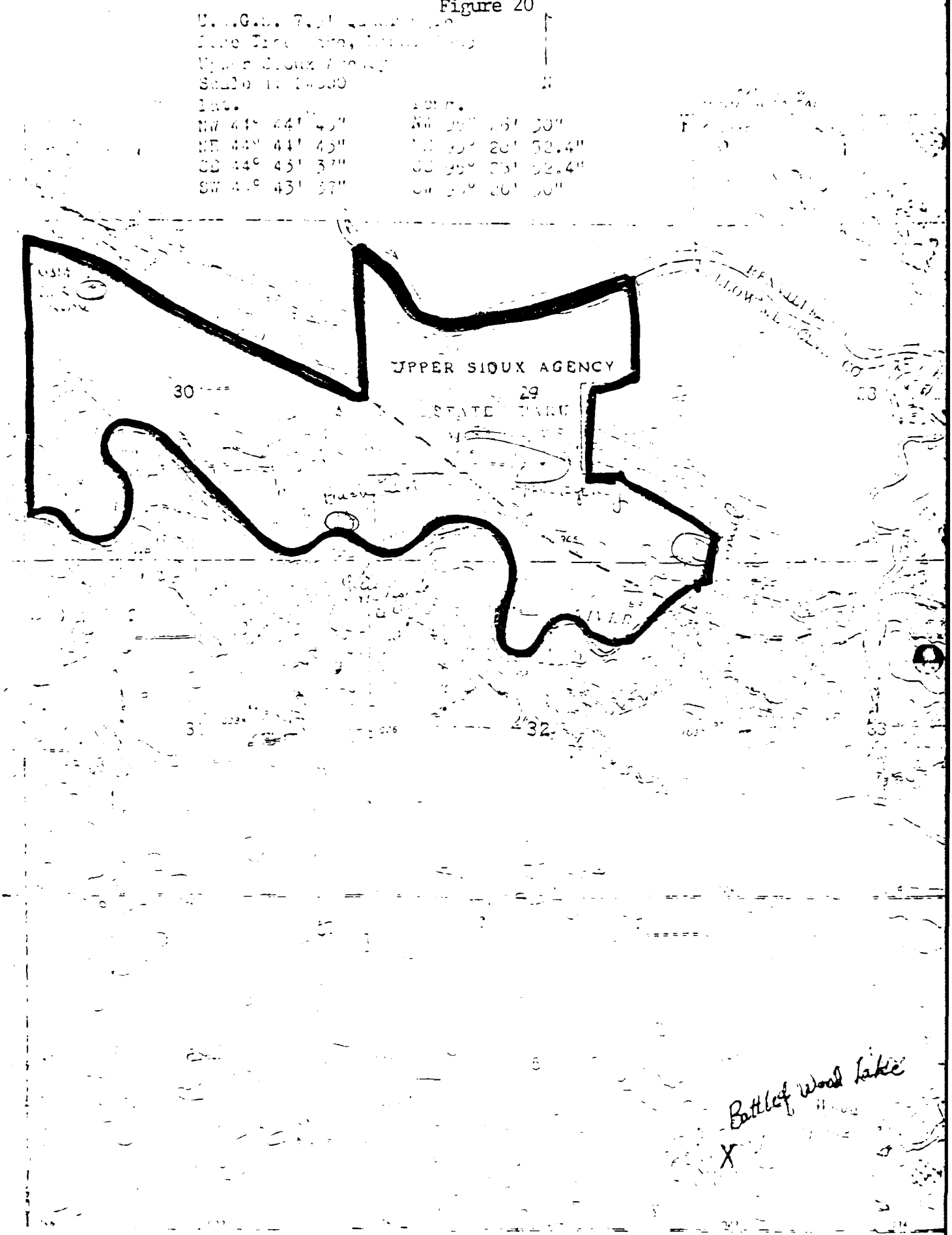
The short time period of 1854-1862 gives a time capsule result in the recovered artifacts. Thus our knowledge of the material culture of the area is enhanced. The artifacts recovered from the Agency buildings range from those used by the agent (literally the king of the area) to those of the poorly paid laborers. Besides artifacts of the native culture, as the Agency served as a distribution center for annuity goods and payments to the Indians, we also find samples of the goods given and traded to the Indians.

While lack of original plans or photographs hinder interpretation, the archaeological evidence and the sole remaining building suggest unusual architectural design. No similar buildings appear to have existed anywhere in Minnesota, or to our knowledge, in the midwest. Also here was the construction of the first duplex in Minnesota, dating to 1860. (Nomination form for the National Register of Historic PLaces, John Grossman, Survey and Planning, 1970)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site has had extensive research conducted on it and has been well documented. The remainder of the site should be well protected due to its scientific and cultural importance. If future development is considered, all plans should be reviewed.

Figure 20



21-YM-29 UNNAMED

Lone Tree Lake Quadrangle

Legal Description: Center of Section 29 T115N, R38W

Verbal Description: approximately 400 yards east from flag pole at Upper Sioux Agency

Investigators/Years: George Olds, 1930s
David Nystuen, 1969

Reports/References: Informant Notes Only

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: DESTROYED

Site Description: mound excavated by George Olds and others in 1930s

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site has been DESTROYED...and unfortunately, according to the State Historic Preservation Office files, the collection from the excavation has been lost.

HANLEY FALLS RAILROAD CROSSING & DEPOT - Sandness Township

Wood Lake Quadrangle

Legal Description: NW¼ SW¼ Section 12 T114N, R39W

Investigators/Years: Unknown

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Standing Structure Files

Cultural Affiliation: Historic

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description: a railroad crossing and depot

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site should be field checked to determine its present condition.

ANDREW J. VOLSTEAD HOUSE

National Register of Historic Places - #PH0056383

Granite Falls Quadrangle

Verbal Description: 163 Ninth Avenue, Granite Falls, Minnesota

Investigator/Year: Minnesota Statewide Historical Site Survey

Reports/References:

Hoogenboom, Ari, "Andrew John Volstead", 1974 Dictionary of American Biography, Supplement Four (New York, 1974), 853.

Odegard, Peter H., Pressure Politics: The 1928 Story of Anti-Saloon League (New York: Columbia University Press, 1928).

Saloutos, Theodore and John D. Hicks, Agri- 1951 cultural Discontent in the Middle West, 1900-1939, (Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 1951).

Sinclair, Andrew, Era of Excess: A Social 1964 History of the Prohibition Movement (New York: Harper & Row, 1964).

Timberlake, James H., Prohibition and the 1963 Progressive Movement, 1900-1920, (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1963).

Cultural Affiliation: Historic

Present Site Condition: Good (Standing Structure)

Site Description:

This two-story, white-painted, frame house was built in 1878. Andrew J. Volstead purchased it in 1894 and made

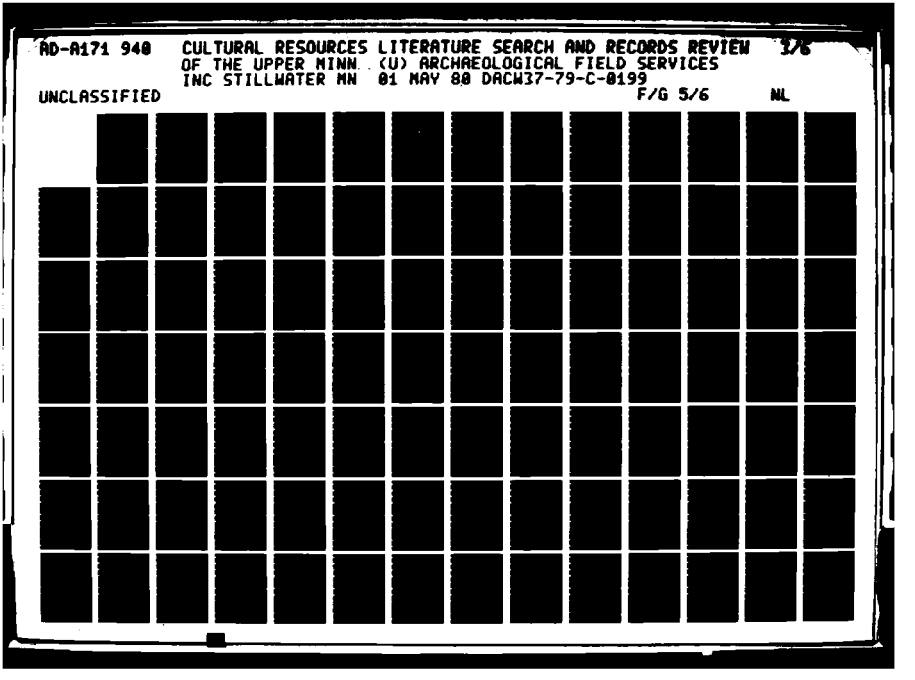
his Minnesota home here until 1930, when he moved into a new dwelling in the same city. His residency here, at 163 Ninth Street, corresponds with his period of greatest national significance.

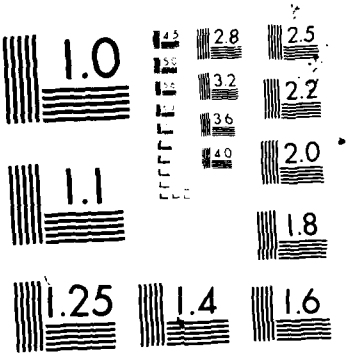
The north-facing Volstead House sits on a stone foundation only a few feet from the street in the center of what is now a commercially zoned block. Most of the adjacent building are residences, however, and most of these are structures similar in age to the Volstead House. An original wrought-iron fence passes along the sidewalk in front of the dwelling, and lilac bushes, planted by Volstead, grace the grounds. The house remains a private residence and has undergone almost no exterior alteration--except for the recent addition of new shingles--since Volstead's occupancy. Interior alterations have been limited to the removal of one upstairs partition for the purpose of converting that area into two apartments and to the installation of modern bathroom and kitchen facilities and equipment.

Volstead made several major additions to the house soon after he bought it, giving it an almost entirely new front facade. Basically L-shaped with a gabled-hip roof, the dwelling is distinguished particularly by a projecting, two-story, hip-roofed, stair tower that Volstead attached near the center of the front facade. A single, center-placed, front, round-arched, plate-glass window lights this addition. Extending eastward across the front facade from the left side of the tower is a two-tiered veranda that continues approximately halfway along the east side of the house. The lower story of the veranda is screened, while the upper is enclosed by wood panels and a series of four-light windows. A similar, screened porch crosses the rear facade of the main block. Here Volstead's hand-operated water pump remains in place just as he left it.

Most of the windows in the Volstead House are one-over-one sash, and all are set in white-painted, wood surrounds. A pair of one-story, hip-roofed, hexagonal bay windows, one each on the north and west sides, ornament the northwest corner of the dwelling. Irregularly placed, single light, shed dormers illuminate the house's unfinished attic.

Principal front entrance to the residence is through a single door from the lower tier of the front veranda. Similar openings provide interior access from the east side of the veranda and from the rear porch. On the rear portion of the west side another single door leads to the interior through an enclosed, gable-roofed portico.


AD-A171 940 CULTURAL RESOURCES LITERATURE SEARCH AND RECORDS REVIEW 1/6
OF THE UPPER MINN.. (U) ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SERVICES
INC STILLWATER MN 01 MAY 80 DACW37-79-C-0199
UNCLASSIFIED F/G 5/6 NL



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-A

Inside, no original Volstead furnishings remain, but beautiful oak woodwork throughout the house recalls his occupancy. Oak flooring laid in alternating dark and light strips remains uncovered by carpeting, and a stained glass window continues to light Volstead's library, which now serves as a bedroom. Access to the second story is by an oak stairway in the tower. There is an unfinished basement.

Discussions currently underway may lead to development of the residence into a house museum of Volstead's honor. A group interested in buying and preserving the structure has approached the owner who has shown a willingness to cooperate in the project.

Significance

"For most Americans, Andrew Volstead," says his biographer Ari Hoogenboom, "personified prohibition." As chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, he drafted the 1919 National Prohibition Enforcement Act, better known as the Volstead Act, which proved to be the chief vehicles for enforcing the newly ratified 18th amendment. Rather extensive in scope, the act forbade the manufacture of any beverage with an alcohol content of more than .5 percent; divided enforcement between the Federal and State Governments so as not to set aside more stringent State laws; contained a rather drastic search and seizure clause; and provided for the use of injunctions and padlocking against individuals and businesses violations in religious observances, prescription by doctors for reasons of health, and home manufacture of light wines and cider--led to abuses that made enforcement also impossible. Matters were made even more difficult, says historian Andrew Sinclair, "due to administrative stupidity, political graft, the federal structure of the United States, and an antiquated legal system." In terms of national significance, though, the Volstead Act's "loopholes" were as important as its enforcement provisions, for it was the combination of the two that gave the unique 14-year Prohibition Era its distinctive characteristics.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site is listed as a National Historic Landmark, is on the National Register of Historic Places and the Minnesota Registry. Due to its national importance, it should be protected at all costs.

21-LN-1 UNNAMED

Tyler Quadrangle

Legal Description: W½ NW¼ NE¼ & NW¼ Section 25 T110N, R45W

Verbal Description: peninsula and area to north on north shore of Lake Benton

Investigator/Years: G. J. Hudak, 1971, 1974

Report/Reference: Hudak, G. Joseph, Southwestern Minnesota Survey, 1971 University of Minnesota Files.

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: privately owned and protected

Site Description: 3 concentrations of artifacts in field with no clear north boundary - artifacts appear to extend northward to shorelines of drained Diamond Lake where bison bone found in abundance 21-LN-1 has been surface collected and shovel tested but not extensively

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site may prove to be a part of the complex habitation at Lake Benton.

A reconnaissance level field investigation should be conducted in order to determine the exact parameters of the site, its cultural affiliation and its possible socio-cultural value in relation to the cultural development of the region.

21-LN-2 PEDERSEN SITE

Tyler Quadrangle

Legal Description: SE¼ NE¼ SW¼ Section 25 T110N, R45W
W½ SW¼ SE¼
E½ SE¼ SW¼

Verbal Description: island in Lake Benton, site covers entire island

Investigators/Years: L.A. Wilford, 1956
G. Joseph Hudak, 1974

Reports/References:

Winchell, N.H., 1911 The Aborigines of North America, Minnesota Historical Society, p. 119.

Wilford, Lloyd A., 1956 County Memos, University of Minnesota.

Hudak, G. Joseph, 1974 The Pedersen Site, The Science Museum of Minnesota.

Accession Number: 415 SMM

Cultural Affiliation: Archaic and Woodland, Fox Lake

Present Site Condition: Only some portions have been excavated intensly and the remainder is undisturbed. The site is privately owned.

Site Description:

The Science Museum of Minnesota: Pedersen Site

From May 28 to July 39, 1974, The Science Museum of Minnesota continued excavation at the Pedersen Site, which is located near Lake Benton in southwestern Minnesota.

The Project Director was Timothy Fiske, Assistant Director and Curatory of Anthropology for the Museum. The excavation, laboratory analysis, and report preparation have been the responsibility of the Field Director, G. Joseph Hudak. William Hunt, Jr. (University of Nebraska) served as a field assistant and the remainder of the crew was from various universities and colleges within the State.

The Pedersen site contains archaeological manifestations from three cultural periods: Mississippian, Woodland, and the Archaic. Although no natural stratification is visible within the artifact bearing horizons, these components are spatially separated by differential distribution of their diagnostic artifact types in the site deposits. A few sherds typical of the Blue Earth phase of the broad Mississippian tradition were present in the matrix of the top 10 cm. of the deposit. Ceramics similar to those of the Kathio focus, a late Woodland complex, were found in a zone 10 cm. to 35 cm. below the sod level. Shallow rock-lined fire hearths containing bone debris and Middle Woodland (Fox Lake) ceramics and lithics were in a zone 35 cm. to 60 cm. below the surface. This zone contained the major archaeological features at the site. Although no ceramics were found in the remaining artifact-bearing deposits between 60 cm. and 150 cm., bone and Archaic stone artifacts were present.

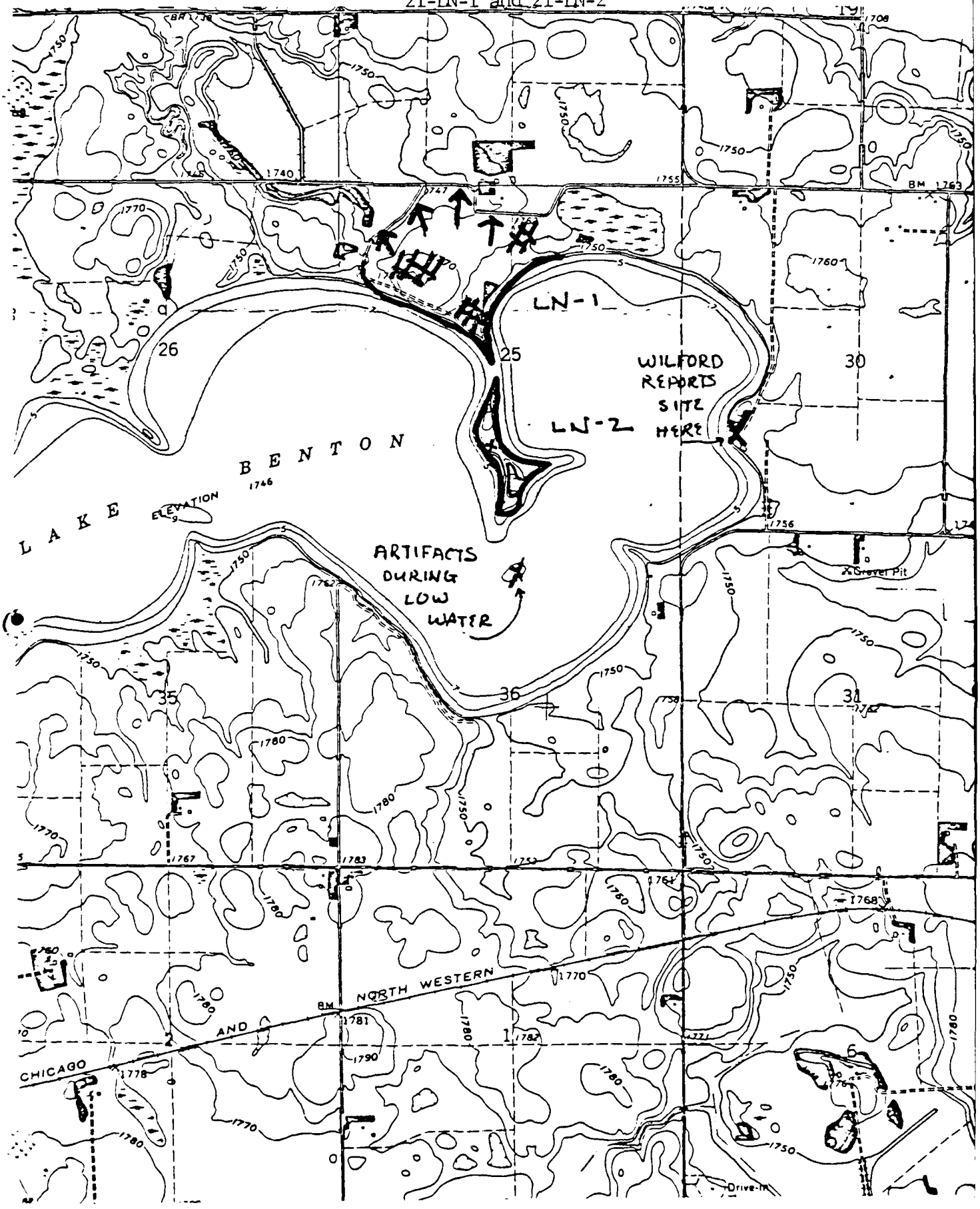
The past summer's field project further explored the Woodland components, but concentrated efforts were on collecting data on the Archaic component at the site. (Minnesota Archaeological Newsletter, 1974) A complete report of the site's excavation may be found in the report by G. Joseph Hudak referenced above.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site has had extensive research conducted on it and has been well documented. The remainder of the site should be well protected due to its scientific and cultural importance.

Figure 21

21-LN-1 and 21-LN-2



21-LN-3 UNNAMED

Lake Benton Quadrangle

Legal Description: Center of SW¼ Section 7 T109N, R45W

Investigators/Years: T.H. Lewis, 1981
L.A. Wilford, 1940
B. Olson, 1978

Reports/References: Winchell, N.H., The Aborigines of North 1911 America, Minnesota Historical Society, p. 119

Wilford, L.A., Lincoln County Memos, Uni- 1940 versity of Minnesota.

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: damaged by cultivation, but still exists as of 1978

Site Description: one lone mound which was originally 65 ft. x 33 ft. x 2½ ft.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

If development/construction is planned for the area, this site should be re-examined to determine its significance.

21-LN-4 UNNAMED

Lake Benton Quadrangle

Legal Description: SE¼ SW¼ Section 7 T109N, R45W

Verbal Description: 1 mile due west of Lake Benton

Investigators/Years: T.H. Lewis, 1884
L.A. Wilford, 1940
B. Olson, 1978

Reports/References: Winchell, N.H., 1911 The Aborigines of North America, Minnesota Historical Society, p 118.

Wilford, L.A., 1940 Lincoln County Memos, University of Minnesota.

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: mounds damaged (by culviation) but still visible (1978 field check by B. Olson)

Site Description:

The land is under cultivation and though the two larger mounds are still plainly visible the third has disappeared. Group is about 1 mile due west of Lake Benton on road south of and paralleling Highway 14. Go to top of hill and mounds are west of road which here jogs south. The property belongs to Mrs. Knut Andersen of Lake Benton, whom I did not find at home. (Wilford, 1940)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site should be field checked to determine its present condition and further research needs.

21-LN-5 UNNAMED

Lake Benton Quadrangle

Legal Description: N½ of SW¼ Section 5 T109N, R45W

Verbal Description: on high land overlooking Lake Benton - east of farmhouse

Investigators/Years: T.H. Lewis, 1884
L.A. Wilford, 1940
B. Olson, 1978

Reports/References: Winchell, N.H., The Aborigines of North America, Minnesota Historical Society, p. 118.
1911

Wilford, L.A., Lincoln County Memos, University of Minnesota.
1940

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: one of the 4 mounds has been excavated but the remainder are intact

Site Description: 4 mounds on high hill crest - 3 now in plowed field, one in pasture, the one in pasture has been excavated, debitage recovered in field (1978 field check by B. Olson)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

A reconnaissance level field investigation should be conducted in order to determine the exact parameters of the site, its cultural affiliation and its possible socio-cultural value in relation to the cultural development of the region.

21-LN-6 UNNAMED

Lake Benton Quadrangle

Legal Description: NW¼ SW¼ Section 9 T109N, R45W

Verbal Description: near cemetery - immediately east of Lake Benton

Investigators/Years: T.H. Lewis, 1884
L.A. Wilford, 1940

Reports/References: Winchell, N.H., The Aborigines of North 1911 America, Minnesota Historical Society, p. 118.

Wilford, L.A., Lincoln County Memos, Uni- 1940 versity of Minnesota.

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description: 2 mounds initially were recorded, but only one was visible in 1940

Evaluation and Recommendations:

The site has not been field checked since 1940. A field check should be conducted to determine the site's present condition.

21-LN-7 ANDERSON SITE

Lake Benton Quadrangle

Legal Description: SE¼ NW¼ Section 8 T109N, R45W

Investigator/Year: Wilford, 1940,1942,1954 & 1955

Report/Reference: Wilford, L.A., Lincoln County Memos, Uni-
1940 versity of Minnesota

Accession Number: 394 U of M

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description: incised pottery of the Glenwood type, "Site proved to be very poor, so thin that its culture could not be determined" (Wilford, 1956)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site should be field checked to determine its present condition and further research needs.

21-LN-8 UNNAMED

Ruthton Quadrangle

Legal Description: SE¼ NE¼ Section 13 T109N, R44W

Verbal Description: on a high hogback

Investigator/Year: G. Joseph Hudak, 1971

Report/Reference: Hudak, G. Joseph, Southwestern Minnesota 1971 Survey, University of Minnesota.

Cultural Affiliation: Woodland, Cambria and Fox Lake

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description: cultural material found in cultivated field, portions virgin prairie

Evaluation and Recommendations:

The site has not been field checked since 1971. A field check should be conducted to determine the site's present condition and further research needs.

21-LN-12 UNNAMED

Lake Benton Quadrangle

Legal Description: SW¼ SW¼ NW¼ Section 34 T110N, R45W
NW¼ NE¼ SE¼ Section 33
W½ SW¼ Section 34

Verbal Description: northwest shore of Lake Benton - Norwegian County Park

Investigator/Year: G. Joseph Hudak, 1978

Reports/References: Hudak, G. Joseph, Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Norwegian Park, Lincoln County (on file with the State Historic Preservation Office); done for Lincoln County, MHS Referral File No. F139; AFS, Inc. File No. 1076. 1978

Gibbon, Guy E., Secondary Archaeological Testing of Artifact Concentrations Within Norwegian Creek Park, Lake Benton, Lincoln County, Minnesota; done for Lincoln County Park Board. 1979

Accession Number: H-25; Hamline

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: In Norwegian County Park

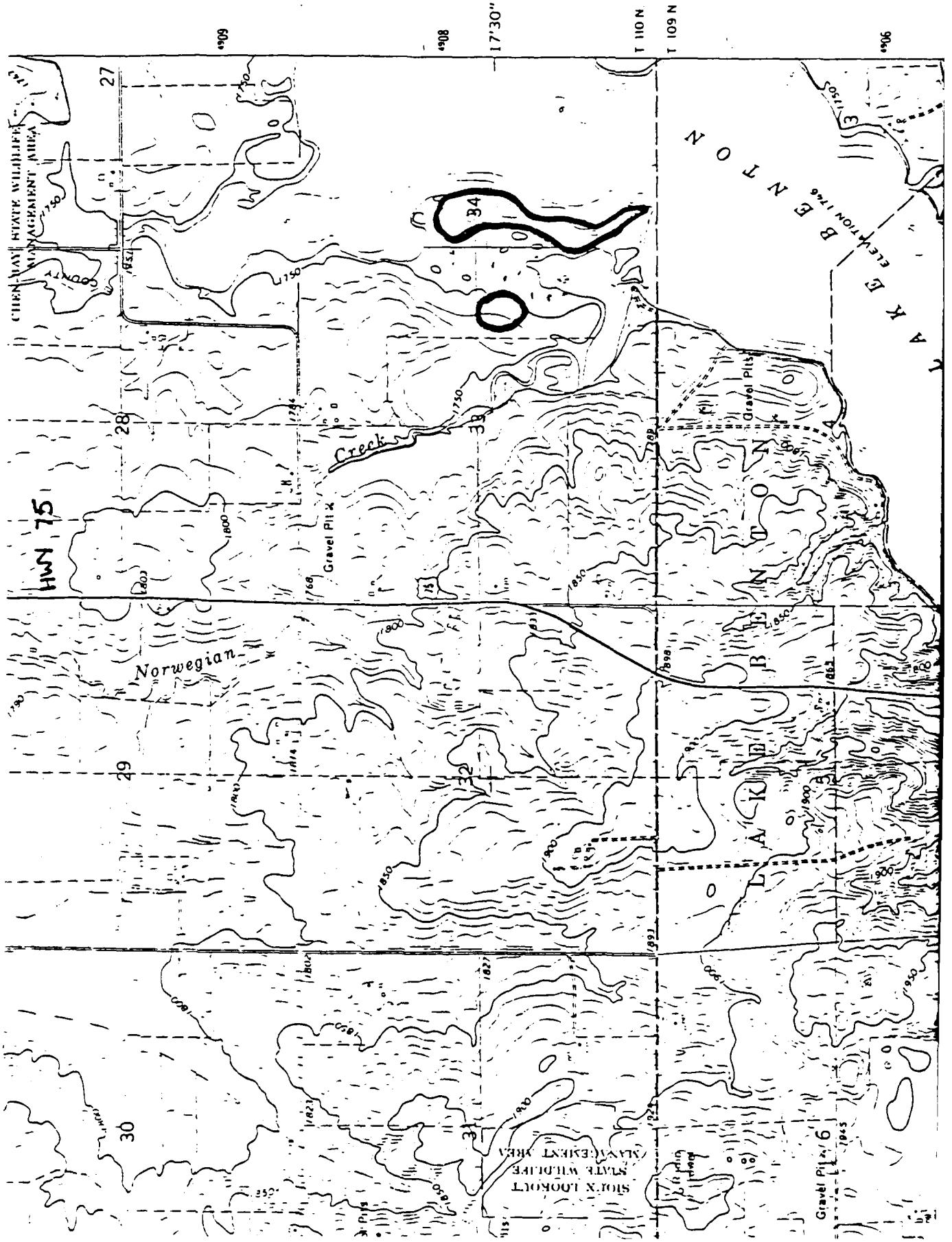
Site Description: fallow field, marsh/creek, botton land and lake shore - debitage and bone fragments were found on surface and in 21 shovel tests - 50 m. intervals

Evaluation and Recommendations:

Mr. Hudak and Dr. Gibbon should be contacted to determine the need for additional investigations of this site.

Figure 22

21-LN-12



DEAD COON LAKE FIND

Dead Coon Lake Quadrangle

Legal Description: NE¼ NE¼ Section 11 T110N, R44W or
SE¼ SE¼ Section 2

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description: County Road 20 passes to the west of the area. Artifacts were collected on the southwest side of the lake on a bluff.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This has been designated as a "find spot". According to the records, no formalized investigation has taken place at this location and there is no additional information available at this time.

A reconnaissance level field investigation should be conducted in order to determine the exact parameters of the site, its cultural affiliation and its possible significance.

DANEBOD - Hope Township
National Register of Historic Places

Tyler Quadrangle

Legal Description: NE¼ NW¼ Section 10 T109N, R44W

Verbal Description: City of Tyler, Minnesota

Investigators/Year: Lynne Van Brocklin, Henry Harren, Minnesota Historical Society/Statewide Historical Sites Survey, 1974

Reports/References:

Christensen, Thomas P., "Danish Settlement in
1927 Minnesota", Minnesota History; Vol. 8, December 1927, pp. 363-385.

Knudsen, Johannes, "Roots", Kirke og Folk,
1972 Vol. 21, No. 19, December 15, 1972.

Mortensen, Enok, Seventy Five Years at Danebod,
1961 Danebod Lutheran Church, Tyler, Minnesota.

Tasker, A.E., Early History of Lincoln County,
1936 The Lake Benton News Print, Reprinted 1973.

_____, Lincoln County, Minnesota Centennial 1983-1973, Centennial Committee, Journal Printing Company, Lake Benton.

Cultural Affiliation: Historic (1884)

Present Site Condition: Excellent

Site Description:

Danebod is adjacent to the town of Tyler in southwestern Minnesota. The four buildings in Danebod are located in a park-like setting within a four block area. These four buildings are; the Folk School, the Stone Hall, the Cross Church, and the Gym Hall. A description of each of these buildings follows:

The Danebod Folk School was built in 1917 to replace the original Folk School which burned to the ground early in 1917. It is a three story brick building with a corner tower. The tower is of simple Romanesque design with a crenilated parapet. This building is designed in the Greek Cross plan -- as are all four buildings in Danebod. Interesting details of the exterior are the multitude of intersecting gables and the Gothic style portico at the front entrance.

The Stone Hall was built in 1889 by members of the Danebod community. It is a simple field stone structure executed in the Greek Cross plan. The structure is one story in height with dormers in the hipped roof. The interior of the structure contains one large meeting room and a kitchen to the rear.

The Cross Church at Danebod was built from the plans of a Danish architect who designed the church at Vallekild, Denmark. Construction was begun in 1893 and the Church was formally dedicated in 1895. The entire Church was constructed by local Danish craftsmen. The design of the Cross Church is based on the Greek Cross plan with a tower located at a forty-five degree angle to the main axis of the nave. The Church is executed in the Stock Style Gothic and the facade is symmetrical. The exterior boasts unique porthole type windows set under the gables.

In 1947 the road west of the church was lowered three and one half feet. The church council decided to turn the church one quarter of a turn and move it farther east. At this time a full basement was added under the church and a much larger narthex instead of the old cramped entry. The main entry now faces south rather than west. This work was done without destroying the architectural value of the church.

The interior of the church is a credit to the craftsmen who constructed it. The interior floor, walls, ceilings, pews and altar are all panelled in gleaming hardwood. A large star is patterned out of hardwood in the ceiling. There are porthole windows in the circular balcony in harmony with the church being likened to a ship. Carrying out this ancient theme a miniature ship hangs suspended from the ceiling.

Tall hardwood pillars support the balcony. On the altar is a statue of Thorvaldsen's Christ which is invaluable today. Another unique piece is the baptismal font hewn by a local stone mason in 1894.

Both the interior and exterior of this unusual church are in excellent condition and the pride of the community.

The Gym Hall -- This two story frame structure was built by the community in 1904 to provide physical education for the children of Danebod. The Gym Hall was executed in the Greek Cross plan. The distinguishing feature of the exterior is the recessed entryway.

The interior of the Hall contains one large gym with a stage and balcony. The entire area, including the ceiling, walls, stage and balcony is panelled in hardwood.

Significance:

The Danish settlement, centering at Danebod on the southern border of Tyler, was founded in 1884 by a group of Danish Evangelical Lutherans who adhered to the teachings of Bishop N. S. Grundtvig, a prominent Danish preacher, poet, and patriot. Under the inspiration of the Reverend Frederick Lange Grundtvig, a sone of the Bishop, the Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church in America secured an option on 35,000 acres of railroad land in Lincoln County, Minnesota. An agreement with the Winona and St. Peter Railroad Company land agent, A. Bojsen, stipulated that for a term of three years this land was to be sold to Danis immigrants only. Two hundred and forty acres of land were donated as sites for churches and schools, provided 12,000 acres were sold.

By June 27, 1885, some seventy Danish settlers from various localities were assembled in the town of Lake Benson for the trek to Danebod. More than 3,000 acres of land were sold that day; the colony was assured of success. On July 11, 1886, the settlers organized a Danish-Lutheran congregation and the next year they sent "a call" to Grundtvig, who replied that he would accept it only on the condition that no members of secret societies would be allowed to joint the church. This condition was aimed at the Danish Brotherhood, a fraternal organization patterned after the American secret societies. As it had several members in the settlement, the church refused to accede to Grundtvig's request; and finally in 1888 it called the Reverend P. H. Pederson, who had been connected with the folk high school at Ashland, Newaygo County, Michigan. Pederson assumed leadership of the congregation and thus in a sense became the "founder of Danebod".

Lincoln County had been settled before the coming of the Grundtvigians, but pioneering had been so difficult that many early settlers had left in despair. The Grundtvigian pioneers endured the hardships of pioneering -- hailstorms, drouths, and the resulting crop failures, poverty and high rates of interest -- better than their predecessors because of their capacity for hard work and their social solidarity. As early as 1894 "a giant stride of progress" was made with the building of a cooperative creamery that gave the farmers a regular income and contributed to their prosperity. In later years Danes from the community organized a lumber cooperative, a cooperative grain elevator, and a shipping cooperative for the sale of farm animals. Other cooperative enterprises promoted economic progress, but the chief factor in the advance of the settlement was intensive diversified farming.

The Danish settlement at Danebod has grown and prospered for ninety years. It is the second largest Danish settlement in Minnesota and the oldest. Nowhere in Minnesota has Danish culture or tradition been as well preserved as at Danebod. Danebod comprises four structures which have been associated with the community's activities since the 1880s. The four structures are: the Folk School, the Stone Hall, the Cross Church and the Gym Hall.

The Danebod Folk School -- (built-1888, burned-1917, rebuilt-1917)

Pastor H.J. Pedersen, like most of the early pastors in the Lutheran synod, had received his training in a folk school and he was convinced that the success of the new colony and the congregation depended on the establishment of such a school. The Danish farmers hauled stone for the basement -- 150 loads -- and helped in other ways. In the course of four months the Danebod Folk School was up and under roof, and the inside work hurried on for the opening of the fall term. On August 12 the first public meeting was held within the walls of Danebod. The school opened December 1, 1888 with Pedersen as president.

On Sunday, Feburary 25, 1917 the Folk School burned to the ground. The building was valued at $15,000 and the fire insurance amounted to only $6,000. A financial drive in the community and in other congregations throughout the synod resulted in subscriptions of $26,000. The "new" Folk School was completed by the end of 1917.

Until the Danebod children began attending public schools in the area several decades ago, between sixty and seventy boys attended the Folk School for three months in the winter and the same number of girls attended during the summer

months. The Folk School is still used for religion classes and during the summer months it serves as a summer youth camp with children in their early teens coming from many states for a stay of several weeks.

The Stone Hall -- (built-1889)

As the colony grew the congregation also increased in numbers and the facilities at the school proved inadequate for church services. In the spring of 1889 Kristian Klink and Niels Petersen, students at the Folk School offered to build the Stone Hall. The hall was to be built of native rock. The farmers hauled rocks from the shores of Swan Lake south of Danebod and Klink and his helpers split and shaped them.

The Stone Hall was finished late in the fall of 1889. The hall became the center of the colony. On Sundays, services were conducted. There were weddings, funerals and baptisms. The students at the Folk School used it for gym, and the young people met there for meetings and singing games. The Stone Hall continues to be used as a meeting hall in the spring and summer months.

The Cross Church -- (built 1893)

The Stone Hall soon became too small for worship services. At a congregational meeting October 30, 1892 the question of building a new and larger sanctuary was discussed but it was unanimously decided to postpone the decision until the following year. The postponement was due partly to the unsettled state of affairs in the synod but especially to the financial depression. At a meeting April 30, 1893 the motion to build a church was passed, 46-2. Pastor Petersen contacted a Danish architect and his plans for the church at Vallekilde, Denmark were accepted as the basis for the new church.

During the summer and winter of 1894 construction of the church was underway, according to the funds on hand and the manpower available. The new edifice which by congregational decision of April 28, 1895 was to be called "The Cross Church at Danebod" was dedicated Sunday, June 16. The design of the church, in the form of a cross, with the tower rising from almost the center of the church, is unique to Minnesota. The church has been used for religious purposes by the residents of Danebod for almost eighty years.

The Gym Hall -- (built-1904)

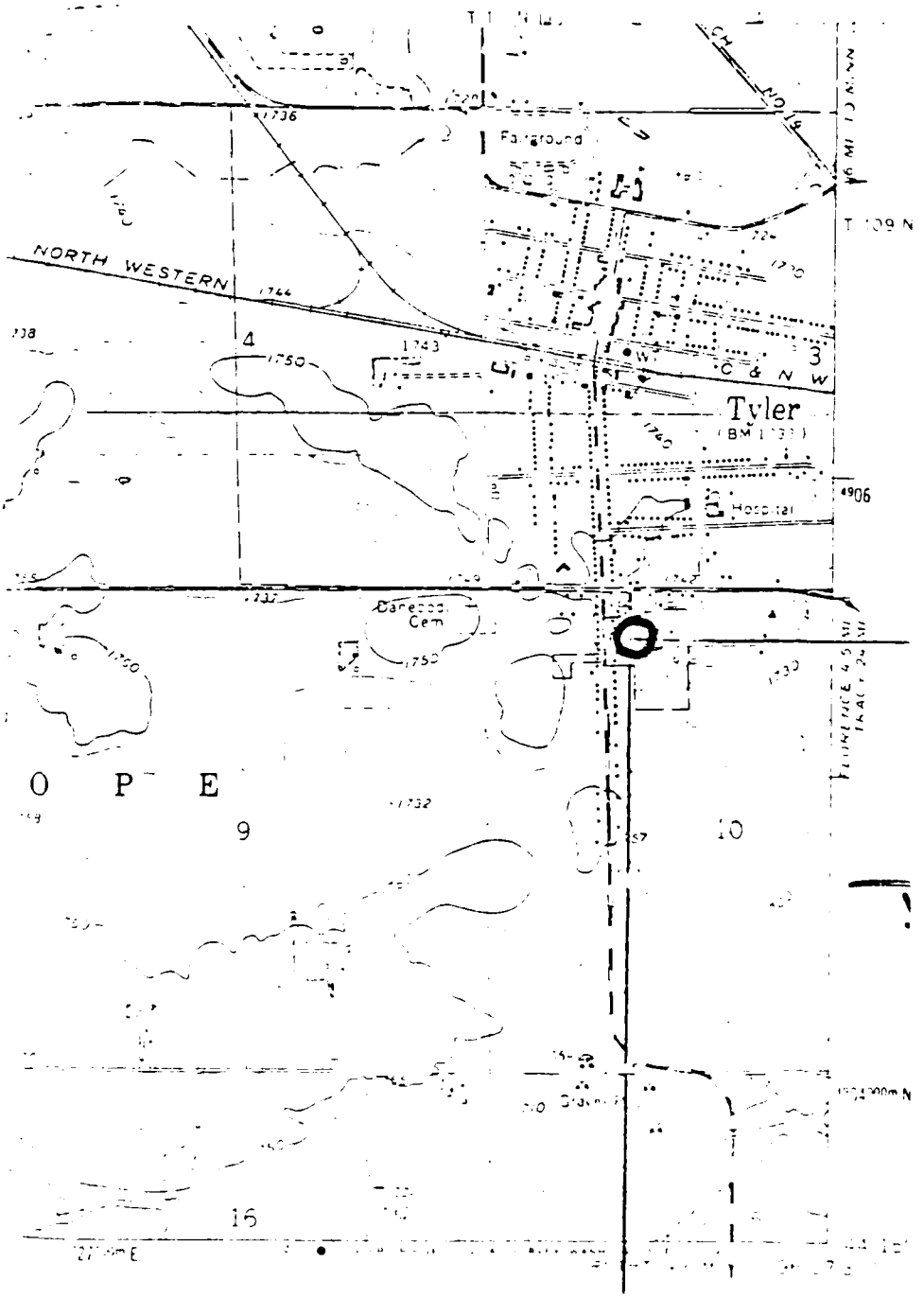
The Gym Hall was erected in 1904 to provide physical education for the children attending the Folk School. The hall has also served the community as a gathering spot for social

events. It continues to be used for recreation by summer camp children and other throughout the year. (National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, 1974)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site has had extensive research conducted on it and has been well documented. The remainder of the site should be well protected due to its scientific and cultural importance.

Figure 23



LAKE BENTON HISTORIC DISTRICT - Lake Benton Township
Minnesota State Registry

Lake Benton Quadrangle

Verbal Description: City of Lake Benton, Minnesota

Investigator/Year: Clifford M. Renshaw, 1971

Reports/References: Renshaw, Clifford M., Field Survey Report, 1971 December 10-13, 1971.

Cultural Affiliation: Historic

Present Site Condition: (Standing Structures) recent modernization, but in good condition

Site Description:

Rising to the southwest on a high bluff above the lake and the railroad which borders it, the town of Lake Benton retains a significant concentration of commercial and residential structures of the late nineteenth century. There have been relatively few modern intrusions in the four or five block area (mapped on the field survey report) which forms the town center.

The commercial strip along Benton Street is characterized by two-story frame, false-fronted structures and several more substantial brick buildings. Unfortunately there has recently been a significant amount of "modernization" of these storefronts, even though few old buildings have been lost or new ones constructed.

On the hillside above the commercial center, the residential section is composed of numerous houses and several churches of a rather simple Queen Anne-Eastlake style. Although each is rather insignificant in itself, the total group, together with the commercial center, forms an important, cohesive unit. There are several structures, including an old barn with Eastlake decoration, a small "gingerbread"

outbuilding behind the commercial buildings, and a modest Queen Anne grain-elevator office, which are of exceptional interest.

Also included in the district is the Lake Benton Opera House (see separate field survey report) which the town has recently acquired and is about to restore. According to information supplied by the Lyon County Historical Society, it was built in 1896 and used for many years as a cultural center for the surrounding community. The building is of a rather unique architectural style, reflecting the Prairie School work of Sullivan and Wright. Although it was partitioned and remodelled for a movie theatre in the 1920s, the original design is basically intact with its stage, old seats, etc. Also preserved (along the cornice, behind fabric applied at a later date) is stencil decoration of a stylized "pine cone" motif.

I would recommend that the opera house is significant enough architecturally and historically to qualify as an historic site. It is one of the few remaining opera houses which once were common in many Minnesota towns and for many years played an important role in the cultural life of these rural communities.

I would also recommend that consideration be given to the town itself as a potential historic district. Any preservation effort here must start with an educational campaign to encourage the retention and restoration of the town's late Victorian character, and to stop the damage that is being done by "modernization" in both the commercial and residential sections. (Field Survey Report, 1971)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site has had extensive research conducted on it and has been well documented. The remainder of the site should be well protected due to its scientific and cultural importance.

LAKE BENTON OPERA HOUSE - Lake Benton Township
National Register of Historic Places

Lake Benton Quadrangle

Verbal Description: on Benton Street between Fremont and Center Street, Lake Benton, Minnesota

Investigators/Year: Susan Ziek, Charles W. Nelson, Minnesota Historical Society/Statewide Historic Sites Survey, 1971

Reports/References: Lincoln County Valley Journal, Lake Benton, Minnesota.

St. Paul Sunday Pioneer Press, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Worthington, Minnesota Daily Globe, Worthington, Minnesota.

Cultural Affiliation: Historic (1896)

Present Site Condition: Good condition (Standing Structure)

Site Description:

The Lake Benton Opera House is a two story red brick building which faces on Benton Street between Fremont and Center Streets in Lake Benton. It is linked by means of similar material and common cornice line to the adjacent American Legion Club. The principal facade of the Opera House is symmetrical with a three-part entry positioned within a colonnade of four square brick piers capped with unadorned stone capitals. This buff stone is also used in a decorative frieze in which a checker-board pattern is established of stone and brick. Arched windows placed at mid-story flank the entry. Directly above the entry on the balcony level are two doors which flank a central three-part window; all of which open onto a narrow wood-decked balcony with iron balustrade.

The total building measures forty-eight feet by sixty feet in plan with the interior divided into two principal parts. The stage measures twenty-three feet by forty-eight feet and the auditorium (lobby included) measures forty-five feet by forty-eight feet. Present seating capacity on main and balcony floors is 300. Originally this capacity was 350, however this was lessened during later remodeling with the removal of several seats and two box seats. A narrow orchestra pit is positioned directly in front of the audience seating at mid stage.

The stage area is comprised of a central stage with maple floor elevated approximately three feet above the main floor. Back stage there are two separate areas designated as dressing rooms. Emergency exits are provided by two staircases positioned at either side of the stage which link the balcony with the back-stage area.

During the years after World War II the Opera House was allowed to go into disrepair until it was acquired in a state of advanced deterioration by the City of Lake Benton in 1970. At this time the roof structure had collasped and required total replacement. The original pressed tin ceiling was irrepairable and has been substituted with a paneled ceiling upon which the original design of the tin has been reproduced. The building is presently in use by local groups for theatrical and musical productions. It is in good repair.

Significance:

The Lake Benton Opera House is significant as one of extremely few surviving community opera house/theatres to have been preserved and restored through community efforts for the continued service and benefit to area residents.

In 1893 Lake Benton realized the need for a cultural center. A wooden building was constructed to serve the cultural needs of the community, but burned shortly thereafter. Wasting little time, spirited members of the community bought 96 shares at $100 a piece and in 1896 the present brick building was constructed in the heart of town on what was known as the Opera House Block.

The structure was designed to be spacious and its stage and balcony were curved intentially to provide space for dancing parties, traveling show troupes and basket ball games. The Opera House was always more than just a theatre, it was the host for other, numerous community activities. School plays and concerts, church and lodge meetings, graduation

exercises, July 4th and Decoration Day (Memorial Day) c[illegible] brations, card parties, old Settlers picnics and even f[illegible] erals for community leaders were held in the Opera H[illegible]

The space left by the decline of the traveling road s[illegible] troupe was filled by silent movies with local women p[illegible] the piano accompaniment to match the action on the s[illegible] (With the coming of the "talkies" in the 1930s the [illegible] theatre floor was slanted, limiting the use of the [illegible] House by the community.)

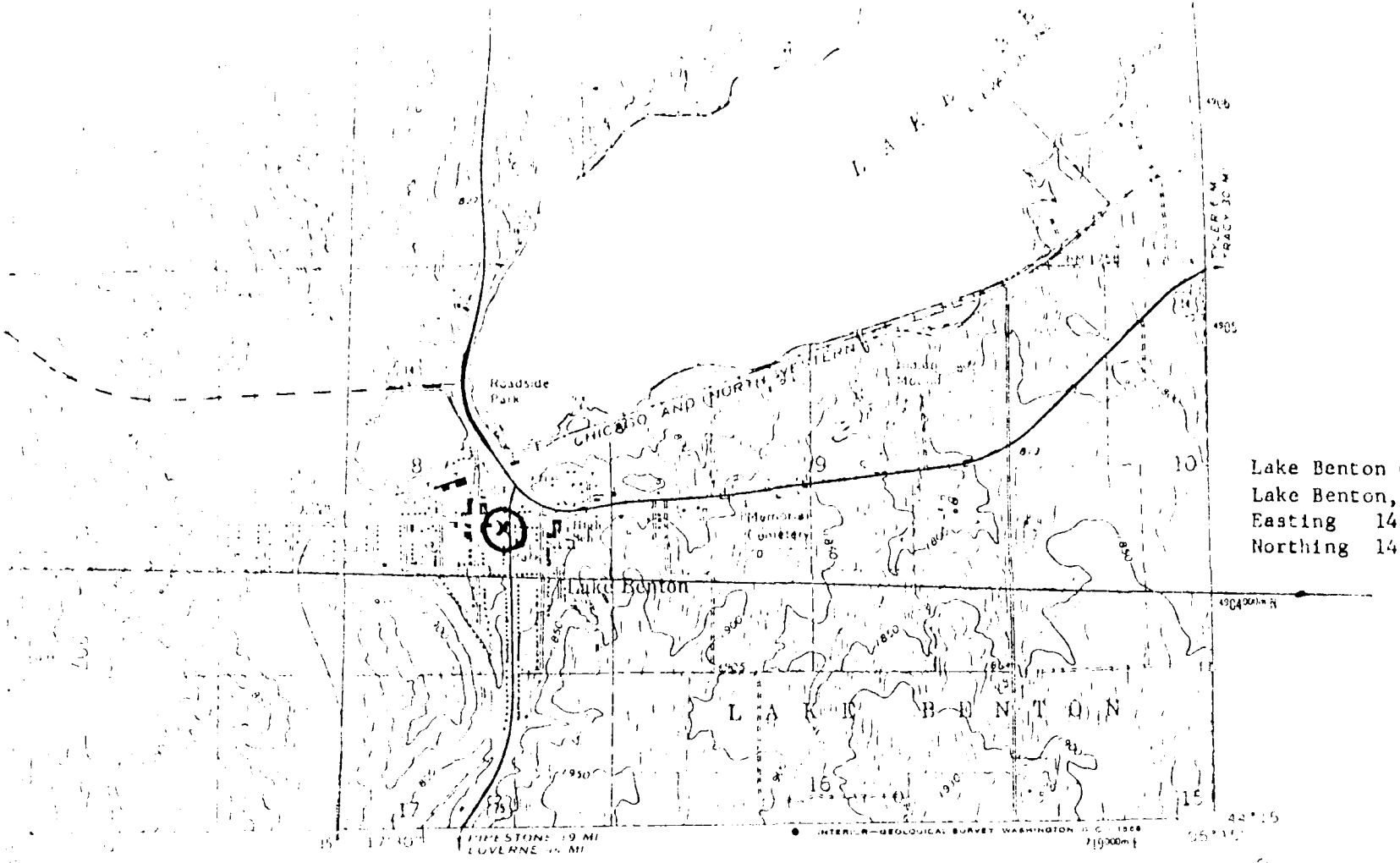
Shortly after World War II the Opera House was left [illegible] occupied and unused. Let go for times the building st[illegible] prey to violent weather and vandals. In 1970 prior to d[illegible] lition, active community members arranged for its purchase by the City of Lake Benton. The Lake Benton community [illegible] contributed to the construction of the Opera House 83 years earlier, now took on the restoration of the building. Local civic groups pitched in and repaired structural deficiencies and replaced or restored interior fixtures that were given to Lake Benton by surrounding communities.

Today with much of the restoration completed, the Lake Benton Operat House has again become a viable community center. An active Drama Society which draws its members from surrounding communities presents sell-out plays. Other thespian groups from Minnesota and South Dakota Universities give summer performances. The Lake Benton Schools again use the Opera House rather than the gymnasium stage for school plays and concerts, and the traditional Memorial Day services have returned to the Opera House. Talent and Queen contests sponsored by Civic groups and local art exhibitors make use of the building.

In 1970 the restoration goals were to restore and perpetuate Southwestern Minnesota heritage and culture. Today many of these goals have been realized making the Lake Benton Opera House an active and appreciated community center. (National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, 1976)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site has had extensive research conducted on it and has been well documented. The remainder of the site should be well protected due to its scientific and cultural importance.



Lake Benton Opera House
Lake Benton, Minnesota
Easting 14/716640
Northing 14/4904180

Figure 24

OSBECK, ERNEST, HOUSE - Lake Benton Township

Lake Benton Quadrangle

Verbal Description: 106 South Fremont, Lake Benton, Minnesota

Investigator/Year: Jack Burk, October, 1976

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Historic Site Survey Files

Cultural Affiliation: Historic

Present Site Condition: Standing Structure

Site Description:

This Queen Anne house was built 1896-97 and has been restored to its original appearance both inside and out.

This house is a two story wood frame of the Queen Anne style. It has an irregular plan set on a stone and brick foundation. A tower was built at the northeast corner of the front of the house. Cut wood trim appears in all dormer and both porches have spindlework.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

An analysis of this historic site should be conducted to determine if it meets the criteria for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

21-LY-2 CAMDEN (MOUND)

Russell Quadrangle

Legal Description: SW¼ NE¼ Section 5 T110N, R42W

Verbal Description: Camden State Park, two miles from Lynd, Minnesota. Mound was locally known as the Knob.

Investigators/Year: R.A. Skoglund and W.C. Peterson, 1934

Reports/References:

Chamberlain, George, "The Story of the Camden Vase, The Minnesota Archaeologist, Oct. 1942, pp. 182-183, Volume 8. 1942

Strachan, R.A., Reconnaissance Survey of Camden State Park (Title Uncertain) Report Pending

Cultural Affiliation: Mississippian

Present Site Condition: DESTROYED

Site Description: one mound

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site has been DESTROYED.

21-LY-5 UNNAMED

Russell Quadrangle

Legal Description: SE¼ NW¼ SE¼ Section 5 T110N, R42W

Verbal Description: west of existing service center on high ground overlooking Redwood River to west and about 60 m. from small stream to north DNR; located in Camden State Park

Investigator/Year: Robert Vernon, 5 December 1978

Report/Reference: Vernon, Robert, A Cultural Resource Survey for 1979 the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, Minnesota Historical Society

Accession Number: 140A - MHS

Cultural Affiliation: Undetermined

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description:

Very compacted soil indicates presence of dirt road, under which artifacts appear to be in situ. To east of road approximately half of site may have been plowed, although E plow zone was by no means distinct in test pits. Estimate that approximately 1/3 to 1/2 of site is fairly well preserved. Site is presently grass covered with most artifacts being recovered in 10 to 25 cm. range.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site should be field checked to determine its present condition and further research needs.

Find Spot on an "Island in a Slough"

Russell Quadrangle

Legal Description: SE¼ Section 17 T110N, R42W

Investigator/Year: L.A. Wilford, 1951

Reports/References: Wilford, L.A., Lyon County Memos, Univer-
1951 sity of Minnesota.

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description: According to Wilford's Memos on Lyon County of 3 December, 1951, the area lies 2 miles NE of Russell and was bulldozed for a "fish rearing pond." Potsherds and bones were exposed... "the bones may be human." It appears that the entire surface was destroyed by bulldozing.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

No other reference was found to this area and there was no further information in Wilford's notes.

A reconnaissance level field investigation should be conducted in order to determine the exact parameters of the site, its cultural affiliation and its possible socio-cultural value in relation to the cultural development of the region.

VILLAGE OF CAMDEN - Coon Creek Township

Russell Quadrangle Map Reference: H-1

Verbal Description: 2½ miles upstream from Lynd on the Redwood River

Investigators/Years: Unknown

Reports/References: Rose, Arthur P., History of Lyon County, 1912 Northern History Publishing Company, Marshall, Minnesota

Cultural Affiliation: Historic (1874-late 1880s)

Present Site Condition: There are ruins, foundations and depressions present.

Site Description:

Camden, on the Redwood River a short distance above Lynd, was once a place of considerable importance in Lyon County, having a large gristmill and several business enterprises; now several families reside in the valley that was formerly Camden, but for many years there have been no business establishments.

In 1868 James Cummins and Jacob Rouse built a sawmill at the site of Camden, which they operated a few year. In the fall of 1874 George Smith, W.T. Ellis and Jacob Rouse, under the firm name of Smith, Ellis & Rouse, converted the sawmill into a gristmill, platted the Camden townsite, secured the establishment of a postoffice in December, and were responsible for the founding of a flourishing little village.

The year of its founding was Camden's most progressive twelve-months. A church was erected nearby in 1875. At the beginning of the year 1876 the county paper described Camden as having "a large flouring mill, a store and plenty of timber and other desirable attractions." W.T. Ellis conducted the mill a few years and then sold to V.M. Smith.

The latter operated the mill several years, and after several changes in management it passed into the hands of Jacob Rouse, who operated it many years and finally closed it. In the eighties W.R. Gregg conducted a store at Camden for about five years.

The final blow came to Camden when in 1888 the Great Northern railroad was built and a station was refused the village. Because of the topography of the site and the extensive grading necessary in the vicinity it was impossible to establish a station there and the village of Lynd was built instead of Camden.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

The townsite is known and is marked within Camden State Park. An intensive historic archaeological investigation should be conducted to determine the parameters of the site and aid in the historical interpretation program currently being presented by park personnel.

HELVIG DUGOUT - Island Lake Township

Gislason Lake Quadrangle Map Reference: H-2

Legal Description: NE¼ NE¼ Section 17 T111N, R43W

Investigators/Years: Unknown

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Historic Site Inventory

Cultural Affiliation: Historic

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description:

Built in the 1920s this dugout built by Frank Helvig is an exact replica of the dugout's built by the pioneers when they settled on the southwestern Minnesota prairies. Built into the side of the hill the west wall is only two feet above the ground level. The north and south walls gradually slope down, to front level which is frame with a door and on window. Main floor has small kitchen, living dining area, and one bedroom. The loft reached by climbing slope on either side has door on north and south and has two bedrooms.

Every effort should be made to preserve this dugout. There is not another in the area that has been recorded. This dugout, while not dating back to the period of the 1870' and 80's when they were common can be preserved without excessive expenditures. A thorough cleaning of the interior, which has been vandalized, and preservation material applied to the exterior will prevent further deterioration. Out buildings are haphazard & one or two should also be considered for preservation. (State Historic Preservation Office Files)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

The State Historic Preservation Office Standing Structure Site Survey Supervisor should be contacted to determine if the site's present condition and/or if development/construction plans appear to affect this site.

LYND TRADING POST - Lynd Township

Lynd Quadrangle Map Reference: H-3

Legal Description: NE¼ Section 33 T111N, R42W

Investigators/Years: Unknown

Reports/References: Case, History of Lyon County 1884

Rose, History of Lyon County 1912

Cultural Affiliation: Historic

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description:

This site is referred to as Lynd's second Trading Post, its location is now in a hay field along the road from Lynd to Camden State Park on the north side of the road. About 1900, I have been told by some older residents that some logs still marked the site. When settlers arrived in the Lynd Woods in 1869 they found a cabin here, made of logs. It was used by the settlers as a residence, a store and the first School house in Lyon County.

Lynd's first Trading Post is believed to have been located in the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 5, Lyons Township, now within the boundaries of Camden State Park. When settlers first arrived a partly burned building was found here. It is believed that Lynd burned out and moved down river a short ways to rebuild.

Significance:

James W. Lynd in establishing a Trading Post in the Lynd woods as early as May 1855 helped in a way to open this part of the country for settlement. Though Lynds Post did

not last too long it seems important that because of him, others followed. Lynd was the first white man to reside in Lyon County, except for Joseph LaFromboise who also had a trading post in the Lynd Woods as early as 1835.

Though nothing remains of Lynd Building, it should be marked as the start of White mans presence in what became Lyon County. Also the fact that the cabin was also used for the first school in Lyon County. (Minnesota Historical Society/State Historical Preservation Office Historic Site Survey, Prepared by Arthur Louis Finnell, 1970)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

An historic archaeological survey should be conducted to determine the parameters of the site and to mark the site as suggested above.

LYON COUNTY COURTHOUSE - Fairview Township

Marshall Ouadrangle

Verbal Description: West Main Street, Marshall, Minnesota

Investigator/Year: Torgny Anderson, 1970s

Reports/References: Unknown

Cultural Affiliation: Historic

Present Site Condition: Standing Structure in good condition

Site Description:

The original structure housed the county administrative offices on the lower and first floor levels. The second floor provided a sizeable courtroom with ancillary court facilities. The unusual mid-level entry (below clock tower) was located at the corner of the structure.

Utilizing masonry bearing-wall construction, the exterior consists of a dark-red face brick trimmed with limestone (Minnesota stone). All floor and roof framing is wood.

Interior finishes are plaster walls and ceilings, oak flooring and trim.

The 1939 alteration provided an addition to the southeast (W.P.A. project), removal of the clock tower and projecting roof elements. Exterior masonry and stone have received a paint finish.

Integrity of the interior is good, excepting the lower floor level, where numerous partitions have been added.

The 1973 addition is now under construction. The Owner proposes to restore the 1892 structure to its original condition, to the extent possible at this time.

Significance:

This "Statement of Significance" relative to the preservation of the Lyon County Courthouse as a "Historic Site" is presented to the Minnesota Historical Society on behalf of the "Committee For The Preservation of the Lyon County Courthouse" and other interested citizens.

We believe that the sound construction, the pleasing artistic appearance, and the unique architectural features of the courthouse present a solid base and fitting monument to the peculiarly poignant events it embodies and exemplifies.

This prairie region, so lacking in striking natural features, was first permanently settled by veterans of the Civil War, and other hardy pioneers in the later sixties and early seventies. Enduring, surviving, and conquering - the bleakness of the landscape, the ferocity of the blizzards, the plagues of grasshoppers, and floods, the drouths and the prairie fires - yet in just a couple of decades they had gained enough to build a testimonial to the hardships of the past and to their confidence in the future. Thus the Lyon County Courthouse, in 1892, embodied the fruit of struggle and hardship, hope for the future, and, most remarkable, a bold attempt to add an artistic touch to a drab landscape.

While each of the numerous sects and nationalities in the scattered "settlements" quickly built their own churches, schools, and other public structures for local use, the "great awakening" that they were all a vital part of the greater community became a visible fact with the pride of common ownership in their Grand New Edifice - the beautiful and meaningful Lyon County Courthouse. It must and shall be preserved. (Torgny Anderson, Lyon County Commissioner, 1973)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site is presently standing and being preserved by the community.

GREAT NORTHERN DEPOT - Aetna Township
Ruthton Site #1

Ruthton Quadrangle

Verbal Description: Junction Main Street and tracks, west side of railroad

Investigators/Years: Unknown, 1978

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Properties Inventory File

Cultural Affiliation: Historic

Present Site condition: Unknown

Site Description: old railroad depot

Evaluation and Recommedations:

The State Historic Preservation Office Standing Structure Site Survey Supervisor should be contacted to determine the site's present condition.

HOTEL - Aetna Township

Ruthton Site #2

Ruthton Quadrangle

Verbal Description: southeast corner of Smith Avenue and Main Street, Ruthton, Minnesota

Investigator/Year: Unknown, 1978

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Historic Site Survey Files

Cultural Affiliation: Historic

Present Site Condition: Good Condition (Inventory Form)

Site Description: No description available/Photographs on file with the State Historic Preservation Office

Evaluation and Recommendations:

An analysis of this historic site should be conducted to determine if it meets the criteria for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

RUTHTON CO-OP CREAMERY - Aetna Township

Ruthton Site #3

Ruthton Quadrangle

Verbal Description: Smith Avenue and Aetna Street, Ruthton, Minnesota

Investigator/Year: Unknown, 1978

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Historic Site Survey Files

Cultural Affiliation: Historic (1922)

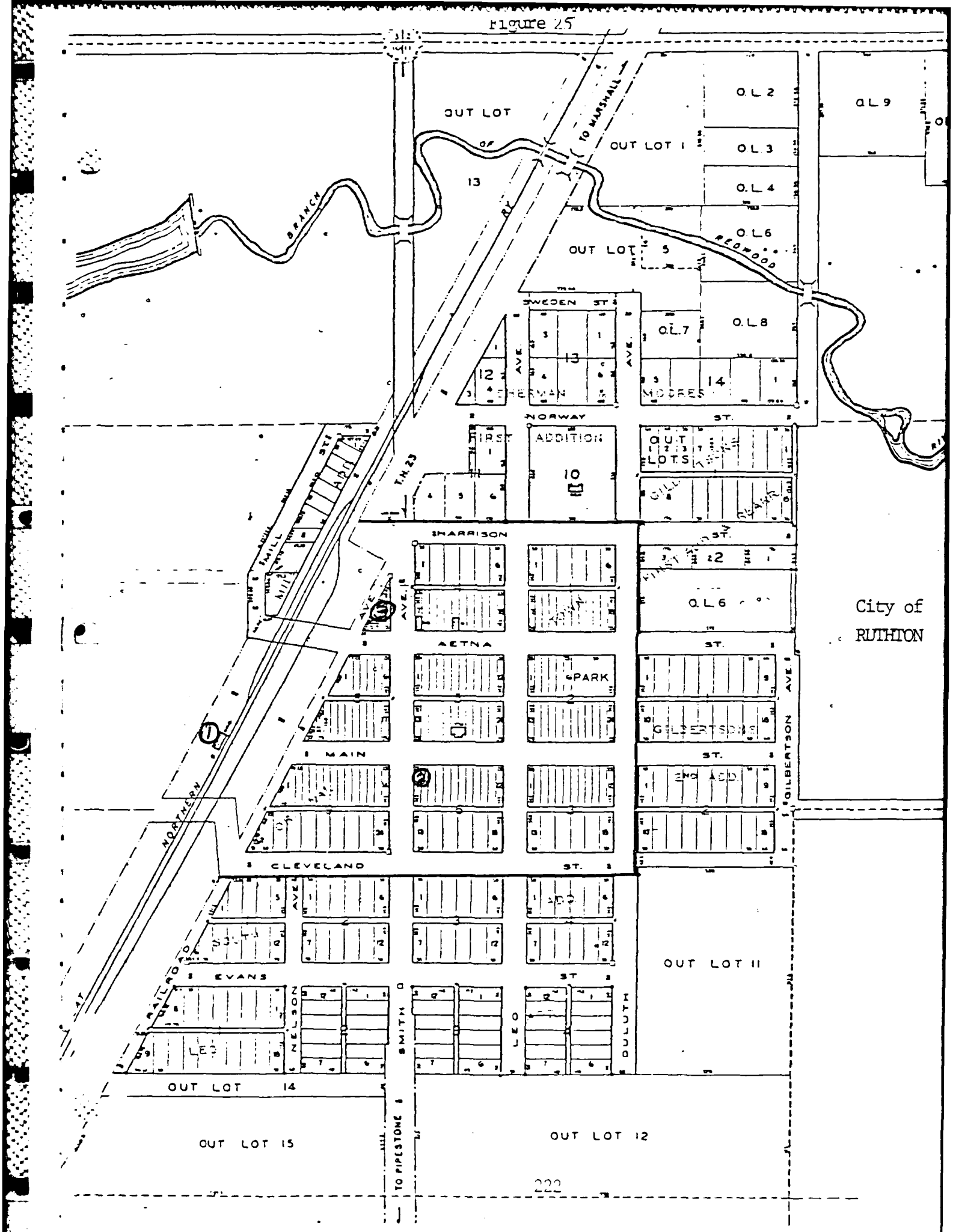
Present Site Condition: Fair Condition (Inventory Form)

Site Description: a creamery constructed in 1922 (Inventory Form)/Photographs on file with the State Historic Preservation Office

Evaluation and Recommendations:

An analysis of this historic site should be conducted to determine if it meets the criteria for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

Figure 25


OUT LOT
13
TO MARSHALL
O.L. 2
O.L. 9
OUT LOT 1
O.L. 3
O.L. 4
O.L. 6
OUT LOT 5
REDWOOD
BRANCH
SWEDEN ST.
O.L. 7
O.L. 8
AVE.
13
12
14
NORWAY
ST.
FIRST ADDITION
10
OUT LOTS
T.H. 23
HARRISON
22
O.L. 6
City of RUTHTON
AETNA
PARK
MAIN
GILBERTSON AVE.
2ND ADD
NORTHERN
CLEVELAND
OUT LOT 11
EVANS
NELSON
SMITH
LEO
DULUTH
OUT LOT 14
OUT LOT 15
TO PIPESTONE
OUT LOT 12

21-RW-9 UNNAMED

Redwood Falls Quadrangle

Legal Description: NE¼ SE¼ SE¼ Section 30 T113N, R35W

Verbal Description: alfalfa field on farm north of Redwood Falls and south of Minnesota River valley - on bluff top

Investigators/Years: Wilford, 1940
Hruby/Olson, 1978
P. Anfinson, 1979

Reports/References: Wilford, L.A., Redwood County Memos, Uni-
1940 versity of Minnesota.

Minnesota Historical Society Fieldnotes
1978

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: Only one mound was located in 1978.

Site Description:

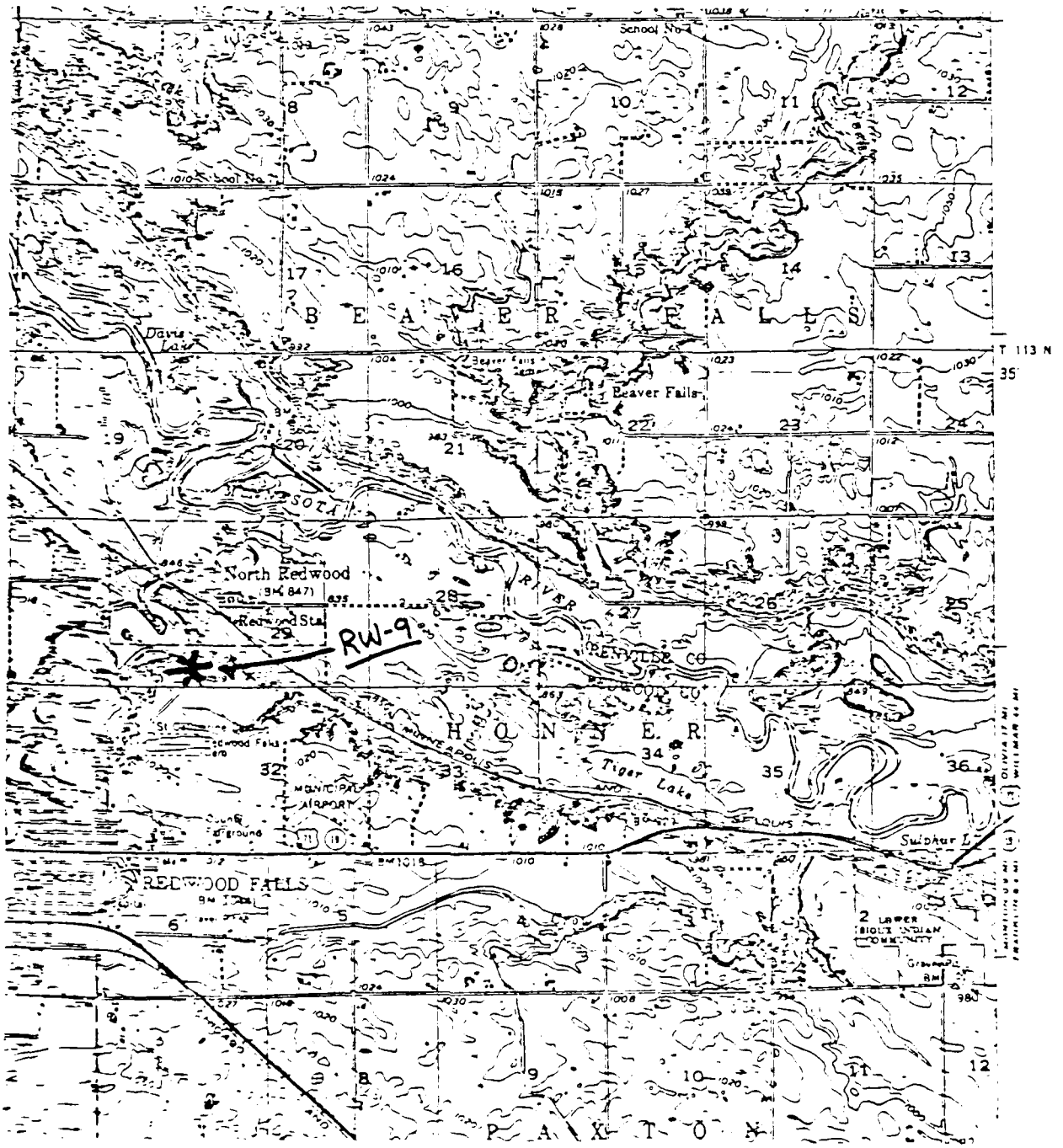
Of the original mounds, only one appears to be left. Skeletal material was sent to the University of Minnesota for analysis, but there is no record of a reply. (Wilford, 1940)

Originally a group of 13 mounds was recorded, of which the largest is 5½ ft. high. (Winchell, pp. 113 and 114) This group is at the top of the hill going north from North Redwood by the old road. The large mound is still conspicuous, though it has been excavated and plowed over. The others have been so worn down as not to be identifiable. The large mound is very close to the road, west of it, south of the farmhouse and clearly seen from the road. (Wilford, 1940)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

If development/construction is planned, this site should be field checked to determine its present condition and further research needs.

Figure 26



21-RW-11 LOWER SIOUX AGENCY

National Register of Historic Places No. PH0089796

Morton Quadrangle

Legal Description: Sections 5 & 8 T112N, R34W

Verbal Description: Located in northeast Redwood County. Accessible from County N. 2, or 9 miles west of Morgan, or 9 miles east of Redwood Falls.

Investigators/Years: G. Lothson, 1973
D. George, 1974 -- presently being investigated

Reports/References:

Folwell, William Watts, A History of Minnesota, Vol. 2, Minnesota Historical Society.
1921

George, Douglas, Archaeological Investigation of the Lower Sioux Indian Agency, The Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, Report Pending.

Holmquist, June and Jean Brookings, Major Historic Sites in Minnesota, A Guide, Minnesota Historical Society.
1963

Fridley, Russell W. and Peter S. Popvich, Gopher Reader.

Fridley, Russell W. and June Holmquist, History Along the Highways.

Accession Numbers: 358, 359, 360, 361 & 409 (MHS)

Cultural Affiliation: Historic (1854-1862) Dakota Indian Agency/ Middle Woodland Prehistoric Component

Present Site Condition: This site is well protected and is Administered by the Minnesota Historical Society.

Site Description:

The stone warehouse, built in 1861, is the only original building remaining at the Lower Sioux Agency. Although the roof of the warehouse was burned during the Uprising, the large stone structure was not wholly destroyed. It remains today on its original site, appearing much as it did in 1861 when completed.

The structure was built as a permanent and safe place to store Sioux annuity goods. The warehouse was built of local rock by Indian workmen. It measures 43x23 feet with walls varying from 18 inches to 3 feet in thickness. On one gable can be seen the initials of its builder, Agent Thomas J. Galbraith, and the date of its construction.

The interior has been extensively remodeled, and the exterior has been slightly altered, except the small loop holes were enlarged to standard size windows; the outside basement entry was replaced by an inside one on the ground floor; a large square window was built into the front wall; an enclosed porch was added at the rear. In 1955 Mr. Lussenhop removed the old shingles and found several of the original roof boards, still intact, singed along the edges from the 1862 fire. The house is currently occupied by the caretaker.

Scattered around the old warehouse are granite markers locating the graves of James W. Lynch, a storekeeper killed by the Sioux; the trading posts of Nathan and Andrew Myrick, William H. Forbes, and Francis LaBathe; the points from which Chief Grey Bird and Mankato launched attacks, and the site of the Agency's headquarters.

A contract for an interpretative center has been let and the construction is to be completed in 1970. The interpretive center will serve as the focal point for exhibits and contact with the visitor. Trails will lead to the points of interest and other significant features and scenes related to the prime story. The site of the Redwood Ferry ambush, the Whipple Mission, Church, and school, are located nearby.

Significance:

The Lower Sioux Agency was established in 1853 as the government's administrative center of the large Mdewakanton and Wahpekute bands of Sioux. This followed the treaty of Traverse

des Sioux in 1851 when 35 Sioux chiefs touched the pen to signify their approval of the treaty that, with a similar agreement signed at Mendota two weeks later, opened to the white man nearly 24,000,000 acres of rich land encompassing most of what is now southern Minnesota as well as parts of Iowa and South Dakota. The site for the signing was the "crossing of the Sioux" (Traverse des Sioux) on the Minnesota River two miles north of present day St. Peter.

At sunrise on August 18, 1862, numerous painted Sioux warriors quickly surrounded the principal agency buildings of the Lower (or Redwood) Agency. This marked the beginning of the Sioux Uprising. Structures were burned and left a mass of ruins. In this initial conflict, thirteen settlers were killed outright and seven more lost their lives fleeing the Agency. Forty-seven successfully escaped down the steep slopes to the Redwood Ferry in flight to Fort Ridgley. The conflict spread and finally twenty-two counties were left unpopulated by the uprising.

The site of the Lower Sioux Agency and the Sioux Uprising is of prime concern to the nation as a whole. Both the place and the Uprising have a farreaching influence. Typically the Sioux Uprising represents the open confrontation caused by the culture between European settlers and the native Indian.

As a matter of record there were many factors precipitating the conflict. The major cause of the problem was the failure of the government to live up to its agreements with the Sioux. The minds of the Indians were no match for the crooked and dishonest fur traders. The red man could not adapt himself to the white man's ways and he fought against this pressure to change.

The factors which may have sparked the conflict at the Lower Agency are many. The nation was at war; Minnesota troops were fighting in the South; the agencies failed to meet treaty obligations; and the nature of man when faced with extinction.

Following the termination of the conflict in Minnesota, the Sioux were sent west. The Red River ox carts ceased operating during the Uprising and railroads took their place. The Free Holmsted Act of 1862 drew immigrants to the frontier.

The Lower Sioux Agency illustrates the failure of 19th century Americans to reach a just arrangement with the native tribes. (National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form; prepared by John Grossman, Survey and Planning,1970)

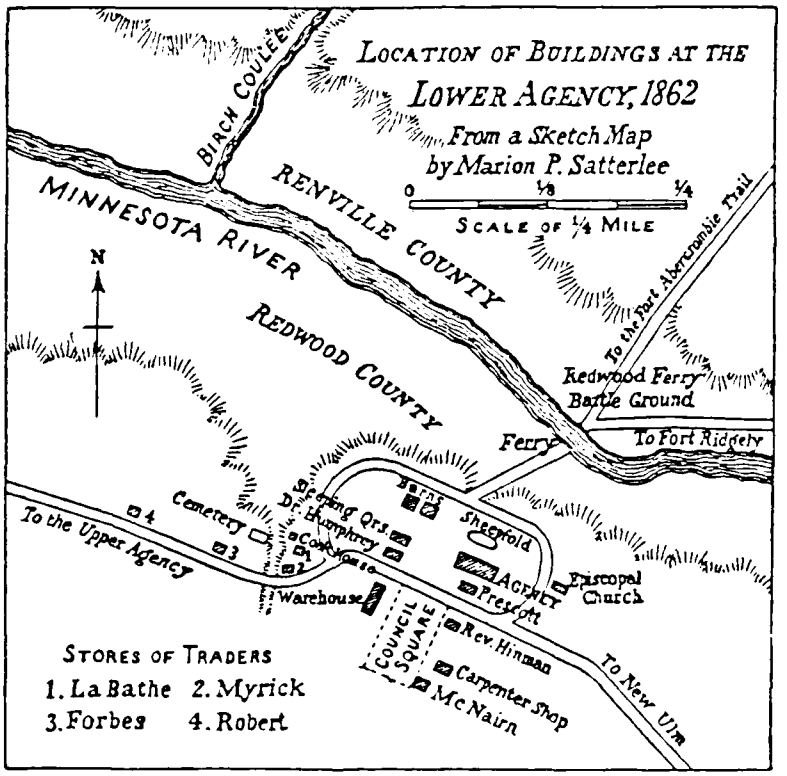
Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site has had extensive research conducted on it and has been well documented. The remainder of the site should be well protected due to its scientific and cultural importance.

If development/construction activities are planned for the area, Mr. Douglas George, Historic Archaeologist, Minnesota Historical Society, should be contacted since he has conducted the most research on the site.

Note: The map in the State Historic Preservation Office files is illegible; therefore, this map has been found to replace it.

Figure 27



Folwell, W. W. , A History of Minnesota, Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, 1961, pg. 110.

21-RW-12 BELLIG SITE

National Register of Historic Places - Nomination Pending

Redwood Falls Quadrangle

Legal Description: SW¼ NW¼ & NW¼ NW¼ Section 10 T112N, R36W

Verbal Description: 100 m. west of house, in the valley cut by the Redwood River

Investigators/Years: David Nystuen, 1969
Tom Trow, 1978

Reports/References: None

Cultural Affiliation: Woodland; Mississippian; Historic (Indian)

Present Site Condition: Partially disturbed, but the remainder is in good condition.

Site Description:

Clearly outlined by high bluffs to the east, south and southwest, and by the Redwood River to the west and north, the Bellig site is in a large, flat basin formed by the meanderings of the river. Kept as pasture until first cultivated in the early 1970s, the exposed portions of the site are still yielding enormous amounts of material from late prehistoric and historic times. Patterns of concentrations in the surface collecting of the site have been noted, indicating the approximate location of sub-surface features. Undisturbed high ground north of the main field and a ring of woods surrounding the cultivated areas both indicated through testing a very high potential for yielding significant data. This is an ideal setting for a controlled excavation.

Significance:

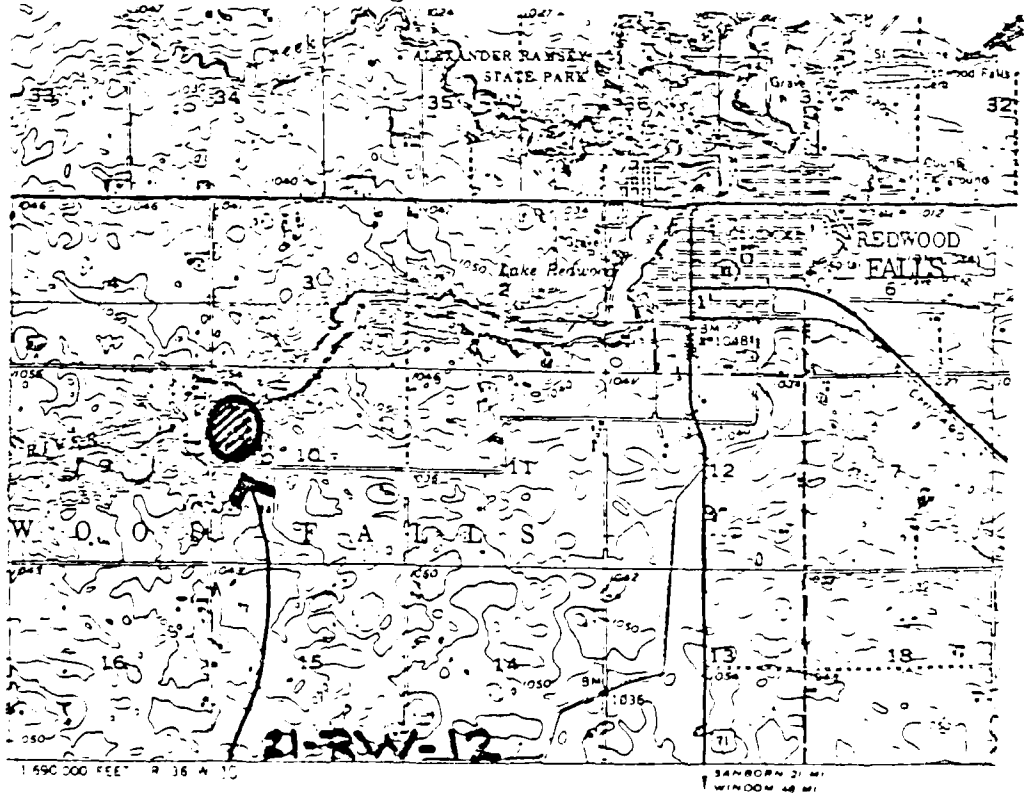
A village throughout late prehistoric times, this site contains a unique combination of elements; present here is pottery from the Late Woodland, Mississippian and historic Period (AD900-c.1840?). The appearance of both shell-tempered pottery and numerous grinding stones suggest the presence of prehistoric agriculture, while the large quantities of bison teeth indicate a well-rounded diet. Iron blades and mid-19th century ceramics point to an Indian occupation contemporary with the early Euro-american settlement of southern Minnesota.

The Bellig Site provides an excellent opportunity for examining the agricultural and dietary practices of the late prehistoric inhabitants of the state as well as that critical period of transition between prehistoric and historic times. (NRHP Nomination/MHS Inventory Form, 1978)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site has had extensive research conducted on it and has been well documented. The remainder of the site should be well protected due to its scientific and cultural importance.

Figure 28



21-RW-13 HORSESHOE LAKE

Milroy Quadrangle

Legal Description: SE¼ NE¼ Section 29 T111N, R39W
NW¼ Section 28

Verbal Description: high peninsula of land in eastern ½ of sec. 29 and western ½ of section 28

Investigators/Years: G. Joseph Hudak, 1971
Hruby & Olson, 1978

Reports/References: Hudak, G. Joseph, Southwestern Minnesota 1974 Survey, University of Minnesota.

Hurby & Olson, Fieldnotes (Minnesota Histor- 1978 ical Society).

Cultural Affiliation: Middle or Late Woodland

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description: High peninsula once surrounded by water. Report of many bones being found in this area. An old horseshoe lake bed (Hudak). During 1978 field check, flakes, tools (ground and chipped) were observed and pottery in collections... of copper artifact in local collection/cultivated 60-70 years - bulldozed in parts, heavily collected (Hruby & Olson, 1978)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site should be field checked to determine its present condition and further research needs.

21-RW-34 ZUPFER

Lucan Quadrangle

Legal Description: SE¼ NW¼ NW¼ Sec. 18 T111N, R38W

Verbal Description: east of County Highway #5, in a farmyard (abandoned), includes woods north and west of house - alot of 19th century historic debris

Investigator/Year: T. Trow, 1978

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Fieldnotes

Accession Numbers: MHS 213-66

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: Partially undisturbed

Site Description: Flakes found in exposure of farmyard, historic debris in woods north and west of house. Present farmstead was built in 1885.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

An intensive field investigation should be conducted for possible prehistoric and historic significance.

21-RW-36 CLEAR CREEK

Wabasso Quadrangle

Legal Description: SE¼ NW¼ SE¼ NW¼ Section 29 T112N, R37W

Verbal Description: south of Clear Creek, west of Redwood River, 200 m. north of Seaforth City limits

Investigators/Year: L. Radzak, B. Olson, 1978

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Fieldnotes

Accession Numbers: MHS 213-31

Cultural Affiliation: Historic Indian

Present Site Condition: In cultivation

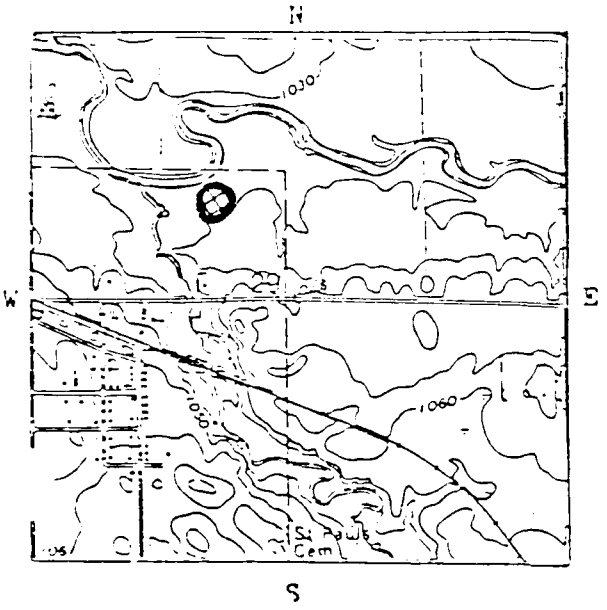
Site Description: concentrations along north-south crest of east side of hill top, some flakes on slope, biface worked flake, numerous flakes and 19th century glass in surface collection (site size: 5 acres) (Radzak/Olson, 1978)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

According to the investigators and T. Trow (1980), this site is "too disturbed to be of high research potential". The previous investigators should be consulted if development of the area is planned.

Figure 29

Map of site area.



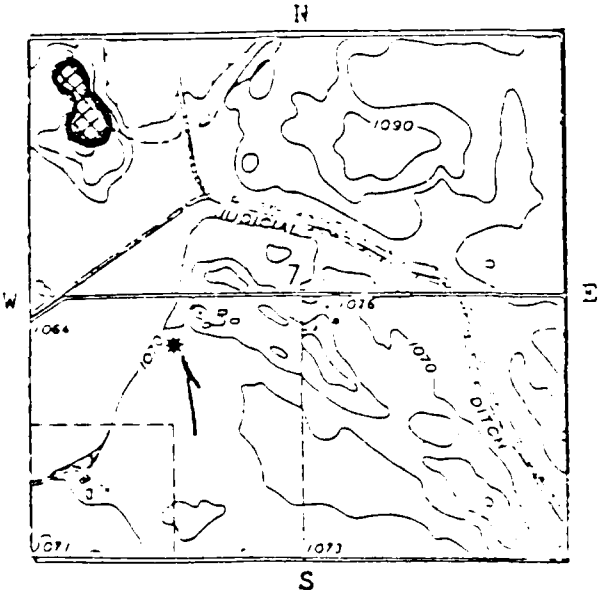
Scale: 1:24,000

Legend:

21-RW-36

Recorded by L. Radzak, B. Olsen Date 21 June 19

Map of site area.



Scale: 1:24,000

Legend:

21-RW-37

Recorded by L. Radzak Date 20 June 1978

21-RW-37 UNNAMED

School Grove Lake Quadrangle

Legal Description: SE¼ NE¼ NW¼ SW¼ Section 7 T112N, R39W

Verbal Description: field on southeast shore of old lakebed, 500 m. east of county line, 150 m. southwest of Holmberg house

Investigator/Year: L. Radzak, 1978

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Fieldnotes

Accession Numbers: MHS 213-32

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: In cultivation

Site Description: worked and unworked flakes found in surface collection of bean field (Radzak)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

There is a low potential for further investigation (T. Trow, 1980). If development is planned in the area, the previous investigator(s) should be consulted.

21-RW-38 GOOSE LAKE

School Grove Lake Quadrangle

Legal Description: SE¼ NW¼ NW¼ Section 7 T112N, R39W

Verbal Description: north of old Swam Lake Bed; high ground east of county line, wheatfield; southwest of Goose Lake Bed

Investigators/Year: L. Radzak, B. Olson, 1978

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Fieldnotes

Accession Numbers: MHS 213-33

Present Site Condition: In cultivation

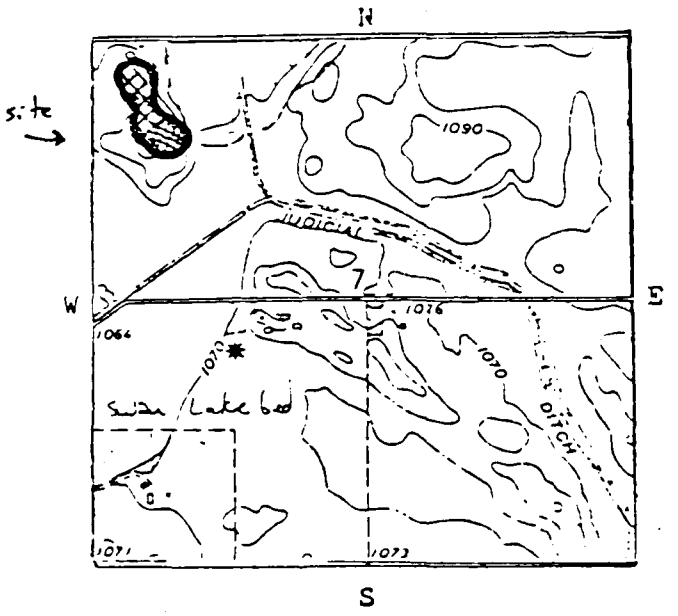
Site Description: flakes found in among growing wheat; poor visibility (Radzak/Olson, 1978)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

A reconnaissance level field investigation should be conducted in order to determine if there is in actuality, more than an artifact scatter, the exact parameters of that site, and its cultural affiliation.

Figure 30

Map of site area.



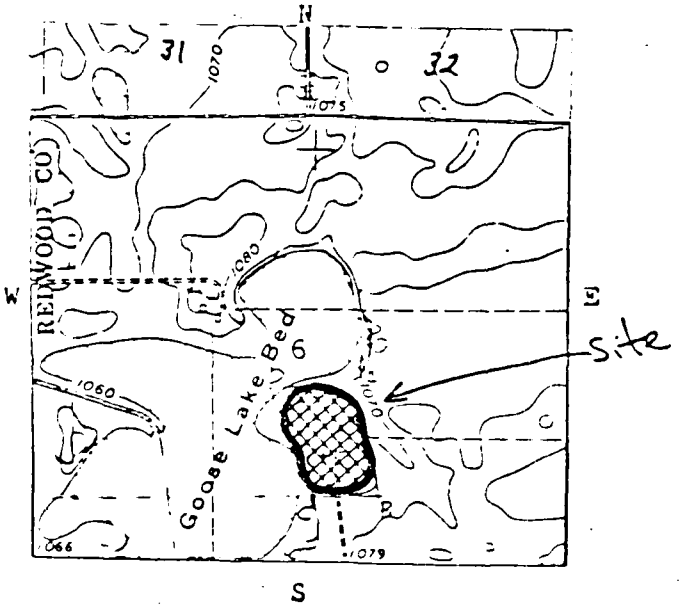
Scale: 1:24,000

Legend:

21-RW-38

Recorded by L. Radzat - B. Olson Date 20 June 1

Map of site area.



Scale:

Legend:

21-RW-39

Recorded by T. Trow Date 30 June

21-RW-39 HOLMBERG

National Register of Historic Places - Nomination Pending

School Grove Lake Quadrangle

Legal Description: W½ SE¼ Section 6 T112N, R39W

Verbal Description: east shore of old Goose Lake; area includes all of farmyard, house site and garden

Investigator/Year: T. Trow, 1978

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Fieldnotes

Accession Numbers: MHS 213-34

Cultural Affiliation: Woodland, possibly Historic Indian

Present Site Condition: Good Condition/Private Property (60% disturbed)

Site Description:

The Holmberg Site extends along the eastern shore of what was once Goose Lake. The central focus of the site appears to have been where the Holmberg house and garden are now. A cultivated field to the south of the house showed a gradual decline in cultural materials, ending midway through the plowed portion. Testing of the area indicates that the disturbance caused by cultivation and the garden are shallow enough to have avoided damaging the deeper cultural levels. The yard surrounding the house and the wooded lakeshore offer a perfect opportunity for excavation and the establishment of a complete stratigraphy.

Significance:

The most important element of this site is its apparently long-term occupation during the Late Woodland period

(c. AD800-1400). Found here are large quantities of triangular projectile points, arrow shaft smoothers, ground stone tools and grit-tempered pottery, as well as side-notched projectile points indicative of the Middle Woodland Period. No indications of the earlier Archaic period have as yet been encountered. (NRHP Nomination/MHS Inventory Form, T. Trow, 1978)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site has been nominated to the National Register of Historic Places and should be well protected.

21-RW-40 GOOSEBERRY

Redwood Falls Quadrangle

Legal Description: NW¼ NE¼ SW¼ Section 32 T113N, R36W
NW¼ SE¼ NW¼
NE¼ NW¼ SW¼

Verbal Description: peninsula on east shore of old Ramsey Lake bed, and the south shore, (also called Gooseberry Lake)

Investigators/Year: T. Trow, T.H. Hruby, 1978

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Fieldnotes

Accession Numbers: MHS 213-37, 213-39

Cultural Affiliation: Proto-historic (includes Historic Indian Village)

Present Site Condition: In cultivation

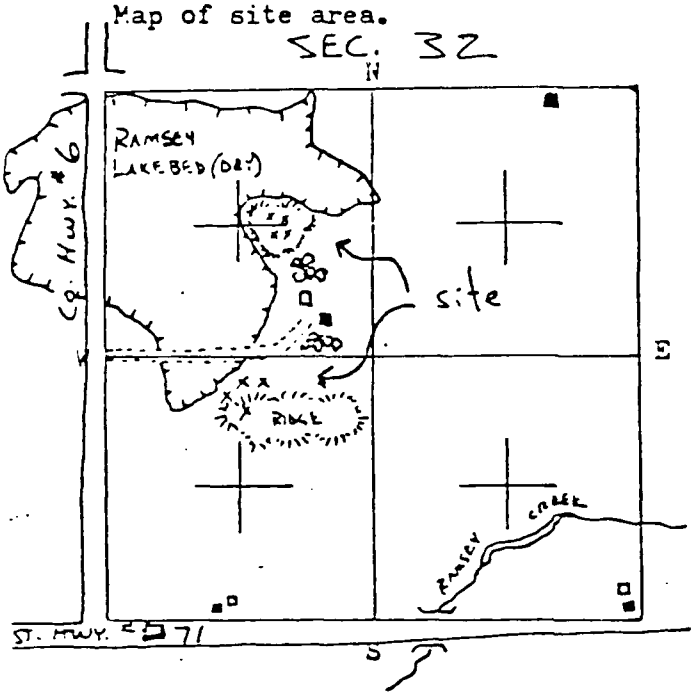
Site Description: Habitation - Village eastern shore of former Ramsey Lake, including both the peninsula and the southeast corner of lake, grooved maul, worked stone reported from south shoreline, bone and flakes recovered from surface collection of eastern peninsula and from south shore (Trow, 1978) (Informant reported Indian Village on site in 1870s)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

The previous investigators consider the site to have a "high potential for further research". Additional investigation at this site should be carried out if development is planned.

Figure 31

Map of site area.



Scale: Sec. 32

Legend:

x x — COLLECTING AREAS

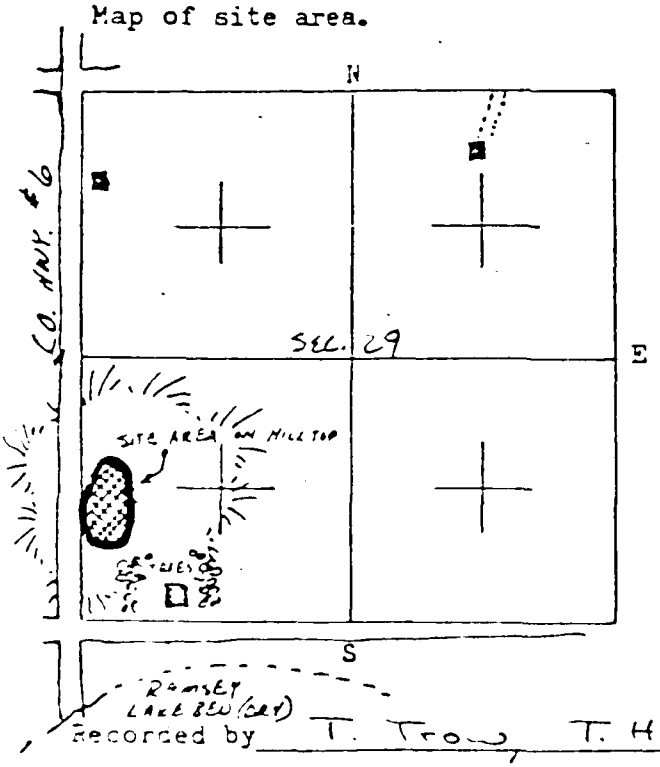
— FARMYARD (BLDG.)

— TREES

21-RW-40

Recorded by T. Trow, T. H. Hruby Date 16 June 19

Map of site area.



Scale:

Legend:

21-RW-41

Recorded by T. Trow, T. H. Hruby Date 12 June 197

21-RW-41 PRAHL

Redwood Falls Quadrangle

Legal Description: NW¼ SW¼ SW¼ Section 29 T113N, R36W

Verbal Description: high hill on north edge of old Ramsey ("Gooseberry") Lake bed; north of Prahl house, east of County Highway #6

Investigators/Year: T. Trow, T.H. Hruby, 1978

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Fieldnotes

Accession Numbers: MHS 213-38

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: In cultivation

Site Description: worked and unworked flakes found in surface collection of plowed field (Trow, 1978)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

A reconnaissance level field investigation should be conducted in order to determine the exact parameters of the site and its cultural affiliation.

RAMSEY PARK SWAYBACK BRIDGE - Delhi Township

National Register of Historic Places - Nomination Pending

Redwood Falls Quadrangle

Verbal Description. Ramsey Park, Redwood Falls, Minnesota

Investigator/Year: Dennis A. Gimmestad, 1978

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Historic Site Survey Files

Cultural Affiliation: Historic (1938)

Present Site Condition: Good

Site Description:

The Ramsey Park Swayback Bridge is located in the Redwood River Gorge at a point just below the confluence of the Redwood River and Ramsey Creek, and downstream from both Redwood Falls and Ramsey Falls. The area of the gorge was dedicated as Alexander Ramsey State Park in 1912, and remained part of the state park system until it was turned over to the City of Redwood Falls in 1957.

The 183 foot ten-span structure is constructed of concrete and North Redwood granite. Its concrete slab roadbed is supported by nine granite piers which extend the full 200 foot width of the bed at twelve foot intervals (eleven feet between the end piers and the u-abutments). The granite sides of the structure extend upward to form short rails which follow the curve of the roadbed and terminate in u-abutments with a stepped profile.

The bridge's design, consistent with its wooded setting, is based primarily on functional requirements. During frequent spring high waters, the dip in the bed permits tree branches and other debris carried by the river to flow across the

center section of the structure, avoiding a jam which could force the streams around the end abutments and undermine the bridge approaches.

Significance:

The Ramsey Park Swayback Bridge is one of scores of structures constructed by WPA crews in state parks during the late 1930s and early 1940s. It is the only known bridge so constructed utilizing the functional swayback design.

The crew of the project quarried the stone in nearby North Redwood under the direction of stonecutter William Hosken. Other WPA Ramsey Park buildings also utilize the North Redwood granite.

The structure is significant as a uniquely designed WPA constructed bridge. Even though it is only forty years old at the time of this nomination, recognition is important to insure retention of its integrity as plans for bridge remodeling and replacement are being considered. (Gimmestad, 1978)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site is presently standing and being preserved by the community.

CHICAGO & NORTH WESTERN RAILROAD DEPOT - Granite Rock Township
National Register of Historic Places - Nomination Pending

Lucan Quadrangle

Verbal Description: First Street, East of Main Street, Lucan, Mn.

Investigator/Year: Unknown, 1977

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Historic Site Survey Files

Cultural Affiliation: Historic (1902)

Present Site Condition: Good

Site Description:

The Chicago and North Western Railroad Depot in Lucan is a small rectangular three-room (waiting room, office, freight room) frame building. It has a gabled, slate-shingled roof. The exterior walls, like those of other area railroad structures built at the same time, are of shiplap. Access to the freight and waiting rooms are by doorways at either end of the structure. The wood interior sheathing of the office and waiting room is intact; the freight room has been covered with plywood.

The building has been moved to a trackside site near its original location by the Lucan Historical Society, which has preserved the structure. It currently houses several railroad artifacts and a small community history display.

Significance:

Except for Redwood Falls, the beginning of all surviving urban settlement in Redwood County was coincident with the designation of siding sites by the railroad. Railroad officials determined site location - and, in later communities

the tow plats - and railroad crews built not only the tracks, but the railroad buildings as well. The combination passenger and freight depot was the only railraod-constructed building in many communities. Others also had a railroad-owned section house for the use of the section foreman and his family and a few other auxiliary buildings.

Today only the Minneapolis and St. Louis Depot at Belview and the Chicago North Western Depot at Lucan remain in well-preserved condition at trackside locations. The earlier and more elaborate Belview structure was built several years after the tracks were laid; a box car had been used at the siding until after private landowners had platted the town in 1892. The Lucan building was the smaller of two depot plans used in the six communities created on the Minnesota Western Branch line in 1902.

The depots are significant as the most readily identifiable symbols of a means of transportation that 1) played a central role in the area's agricultural settlement and development by providing a means of product shipment and 2) determined the urban settlement distribution of the county through the location of the points of shipment. (Gimmestad, 1978)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site is presently standing and being preserved by the community.

GRANITE ROCK TOWNSHIP

Grantite Quarry - NE¼ Section 12 T111N, R38W

NEW AVON TOWNSHIP

Barnum Windmill - NE¼ SE¼ Section 5 T111N, R36W

REDWOOD FALLS TOWNSHIP

Whittet Barn - N½ SW¼ Section 10 T112N, R36W

Gold Farm - NE¼ Section 9

SHERIDAN TOWNSHIP

Redwood River Bridge - between Sections 28 and 29, T112N, R37W

UNDERWOOD TOWNSHIP

Cahoon School District #44 - SE¼ NE¼ Section 21 T112N, R39W

VESTA CITY (Vest Township)

Kufert House - Schley St. and Broadway St. (NW corner)

Lutheran School - Schley Street north side Bl.12

Minnesota Elevator/Farmers Elevator - south of railroad (and Oak St.)

Montgomery House - Center and East Street (NW corner)

Section Foreman House - Front St. and County Rd. 10 (NW corner)

Vesta Fire House and Power Plant - Elm and Center Street (SE corner)

Vesta Post Office - Front Street Bl 7

MILROY CITY (Westline Township)

Feed Mill - Euclid Avenue (west side Bl.11)

Milroy Eating House - Superior Street (south side Bl.7)

Milroy Public School - Cedar and Prospect Street (SW corner)

Penke Livery Barn - Superior Street (alley - Bl.7)

Sleepy Eye Milling Co. Elevator - (west side Euclid Ave. at railroad)

REDWOOD FALLS CITY - Delhi, Honner, Paxton and Redwood Falls Townships

Henry Behnke Store Site - Washington and East 2nd Street (NW corner)

Bummiester Mill Site - behind 115 W. Bridge and 119 W. Bridge

Church of Christ - 241 E. Third

City Bath House - Minnesota St. at Foot of 2nd St.

Church of St. Catherine - 509 S. Lincoln St.

Claque House - 309 E. 5th St.

Coal Shed - railroad right of way

Eagle Roller Mills Elevator - 318 E. Tin St.

Falls Theatre 230 E. 2dn St.

First Presbyterian Church - 225 E. 4th St.

Gilwood Haven - 219 S. Mill

I.O.O.F. Hall - W. Third & Mill (NW corner)

Log Building - W. Highway 19 (south side) (NE¼ NE¼ Sec. 21) Redwood Falls Township

Memorial Field Grandstand - Gould St. at foot of 3rd St.

Ramsey Park Buildings - Ramsey Park

Redwood County Alms House and Poor Farm - Highway 19 W. (north side of lot 11)

Redwood County Courthouse - Block 6

Redwood County Sheriff's Residence and Jail - 308 E. 2nd St.

Redwood Falls Farmers Elevator - 120 E. Tim St.

Redwood Falls Hospital - 207 E. 4th St.

Redwood Theatre - Mill St. (west side Bl.18)

St. John's Lutheran Church - 810 S. Washington

Tyson House - 411 S. Jefferson

BANK OF REDWOOD FALLS BUILDING

National Register of Historic Places - Nomination Pending

Redwood Falls Quadrangle

Verbal Description: Second Street, Redwood Falls, Minnesota

Investigator/Year: Dennis A. Gimmestad, 1978

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Historic Site Survey Files

Cultural Affiliation: Historic (ca. 1885)

Present Site Condition: Good

Site Description:

The Bank of Redwood Falls Building is a one-story brick and stone commercial structure in downtown Redwood Falls. The dominant feature of the Richardsonian Romanesque building is a Syrian arch which extends across the facade between two short piers of rusticated and carved stone. The entrance-way and windows are contained within the opening of the arch, which displays dentillated detailing. Two stone panels of a foliate design are located in the spandrel spaces. A modillioned cornice is supported at either end by vertical brick projections.

The interior of the building is used as darkroom space for an adjoining photography studio. Except for the removal of a section of ornamentation above the cornice, the exterior retains its original characteristics

Significance:

The Bank of Redwood Falls Building was constructed c. 1885 on a site which, according to an 1881 view of the city, was previously occupied by a frame structure. As such, it is one of the early second-generation masonry structures that

replaced Redwood Falls' original frame commercial district. The integrity of its street facade is exceptional among the mostly remodeled storefronts in today's downtown Redwood Falls.

Early bank buildings in the county typically display a greater amount of attention to architectural detailing than most other structures. The Bank of Redwood Falls is the earliest of several such surviving buildings, and the scale of its Romanesque features is unusual for its size. Its significance is based on the street level integrity of its vigorous Romanesque styling. (Gimmestad, 1978)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site is presently standing and being preserved by the community.

COLLAR, H. D., HOUSE

National Register of Historic Places - Nomination Pending

Redwood Falls Quadrangle

Verbal Description: Fourth & Minnesota Streets (NE corner)
Redwood Falls, Minnesota

Investigator/Year: Dennis A. Gimmestad, 1978

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Historic Site Survey Files

Cultural Affiliation: Historic (ca. 1878)

Present Site Condition: Excellent

Site Description:

The Italianate H.D. Chollar House is located in the original plat area of Redwood Falls on a site near the Redwood River. The two-story hipped roof cube has a full height entrance pavillion surmounted by a broken pediment with a diamond shaped window. Architectural detailing include the heavy horizontal supports of the eaves and pedimented window frames. The general symmetrical fenestration is broken by a three-sided bay on the east facade. Most windows are double hung six-over-six and the walls are sheathed in clapboard.

The one-story cut-away addition to the rear is unsympathetic to the original house, but the impression of the building when viewed from the front retains the basic original character. The interior of the house includes original paneling, woodwork, and fixtures. Modifications have occurred in room arrangement as the building's use has changed. The house has been consistently well-maintained.

Significance:

The italianate form and detailing of the H.D. Chollar House is unique in the domestic building stock of the area. The presence of a style which had reached its zenith much earlier is the eastern parts of the state coincides with Redwood Falls' position as the earliest settled urban area in the county.

The house was constructed by Henry D. Chollar in 1878, the same year a spur line of the Chicago and North Western Railroad reached the city. Chollar came to Redwood Falls from upstate New York to become manager of the Winona-based Laird-Norton Lumber Company's local line yard. The Laird-Norton yards generally followed the lines of the Chicago and Northwestern and the Redwood Falls yard, known as Laird, Norton, and Chollar, was one of only two of the company to incorporate the name of the manager into its title. Line yards from both Winona- and Minneapolis-based lumber companies were central elements of commerce in the early activity of most area towns.

The local lumber dealer was potentially one of the most important determinants of the building styles utilized in the developing prairie community. The Chollar House is significant both because of its area style distinctiveness and because of its association with an early line lumber yard in Redwood Falls.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site is presently standing and being preserved by the community.

REDWOOD FALLS PUBLIC LIBRARY

National Register of Historic Places - Nomination Pending

Redwood Falls Quadrangle

Verbal Description: 334 South Jefferson, Redwood Falls, Minnesota

Investigator/Year: Dennis A. Gimmestad, 1978

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Historic Site Survey Files

Cultural Affiliation: Historic (1904)

Present Site Condition: Excellent

Site Description:

The Redwood Falls Public Library, a Neo-Classic building located adjacent to the county courthouse square, was designed by Mankato architects Rockey, Church, and Pass. The hiproofed structure has a pedimented and colonaded portico with a recessed entrance. Spherical finials surmount each of the four corners of the building. The rusticated base and continuous lintels are of native North Redwood granite and the upper portion of the building is of pressed brick.

The interior of the building was recently renovated in a manner sympathetic to the original architectural detailings. The renovation was executed by the original design firm, now operating under the name of Rockey, Church, and Teschner.

Significance:

Early educational buildings have been among the country's most imposing townsite structures, both because of their size and siting and because of their architectural style

detailing. However, most of the original two-to-three story brick school buildings have lost much of their structural and siting integrity due to extensive expansion and remodeling.

The Redwood Falls Public Library is the only example of such early educational buildings which retains near total exterior design integrity. Its location adjacent to the courthouse square with streets on three sides of the site give the structure a high three-dimensional visibility. It is also one of the few buildings in the county making extensive use of locally quarried granite.

The library was constructed with both Carnegie funds and a local donation from the Gilfillan family. The city has demonstrated its commitment to the continuing use of the building by recent interior renovation project.

The Redwood Falls Public Library is significant as a well-preserved example of a dominant image of early city education buildings. (Gimmestad, 1978)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site is presently standing and being preserved by the community.

SCENIC COOPERATIVE OIL COMPANY BUILDING - Redwood Falls Township

National Register of Historic Places - Nomination Pending

Redwood Falls Quadrangle

Verbal Description: Second and Mill Streets (SE corner)
Redwood Falls, Minnesota

Investigator/Year: Dennis A. Gimmestad, 1978

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Historic Site Survey Files

Cultural Affiliation: Historic (ca. 1925)

Present Site Condition: Good

Site Description:

The Scenic City Cooperative Oil Company is located in downtown Redwood Falls on the corner of Mill (Highway 71) and Second Streets. The one and one-half story tile-roofed structure is of rainbow-colored Artstone block, with decorative stone courses on the front facade. Arched recesses with stone inlays are utilized on the posts supporting a drive-through filling area. The gable ends and a large shed dormer projecting over the canopy area are of stucco. A walk-through arch extends from the southwest corner of the front facade, and behind this a one-bay service area, also of Artstone materials, was added in 1940. The three pumps of the station have been removed.

The station was originally constructed for gasoline and oil sales only, with station operations on the ground floor, and office space for the company, which has branches in other villages of the county, on the second.

Though now occupied by a printing establishment and no longer used as a service station, the structural features clearly convey the building's original intended function.

Significance:

The Scenic City Cooperative Oil Company Building was completed ca. 1925 during the period in which service station architecture was freely adapting elements from a wide vareity of architectural styles to create buildings with a strong visual impact. The initial construction of the central area as a dispensary for gasoline and oil follows the limited functions for most stations of the period; the garage area was added as the offered services expanded.

Materials for the building were produced by the Artstone Company in nearby New Ulm, and their rainbow-colored block appears on a number of buildings, both commercial and domestic, in the area.

The Scenic City Cooperative Oil Company built the station shortly after its founding as the first cooperative oil company in the county.

The development of the widespread use of the automobile in the rural county marked the beginnings of greater consolidation and changing functions for a county's community network, which had been created on a railroad-based system. The Scenic City Building remains a well-preserves structure of a service business...(Gimmestad, 1978)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site is presently standing and being preserved by the community.

MILROY BLOCK - Westline Township

National Register of Historic Places - Nomination Pending

Milroy Quadrangle

Verbal Description: Euclid Avenue and Cherry Street (NW corner) Milroy, Minnesota

Investigator/Year: Dennis A. Gimmestad, 1978

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Historic Site Survey Files

Cultural Affiliation: Historic (1902)

Present Site Condition: Good

Site Description:

The Milroy Block is a large two-story brick Italianate commercial structure located on Milroy's main thoroughfaire, Euclid Avenue. Except for the smaller State Bank Building one block away, most of the other commerical buildings of the town are much less imposing in scale and detailing, and the Block is the dominant visual element in Milroy's streetscape.

The building was constructed with four storefronts facing Euclid Avenue (east facade), with the southernmost unit also equipped with a small entrance area at the rear on Cherry Street. The original cast iron supports ("Mayer Brothers, Mankato") are intact on the storefronts. An ornamental cornice wraps around both the front and south facades of the building above the storefronts.

Slightly off center at the front is an entrance to the stairway to the second level. The northern portion of the buildings upper story was constructed to house the town's opera house and was known as Schwandt Hall. The southern portion was divided into residences. The second level currently houses a private museum and a residence.

The upper portion of both the front and south facades displays patterned brick and stone lintels. Panels indicate the building name, construction date, and original associated persons.

Significance:

The Milroy Block contained in one building facilities for several of the necessary townsite functions (residences, town meeting hall, general merchandising) in the establishment of one of the county's final communities.

Most initial townsite structures took the expedient form of wood frame structures. Milroy's lot sale attracted an unusual number of investors from Springfield, Minnesota, where the A.C. Ochs Brickyard was located. (One plate on the building carries the name of Jaehn, a Springfield brick contractor, and his crews may have constructed the building.) Built soon after the lot sale was held, the substantial size and materials reflected the faith of outside speculative interests in the future of the commerce of the town.

Although a common form for commercial structures of the period, the Milroy Block is significant as an unusually substantial housing for the first general merchandising commerce of a new townsite. The building was used extensively as a visual symbol during the town's 75th Anniversary activities in 1977. (Gimmestad, 1978)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site is presently standing and being preserved by the community.

MILROY STATE BANK BUILDING - Westline Township

National Register of Historic Place - Nomination Pending

Milroy Quadrangle

Verbal Description: Superior Street and Euclid Avenue, Milroy, Minnesota

Investigator/Year: Dennis A. Gimmestad, 1978

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Historic Site Survey Files

Cultural Affiliation: Historic (1902)

Present Site Condition: Good

Site Description:

(Joint Statement with Milroy State Bank) The nearly identical Milroy State Bank and Clements State Bank buildings, respectively located in Milroy and Clements, are both situated on a main street corner lot one block away from the railroad.

Both are constructed of the patterned and ploychromed brick and stone combination characteristic of area masonry commercial building of the period. Detailing occurs on the two street facades of each which meet at a diagonal corner facing the street intersection. Red brick (thought to be from the A.C. Ochs plant in Springfield) used on these facades is laid in a stretcher bond; rock-faced stone is used for the water table and continuous sills on both the first and second stories. A one-story projecting entrance pavillion is flanked by tapered rectangular columns of brick and surmounted by an arch. The arch is repeated on several first level windows; three on the side are surmounted by a linking, vertically-laid band of brick. A row of patterned brick is above the lintels of the second story. The cornice on the Milroy building remains intact; the one of the Clements building has been removed.

Both buildings originally contained office/retail space on the basement level; the outside stairway of the Milroy building has been closed off. Other modification -- largely changes in window framing -- have not altered the basic fabric of the building.

Significance: (Joint statement with Milroy State Bank)

The two banks were constructed in 1902 in two of six newly platted communities on the Minnesota Western branch of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad. Commercial districts in these towns were constructed quickly -- often before residential area -- after the Western Town Lot Company had held a lot auction. The Company even designated, in at least one instance, specific business types for specific lots. Lines of elevators and lumber yards often built on several of the towns at once.

Bidders from Springfield (located on the older Winona and St. Peter in adjoining Brown County) are mentioned repeatedly in accounts of lot sales in both Milroy and Clements. Of the eight incorporators of each bank, five are identical, and the majority are from Springfield. Two years earlier, the State Bank of Springfield had erected a building with fenestration identical to that of the two Redwood county buildings (type of brick and details are different). With many of the same investors, it seems likely that the plan of this bank was adapted for local contractors and materials for the new Redwood County townsites.

The Milroy and Clements State Bank buildings are original townsite structures which evidence an instance in which outside interests -- in this case a group of businessmen from a nearby town -- acted to establish the commercial operations of a series of towns platted by the railroad at the turn of the century. (Gimmestad, 1978)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site is presently standing and being preserved by the community.

21-BW-2 SIEVERT MOUNDS

New Ulm Quadrangle

Legal Description: SW¼ NW¼ Sec. 33 T110N, R30W

Verbal Description: south end of New Ulm, north of the Cottonwood River

Investigators/Years: T.H. Lewis, 1887
L. Radzak, 1978

Reports/References: Wilford, L.A., Memo on Brown County, May, 1952
1952

Winchell, N.H., The Aborigines of North America,
1911 Minnesota Historical Society, p. 116.

Accession Numbers: University of Minnesota #385

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: Destroyed

Site Description: considered destroyed by housing development

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site has been DESTROYED.

21-BW-3 UNNAMED

New Ulm Quadrangle

Legal Description: SE¼ NW¼ Section 33 T110N, R30W

Verbal Description: "near New Ulm, on Big Cottonwood River", 1/2 mile east of 21-BW-2, 40 feet above the river

Investigators/Years: T.H. Lewis, 1887
L. Radzak, 1978

Reports/References: Winchell, N.H., Aborigines of North America, 1911 Minnesota Historical Society, p. 116.

Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office County Site Files.

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

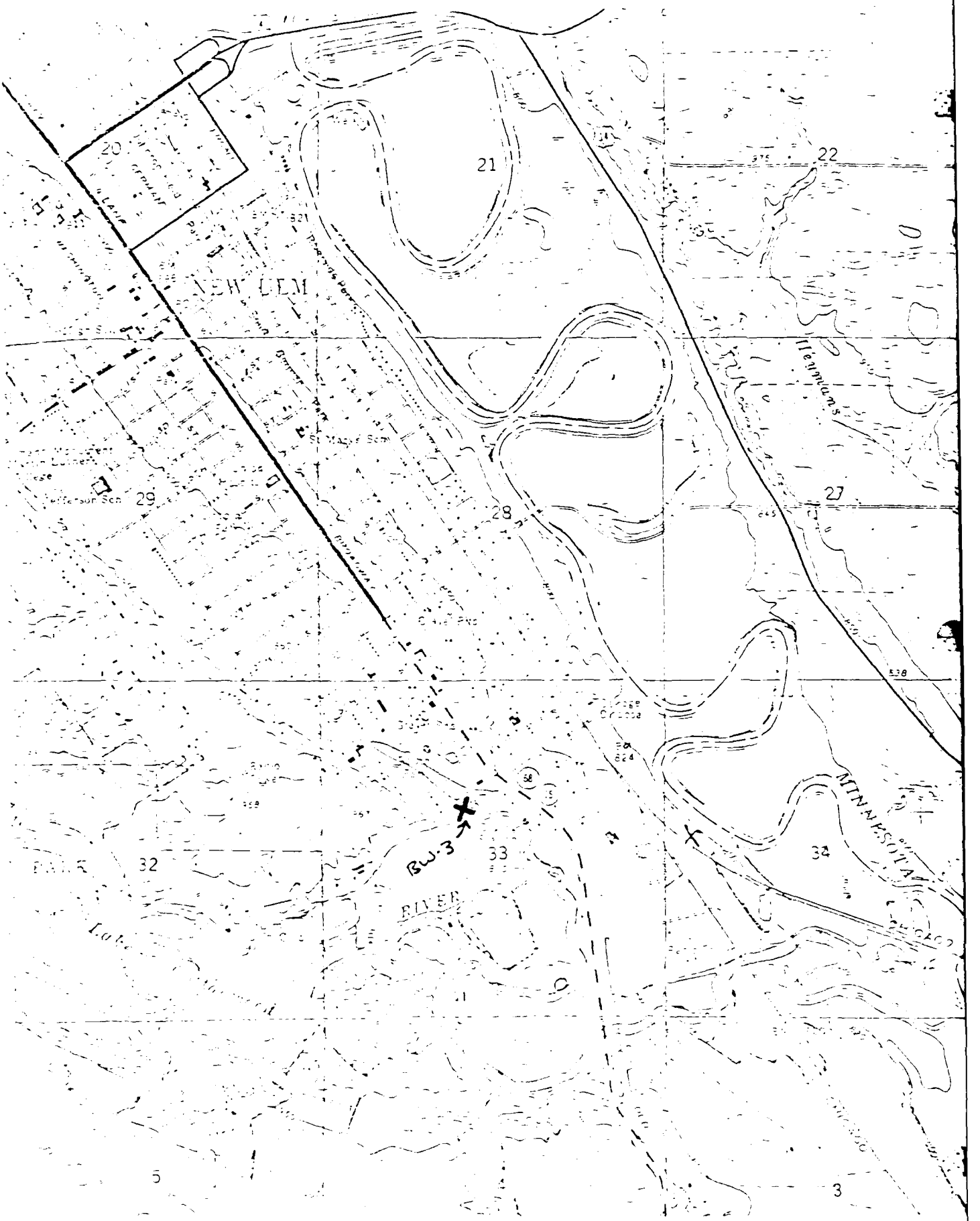
Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description: lone mound may be destroyed or mislocated (1978)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site should be field checked to determine its present condition if development/construction is planned for area. It is not known if the mound is destroyed or mislocated.

Figure 32



21-BW-4 BRIAN

New Ulm Quadrangle

Legal Description: NE¼ SE¼ & SE¼ SE¼ Section 33 T110N, R30W
NW¼ SW¼ & SW¼ SW¼ Section 34

Verbal Description: trailer court, KNUJ radio tower east of State Highway #68, north of the Cottonwood River

Investigators/Years: T.H. Lewis, 18
L. Radzak, 1978

Reports/References: Winchell, N.H., The Aborigines of North America, Minnesota Historical Society, p. 115 & 116
1911

Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Fieldnotes

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: Destroyed

Site Description: Originally there were 27 mounds - the site has been destroyed by sewage treatment plant, radio tower, mobile home court, roads and railroads.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site has been DESTROYED.

21-BW-14 RICHERT

Springfield Quadrangle

Legal Description: SE¼ NW¼ SE¼ Section 18 T108N, R34W

Verbal Description: west of farm house along field road, south and east of winding river, shovel tests west of field - point in northwest corner of field

Investigators/Year: T. Trow, B. Olson, 1978

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Fieldnotes

Accession Numbers: MHS 157-10

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: 30% cultivated

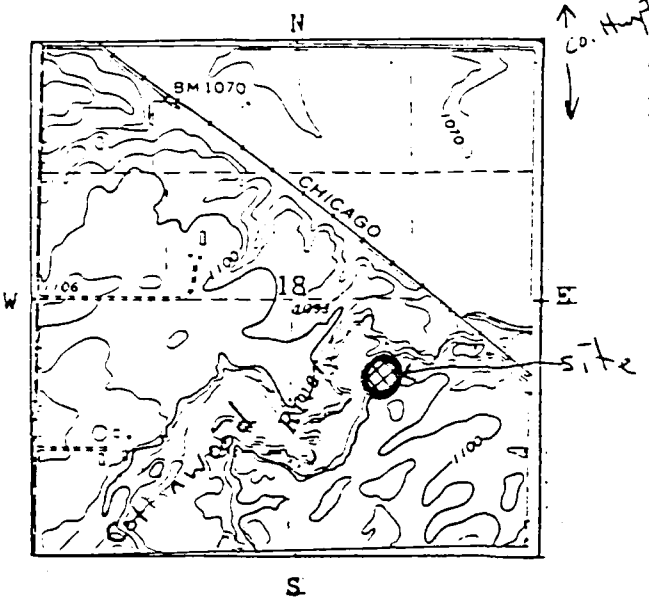
Site Description: flakes, fire-cracked rock in shovel tests in pasture; flakes, projectile point in field 10 cm. to east, on hill top above (east of) Little Cottonwood River, probably a small campsite (Trow/Olson, 1978)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

Mr. Trow considers this site to have high potential for the National Register of Historic Places nomination. Testing sufficient to determine eligibility should be conducted.

Figure 33

Map of site area



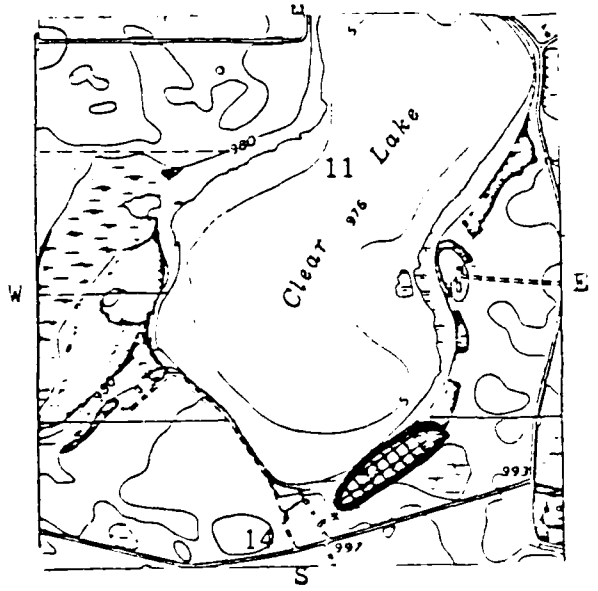
Scale: 1:24,000

Legend:

21-BW-14

Recorded by T. Trow, B. Olson Date 16 May 1978

Map of site area



Scale: 1:24,000

Legend:

21-BW-20

Recorded by Lee Radzak, T.H. Hruby Date 30 June 1978

21-BW-20 CLEAR LAKE SITE

Essig Quadrangle

Legal Description: NW¼ NE¼ Section 14 T109N, R31W

Verbal Description: private lakeside park - "Sportman's Park" southeast shore of Clear Lake

Investigators/Year: L. Radzak, T.H. Hruby, 1978

Reports/References: None

Accession Numbers: MHS 157-17

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: 25% Disturbed - 3 buildings in park

Site Description: flakes in limited exposure, collectors have points, ground stone tools from here

Evaluation and Recommendations:

Mr. Trow considers this site to have good potential for the recovery of additional data. If development/construction is planned, the previous investigator should be contacted for his recommendations.

21-BW-21 GILMAN LAKE

Lake Hanska West Quadrangle

Legal Description: NE¼ NW¼ NE¼ Section 29 T109N, R32W

Verbal Description: south of #24, on north end of Gilman Lake, west shore, includes both sides of fence between properties

Investigator/Year: T. Trow, 1978

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Fieldnotes

Accession Numbers: MHS 157-18

Cultural Affiliation: Paleo-Indian, Late Archaic, Other (?)

Present Site Condition: In cultivation (partially scraped)

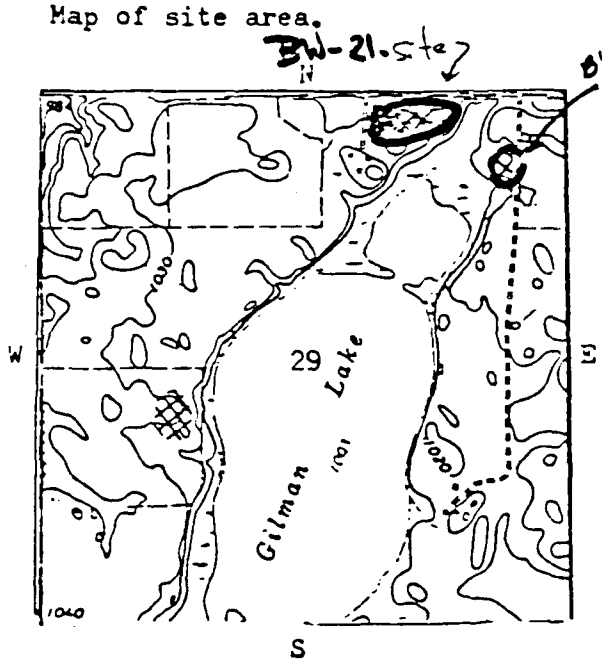
Site Description: Parkdale earred point, large amounts of lithic debris stone flaked tools on high bluff above lake. Folsom point reported from here, east part of site has been bulldozed; Archaic point from here (site size: 6 acres) (Trow, 1980)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

An intensive field investigation should be conducted in order to determine eligibility for the National Register, as recommended by the previous investigator.

Figure 34

Map of site area.



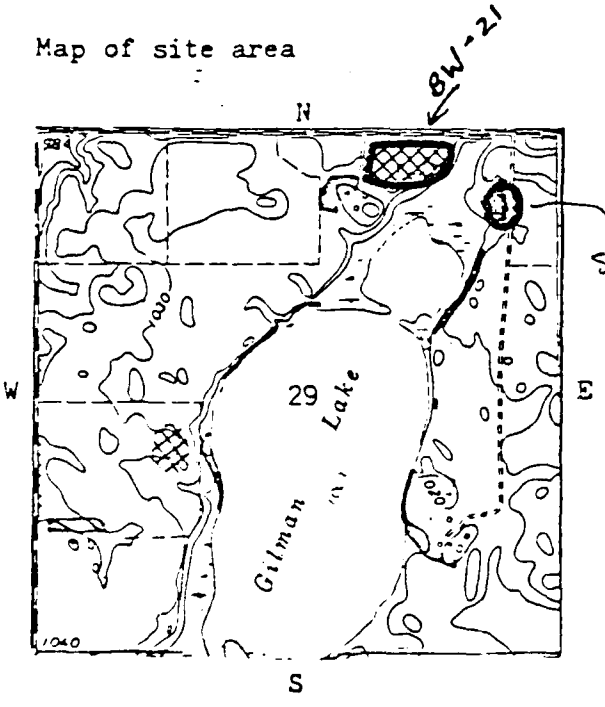
Scale: 1: 24,000

Legend:

21-BW-21

Recorded by T. Trow Date 28 April, 1978

Map of site area



Scale: 1 24,000

Legend:

Site-BW-22

21-BW-22

Recorded by T. Trow, T.H. Hruby Date 28 Apr 78

21-BW-22 McWILLIAMS

Lake Hanska West Quadrangle

Legal Description: SE¼ NW¼ NE¼ NE¼ Section 29 T109N, R32W
SW¼ NE¼ NE¼ NE¼

Verbal Description: on northeast corner of Gilman Lake, across from (east of) 21-BW-21 - plowed fields

Investigators/Year: T. Trow, T.H. Hruby, 1978

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Fieldnotes

Accession Numbers: MHS 157-19

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: In cultivation

Site Description: flakes, scraper on northeast end of old lakebed (site size: 4 acres) (Trow, 1980)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

The previous investigator(s) feel that there is "low potential for further research". If development is planned for this area, Mr. Trow should be contacted for his specific recommendations.

21-BW-23 GOBLIRSCH

Lake Hanska West Quadrangle

Legal Description: SE¼ SW¼ SW¼ Section 29 T109N, R32W
SW¼ SE¼ SW¼

Verbal Description: cultivated area south of farm road, on west shore of lake, from the road south to the trees (property line)

Investigators/Year: T. Trow, B. Olson, 1978

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Fieldnotes

Accession Numbers: MHS 157-20

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: In cultivation, partially terraced

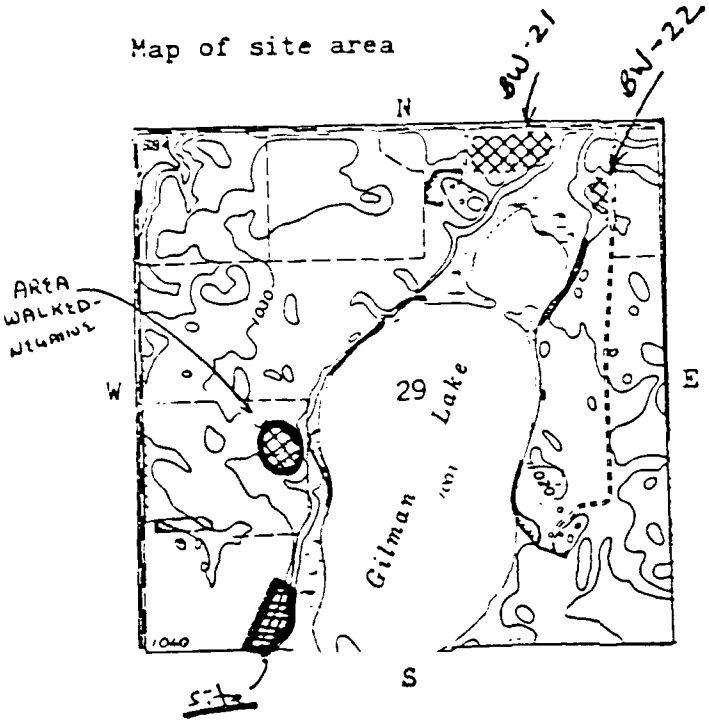
Site Description: flaked found on plowed hill slope, west shore of Gilman Lake (10 flakes - site size: 2 acres) (Trow, 1980)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

There is a "low potential" for further data recovery from this site, according to the previous investigator. Mr. Trow should be contacted if development is planned for this area.

Figure 35

Map of site area



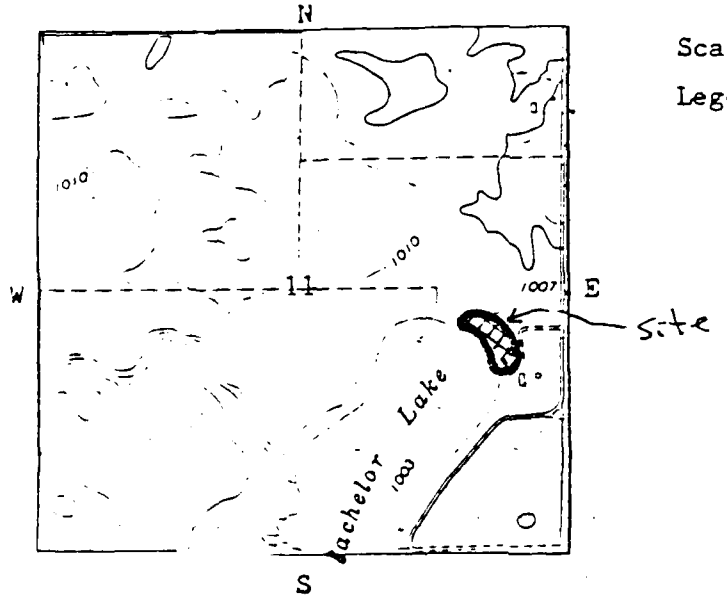
Scale: 1:24,000

Legend:

21-BW-23

Recorded by T. Trow, B. Olson Date 2 May 78

Map of site area



Scale: 1:24,000

Legend:

21-BW-25

Recorded by T. Trow, B. Olson Date 17 May 1978

21-BW-25 LUDEWIG

Sleepy Eye Quadrangle

Legal Description: NW¼ NE¼ SE¼ Section 11 T109N, R32W

Verbal Description: on northeast side of Bachelor Lake, along shore in wooded area northwest of farmhouse

Investigators/Year: T. Trow, B. Olson, 1978

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Fieldnotes

Accession Numbers: MHS 157-22

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: Undisturbed above beach

Site Description: several flakes, flaked tools and some bone in scattered exposure above beach (site size: 2½ acres) (Trow, 1980)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

A field investigation should be conducted in order to determine the cultural affiliation of the site and its possible significance.

21-BW-26 COTTONWOOD

Morgan Quadrangle

Legal Description: Center of NE¼ SW¼ NW¼ SW¼ Section 12 T109N, R33W

Verbal Description: high ridge north of Cottonwood river, east of Kolbe house to ravine

Investigators/Year: T. Trow, L. Radzak, 1978

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Fieldnotes

Accession Numbers: MHS 157-23

Cultural Affiliation: Paleo Indian, Archaic

Present Site Condition: 80% plowed/20% undisturbed

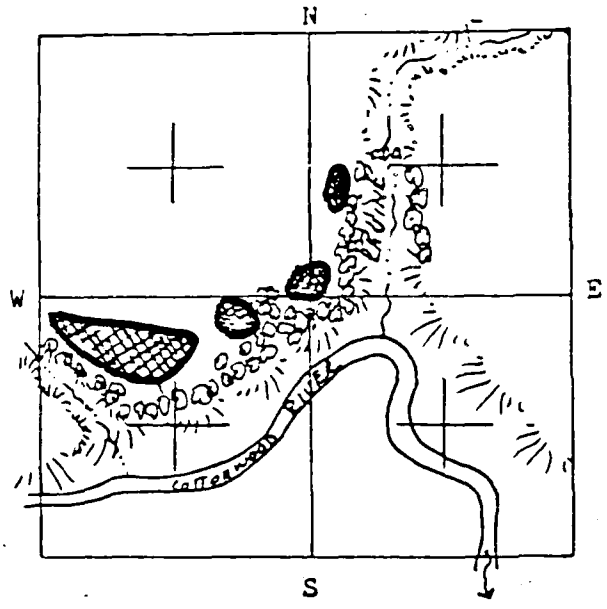
Site Description: Agate Basin point (reported), numerous flakes, 3-sided grooved ax from plowed field on top of hill, pasture present; good potential (site size: 30 acres) (Trow, 1980)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

An intensive field investigation should be conducted in order to determine the site's eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places and its possible socio-cultural value in relation to the cultural development of the region.

Figure 36

Map of site area



Scale: 1 Sq. mi. - Sec. 12

Legend:

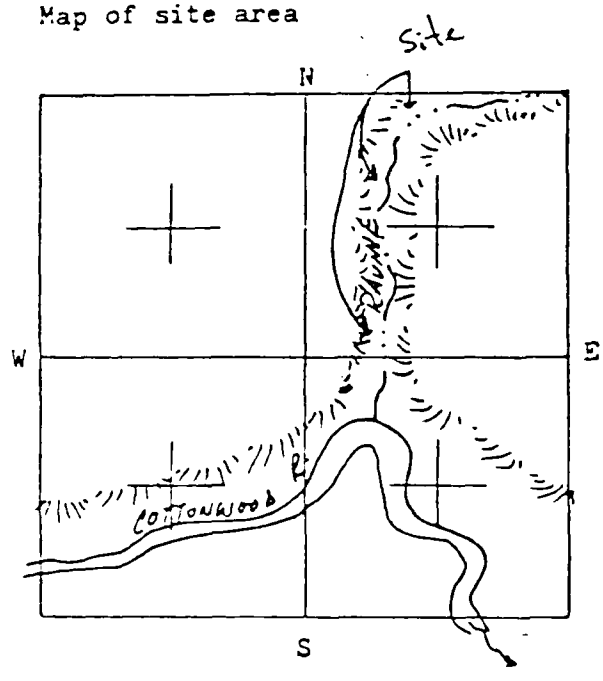
- TREES
- SLOPES
- INTERMINANT STRE
- SITE AREAS

Section 12

21-BW-26

Recorded by T. Trow, Lr Radzak Date 157-23

Map of site area



Scale: 1 Sq. mi. - Sec. 12

Legend:

21-BW-27

Recorded by T. Trow Date 9 May 1978

21-BW-27 KOLBE KILL SITE

Morgan Quadrangle

Legal Description: NW¼ SE¼ Section 12 T109N, R33W
NW¼ NE¼
SW¼ NE¼

Verbal Description: deep north-south ravine, stream within leading to Cottonwood River, paleo points from west side above

Investigator/Year: T. Trow, 1978

Repo.ts/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Fieldnotes

Accession Numbers: MHS 157-24

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: Undisturbed

Site Description: large quantities of mineralized bison teeth, skull found, grooved maul reported from here, paleo points above; in collection of Kolbe, bison material eroding from banks...additional bison bone recovered in October 1979 (site size: 25 acres) (Trow, 1980)

Evaluation and Recommendations

Due to the eroding banks, this site should be stabilized immediately and an intensive field investigation should be conducted in order to determine its cultural affiliation and its possible socio-cultural value in relation to the cultural development of the region. This site may prove to have potential for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places.

21-BW-28 BUD SITE

Morgan Quadrangle

Legal Description: E½ NW¼ SE¼ Section 12 T109N, R33W

Verbal Description: east hill above ravine running north-south to Cottonwood, cultivated hill top

Investigator/Year: T. Trow, 1978

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Fieldnotes

Accession Numbers: MHS 157-25

Cultural Affiliation: Woodland (?)

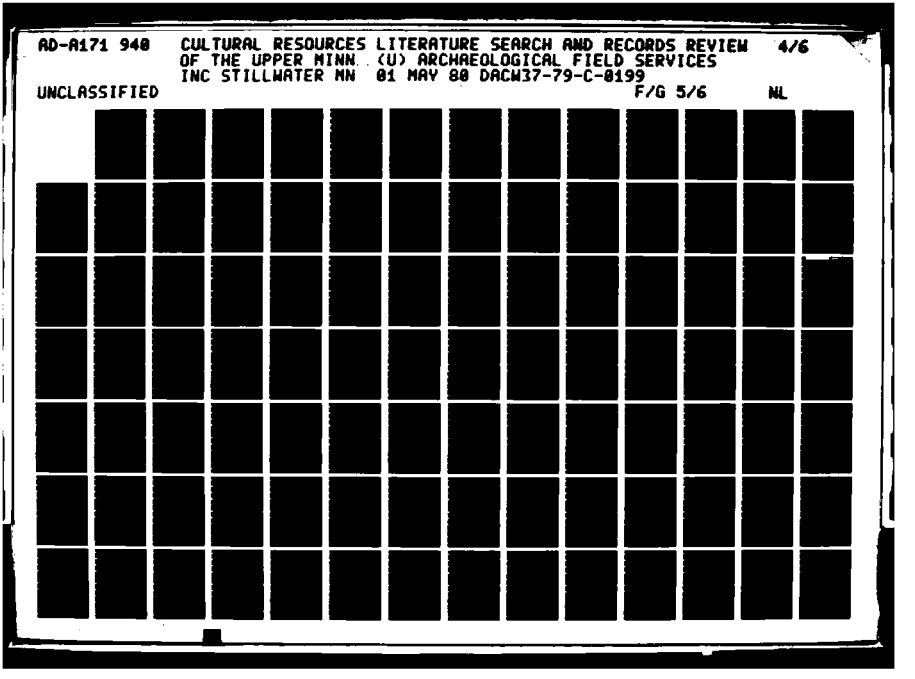
Present Site Condition: In cultivation

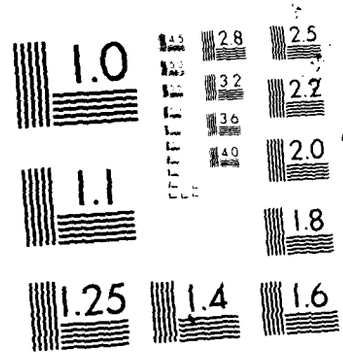
Site Description: projectile point, hammerstone on cultivated hillside, flakes, numerous points reported, in Kolbe collection (site size: 2-4 acres) (Trow, 1980)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

Mr. Trow states that the artifactual material is separate and distinct from that of the west side of the ravine and that there is high potential for research.

A field investigation should be conducted in order to determine the exact cultural affiliation and the site's possible socio-cultural value in relation to the cultural development of the region and to determine if it is eligible to the National Register of Historic Places.

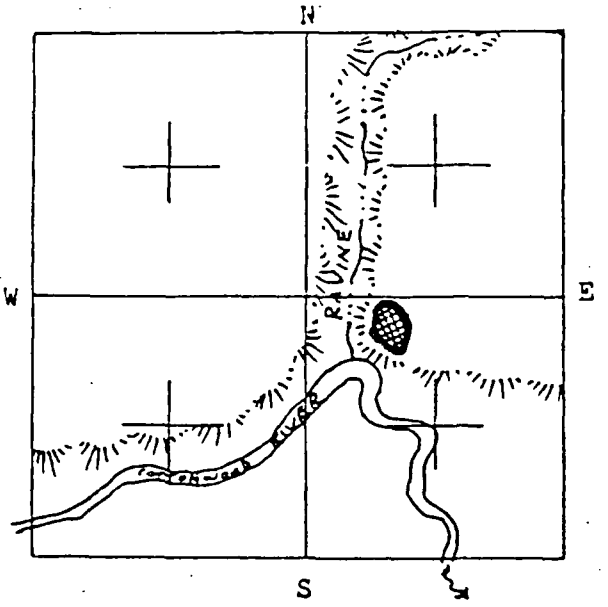

AD-A171 940 CULTURAL RESOURCES LITERATURE SEARCH AND RECORDS REVIEW 4/6
OF THE UPPER MINN.. (U) ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SERVICES
INC STILLWATER MN 01 MAY 80 DACW37-79-C-0199
UNCLASSIFIED F/G 5/6 NL



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-A

Figure 37

Map of site area



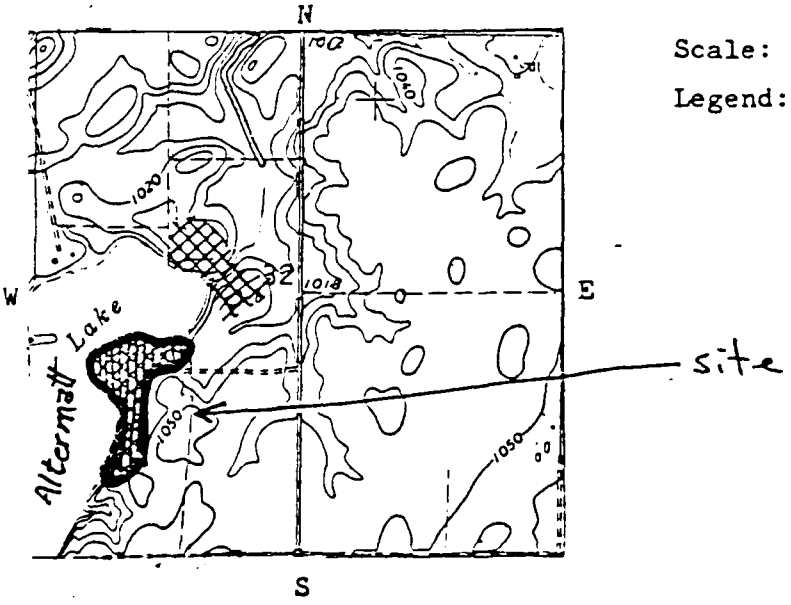
Scale: 1 Sq. mi. = Sec. 12

Legend: - SITE AREA

21-BW-28

Recorded by T. Trow Date 9 May 1978

Map of site area



Scale: 1:24,000

Legend:

21-BW-29

Recorded by T. Trow, L. Radzak Date 9 May 1978

21-BW-29 TREML

Leavenworth Quadrangle

Legal Description: S½ NW¼ SW¼ Section 32 T109N, R33W
NE¼ SW¼ SW¼

Verbal Description: peninsula on northeast corner of Lake (Altermatt), was wooded, private park - never cultivated

Investigators/Year: T. Trow, L. Radzak, 1978

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Fieldnotes

Accession Numbers: MHS 157-26

Cultural Affiliation: Paleo-Indian, Early Archaic, Woodland

Present Site Condition: Undisturbed

Site Description: dense site; numerous points, sherds from here; large amount of lithic debris; in excavation unit and eroding into the lake; four (4) fire hearths were found eroding from the bank (site size: 15 acres) (Trow, 1980)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site should be stabilized immediately and an intensive field investigation should be conducted in order to determine the site's eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places.

21-BW-30 GRAFF

Leavenworth Quadrangle

Legal Description: SW¼ SW¼ Section 21 T109N, R33W

Verbal Description: north of Cottonwood River - fields; extensively disturbed, hill top has been scraped

Investigators/Year: T. Trow, B. Olson, 1978

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Fieldnotes

Accession Numbers: MHS 157-28

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: In cultivation (10% scraped)

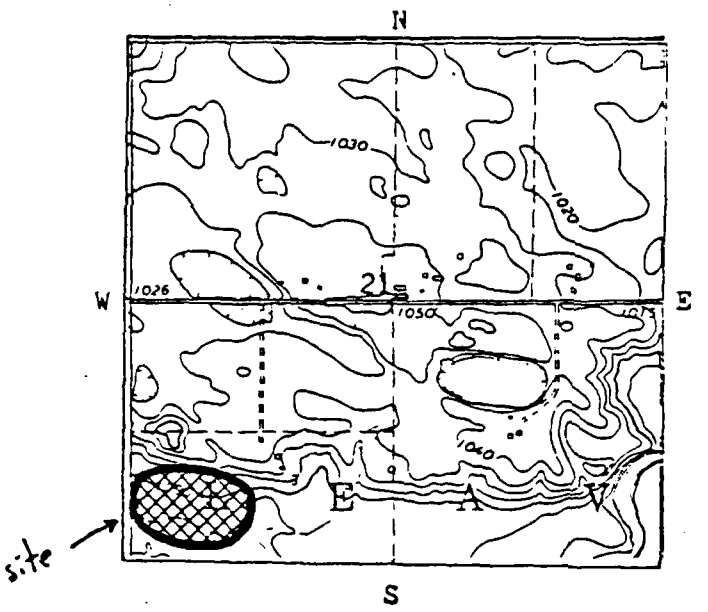
Site Description: flakes widely scattered on terrace north of Cottonwood River, Kolbe has skull with "arrow" imbedded, from hill here (site size: 12 acres) (Trow, 1980)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

According to Mr. Trow, there is a "low potential" for further research on this site. Mr. Trow should be contacted if development is planned for this area.

Figure 38

Map of site area



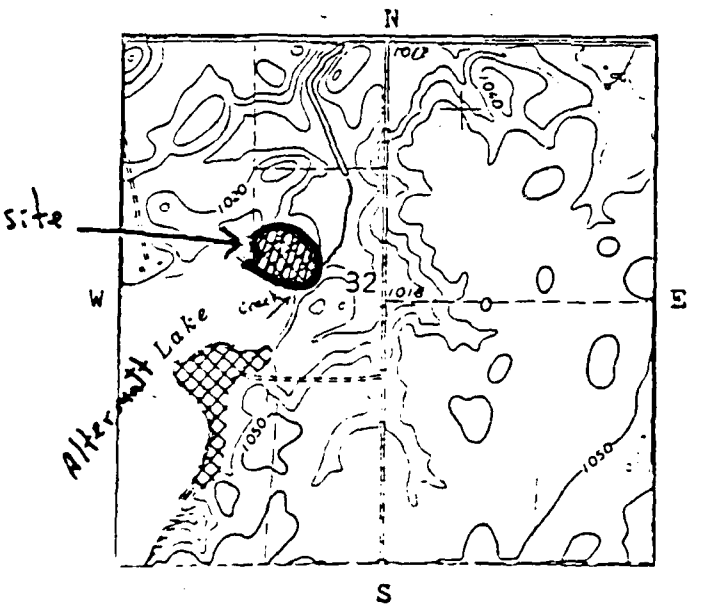
Scale: 1:24,000

Legend:

21-BW-30

Recorded by T. Trow, B. Olson Date 18 May 1978

Map of site area



Scale: 1:24,000

Legend:

21-BW-31

Recorded by T. Trow, H. Hruby Date 26 May 1978

21-BW-31 UNNAMED

Leavenworth Quadrangle

Legal Description: SW¼ SE¼ NW¼ Section 32 T109N, R33W

Verbal Description: north end of Altermatt Lake, adjacent to creek flowing north from lake to Cottonwood River

Investigators/Year: T. Trow, H. Hruby, 1978

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Fieldnotes

Accession Numbers: MHS 157-29

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: In cultivation

Site Description: stone tool and flakes in field, on south facing slope to shore (Trow, 1978) (site size: 5 acres/ Trow, 1980)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

There is a high potential for further research according to the previous investigator(s) and this area should receive additional testing, in order to determine the site's cultural affiliation and significance.

21-BW-32 BERKNER

Morgan Quadrangle

Legal Description: SW¼ SW¼ Section 12 T109N, R33W
S½ SE¼ SE¼ Section 11

Verbal Description: south of Cottonwood River, in field cultivated only since 1972...wooded previously

Investigators/Year: T. Trow, L. Radzak, 1978

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Fieldnotes

Accession Numbers: MHS 157-30

Cultural Affiliation: Late Archaic and Woodland

Present Site Condition: In cultivation

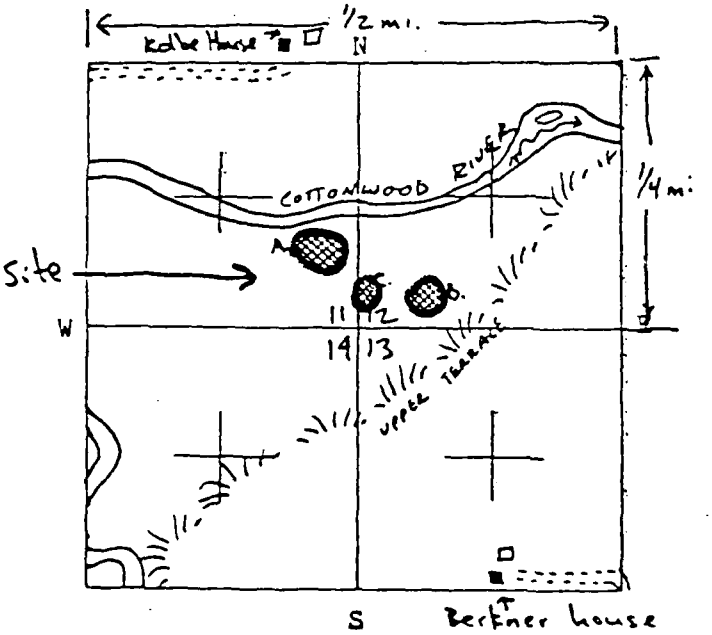
Site Description: five (5) points, bifacial blades, a grooved maul, bison teeth and three (3) concentrations of fire-cracked rock on highest rise within river floodplain; large amounts of bone and stone debris; sherds (site size: 40 acres) (Trow, 1980)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

An intensive field investigation should be conducted in order to determine the site's possible eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places, as recommended by the previous investigator(s).

Figure 39

Map of site area



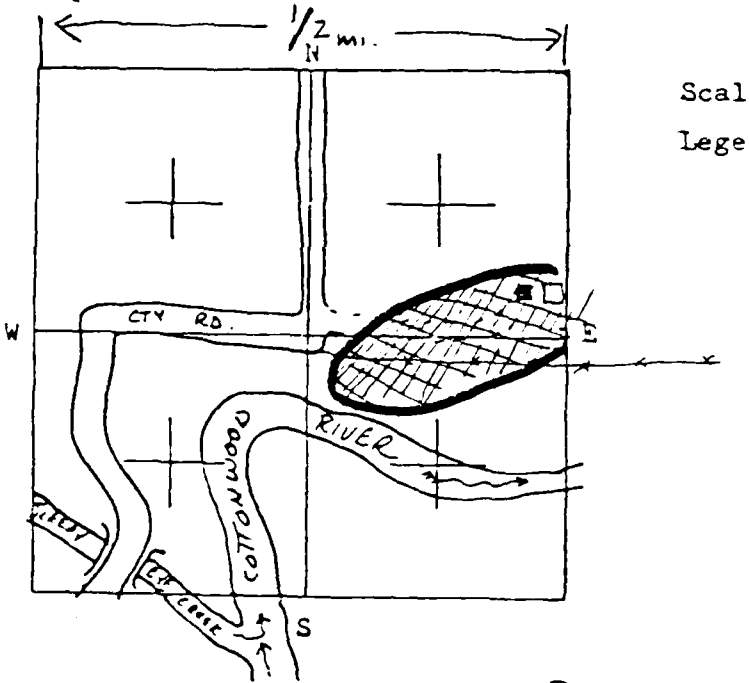
Scale: 1: 12,000

Legend: C 1/4 sec

21-BW-32

Recorded by T. Trow, L. Radzak Date 1 June 19

Map of site area



(1:12,000)

Scale: 1/4 mi. Sq. - SE 1/4 SEC. 11

Legend: - SITE AREA

21-BW-33

Recorded by T. Trow, L. Radzak Date 1 June 1978

21-BW-33 KOLBE HOUSE

Morgan Quadrangle

Legal Description: NE¼ SE¼, SE¼ SE¼ Section 11 T109N, R33W

Verbal Description: Kolbe house site, yard and adjacent plowed hill (Berkner), undisturbed areas present

Investigators/Year: T. Trow, L. Radzak, 1978

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Fieldnotes

Accession Numbers: MHS 157-31

Cultural Affiliation: Archaic, Other (?)

Present Site Condition: In cultivation (10% undisturbed)

Site Description: numerous points reported from here, grooved mauls and flaked stone tools, large amounts of lithic debris present, one biface found (site size: 20 acres) (Trow, 1980)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

Mr. Trow feels that this site has a "high potential for research"; therefore, if development is planned, further testing is in order.

21-BW-34 UNNAMED

Morgan Quadrangle

Legal Description: NE¼ SW¼ SW¼ Section 12 T109N, R33W

Verbal Description: cultivated field southeast of Kolbe house, on slope to Cottonwood River

Investigators/Year: T. Trow, L. Radzak, 1978

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Fieldnotes

Accession Numbers: MHS 157-32

Cultural Affiliation: Historic, early 1800s

Present Site Condition: In cultivation

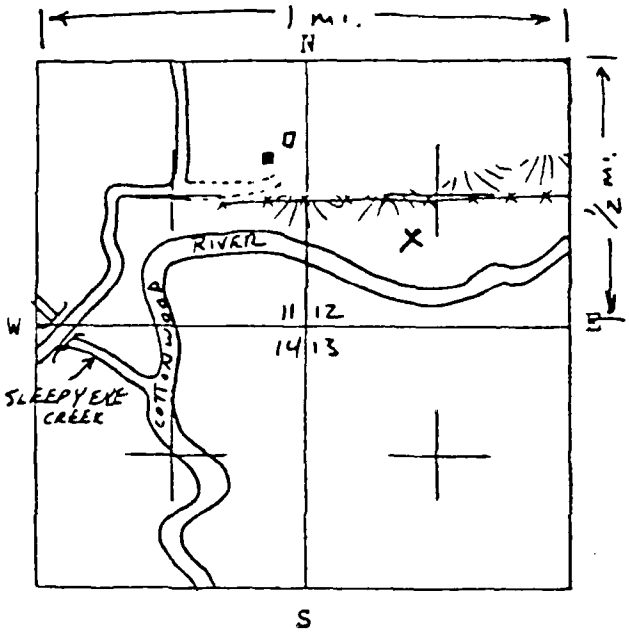
Site Description: gunflint used as "strike a light" British, c. 1825 found on survey, area collected by Kolbe who has reported other historic debris (site size: 1 acre) (Trow, 1980)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

It has been reported that the area was heavily wooded until the 1960s and Mr. Trow feels that there is "low potential for research". If development of the area is planned, the previous investigator(s) should be contacted.

Figure 40

Map of site area



(1:24,000) SE¼ of S.11
SW¼ of S.12.
NW¼ of S.13
NE¼ of S.14

Scale: 1 sq mi. =

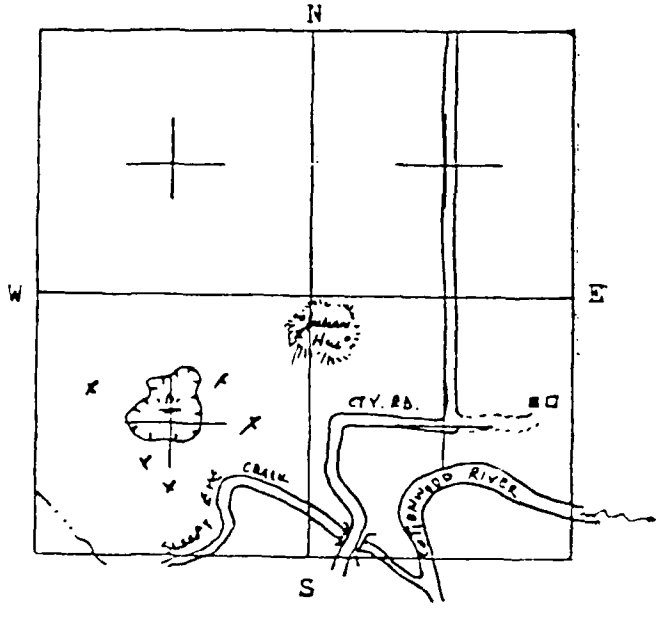
Legend: X - FIND SPOT

FENCELINE

21-BW-34

Recorded by L. Radzak, T. Trow Date 1 June 1978

Map of site area



Scale: 1 sq. mi. - Sec. 11

Legend: X - FIND SPOTS

21-BW-35

Recorded by T. Trow, L. Radzak Date 1 June 1978

21-BW-35 SEIFERT

Morgan Quadrangle

Legal Description: SE¼ SW¼ Section 11 T109N, R33W

Verbal Description: rolling hills above (north of) Sleepy Eye Creek, northwest of the junction with Cottonwood River

Investigators/Year: T. Trow, L. Radzak, 1978

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Fieldnotes

Accession Numbers: MHS 157-33

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: 80% plowed/20% undisturbed

Site Description: flakes of chert scattered in cultivated field, west of spring; undisturbed pastureland overlooks river valley (site size: 30 acres) (Trow, 1980)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

A reconnaissance level field investigation should be conducted in order to determine the cultural affiliation of this site and its possible significance.

21-BW-36 UNNAMED

Morgan Quadrangle

Legal Description: NE¼ NE¼ Section 14 T109N, R33W

Verbal Description: southeast of junction of Sleepy Eye Creek and Cottonwood River, on northwest corner of cornfield

Investigators/Year: T. Trow, L. Radzak, 1978

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Fieldnotes

Accession Numbers: MHS 157-34

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: In cultivation

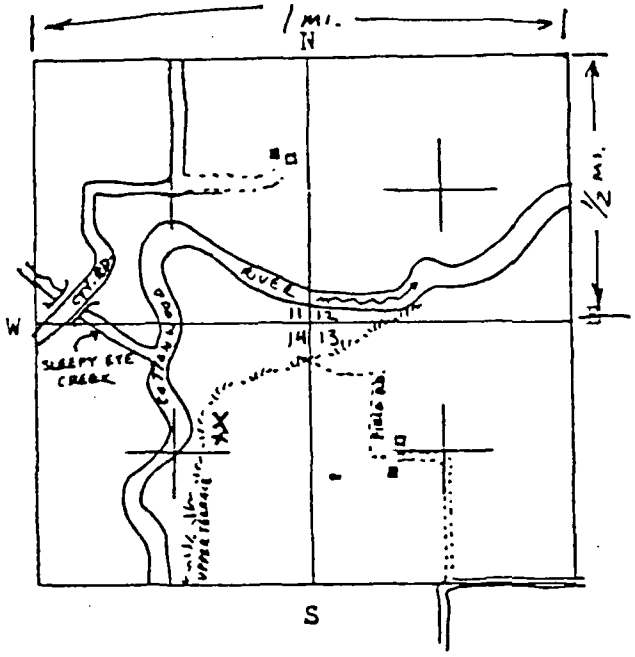
Site Description: a biface, worked flake and chert flakes on west edge of cornfield, east of and above rapids in the Cottonwood (site size: 1 acre) (Trow, 1980)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

A reconnaissance level field investigation should be conducted in order to determine the cultural affiliation of the site and its possible significance.

Figure 41

Map of site area



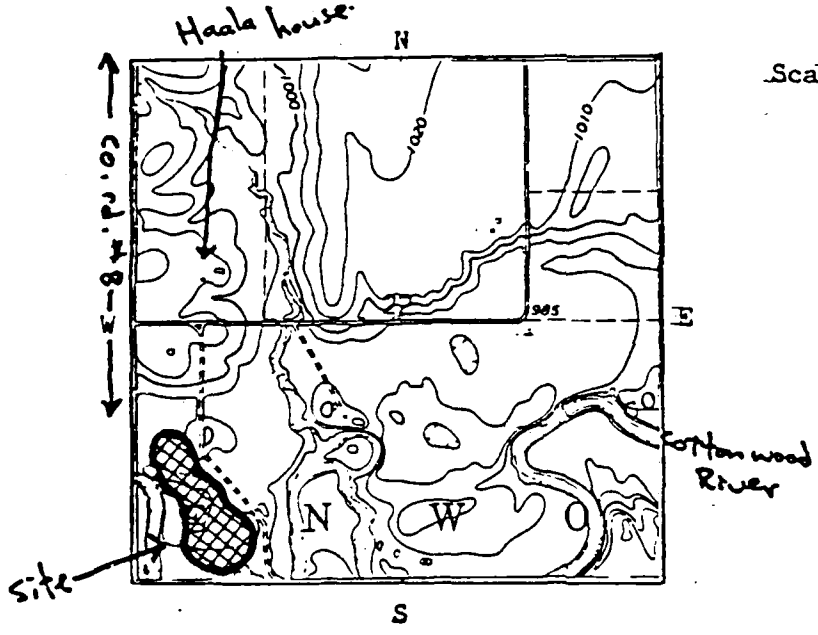
Scale: MAP AREA = 1 sq. mi. = SE¼ of S
SW¼ of S
NW¼ of S
NE¼ of

Legend: X - FIND SPOT

21-BW-36

Recorded by T. Trow, L. Radzak Date 7 June 1978

Map of site area



Scale: 1:24,000

21-BW-37

Recorded by T. Trow, B. Olson Date 2 June 1978

MHS/SHPO

21-BW-37 HAALA

Leavenworth Quadrangle

Legal Description: SW¼ SW¼ Section 22 T109N, R33W

Verbal Description: east and north of the Cottonwood River

Investigators/Year: T. Trow, B. Olson, 1978

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Fieldnotes

Accession Numbers: MHS 157-35

Cultural Affiliation: Prehistoric, Historic

Present Site Condition: In cultivation

Site Description: flakes and bone, historic debris found in freshly broken ground; was main road Sleepy Eye to Leavenworth in 19th century; other prehistoric artifacts reported by Tom Kolbe (site size: 10 acres) (Trow, 1980)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

An intensive field investigation should be conducted to determine the exact cultural affiliation and possible eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places.

21-BW-39 UNNAMED

Morgan Quadrangle

Legal Description: SE¼ SW¼ SE¼ Section 11 T109N, R33W
NW¼ NE¼ Section 14

Verbal Description: north of Sleepy Eye Creek, west of Cottonwood River - at junction

Investigator/Year: T. Trow, 1978

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Fieldnotes

Accession Numbers: MHS 157-37

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: 70% damaged (gravel pit)

Site Description: one large bificially-worked chopper, numerous points, ground stone tools from edge of gravel pit, adjacent to spring which was disturbed by county road (site size: 3 acres) (Trow, 1980)

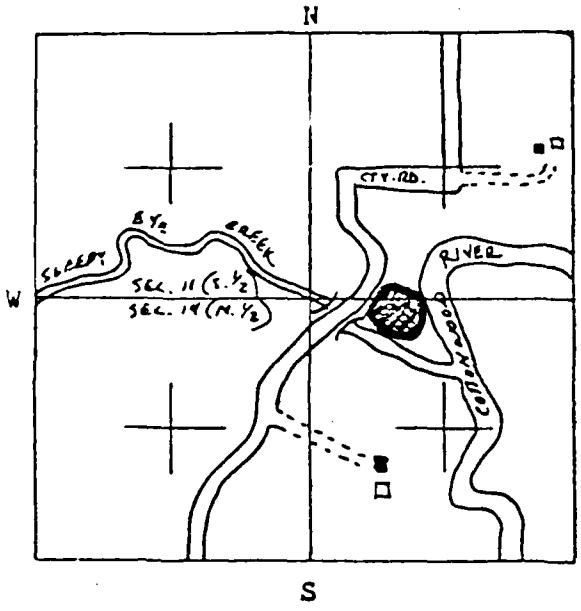
Evaluation and Recommendations:

A reconnaissance level field investigation should be conducted in order to determine the exact parameters of the site, its cultural affiliation and its possible socio-cultural value in relation to the cultural development of the region.

Mr. Trow feels that this site may be contemporaneous with the Leavenworth site across the creek to the south and that there is a "good potential for research". If development is planned for this area, Mr. Trow should be contacted.

Figure 42

Map of site area



Scale:

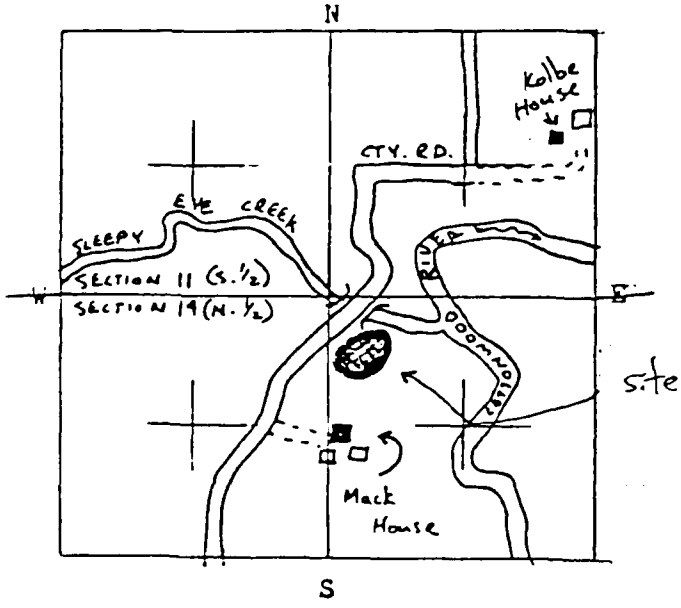
Legend: - SITE AREA

S. 11 / S. 14

21-BW-39

Recorded by T. Trow Date 14 June 1978

Map of site area



Scale: MAP AREA = 1 SQ. MILE 1:24,000

Legend: - SITE AREA

S. 11 / S. 14

21-BW-40

Recorded by T. Trow, B. Olson Date 26 June 197

21-BW-40 UNNAMED

Morgan Quadrangle

Legal Description: NE¼ NW¼ NE¼ Section 14 T109N, R33W

Verbal Description: east of Sleepy Eye Creek, southwest of junction with Cottonwood, east of county road, plowed field

Investigators/Year: T. Trow, B. Olson, 1978

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Fieldnotes

Accession Numbers: MHS 157-38

Cultural Affiliation: Archaic, Middle Woodland (Fox Lake)

Present Site Condition: 80% plowed/20% undisturbed

Site Description: dense scatter of fire-cracked rock, points, stone tools, lithic debris, bone, bison teeth and pottery; undisturbed piece (2 acres) to south, adjacent to field (site size: 4 acres) (Trow, 1980)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

According to Mr. Trow there is an undisturbed two (2) acres which lies south, adjacent to this field. He feels that it is a part of the same ground feature and has a high potential for excavation. The site may continue to the west which is in pasture and was not surveyed. An intensive field investigation should be conducted to determine possible eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places.

21-BW-41 UNNAMED

Springfield Quadrangle

Legal Description: SE¼ SW¼ SW¼ NW¼ Section 16 T109N, R34W

Verbal Description: plowed field on rise north of Cottonwood River, west of north-south draw

Investigators/Year: H. Hruby, L. Radzak, 1978

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Fieldnotes

Accession Numbers: MHS 157-39

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: In cultivation

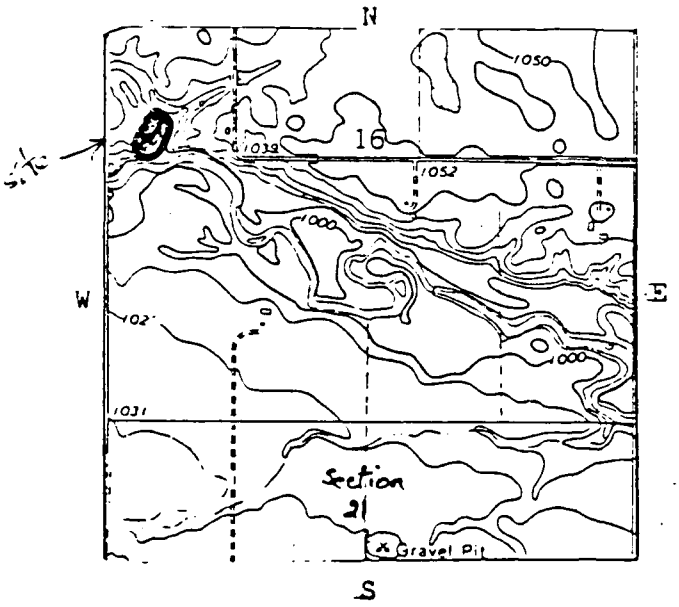
Site Description: lithic debris in plowed field on surface (site size: 2 acres) (Trow, 1980)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

Mr. Trow considers this site to have low potential for research. If development is planned in the area, Mr. Trow should be contacted.

Figure 43

Map of site area



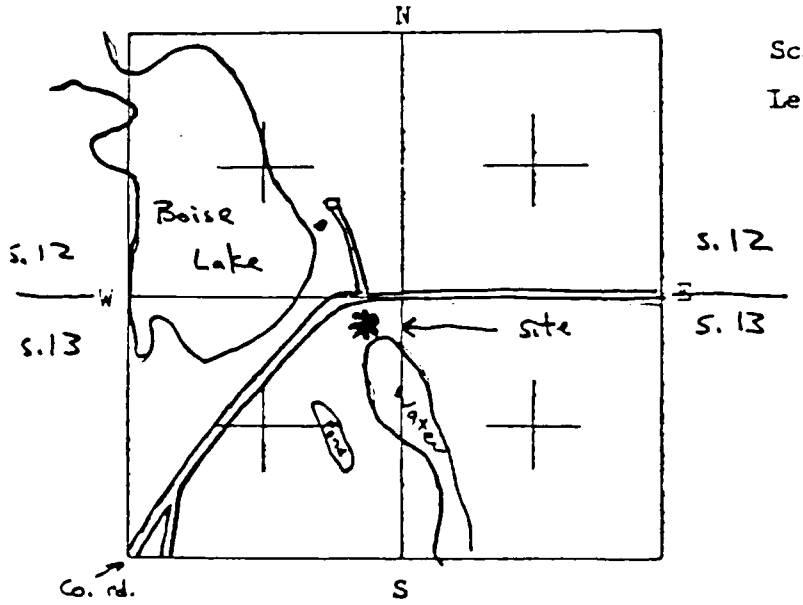
Scale: 1:24,000

Legend:

21-BW-41

Recorded by H. Hruby, L. Radzak Date 15 May 1978

Map of site area



Scale: 1: 24,000

Legend:

■ = house

□ = barn

21-BW-42

Recorded by L. Radzak Date 16 May 197

21-BW-42 ADOLFSON

Morgan Quadrangle

Legal Description: NE¼ NW¼ Section 13 T109N, R34W

Verbal Description: southeast corner of Boise Lake. south of county highway, north of slough

Investigator/Year: L. Radzak, 1978

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Fieldnotes

Accession Numbers: MHS 157-40

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: In cultivation

Site Description: flaked stone tools, flakes, bone (modern?) on old beach ridge (site size: 1 acre) (Trow, 1980)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

Subsurface tests were negative and if development is planned in the area, the previous investigator(s) should be contacted.

21-BW-43 KRAFT SITE

New Ulm Quadrangle

Legal Description: SW¼ NW¼ Section 34 T110N, R30W

Verbal Description: plowed field north of railroad tracks, south of Minnesota River, and "party hill" southeast end of the town of New Ulm

Investigators/Year: L. Radzak, B. Olson, 1978

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Fieldnotes

Accession Numbers: MHS 157-41

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown, Woodland(?)

Present Site Condition: Fallow field (park)

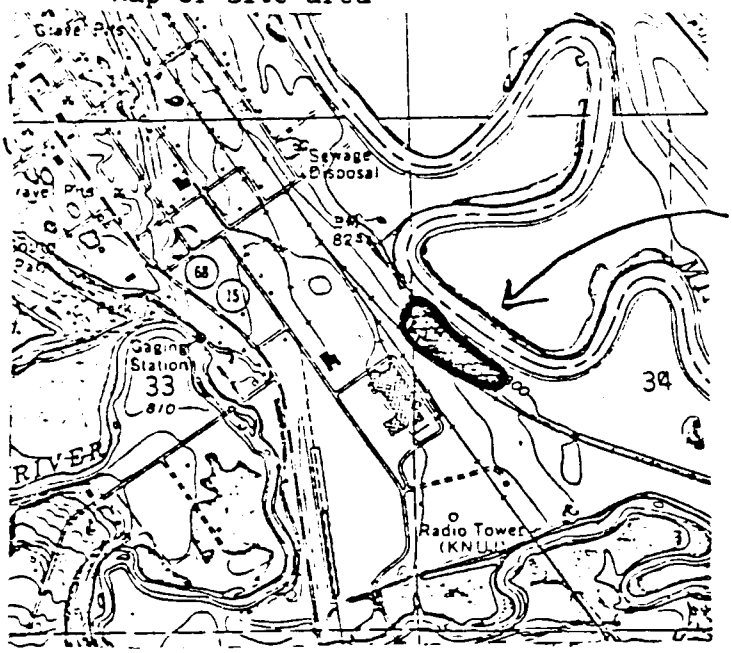
Site Description: artifacts on surface of field and in shovel tests on hill; lithic debris, area has been heavily collected (site size: 8 acres) (Trow, 1980)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This area has been collected heavily by amateurs. If development is planned in the area, the previous investigators should be contacted for their specific recommendations.

Figure Figure 44

Map of site area



Scale: 1:24,000

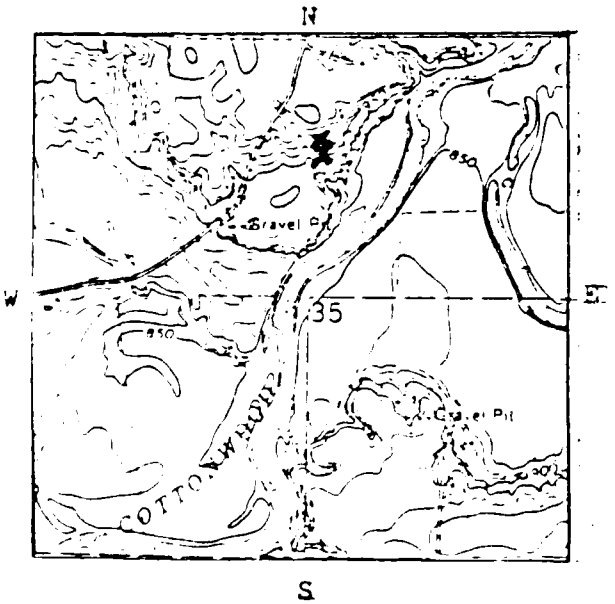
Legend:

Site

21-BW-43

Recorded by C. Radzak, B. Olson Date 25 April 1978.

Map of site area



Scale: 1:24,000

Legend: X

21-BW-45

Recorded by T. Trow Date 26 April 78

21-BW-45 LAMBRECHT

Essig Quadrangle

Legal Description: SW¼ SW¼ NW¼ NE¼ Section 35 T110N, R31W

Verbal Description: high point in field east of county road, northeast of Lambrecht

Investigator/Year: T. Trow, 1978

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Fieldnotes

Accession Numbers: MHS 157-43

Cultural Affiliation: Historic/Prehistoric

Present Site Condition: In cultivation

Site Description: historic 19th century debris recovered, owner reports prehistoric points from the same area (site size: 2 acres) (Trow, 1978)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

The previous investigator indicates that there is a "low potential" for the recovery of additional data. Mr. Trow should be contacted regarding this site, if development in the area is planned.

21-BW-47 MYRON

Sleepy Eye Quadrangle

Legal Description: E½ NW¼ Section 18 T110N, R32W

Verbal Description: plowed field southwest of Berkner house, across the highway

Investigators/Year: T. Trow, T.H. Hruby, 1978

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Fieldnotes

Accession Numbers: MHS 157-46

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: In cultivation

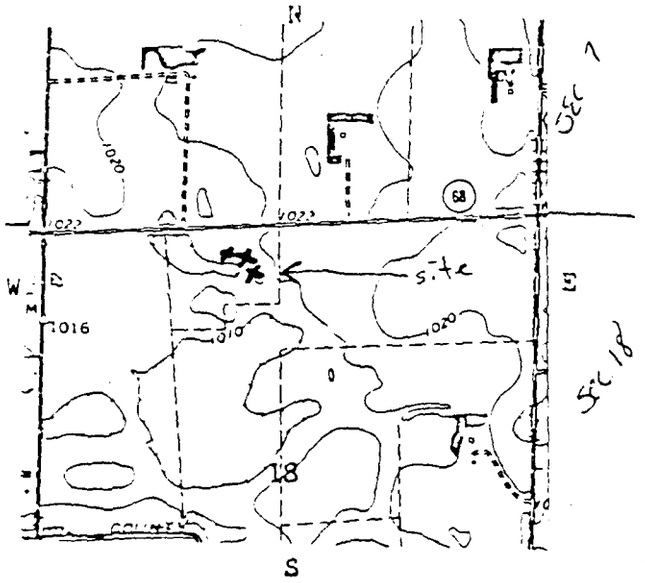
Site Description: ground stone tools found in plowed field (by landowner), area was northern edge of a series of sloughs draining Sleepy Eye Lake (site size: 3 acres) (Trow, 1978)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

There is "low potential for research", according to the previous investigator and that investigator should be consulted if development is planned for the area.

Figure 45

Map of site area.



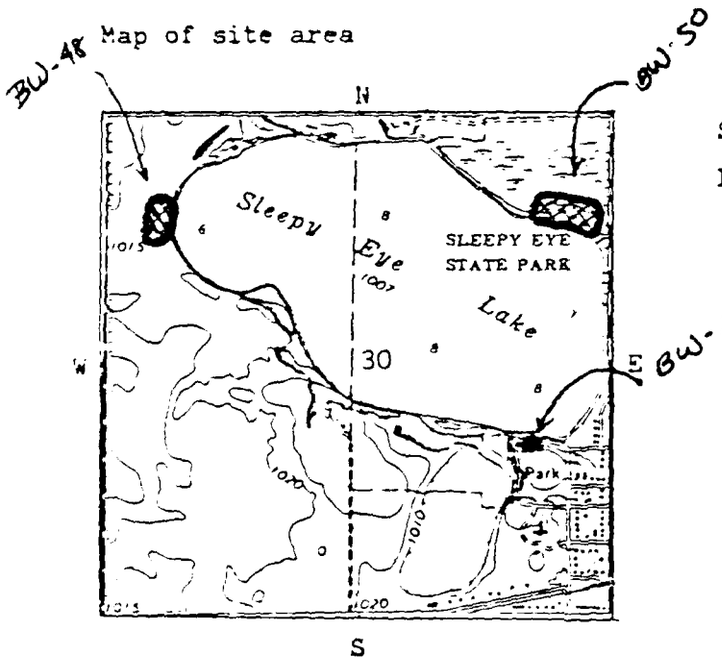
Scale: 1:24,000

Legend:

21-BW-47

Recorded by T. Tvo ~~> T.H. Hnbu Date 27 April 1978

Map of site area



Scale: 1:24,000

Legend:

21-BW-48

21-BW-49

21-BW-50

Recorded by T. Tvo Date 8 May 1978

21-BW-48 BARTZ

Sleepy Eye Quadrangle

Legal Description: NW¼ NW¼ Section 30 T110N, R32W

Verbal Description: northwest shore of Sleepy Eye Lake, in cultivated field

Investigator/Year: T. Trow, 1978

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Fieldnotes

Accession Numbers: MHS 157-47

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: In cultivation (90% plowed)

Site Description: flakes recovered, points and catlinite pipe reported from here (site size: 4 acres) (Trow, 1980)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

An intensive field investigation should be conducted in order to determine the exact parameters of the site, its cultural affiliation in view of the reported finds from the area.

21-BW-49 SLEEPY EYES

Sleepy Eye Quadrangle

Legal Description: SW¼ NE¼ SE¼ Section 30 T110N, R32W

Verbal Description: north part of city park on south shore of Sleepy Eye Lake, mostly at edge of hill

Investigator/Year: T. Trow, 1978

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Fieldnotes

Accession Numbers: MHS 157-48

Cultural Affiliation: Woodland

Present Site Condition: 90% disturbed (city park)

Site Description: flakes and cord-marked body sherds eroding from edge of hill above south shore of lake, 15 m. west of the pavillion (site size: 2 acres) (Trow, 1980)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

Due to the fact that a village was recorded here in the early 19th century, it is recommended that an intensive field investigation of the site be conducted to determine its possible eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places.

21-BW-50 SPORTMAN'S

Sleepy Eye Quadrangle

Legal Description: SE¼ NE¼ NE¼ Section 30 T110N, R32W

Verbal Description: west of highway, northeast part of remaining lake; was an island

Investigator/Year: T. Trow, 1978

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Fieldnotes

Accession Numbers: MHS 157-49

Cultural Affiliation: Middle Woodland (Fox Lake)

Present Site Condition: 5% scraped (park)

Site Description: flaked stone tools, flakes, five (5) cord-marked, one (1) dentate, three (3) smooth sherds on old island in Sleepy Eye Lake; everything below 20 cm. found exposed in bulldozed portion (site size: 5 acres) (Trow, 1980)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

An intensive field investigation should be conducted in order to determine the possible eligibility of this site for the National Register of Historic Places.

KETTNER FARMHOUSE - Bashaw Township

Leavenworth Quadrangle

Legal Description: NW¼ NE¼ Section 6 T108N, R34W

Investigators/Years: Minnesota Historic Site Survey, date unknown

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Historic Site Survey Files

Cultural Affiliation: Historic

Present Site Condition: Standing Structure

Site Description: almost perfectly symmetrical example of the two-generation farmhouse/Photographs are on file with the State Historic Preservation Office

Evaluation and Recommendations:

The State Historic Preservation Office Standing Structure Site Survey Supervisor should be contacted to determine the site's present condition and it's significance.

BENDIXON-SCHMID HOUSE - Burnstown Township
National Register of Historic Places - Nomination Pending

Springfield Quadrangle

Verbal Description: 123 N. Marshall, Springfield, Minnesota

Investigator/Year: Dennis A. Gimmestad, 1979

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Historic Site Survey Files

Cultural Affiliation: Historic (1894)

Present Site Condition: Excellent

Site Description:

The Bendixon-Schmid House is located on the corner of Marshall and Van Dusen in Springfield, in an area of the community that once contained residences of several figures prominent in area commerce and industry.

The two-story frame house features the characteristic Queen Anne builders elements of an irregular roof line with numerous gables, cut shingles, decorative wood relief panels, leaded glass transoms, and front and rear porches with heavy turned posts and balustrades. Wood detailing on the interior, including doorway grilles and staircase, is intact.

Located at the rear of the property is a hip-roofed ice house, a vine-covered arbor, and a garage.

Significance:

As one of the early trackside towns of the area established along the first railroad, Springfield developed into an industrial, commercial, and marketing center for the surrounding agricultural area as well as for the smaller towns

of the area. Consequent to this development was a three-block section of Marshall Avenue which became an identifiable "large residence" district. According to a local authority, the Bendixon-Schmid House was the first large residence built on the street and is associated, through its first two owners, with a number of enterprises contributing to Springfield's early commercial role.

Builder of the house was Henry Bendixon, who maintained a general store in Springfield and constructed the Bendixon Block (still standing) as part of the Springfield State Bank building project in 1900. In the mid-1890s he acquired, in partnership with Peter Bensixon and Peter Ruentiz, the Springfield Milling Company, and later served as its president. In 1905, he sold the house to John R. Schmid, who was active in the commercial life of the community through his affiliation with the Springfield State Bank and the real estate firm of Paffrath and Schmid.

The Bendixon-Schmid House is significant in Springfield as as well-preserved Marshall Avenue residence associated with the community's development as an area center of agricultural processing and commerce. The good integrity of its Queen Anne styling is also exceptional for the area. (Gimmestad, 1979)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site is presently standing and being preserved by the community.

BURNS, DANIEL, FARMHOUSE - Burnstown Township

Springfield Quadrangle

Legal Description: NW¼ NW¼ Section 30 T109N, R34W

Investigator/Year: Minnesota Historic Site Survey, date unknown

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Historic Site Survey Files

Cultural Affiliation: Historic (1875)

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description: No description available

Evaluation and Recommendations:

The State Historic Preservation Office Standing Structure Site Survey Supervisor should be contacted to determine the site's present condition and its significance.

KREITINGER GARAGE - Burnstown Township
National Register of Historic Places - Nomination Pending

Springfield Quadrangle

Verbal Description: 1 North Cass, Springfield, Minnesota

Investigator/Year: Dennis A. Gimmestad, 1979

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Historic Site Survey Files

Cultural Affiliation: Historic (c. 1911)

Present Site Condition: Good

Site Description:

The Kreitinger Garage Building is located on a trackside site on Cass Avenue in downtown Springfield.

The building's most striking feature is the ornamental brickwork on the second level of the south and west facades. Symmetrical fenestration of a series of four-over-four windows at this level is surmounted by a symmetrical parapet with vertically extending sections at the corners and center. Pilasters and curvilinear forms are expressed in relief brick.

Window sills and lintels are of stone. An early vertical "GARAGE" sign of separately cut letters is partially intact over the recessed corner entrance. First floor fenestration also includes the garage entry and the entrance to the stairway to the second level on the west facade.

The replacement of the first level windows with glass block has not altered the basic intact fabric of the building.

Significance:

The Kreitinger Garage Building was constructed by Springfield businessman Michael Lehrer about 1911 as an investment property and, according to one of his daughters, because he believed the site adjacent to the railroad depot should boast a structure suitable to its "gateway" function (an earlier frame hotel on the site had burned).

First tenant in the building was Louis Kreitinger, who operated a auto dealership. Lehrer is said to have constructed the building for easy possible adaptation to another use (such as a hotel) should the early auto dealership prove unprofitable.

The second floor was utilized as meeting space.

The growth of automobile ownership in the early decades of the century had an important and continuing effect of rural communities. The Krietinger Garage building is significant as a striking visual component of Springfield's downtown area and as one of three important structures in Brown County relating to the early years of automobile use. (Gimmestad, 1979)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site is presently standing and being preserved by the community.

OCHS, A.C., HOUSE - Burnstown Township
National Register of Historic Places - Nomination Pending

Springfield Quadrangle

Verbal Description: 303 North Marshall, Springfield, Minnesota

Investigator/Year: Dennis A. Gimmestad, 1979

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Historic Site Survey Files

Cultural Affiliation: Historic (1911)

Present Site Condition: Excellent

Site Description:

The two-story brick Colonial Revival A.C. Ochs House is sited on a corner lot on Springfield's Marshall Avenue.

The basic mass of the house is a tiled, gable-roofed, two-story rectangle. Gable pediments incorporate twin interior chimneys at the north and south end facades. First and second story windows on these facades are surmounted by keystone-and-voussior flat arches of stone. Ornamental stone also links the tripartate third story window arrangements and caps the end pediments. At the four corners of the house bricks are laid in relief to simulate quoining.

A one-story porch which extends across the front of the house is interrupted by a two-story central section which acts as an entrance pavillion and provides a small second story porch. The gable roof of this section presents a complete pediment with fanlight to the front. A wide frieze with pronounced modillions extends under the eaves of the two-story entrance section and of the east and west facades. Structural features of the house include masonry sub-flooring and a patterned brick ceiling on the front entrance porch.

Brick additions to the rear of the structure have not severely affected its appearance from Marshall Street.

Significance:

The A.C. Ochs House was constructed in 1911 by the president of the A.C. Ochs Brick and Tile Company.

Adolph Casimir Ochs had founded the brickyard in 1892 after discovering a promising clay bed near the Cottonwood River. He had grown up in Milford Township and New Ulm, and learned the bricklaying trade there. Beginning with a hand-moulding operation, the yard was expanded and mechanized in 1916, and has maintained a high level of production, supplying brick for numerous major buildings in the midwest. The yard is also responsible for the design and materials of the A.C. Ochs clay block silos, which appear on farmsteads throughout the region. It is the only manufacturer of brick in operation in Minnesota today.

The Colonial Revival detailing of the house makes it one of the most imposing residences in the area.

The A.C. Ochs House is significant as the home of the founder of one of the area's most significant industries and as a regionally distinguished Colonial Revival residence. (Gimmestad, 1979)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site is presently standing and being preserved by the community.

SHADY LANE STOCK FARM - Burnstown Township

National Register of Historic Places - Nomination Pending

Morgan Quadrangle

Legal Description: W½ NW¼ NW¼ Section 16 T109W, R34N
E½ NE¼ NE¼ Section 17 T109W, R34N

Verbal Description: The buildings of the farmstead are located in the central area of the area of land described above.

Investigator/Year: Dennis A. Gimmestad, 1979

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Historic Site Survey Files

Cultural Affiliation: Historic

Present Site Condition: Good

Site Description:

The Shady Lane Stock Farm (L.E. Potter Farmstead) is located on a Burnstown Township site just east of Springfield.

The pivotal structures of the farmstead - all "second generation" buildings - are the brick farmhouse (1913), the barn and feeding shed (c. 1898), the granary (c.1900), and an A.C.O. clay block silo (1911). Also on the property are a brick garage (no date), a block hog house (no date), a metal machine shed (1965) and three grain bins of recent construction.

The farmhouse is a cubical two-story pyramidal roofed structure. Brick for the house was manufactured at the nearby A.C. Ochs Brickyard. A one-story porch extends across the front, and other prominent features are brick

relief quoining and a three-sided bay to the south. Lintels and sills are of stone.

The massive barn is an L-shaped gambrel-roofed frame structure sheathed in horizontal siding. The lges of the "L" measure 32x80x20 and 32x48x20. The white trim and red siding emphasize the loft doors and central entrances on both the south and east ends of the "L". Built about 1898, the structure is though to have utilized one of the first concrete barn floors in the area. A one-story feeding shed is attached to the west of the main barn.

Immediately west of the southern leg of the barn is a clay block silo, built with the standarized plans and materials developed by the Ochs Brickyard. Features of the silo include curved clay block reinforced with metal rods and a domed brick roof, somewhat altered.

The entire farmstead is clearly visible from Highway 14 and is linked by a grove of trees to the northwest and by a variety of plantings in the areas of the buildings.

Significance:

LaForest E. Potter began farming at a location east of Springfield during the 1880s, and maintained operations at the site until his death in 1942.

A son of an area pioneer who settled in the Springfield area in 1869, Potter developed what became one of the most progressive farms in the area. He was especially important as an area leader in the establishment of cattle breeding operations, purchasing his first hereford in 1896, expanding into breeding a few years later, and maintaining the herd for over 35 years...(Gimmestad, 1979)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site has had extensive research conducted on it and has been well documented. The remainder of the site should be well protected due to its scientific and cultural importance.

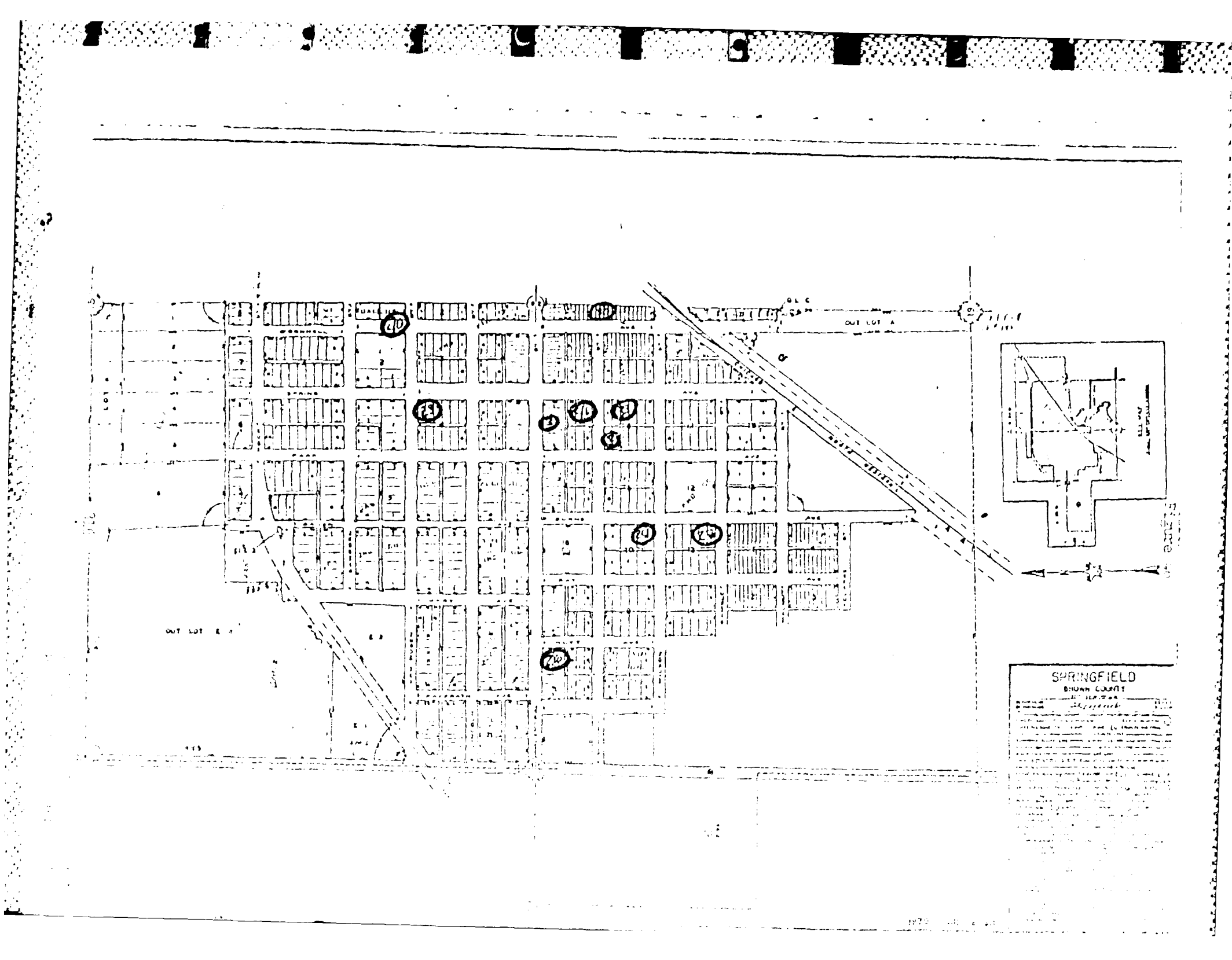

SPRINGFIELD
BROWN COUNTY

Figure 47

SITES IN THE CITY OF SPRINGFIELD - Burnstown Township

1. J.B. Schmid House - 201 North Jackson (1890s)
2. J. Johnson House - Winona Street & Park Avenue
3. Vogel Pop Factory - 217 Central Street (1880s)
4. Hotel - 101 Lincoln Street (1880s)
5. Ochs Brickyard Employee's Housing - 109-113 Washington Avenue (1916-1919)
6. Ochs Brichyard - 326-330 East End Avenue
7. House - 124 Sanborn Street (1915)
8. A.C. Ochs House - 310-316 North Marshall (1930)
9. Bendixon-Schmid House
10. William Frank House - 204 North Marshall (1920s)
11. George P. Forester House - 210 North Marshall
12. William Frank House - 222 North Marshall
13. Peter Ruentiz House - 306 North Marshall (1890s)
14. Vince Forester House - 310-316 North Marshall (1914)
15. Bockman House - 320 North Marshall
16. House - 326 North Marshall
17. Rothenberg House - 334 North Marshall (1890s)
18. Former Methodist Church - 315 North Marshall
19. Wolfgang Schmid House - 102 Lincoln Street (1890)
20. House - 221 Cass Avenue
21. House - 520 North Van Buren
22. House - 221 North Van Buren
23. Tom Sullivan House - 124 Spring Avenue (1890s)

24. T.E. Sullivan House - 120 South Burns
25. Julius Westinghouse Home - Central Street
26. W.J. Paffrath House - 620 West Central (1916)
27. Altermatt House - 220 South Burns
28. Michael Lehrer House - 203 North Van Buren
29. Schwartzrock House - 404 North Jackson (1890s)
30. John Wellinger House - 31 O'Connell Avenue
31. Charles Weschcke House - 222 North Van Buren (1880s)
32. Frank Jaehn House - 333 East Sanborn
33. House - 106 Spring Avenue
34. Springfield State Bank - 2 South Marshall
35. Keitinger Garage
36. Springfield Power Plant - 14 North Marshall
37. Sward Kemp Drug Company - 12 East Central (1920s)
38. Bloemke Opera House/Store - 7-9-11 East Central
39. Corner Bar - 24 East Central
40. St. Raphael's Catholic Church - Van Dusen Street
41. Evangelical Church - Winona & Spring Avenue
42. St. John's Hospital - Southeast Edge of Highway 5
43. Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Depot
44. Coal Shed - Jackson & Lincoln Street
45 Schwartzrock Ice House - Jackson & Lincoln Street
46. Springfield Milling Company - 101 South Cass
47. A.C. Ochs Brickyard - Highway 14 East
48. Undeterminable from file (Photo only)
49. St. Paul Lutheran Church - 303 North Cass

CCC/POW CAMP - Cottonwood Township

New Ulm Quadrangle

Legal Description: NE¼ Section 5 T109N, R30W

Verbal Description: Flandrau State Park

Investigator/Year: Minnesota Historic Site Survey, date unknown

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Historic Site Survey Files

Cultural Affiliation: Historic

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description: No description available

Evaluation and Recommendations:

The State Historic Preservation Office Standing Structure Site Survey Supervisor should be contacted to determine the site's present condition and its significance.

SLEEPY EYE MONUMENT AND GRAVE - Home Township

Sleepy Eye Quadrangle

Verbal Description: 2nd Street and Oak
Sleepy Eye, Minnesota

Investigator/Year: Leota M. Kellett, 1970

Reports/References: Historical Museum, New Ulm - Sleepy Eye files; monuments and markers file

Hughes, Thomas and Lawrence Talliaferro, papers, Minnesota Historical Society, microfilm.

Winchell, N.H., Aborigines of Southern Minnesota.

Bureau of Ethnology, Bulletin 30, Handbook of American Indians...part 2.

Robinson, Doan, History of the Dakota Sioux.

Riggs, Stephen, Mary and I.

Cultural Affiliation: Historic

Present Site Condition: Excellent

Site Description:

The rough hewn brown granite shaft placed in 1902, is slender and tapering, similar to the Fort Ridgely monument. The base, about twelve square feet is on Sleepy Eyes' grave, removed from South Dakota to this site. The total overall height of the monument is about thirty-five feet.

Above the monument base is a carved bas relief medallion of the Chief's head with the wording "Isa-tak-ha-ba, Sleepy Eye (s), Always a Friend to the Whites, died 1860."

Significance:

Born in 1780 at Swan Lake, Sleepy Eyes was a friend to fur traders, explorers, missionaries and government officials. A signer of many treaties, 1825-1851 , his wandering lower Sisseton Sioux band lived and hunted over a wide area of southwestern Minnesota and eastern Dakota. After 1857 his band was confined to reservation land and made their home on Sleepy Eye Lake, from where, in 1860, he went west on a hunting expedition and while there died.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site is presently standing and being preserved by the community.

SMITH, W.W., HOUSE - Home Township

National Register of Historic Places - Nomination Pending

Sleepy Eye Quadrangle

Verbal Description: 101 Linden Street S.W.
Sleepy Eye, Minnesota

Investigator/Year: Dennis A. Gimmestad, 1979

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Historic Site Survey Files

Cultural Affiliation: Historic (c. 1901)

Present Site Condition: Good

Site Description:

The W.W. Smith House is located on the southwest corner of Linden Street and First Avenue South in Sleepy Eye, in an area of town in which several large frame homes were constructed by Sleepy Eye businessmen around the turn of the century.

The two-and-one-half story clapboard-sheathed house utilizes detailing characteristic of both the Queen Anne and the classical. The second story roof overhang, four attic gables and one-story wrap-around front porch all utilize modillions under the eave. Curvilinear wooden ornaments are intact at all four gable peaks and at each end of the ridge line of the flared hipped roof. Two large interior chimneys pierce the roof on the west and south.

Most windows are two-over-two double-hung sashes. A second story staircase bay is on the west side and a two-story bay on the east side. The front attic gable contains a recessed three-sided bay surmounted by a semi-circular ornament of wooden molding, and the west attic gable contains a small

projecting roof supported by columns. A full Palladian window is utilized at the second level on the front.

At the alley is a hip roofed frame carriage house. Both the house and the carriage house are in good condition; the carriage house has had some alteration with the addition of overhead garage doors.

Significance:

As in the other larger towns of the county, the presence of significant commercial and industrial activity in Sleepy Eye produced several larger residences around the turn of the century. In Sleepy Eye, these residences were scattered over several blocks in the southern part of town.

The W. W. Smith House is one of the most imposing and the best preserved of this group of homes. It was erected in about 1901 for W.W. Smith, who, with C.D. Griffith, headed the First National Bank of Sleepy Eye.

The W.W. Smith House is significant as the best preserved "large residence" in Sleepy Eye, as a representative index of the town's commercial and industrial activity, around the turn of the century. (Gimmestad, 1979)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site is presently standing and being preserved by the community.

WINONA AND ST. PETER FREIGHT DEPOT - Home Township
National Register of Historic Places - Nomination Pending

Sleepy Eye Quadrangle

Verbal Description: Oak Street N.E., Sleepy Eye, Minnesota

Investigator/Year: Dennis A. Gimmestad, 1979

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Historic Site Survey Files

Cultural Affiliation: Historic (ca. 1887)

Present Site Condition: Good

Site Description:

The Winona and St. Peter Freight Depot in Sleepy Eye remains at an original trackside location on Oak Street Northeast. The rectangular frame building utilizes vertical board and batten siding and heavy brackets under a wide overhang of a gable roof. One window on the west end has been eliminated and a doorway has been moved from the south end of the west side to the west end of the south side; otherwise, distinctive framing and original fenestration appear to be intact (some windows have been fitted with removable board coverings). Large freight doors are located on both the street and track sides of the main (freight) room of the building. A "warm-room" lean-to, added at an early but uncertain date, covers a third large freight door on the east end.

The interior of the freight room retains original features, including timbered framing. The office area of the interior at the west end has been remodeled to accomodate later use of the building as a private office and warehouse.

According to local tradition, the building was utilized as a combination freight and passenger terminal until the neighboring brick station was built in 1902. Physical evidence

suggests that what is now a larger office room and smaller storage room at the west end could once have been two equal-sized rooms, possibly to accomodate a waiting room and a depot office. If so, the resulting plan (dividing the three rooms by walls in a "T" shape) was a departure from the usual linear three-room plans of combination depots.

Significance:

The role of the railroad in establishing the community network and in the agricultural development is discussed in the Historical Description and Significance sections of the MRN. The Winona and St. Peter Line, extending lengthwise across the county, was one of the first to reach western Minnesota in the early 1870s. With the exception of a short spur line extending northwest from Sleepy Eye, the Winona and St. Peter remained the only rail line in the county until the turn of the century.

No "initial" railroad buildings (that is, those built at the time the tracks were constructed) remain along the Winona and St. Peter in Brown County. The Sleepy Eye Freight Depot is the earliest known building along that line, as well as the only surviving wooden depot in Brown County. (Other known extant railroad buildings are limited to the masonry New Ulm and Sleepy Eye Depots and the frame Comfrey Section House - gone are all the other frame depots and section houses as well as a large round house/shops building at Sleepy Eye). The structure is significant as the earliest known surviving building clearly associated with the important early years of railroad development in the county. (Gimmestad, 1979)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site is presently standing and being preserved by the community.

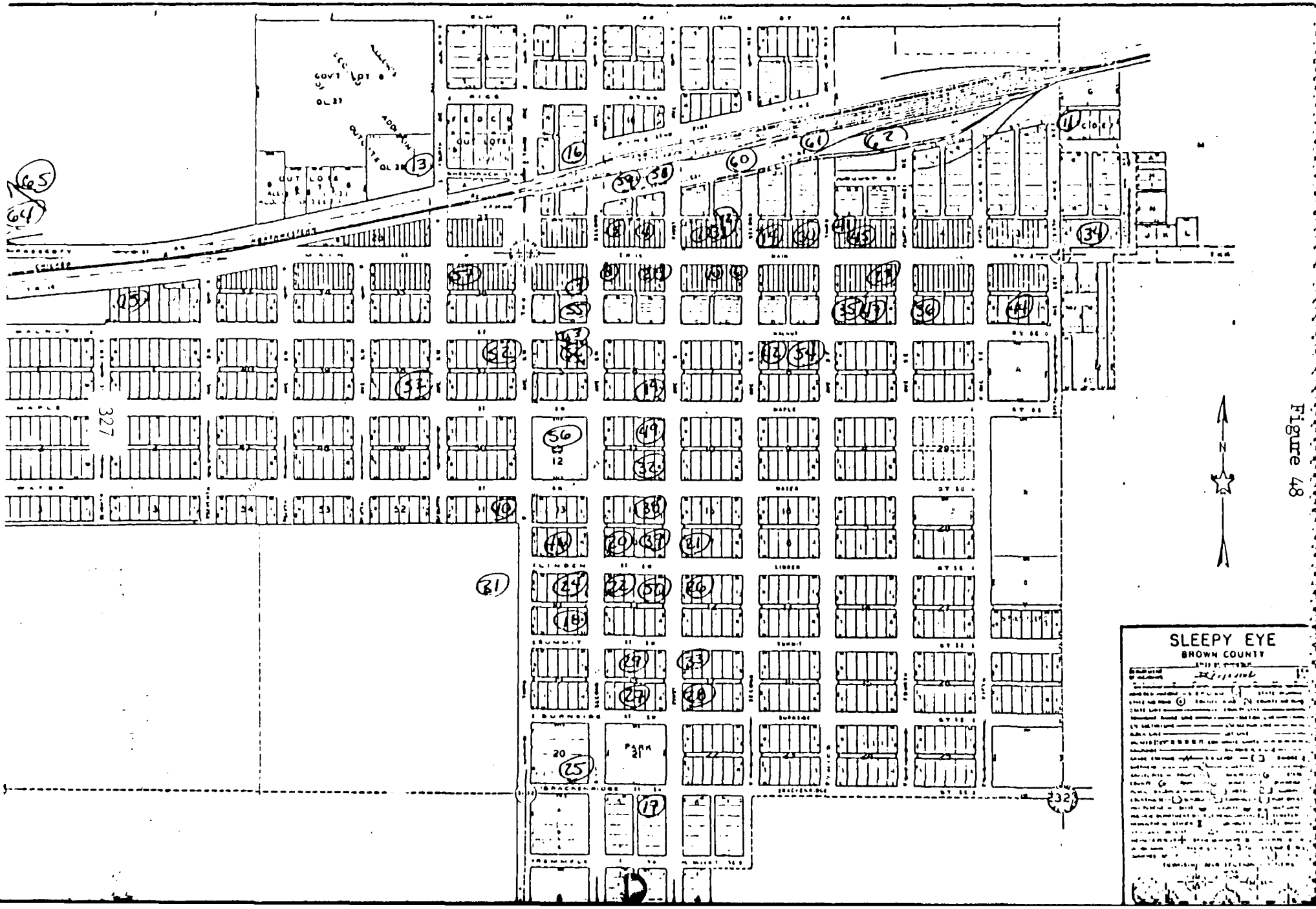
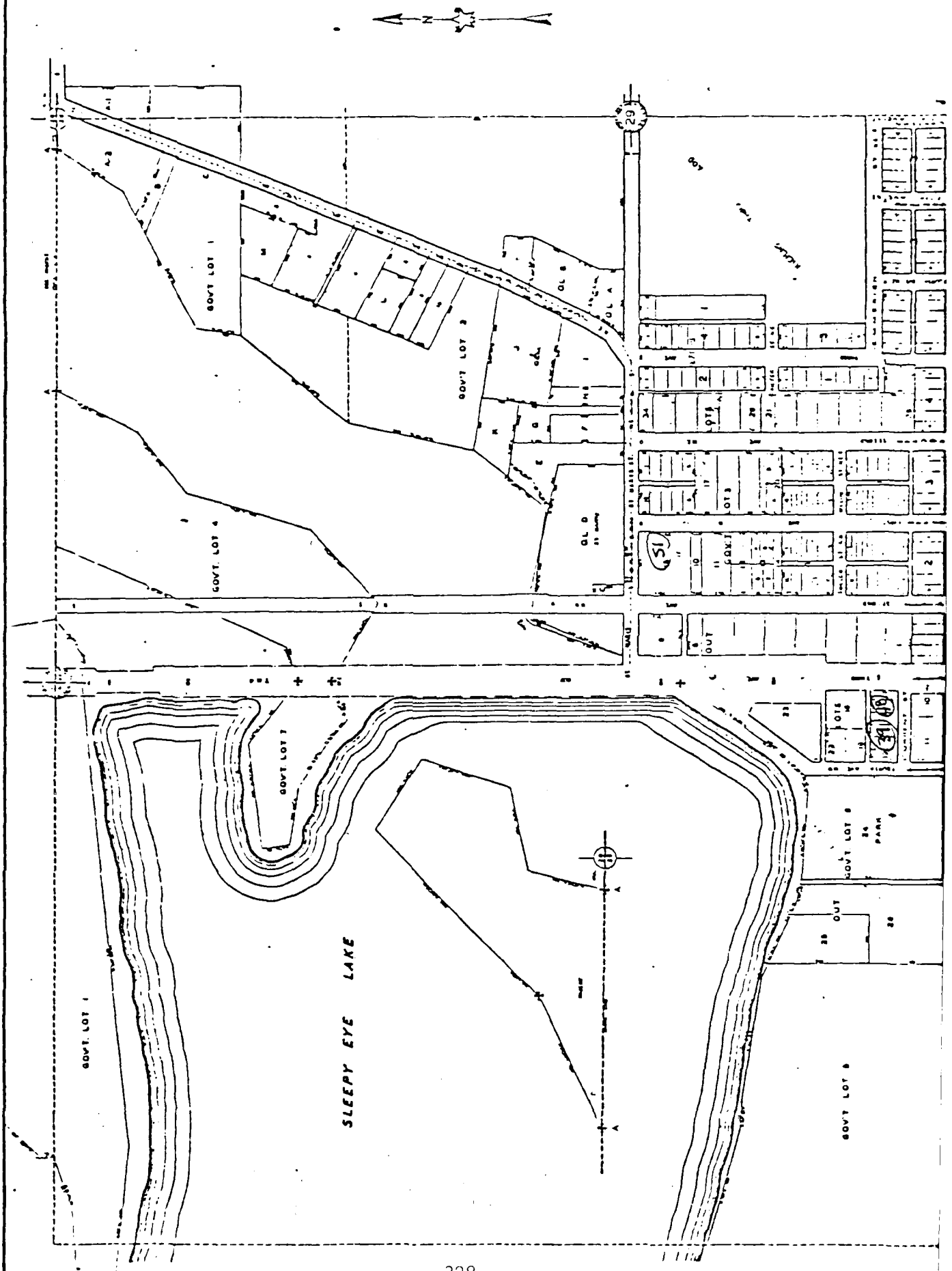


Figure 48

Figure 49


GOVT LOT 1
GOVT LOT 2
GOVT LOT 4
GOVT LOT 7
GOVT LOT 1
GOVT LOT 8
OUT
SLEEPY EYE LAKE

SITES IN THE CITY OF SLEEPY EYE - Home Township

1. Soil Conservation Office - 108 East Main Street
2. 105-109-113 West Main
3. East Main (#02591)
4. F & M State Bank - 108 West Main Street
5. Berkner Brothers Store - 132 West Main (1907)
6. Opera House - 145 East Main
7. 110 Second Avenue
8. C. Berg's Hotel - 143 East Main (1899)
9. State Bank of Sleepy Eye - 101 West Main
10. East Main Street (#02593)
11. 211 6th Northeast (#02591)
12. Bingham Store - 132 East Main
13. Sleepy Eye Green House - 300 4th Avenue Northwest
14. Garage - 200 East Main
15. Red & White Tourist Cabins - Highway 14 West
16. Leona Hotel - 300 1st Avenue North
17. Mads Bekke House - 800 1st Avenue South (1907)
18. George Somerville House - 518 2nd Avenue Southwest (1906)
19. W.R. Hodges House - 200 First Avenue South
20. R.H. Bingham House - 120 Linden Street Southwest (1890)
21. Frank Scubie House - 421 1st Avenue South
22. Christopher Salkowski House - 121 Linden Street Southwest
23. House - East Main (#02745)

24. L. Andrew Glatigny House - 504 2nd Avenue Southwest

25. Dorothy Beltz House - 726 2nd Avenue Southwest

26. Peter Bendixon House - 101 Linden Street Southeast

27. Hans Mo House - 110 Barndside Southwest

28. Mo Carriage House - 617 1st Avenue South

29. F.P. James House - 111 Summit Southwest

30. Razed House - 204 East Main

31. House - 500 3rd Avenue Southwest

32. M.C. Burnside House - 320 1st Avenue Southeast

33. Mrs. Isaac Martine House - 101 Summit Street Southeast

34. Mr. William Ryan White Home - 610 Main Street East

35. Mike Seidl House - 300 Walnut Street Southeast

36. W.C. Steinke House - 121 4th Avenue Southeast (1890)

37. Hanson-Bangs House - 100 Linden Street Southwest

38. Bennett-Heymans House - First Avenue South (1895)

39. C.D. Griffith House - 318 Current (1893)

40. House - 305 Water Street Southwest

41. W. Gieseke House - 109 Third Avenue Northeast

42. H.H. Offermann House - 201 Walnut Street Southeast

43. House - 400 4th Avenue Northwest

44. Von Hagen House - 516 Walnut Street Southeast

45. Englebert Wagner House - 308 East Main

46. House - 208 Linden Southwest

47. Matt Youngman House - 316 Walnut Street Southeast (1926)

48. House - 304 Current

49. Strickler House - 200 1st Avenue South

50. W.W. Smith House

51. St. Mary's Catholic Church & School - 640 1st Avenue North

52. Calvary Baptist Church - 305 Walnut Southwest

53. Evangelical Church - 220 4th Avenue Southwest

54. St. John's Luthern Church & School - 221 Walnut Southeast

55. Union Congretational Church - 120 2nd Avenue Southwest

56. Sleepy Eye Public School - Block 12

57. Dyckman Free Library - 345 West Main

58. Chief Sleepy Eye - Monument and Grave Site

59. Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Depot - Oak Street Northwest

60. Winona & St. Peter Freight Depot

61. Grain Elevator - Oak Street Northeast

62. Sleepy Eye Milling Company

63. S.E. Mill Office - Walnut Street

64. Midwest Canning Company - Highway 14 West (1929)

65. Chapel - West of Town

CHURCH OF THE JAPANESE MARTYRS - Leavenworth Township

Leavenworth Quadrangle

Legal Description: NW¼ Section 27 T109N, R33W

Investigator/Year: Minnesota Historic Site Survey, date unknown

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Historic Site Survey Files

Cultural Affiliation: Historic (1928)

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description: No description available/Photograph on file with the State Historic Preservation Office

Evaluation and Recommendations:

The State Historic Preservation Office Standing Structure Site Survey Supervisor should be contacted to determine the site's present condition and its significance.

HOTEL - Leavenworth Township

Leavenworth Quadrangle

Legal Description: Section 29 T109N, R33W

Investigator/Year: Minnesota Historic Site Survey, date unknown

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Historic Site Survey Files

Cultural Affiliation: Historic

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description: No description available/Photograph on file with the State Historic Preservation Office

Evaluation and Recommendations:

The State Historic Preservation Office Standing Structure Site Survey Supervisor should be contacted to determine the site's present condition and its significance.

SITE OF FIRST LEAVENWORTH VILLAGE (pre-1862) - Leavenworth Township

Leavenworth Quadrangle

Legal Description: Section 23 T109N, R33W

Investigator/Year: Minnesota Historic Site Survey, date unknown

Reports/References: Kellett, Leota M., "Vanished River Settlements", Brown County's Heritage, Brown County Historical Society, New Ulm, Volume 2, #7, December 1964, pg. 169.

1964

Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Historic Site Survey Files

Cultural Affiliation: Historic (mid 1800s)

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description:

In earlier years man settlements vanished with changing times. Leavenworth was no exception. The demise began with the coming of the Winona and St. Peter Railroad to the county in 1872. The little community was bypassed when the railroad was extended west from New Ulm through present Sleepy Eye and Springfield. The village of Leavenworth continued for awhile as a convenient stopping place for farmers on their way to and from the market towns on the railroad. But one by one, the stores, blacksmiths and other businesses were abandoned or moved away. The process was slow but inexorable. In the mid eighties there still was a saloon, with a small stock of staple groceries, and the mill was in operation (though eventually a fire would destroy it). The Catholic church and the little schoolhouse too were still there. Already at that time could be seen cellar holes overgrown with weeds

on the north side of the road where former buildings had been (The church, cemetery, school house and saloon were on the south side.) (Kellett, 1964)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

A reconnaissance level field investigation should be conducted in order to determine the exact parameters of the site and its possible significance.

SITE OF SECOND LEAVENWORTH VILLAGE - Leavenworth Township

Leavenworth Quadrangle

Legal Description: T109N, R33W

Investigator/Year: Minnesota Historic Site Survey, date unknown

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Historic Site Survey Files

Cultural Affiliation: Historic

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description: several buildings, including Church of Japanese Martyrs and general store remaining

Evaluation and Recommendations:

The State Historic Preservation Office Standing Structure Site Survey Supervisor should be contacted to determine the site's present condition and its significance.

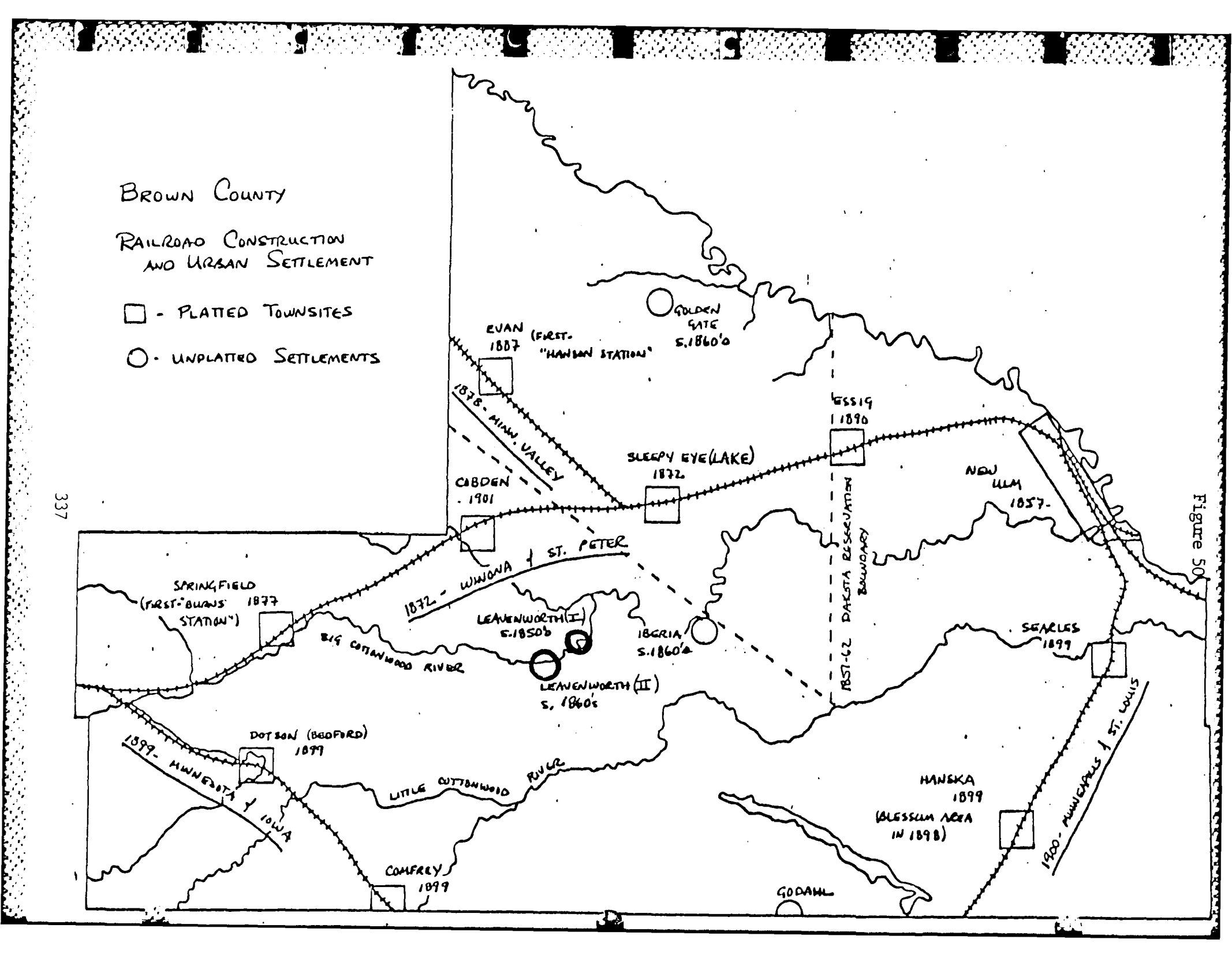

BROWN COUNTY
RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION AND URBAN SETTLEMENT
□ - PLATTED TOWNSITES
○ - UNPLATTED SETTLEMENTS
GOLDEN GATE S.1860's
EVAN 1887 (FIRST- "HANSON STATION")
1878 - MINN. VALLEY
ESSIG 1890
SLEEPY EYE (LAKE) 1872
CAEDEN 1901
NEW ULM 1857-
1872 - WINONA & ST. PETER
1851-62 DAKOTA RESERVATION BOUNDARY
SPRINGFIELD (FIRST- "BURNS' STATION") 1877
LEAVENWORTH (I) S.1850's
IBERIA S.1860's
SEARLES 1899
BIG COTTONWOOD RIVER
LEAVENWORTH (II) S. 1860's
DOTSON (BEDFORD) 1899
1899 - MINNESOTA & IOWA
LITTLE COTTONWOOD RIVER
HANSKA 1899 (BLESSUM AREA IN 1898)
1900 - MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS
COMFREY 1899
GODAHL

Figure 50

UNNAMED TWO-STORY STRUCTURE - Leavenworth Township

Leavenworth Quadrangle

Legal Description: Section 27 T109N, R33W

Investigator/Year: Minnesota Historic Site Survey, date unknown

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Historic Site Survey Files

Cultural Affiliation: Historic

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description: No description available/Photograph on file with the State Historic Preservation Office

Evaluation and Recommendations:

The State Historic Preservation Office Standing Structure Site Survey Supervisor should be contacted to determine the site's present condition and its significance.

LAMPERT LUMBER COMPANY LINE YARD - Milford Township
National Register of Historic Places - Nomination Pending

Essig Quadrangle

Verbal Description: Center Street (W. side - Bl.2)
Essig, Minnesota

Investigator/Year: Dennis A. Gimmestad, 1979

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Historic Site Survey Files

Cultural Affiliation: Historic (c 1919)

Present Site Condition: Good

Site Description:

The Lampert Lumber Company Line Yard in Essig is located near the center of the four-block city plat.

The two levels of the street end of the rectangular gable-roofed structure house retail-office space and enclosed storage space. The rear portion of the building is lumber storage with access from two outside catwalks and the ground level. Exterior walls on the front section are sheathed in narrow clapboard on the first level and board and batten on the second leve; the rear wall facing the alley is also of board and batten. The Craftsman style detailing of the building - brackets, awnings, roof overhang, banked windows - illustrates the adaption of the popular domestic building style to a commercial structure.

The exterior of the building is virtually unchanged; the interior first floor space has been slightly modified to accomodate later building uses.

Significance:

The role of lumber yards - both "line" and privately-owned operations - in determining the building's patterns for railroad towns has been considerable.

Because the basis of business is building and remodeling, most yards have undergone continuing alteration. The yard at Essig was disposed of by the Lampert Company in 1933 during a period when the company was re-orienting its line operations to larger, county-seat communities, and a few years later business at the building had been changed to general merchandising. This may account in part for the building's rare integrity.

An identical but greatly altered structure standing at nearby Hanska indicates that this plan was used by the Lampert Company for new structures at other line yards. The Company was founded in neighboring Sleepy Eye in 1887 and its line yards generally followed the lines of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad. Their Essig operation was acquired in 1909, and the yard standing today replaced an earlier structure in 1919.

The Lampert Lumber Company Line Yard in Essig is significant as an example of a "pattern" line yard of a lumber marketing company and as an example of a particular small town business building type which has survived with extremely rare integrity. (Gimmestad, 1979)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site is presently standing and being preserved by the community.

AUGUST SCHELL BREWING COMPANY - New Ulm City
National Register of Historic Places No. PH0078361

New Ulm Quadrangle

Verbal Description: 20th Street South, New Ulm, Minnesota

Investigators/Years: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Historic Site Survey, date unknown

Reports/References: Kennedy, Roger, Minnesota Houses.

St. Paul Dispatch, 3 October 1974.

New Ulm Daily Journal, 12 September 1974.

Interview with Frank Niemann, great grandson of August Schell.

Schell papers, Brown County Historical Society.

Cultural Affiliation: Historic (1854)

Present Site Condition: Excellent

Site Description:

The August Schell Brewing Company complex is in actuality comprised of five parts: The August Schell House and Garden/Park, the original House and Brewery, the Brew House the Barrel House and Cellars, and the modern Bottling House. It is reached by a two mile drive from downtown New Ulm to the end of South Franklin Street. The buildings are situated on a sloping hillside on the bank of the Big Cottonwood River east of New Ulm. The entire setting is wooded and removed from any industrial area giving the whole secluded, estate-like appearance.

The August Schell House was constructed in 1880. It is elevated on a promontory distance of about one-hundred yards from the brewery and is approached by a gravel path through extensive formal gardens. The house is constructed of local red brick with cut and dressed limestone quoins, sills, lintels and banding.

The Original House and Brewery are located on the west end of the present brewery complex and at the east end of a path through the garden to the Schell House. This building served as both brewery and residence for August Schell and his family in 1860 when the brewery was founded. This use continued until construction of the large house. It is a simple red brick gabled structure of vernacular style. Today this building remains in use as the office for the brewery. A modern brick tap room addition links it with the Barrel House and Cellars to the east.

The Brew House constructed during the 1880s is the largest building in the brewery complex. It is situated on a hillside directly behind (north) of the Original House and Brewery.

Immediately to the south of the Brew House are the Barrel House and Cellars. This building dates earlier than the Brew House and originally served as Barrel House/Bottling House.

The final element in the complex is the Bottling House, constructed in 1952. It is abutted to the west wall of the Brew House and is of no historical significance. It was also constructed to meet increased production space demand.

In total the August Schell Brewery Company complex represents 114 years of continuous occupation and development in a single location. All buildings and areas are in an excellent state of maintenance and preservation and future plans of the management indicate that this concern will continue. Physically, no building has been demolished or altered in a major way as to obscure architectural features; and the inter-relationship of all elements present an easily discernable story of the brewing industry. (National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form; Prepared by Charles W. Nelson, Historic Site Survey and Planning, Minnesota Historical Society, 1974)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site is presently standing and being preserved by the community.

BOESCH, HUMMEL AND MALTZAHN BLOCK - New Ulm City

National Register of Historic Places - Nomination Pending

New Ulm Quadrangle

Verbal Description: 6-8-10-12 Minnesota Street North
New Ulm, Minnesota

Investigator/Year: Dennis A. Gimmestad, 1979

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Historic Site Survey Files

Cultural Affiliation: Historic (1890)

Present Site Condition: Good

Site Description:

The Boesch, Hummel, and Maltzahn Block is located on the north side of New Ulm's main commercial thoroughfaire, Minnesota Street.

An elaborate metal cornice incorporates panels which carry the names of persons first associated with the building and the construction year of 1890. Relief-laid brick and four large copper roofed bay windows decorate the second level of the facade. Although the street level storefronts are somewhat remodeled, the cut stone dividing members remain mostly intact. Cut stone is also used as decoration on the second level and for a railed balcony over the stairway entrance at the center of the northern section of the facade.

At the rear of the building, the wooden stairways and second level covered walkways for the apartment units are intact.

Although a recent exterior cleaning and painting scheme has been considered inappropriate by some, basic features of the upper facade remain intact.

Significance:

The extensive features of the front facade rank the Boesch, Hummel and Maltzahn Block as the most elaborately detailed "Main Street" commercial building in the area.

Buildings of this type have been commonly shorn of features such as cornices or projecting bay windowns. The four-store-front width and resulting repetition of features add to the impact of the Block on the local streetscape.

Use of the storefronts for general merchandising concerns and the second level for residential apartments has been continuous since the buildings construction.

The Beosch, Hummel and Maltzahn Block is significant as the most visually striking of the second generation masonry block built to house retail establishments on the main commercial streets of New Ulm and adjoining area towns around the turn of the century. (Gimmestad, 1979)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site is presently standing and being preserved by the community.

CHICAGO & NORTH WESTERN RAILROAD DEPOT - New Ulm City
National Register of Historic Places - Nomination Pending

New Ulm Quadrangle

Verbal Description: South Valley Street, New Ulm, Minnesota

Investigator/Year: Dennis A. Gimmestad, 1979

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Historic Site Survey Files

Cultural Affiliation: Historic (c. 1895)

Present Site Condition: Good

Site Description:

The New Ulm Chicago and Northwestern Depot is a rambling structure opposite South Valley Street in New Ulm. David Gebhard and Tom Martinson, in their Guide to Minnesota Architecture suggest that the building is modeled after the suburban Boston stations of H.H. Richardson.

The main section of the building is a one-story hip-roofed mass broken at the center of a two-story section whose gable roof runs perpendicular to the main roof ridge line. The street side of this area, which originally housed the offices of the depot, presents an uninterrupted parapeted facade with a linked, tripartate window arrangement at both levels. The trackside of the center area features a three-window projecting bay and is broken at the second level by a continuation of the main roof overhang. Windows and doors on the balance of the main section relfect the arrangement of rooms at either side of the office area.

Extending both north and south from this main section are arcaded open baggage and waiting areas. The hipped roofs of these sections follow the lines of the main roof but are

lower in slope and peak. The three bays of the north arcade are delineated with stone piers and wooden arches.

Extending yet further from the south arcade is a one-story freight room with details similar to those of the main section. The north arcade is open at the end.

The entire structure is of buff colored stone, and heavy brackets are utilized under the wide eaves of all sections.

With the discontinuation of passenger service, the interior of the building has been somewhat remodeled to create office and storage space from former waiting areas. The exterior of the building remains in good and unaltered condition.

Significance:

New Ulm is not a "railroad town" in the sense that it was founded by or because of the railroad; from its beginnings in the 1850s until the 1870s the Minnesota River steamboats were of central importance. Yet, after the Winona and St. Peter (later called the Chicago and Northwestern) entered the county in 1872 and thence extended to the western areas of the state, the local area of the rail yard became a regionally important center of grain marketing and processing. The Depot is the major surviving railroad building in New Ulm to represent the crucial rail network linking the town with both the hinterland and with large markets. (Gimmestad, 1979)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site is presently standing and being preserved by the community.

FEDERAL POST OFFICE BUILDING - New Ulm City

National Register of Historic Places No. PH0078310

New Ulm Quadrangle

Verbal Description: Center Street and Broadway, New Ulm, Minnesota

Investigators/Years: Unknown

Reports/References: Historical Records, Brown County Historical Museum, New Ulm, Minnesota: includes correspondence, newspaper clippings, original architectural drawings, and photographs from beginning or construction to date.

Cultural Affiliation: Historic (1909)

Present Site Condition: Excellent

Site Description:

The New Ulm Post Office building was built in 1909 and is still in use. It is excellently preserved. Overall measurements of the structure are: 72' 5" long, 55' wide, total height 59'.

The original exterior design and construction of the building are singularly unique. The structure is of alternating courses of deep red rough brick and grey-white terra cotta stone, a manufactured concrete stone. Below the first floor, the exterior walls are of brick and granite to the ground level...

...The unique character of this building results primarily from the unusually steep roof, flanked by the steep gable and dormer ends. It lacks grace and refinement yet is brutally dramatic. The exterior has a dignified control of expression and is a worthy and notable achivements in design that should be preserved. (National Register of Historic Place Nominaton Form, Prepared by Brooks Cavin, Architect, Cavin and Page, St. Paul, 1970)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site has had extensive research conducted on it and has been well documented. The remainder of the site should be well protected due to its scientific and cultural importance.

FESENMAIER, BERNARD, HOUSE - New Ulm City
National Register of Historic Places - Nomination Pending

New Ulm Quadrangle

Verbal Description: 426 North State, New Ulm, Minnesota

Investigator/Year: Dennis A. Gimmestad, 1979

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society
Preservation Office Historic Site Survey
Files

Cultural Affiliation: Historic (c.1888)

Present Site Condition: Good

Site Description:

The Bernard Fesenmaier House is a one-and-one-half story, L-shaped, gable-roofed house. The polychromed exterior is of red brick with buff brick detailing in arched window hoods, simulated quoining, and ornamental courses under the eaves. Windows at the street level are single two-over-two units; the same type are used in pairs in the gables of the second level. A sawn wood porch (which has been screened in but which retains good integrity) shelters the main entrance in the interior corner of the "L". Two chimneys in each section of the "L" pierce the gable roof. A lean-to extension to the rear utilizes the same detailing as the rest of the house.

The house is well-maintained and has good over-all integrity.

Significance:

One architectural historian has seen in the polychromed features of the Bernard Fesenmaier House a clear sign of a self-conscious adaptation of German forms by the builders. Whether or not we accept his specific hypothesis, it is clear that the many one-and-one-half story rectangular and L-shaped homes built in New Ulm between the Indian War of 1862 and

the turn of the century have played a large part in establishing the city's reputation for a "German architecture".

Many examples of both the rectangular and the L-shaped homes have survived in New Ulm, yet very few remain in unaltered condition. Most often, the porch has been radically altered. Other alterations by window rearrangement, or structural additions are also common. The Fesenmaier House is the best standing example of the type incorporating both the polychromed brick detailing and other original features.

The house was built as a retirement home by Cottonwood township farmer Bernard Fesenmaier in about 1888. He and his family lived in the house until his death in 1909.

As representative of a house type which was common during the building years of New Ulm, which is somewhat unique in the area, and which is popularly associated with the German tradition of the community, the Fesenmaier House is significant and merits preservation. (Gimmestad, 1979)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site is presently standing and being preserved by the community.

GAG, WANDA, CHILDHOOD HOUSE - New Ulm City
National Register of Historic Places - Nomination Pending

New Ulm Quadrangle

Verbal Description: 226 North Washington, New Ulm, Minnesota

Investigator/Year: Dennis A. Gimmestad, 1979

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Historic Site Survey Files

Cultural Affiliation: Historic (ca. 1898)

Present Site Condition: Good

Site Description:

The Wanda Gig Childhood Home is located on a residential street in New Ulm roughly five blocks from the downtown area.

The two-story frame house was constructed in a Queen Anne shingle builders type with a multi-sided two-story porch tower (now enclosed) at the southwestern corner. The front section includes gable returns and a triangular window at the attic level; the north-south gable has jerkin ends. A two-sided oriel window projects from the second story on the northern facade.

The original clapboard-and-cut-shingle sheathing of the house has been covered with siding, and a one-story, full-front porch has been added.

Significance:

Author-artist Wanda Gag, best known for her children's classic Millions of Cats, lived at 220 South Washington in New Ulm from her early childhood until 1913, when she left to enroll in art school in the Twin Cities at the age of 20.

Wanda's father, Anton Gag, a New Ulm painter-decorator, acquired the house for a growing family in the 1890s. He himself was a local artist who depicted a number of scenes from the 1862 Sioux attack on New Ulm; one such mural now hangs at the Minnesota State Capitol.

Wanda left New Ulm for four years in Minneapolis-St. Paul and then moved to the east coast. Richard Cox, in an article in the fall, 1975 issue of Minnesota History, cites her Millions of Cats, which appeared in 1927, as "the prototype for the picture book, defined as one in which a single artist conveives, writes, illustrates, and supervises the printing of the whole book project". This book, and her successful water color and print show as the Wythe Gallery in 1926, established her reputation in the art world.

Cox, in the same article, cites in Wanda's diary a description of her New Ulm childhood"...in an atmosphere of Old World customs and legends, of Bavarian and Boehemian folk songs, of German Marchen (fairy tales or folklore) and Turnverein activities". Later, he comments "The emergence of this remarkable artist is due in large part to her early experiences in Minnesota. In New Ulm, St. Paul, and Minneapolis, she saw prejudice and exploitation, had to learn to overcome rumor and innuendo, formed opinions about social and political issues, first experimented with abstract art, and made crucial career decisions."

The family home at 226 North Washington is significant as the most readily identifiable site in the site associated with the important early years in Wanda Gag's life.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site is presently standing and being preserved by the community.

HERMANN MONUMENT - New Ulm City

National Register of Historic Places No. PH0078328

New Ulm Quadrangle

Verbal Description: Hermann Heights, City of New Ulm, Minnesota

Investigators/Years: Brown Couty Historical Society, date unknown
Marion Cox, 1972

Reports/References: Hermann Monument dedication booklet, 1897.

Historical Files, Brown County Historical Museum.

Letter: Mr. Marion Cox, February 12, 1972.

Cultural Affiliation: Historic (1888-1897)

Present Site Condition: Good

Site Description:

Hermann Monument has a total height of 102 feet. The 18 foot high Kasota stone base has thick walls, measures 42 feet by 42 feet in diameter and is eight sided with supportive buttresses on the four short (alternating) sides. The interior of the base is a large room with windows and a door.

Above the base are ten 25 foot hollow iron columns with half round vertical moulding on the lower third of the columns for fluting. The column cushions are plain; the round capitals have formal foliage decoration.

The open space within the columns has a central 70 foot high, hollow iron column running from the lower base to the statue at the top of the monument. Around this central column is a spiral staircase with an ornamental iron balustrade. Romanesque in style and similar to the Norman "keep" or "place of defense", the dome room is masonry-

sided and copper covered, and originally it was planned as a weapon room in the monument. An interior room has small round arched windows, some with colored panes. The central column extends up through the dome room to an iron railed walk-around over the dome and supports the 32 foot statue of Hermann.

The statue is strong and simple in appearance with sheet copper counter sunk and riveted over an interior supportive structure of iron. Hermann Monument is unique in design and is reflective of the German cultural background of New Ulm. Restoration of the monument was completed in 1973 by the city of New Ulm at a cost of $57,894.00. (National Register of Historic Places, Nomination Form, prepared by Henry M. Harren, Survey & Planning, Minnesota Historical Society, 1973)

Evaluation and Recommedations:

This site is well preserved and is of national importance to those of German Heritage. This site should be well protected.

KIESLING HOUSE RESTORATION PROJECT - New Ulm City

National Register of Historic Places No. PH0078336

New Ulm Quadrangle

Verbal Description: 220 North Minnesota (South ½ of lot 9, Block 63 North of Center Street), New Ulm, Minnesota

Investigators/Years: Unknown

Reports/References: Biographical Files of the Historical Museum of New Ulm.

Charles E. Flandrau and The Defense of New Ulm; New Ulm, The Brown County Historical Society, 1962.

Cultural Affiliation: Historic (prior to 1860s)

Present Site Condition: Deteriorating as of 1970 present condition is unknown

Site Description:

The Kieseling House is a white two story wood-frame dwelling constructed prior to 1862. Exterior building materials consist of four inch fir or pine clapboard fastened to the frame by four inch square cut nails. The roofing material is sheet metal over lumber and 2x6 rafters with enclosed eaves. Windows are double hung. The original structures is 19' x 22' having a height at the peak of 17'6". A chimney of mortar and brick extends a few inches above the dwelling and is located on the south section of the roof. Two one-story additions have increased the exterior dimensions of the structure to 26' x 36'. The first addition is a woodframe screened porch attached to the South side of the building. A second addition has a stucco exterior and consists of two rooms used as a kitchen and dining room. This attachment occupies the East or rear side of the lot.

The interior of the original Kiesling House consists of three basic rooms on the first floor and two on the second. A remodeled open staircase is located along the North side of the large room immediately inside the front entrance accessible from Minnesota Street. All ground floors of the original structure are 2½ inch oak tongue-in-groove. Walls and ceilings are lath and plaster covered with wall paper and painted various pastel colors. The large front room is 17'6" x 13' including the 3'6" stairway. It has six openings including the front door, four windows and an archway type opening to the rear two rooms of the original structure as well as the stucco addition. These other two rooms of the original structure are 10' x 7'6" and 7' x 7½',the smaller being utilized as a bathroom. Fixtures in the original three rooms have all been added since the house was built and consist of drop cord electric lighting, steam radiators and bathroom fixtures. All ceilings on the first floor original dwelling are 7'8" high. (National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form; prepared by David Bangasser, Administrative Assistant to the City Manager, City of New Ulm, December 2, 1970)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

The State Historic Preservation Office Standing Structure Site Survey Supervisor should be contacted to determine the site's present condition.

LIND, GOVERNOR JOHN, HOUSE - New Ulm City

National Register of Historic Places No. PH0078344

New Ulm Quadrangle

Verbal Description: 622 Center Street, New Ulm, Minnesota

Investigators/Years: Unknown

Reports/References:

Christianson, Theodore, Minnesota: A History of the State and Its People, (Chicago:1935). 1935

Marquis, A.N., ed., The Book of Minnesotans, (Chicago:1907). 1907

New Ulm Daily Journal -- Sunday, June 3, 1973.

Upham, Warren, ed., Historical Society Collections, vol. 14, (St. Paul:1912). 1912

Cultural Affiliation: Historic (1887)

Present Site Condition: Fair as of 1974

Site Description:

The John Lind House is located at the intersection of North State and Center Streets in New Ulm. The exterior of this Queen Anne-style mansion, constructed primarily of local red brick, exists today in basically the same configuration as it did when it was built in 1887. The house was designed by Frank Thayer of Mankato and erected at a cost of five thousand dollars.

A variety of materials typical of the Queen Anne-style are employed in the John Lind House: stone, brick, shingles and clapboard. The house is two stories in height and is constructed on a base of rusticated stone. Characteristic features of this style are the wrap-around porch which extends around the lower story of the tower and the patterned shingle

decorations in the gables. The graceful porch which once served as the governor's reviewing stand for many local and state events is presently in a deteriorated condition.

The interior of the house was originally designed to accommodate large social and political gatherings. The first floor formerly contained a library, sitting room, parlor and kitchen with three bedrooms, a sitting room and bath located on the second floor. The door and window casings, mantelpiece, and ceiling border are fabricated of oak. Principal features are bay windows with stained glass transoms, high ceilings and glass doored book cases. Formal entry was gained through an impressive front hall. To the left of the front hall was the grand parlor and in the tower to the right a circular staircase extended to the second floor.

John Lind, fourteenth governor of Minnesota, was the first Democrat to be elected to the governorship in Minnesota since pre-Civil War times. The political career of John Lind spanned the nineteenth and the twentieth centuries and symbolized change and growth in viewpoint as the state stood on the threshold of the new century. (National Register of Historic Places, Nomination Form, Prepared by Lynne Van Brocklin - Charles W. Nelson, Minnesota Historical Society, August 9, 1974)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site is presently standing and being preserved by the community.

MELGES BAKERY - New Ulm City
National Register of Historic Places No. PH0078352

New Ulm Quadrangle

Verbal Description: 213 South Minnesota Street
New Ulm, Minnesota

Investigators/Years: Kellett, Leota, Brown County Historic
1974 Sites Survey.

Reports/References: Files of Brown County Historical Society:
Early Business

"History of the Minnesota Valley, p. 559

Melges Family Correspondence

"Brown County Journal, 1864-1870

Cultural Affiliation: Historical

Present Site Condition: Good

Site Description:

The Melges Bakery building is structurally unchanged from original design and configuration and is 35' wide and 30' deep. The south section was built in 1865 and the north addition in 1871. The whole is of the same brick manufactured from local clay by Otto Vill and is original. The mellowed brick has a soft pink-beige tone and is generally sound needing replacement in several small areas.

Identically designed curved brick arches over the center doorway and windows on either side of the original 1865 section constitute one of the structure's prime architectural features.

Essentially the Melges Bakery Building is an original building in all details, of simple design, but representative of

such structures once seen in communities everywhere. The brickwork details are offset in design and the cut sections of brick are varied which creates a very harmonious pleasing appearance.

A small frame lean-to was added to the rear of the building shortly after 1900.

From the front, the build has a flat roof appearance as conveyed by a built up false front. Originally this was an unbroken line across the front facade but the cyclone of 1881 damaged the south half and it was repaired by a stepped-upped design to the roof ridge. It is not planned to restore the original line as historically the change is part of the building's past.

The interior has been divided into three small rooms in the addition and two in the original. A doorway through the north wall of the original connects the two. Research to date indicates the rooms were part of the original plan.

Windows flanking the front door were six over six paned. Some are still intact. Walls, woodwork and floring are all original.

The Brown County Historical Society has acquired the building. The society plans to preserve the structure and have secured matching brick to replace where needed. The minor alterations that occurred through the years will be removed and restored to original. Window panes will be restored to match those remaining intact. The oven formerly housed in the north addition will be reconstructed with the assistance of the individual who directed its removal. (National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form; Prepared by Henry M. Harren. Survey Analyst, Minnesota Historical Society, 1974) (in part)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site is presently standing and being preserved by the community.

NEW ULM ARMORY - New Ulm City

National Register of Historic Places - Nomination Pending

New Ulm Quadrangle

Verbal Description: 205 North Broadway, New Ulm, Minnesota

Investigator/Year: Dennis A. Gimmestad, 1979

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Historic Site Survey Files

Cultural Affiliation: Historic (1914)

Present Site Condition: Good

Site Description:

The New Ulm National Guard Armory is an imposing red brick and concrete structure located on North Broadway in New Ulm.

The building, designed by Mankato architect Albert Shippel in 1914, is on a sloping site which permits three full stories at the front (Broadway side) and two stories to the rear. The lower story is of concrete blocks and is capped by a water table that encircles the building. Square and octagonal corbelled towers at the corners and at central positions on the south and east sides and a crenelated parapet give the building a vigorous profile. Fenestration is basically symmetrical and pierces the building with single and paired rectangular windows.

Details on the Broadway facade include an arched window opening over the central drive-through entrance, a two-section cast concrete name stone, and ornamental roundels set in arched recesses over the central third-story windows. A curving ramp of concrete leads to a second-level drive-through entrance on the Fifth North Street side.

The interior of the building has been carefully maintained and only slightly modified. The three levels of the front are occupied by office space; the upper two levels of the central section are the gymnasium-drill space. The lower level contains kitchen and dining facilities and equipment storage space.

Significance:

Armory buildings constructed from the turn of the century through World War I often retained the stylistic elements of the medieval fortress while adapting the interior to accommodate a wide variety of activities. In a recent survey of state-owned structures in Minnesota conducted by the Department of Administration and the State Historic Preservation Office, the New Ulm National Guard Armory was judged to be the most distinguished example of this type of several such existing buildings in the state.

The building has been the center of both National Guard and community activities since its construction in 1914. The New Ulm Guard was one of the first local National Guard companies to be organized in Minnesota shortly after state legislation created an active state militia in 1871. Motivating force behind this "New Ulm Military Company", as it was called, was Joseph Bableter, who later became the first president of the Minnesota National Guard Association.

The New Ulm Armory is significant as an outstanding representative example of pre-WWI armories in the state, associated with one of Minnesota's oldest National Guard Companies, and as a strong visual component of the local streetscape. (Gimmestad, 1979)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site is presently standing and being preserved by the community.

NEW ULM OIL COMPANY SERVICE STATION - New Ulm City

National Register of Historic Places - Nomination Pending

New Ulm Quadrangle

Verbal Description: Broadway and 5th Street North (north corner) New Ulm, Minnesota

Investigator/Year: Dennis Gimmestad, 1979

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Historic Site Survey Files

Cultural Affiliation: Historic (1926)

Present Site Condition: Good

Site Description:

The New Ulm Oil Company Service Station is built on a diagonal axis facing the intersection of Fifth North Street and Broadway in New Ulm.

Two imposing copper-roofed towers, circular at the second level and octagonal at the first, are at either end of the main section of the structure. Projecting from the office-retail area between these towers is a single-lane drive-through canopy with the gas pump area at the front. The upper sides of the canopy are capped by a parapet with a curvilinear profile. Arched window and door openings under the canopy and on the two towers are capped by cast-concrete units which join to form a decorative belt course. The entire building is of the rainbow Artstone block manufactured by the company which designed the structure. Large windmill blades appear at the top of each tower in the original plans for the station, but apparently they were never installed.

Reversible alterations to the canopy area include the asphalt shingle replacement of red tile on a projecting roof just under the canopy-area parapet and the addition of a

wooden screen at the front of the gas pump area. A service area added to the rear (a typical later addition for the early stations which commonly provided only for the dispersing of oil products) does not appreciably detract from the building's imposing appearance from the highway.

Significance:

The New Ulm Oil Company Service Station was one of a series of stations designed by the Saffert Construction Company (now American Artstone Company) of New Ulm during the 1920s.

The stations of this series projected strong, fanciful visual images, incorporating such features as windmills and lighthouses. The stations appear to have been custom-designed for specific locations and for independent oil companies, in contrast to the numerous standard plans adopted by chains of stations. The New Ulm station is one of only two in the series known to survive with a high degree of integrity.

The construction of strong-image stations throughout the country during the 1920s corresponds with the years of expanding automobile use, a crucial development period for the rural county. The New Ulm Oil Company Service Station is significant as a notable survivor of a locally-designed series of such stations in southern Minnesota. (Gimmestad, 1979)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site is presently standing and being preserved by the community.

NEW ULM ROLLER MILL COMPLEX - New Ulm City
National Register of Historic Places - Nomination Pending

New Ulm Quadrangle

Verbal Description: 222 First South Street, New Ulm, Minnesota

Investigator/Year: Dennis A. (Gimmestad, 1979)

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Historic Site Survey Files

Cultural Affiliation: Historic (see description)

Present Site Condition: Excellent

Site Description:

The New Ulm Roller Mill complex is situated on the lowest terrace level of New Ulm near the Minnesota River. The area of the mill was designated as a park in the original city plat, but later grew into a regionally important railroad, flour milling, and grain marketing district.

The principal buildings of historic interest in the complex are the flour mill, the office building, and a wood cribbed elevator. A fire in March of 1910 destroyed the original Empire Mill (known as the New Ulm Roller Mill after 1896) which had been constructed on the same site in 1880. Most of the present complex was constructed just after the fire.

The mill building, completed in 1910, is a three-story brick structures with a gable roof and fieldstone foundation. Symmetrical fenestration of rectangular double sash windows with stone lintels and sills is utilized at all three levels on each side of the mill. Much of the early equipment on the interior, including roller stands and the belt-and-shaft drive system of the entire mill, remains intact, although the original steam power source has been replaced by electricity and the stack removed.

The thirteen bins of the 1910 wood-cribbed tin-clad elevator were supplemented with a 9 bin addition to the north, constructed in 1912. Also on the premises is a poured concrete elevator built in 1955.

The office building is a 1 3/4 story brick structure with a raised-seam metal gable roof and with polychromed brick quoining at the corners and as divisions for the three bays of the front facade. Rectangular windows and the doorway on the first level have stone sills and polychromed brick trim at the top. The lower walls of the office building are believed to remain from the earlier mill complex before the 1910 fire; available documentation appears to indicate that the second level of the office building was added about...(?)
(illegible)

Significance:

Flour milling has been a significant industry in Brown County since the initial mills were established by the first settlers during the 1850s.

Water-powered custom mills were the core of several of the pre-railroad communities of the county. After the Winona and St. Peter Railroad was established in 1872, convenient access to both the agricultural areas of western Minnesota and the Dakotas and the principal markets to the east was provided, and important commercial milling operations developed in all three principal communities on the line. The combined operations of all three areas ranked Brown County as one of the top outstate producers of flour shortly after the turn of the century. (Gimmestad, 1979)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site is presently standing and being preserved by the community.

OLD MAIN, DR. MARTIN LUTHER COLLEGE - New Ulm City

National Register of Historic Places - Nomination Pending

New Ulm Quadrangle

Verbal Description: College Heights, New Ulm, Minnesota

Investigator/Year: Dennis A. Gimmestad, 1979

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Historic Site Survey Files

Cultural Affiliation: Historic (1884)

Present Site Condition: Excellent

Site Description:

Old Main is situated on a blufftop location at the edge of the campus of Dr. Martin Luther College.

The front facade of the mansard-roofed Victorian Gothic building is dominated by a three-story tower at the center and pavillioned, pyramidal-roofed corner sections. First story window units are composed of paired Gothic windows with a three part tracery capped by uniting arch containing roundels in the tympanium space. This pattern is repeated on the top of the entrance and on the second story of the tower. Other second story windows are simpler arched units with brick relief hood molding. Continuous stone sills extend around both floors. Smaller arched windows in groups of twos and threes are utilized in the several hipped-roofed dormers which pierce the mansard. This window detailing continues around the sides and rear of the building.

A heavy bracketed cornice circles the building above the second story and at the top of the tower. The spire has a square mansard-roofed base with arched ventilators surmounted by an octagonal section and a conical pinnacle. Above the third level windows of the tower a panel contains the construction date and the college name.

The exterior remains in unaltered condition except for a small entrance area at the ground level of the south side and some modification at the rear. The interior has been remodeled as the building's use has changed.

Significance:

Dr. Martin Luther College was founded in 1884 as a training institution for ministers of the Evangelical Luthern Synod. The College remains in operation today by the Wisconsin Evangelical Luthern Synod, with primary emphasis on the training of teachers for the parochial schools maintained by the synod.

Old Main was the first building erected on the campus, and has served a variety of functions as the school has expanded. Its Victorian Gothic styling rank the building as one of the outstanding examples of 19th century high-style architecture in the southwestern part of the state.

Old Main is significant as a distinctive area building associated directly with the establishment of a religious educational institution, and as an important example of the Victorian Gothic style in Minnesota. (Gimmestad, 1979).

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site is presently standing and being preserved by the community.

RUEMKE MERCANTILE STORE (ROEDERS HATCHERY) - New Ulm City
National Register of Historic Places - Nomination Pending

New Ulm Quadrangle

Verbal Description: 226 North Minnesota, New Ulm, Minnesota

Investigator/Year: Dennis A. Gimmestad, 1979

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Historic Site Survey Files

Cultural Affiliation: Historic (c. 1895)

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description:

The Ruemke Mercantile Store Building (now Roeder's Hatchery) is located on a corner lot on New Ulm's Minnesota Street, at the northern edge of the downtown commercial district.

Outstanding features of the two-story brick commercial building are the intact original features of the storefront, including cast iron Corinthian columns, and the metal cornice, extending on both street sides of the building and incorporating brackets, spherical finials, and sunburst designs in central pedimented area. Rectangular windows have ornamental keystones and upper corner detail.

Significance:

Consistent with its development into an area center of commerce, the physical environment of New Ulm's business district underwent a transformation from frame structures to larger, two-to-three story masonry commercial buildings during the final decades of the 19th century. The Ruemke Mercantile Store Building was part of this development and first housed the general store of Christ F. and William F. Ruemke.

Although a common form at the time of its construction, the Ruemke Store is outstanding today because of its overall integrity. Other notable general purpose commercial buildings of larger scale or more elaborate features remain in New Ulm, but almost without exception the integrity at the street level has been drastically affected. The intact columns (somewhat obscured but undamaged by the store's sign) and basic arrangement of the storefront, as well as the structurally undisturbed expanse of the side facade and the high visibility afforded to the cornice by the building's corner location, impart a three-dimensional quality not often found with existing late 19th century commercial buildings.

The Ruemke Mercantile Store Building is significant as a notable example of the single-storefront, masonry commercial building of the late 19th century, commonly constructed at area centers of commerce to house a wide variety of general merchandising concerns. (Gimmestad, 1979)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site is presently standing and being preserved by the community.

SCHELL, OTTO, HOUSE - New Ulm City

National Register of Historic Places - Nomination Pending

New Ulm Quadrangle

Verbal Description: Point Lookout, New Ulm, Minnesota

Investigator/Year: Dennis A. Gimmestad, 1979

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Historic Site Survey Files

Cultural Affilation: Historic (c.1895)

Present Site Condition: Excellent

Site Description:

The Otto Schell House is located on a secluded hillside site known as Point Lookout in southeast New Ulm. The house is immediately adjacent to the Schell Brewing property, but the proximity is obscured by the intervening wooded hillside.

The house is a vigorous two-and-one-half story Queen Anne frame residence with some Moorish details. A full front porch includes turned woodwork and a conical roofed circular gazebo at the north end. A three story tower with some decoration extends above the porch just over the entrance. A large horseshoe-shaped central window at the second story is flanked by two open railed balconies with horseshoe grilles. The front gable carries a solid arched screen which shelters a smaller ornamental balcony under the windows at the attic level.

Features on the south side of the building include a porte cochure, a two-story window bay and an exterior chimney.

Significance:

The concentration of regionally oriented industry and commerce permitted the construction of a large number of sizable style-conscious homes in New Ulm. As one of these, the Otto Schell house utilizes some of the most elaborate and best preserved Queen Anne wood detailing in the area.

Brewer Otto Schell built the home in about 1895. Shortly thereafter, following his father August Schell's death, he assumed management of the family brewery until his own death in 1911. The Schell Brewery (placed on the Register in 1974) is the only one of several early New Ulm breweries that remains in operation today.

The Otto Schell House is significant as the best preserved area example of the frame Queen Anne residence, and for its association with an important local industry, the Schell Brewing Company. (Gimmestad, 1979)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site is presently standing and being preserved by the community.

SOUTH BROADWAY HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Register of Historic Places - Nomination Pending

New Ulm Quadrangle

Verbal Description: 200-308 South Broadway (even numbers only) New Ulm, Minnesota

Investigator/Year: Dennis A. Gimmestad, 1979

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Historic Site Survey Files

Cultural Affiliation: Historic (see description)

Present Site Condition: Excellent

Site Description:

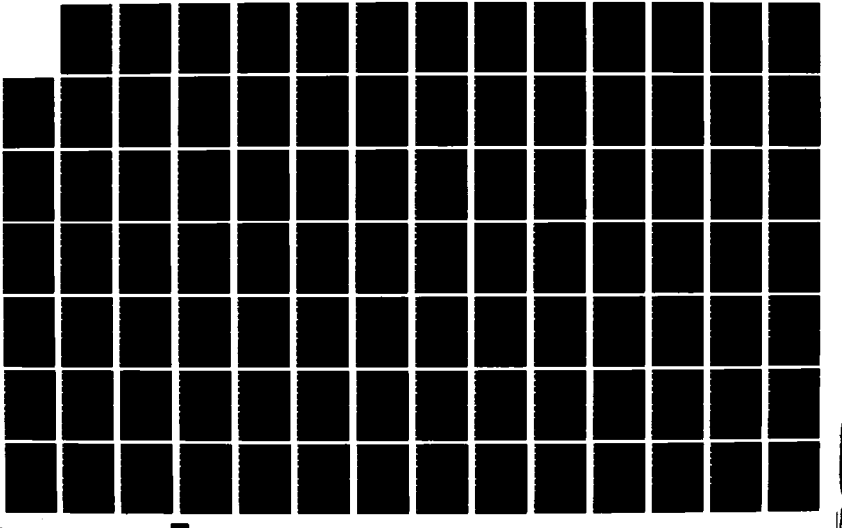
The South Broadway Historic District is a series of eight brick residences located on one-and-one-half block long area on the west side of South Broadway in New Ulm.

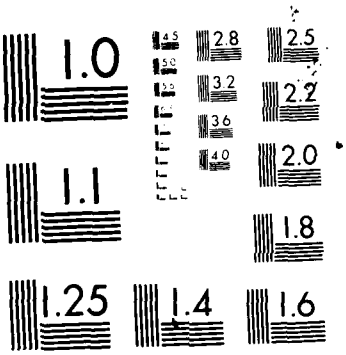
Broadway is the central access road through the city, carrying highways 15 and 68. The district is located near the center of the city's original platted area, a few blocks distant from the downtown commercial district. The 200 block of Broadway is labeled by residents as the only full-brick residential block in town, and it appears that their claim is accurate.

The residences, of somewhat varying scales, and styles, are unified by the consistent use of brick (none of which has been painted) and by their unusually good integrity. Built between c.1895 and c.1906, they include six one-and-one-half to two story brick residences with Queen Anne classical wooden decoration, a Second Empire residence, and a polychromed, stepped-gable (Flemish) residence.

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MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS 1963-A

The following list includes descriptions of each of the residences as well of the principal alley buildings of importance. Several other alley structures of more recent construction dates are also within the district.

August Gieske House, 200 South Broadway (c.1895). French Second Empire style, 2 stories, brick veneer, corner entrance tower, iron cresting on tower and roofline, stone quoins and sills, turned porch supports. At rear: Iron garage (c.1915). Frame with sheetiron sides, curvilinear decoration in front gable.

Eugene Koehler House, 204 South Broadway (c.1898). 1 3/4 stories, brick veneer, stone lintels and sills, jerkin roof at front, turned supports on wrap-around front porch. At rear: Hen house (no date). Frame construction, gable roof, embossed metal sheathing.

John Buschers House, 208 South Broadway (c.1898) 1 3/4 stories, brick veneer, stone lintels and sills, similar to #204 but with more elaborate turned porch rails and supports and gable treatment, and with an open second story over the main entrance.

George Schneider House, 212 South Broadway (C.1906) 2½ stories, brick veneer, stone lintels and sills, wooden Tuscan columns on front porch.

Fred Hamann House, 216 South Broadway (c.1898) 1½ stories, brick veneer, stone lintels and sills, turned supports on full front porch.

Behnke-Silverson House, 224 South Broadway (c. 1898, additions and remodeling c.1904) Queen Anne and classical features, 2½ stories, brick, round corner tower with concave roof and iron cresting, brick relief belt courses above windows, wide wooden frieze board with relief festoon decoration, open wrap-around porch with Ionic columns. At rear: Brick carriage house (c.1904). Rectangular, hipped roof with four wall dormers, built-in rain gutters, roof cupola. Frame carrige house (no date). Square, raised-seam metal roof, embossed metal sheathing.

Ole Olson House, 300 South Broadway (c.1898) Queen Anne, 2½ stories, brick, bracketed stone lintels and sills, turned wooden supports on wrap-around fronts, second story, and rear porches.

Martin Hose House, 308 South Broadway (c.1900). 2½ stories, polychromed brick with simulated relief quoins and relief banding on first level, ornamental step

banding on first level, ornamental stepped and curved gable parapets on the street facade, dentilated second-story cornice. Attributed to local architect Carl Heers. (Similar house at 611 Center Street.)

Significance:

The use of brick in the domestic building stock of New Ulm has been discussed in the Architectural Description and Significance Sections of this nomination.

Primary significance of the South Broadway District is as a group of residences illustrating the types of domestic brick construction utilized around the turn of the century in New Ulm. The consistent use of brick and the high level of integrity for all component houses make the area a distinctive residential ensemble in the city.

Also of significance is the cross-section of business, industrial and professional figures represented by the early residents of the district. Original or principal-first owners in the area are as follows:

200 Block. August Gieske was a farmer in neighboring Nicollet County who apparently followed the pattern of many area farmers and built a house in town for his retirement. Gieske had been one of the defenders of New Ulm in the 1862 Indian War. Eugene Kohler was a long-time barber in New Ulm. Col. John Buschers was affiliated with the National Guard in New Ulm. George Schneider had been a tinsmith and farmer before building his Broadway house, apparently also on his retirement. Fred Hamann, a well driller, was the first principal owner of #216, although it appears the residence was constructed by an Essig builder, C.W. Heimann. Frank Behnke, a local grocer, built the northern section of #224 about 1898. The house was purchased by Charles Silverson in 1904 and expanded and remodeled. Silverson was president of New Ulm's largest flour-milling enterprise, the Eagle Roller Mills, and a founder and principal stockholder in the Volksblatt Publishing Company. #224 was also the home of Silverson's successor to the Eagle presidency, Charles Vogtel, from 1914 until Vogtels' death in 1929.

300 Block. Ole Olson was a Norwegian immigrant who opened a drug store in New Ulm in 1875, and later became president of the Citizens State Bank. Martin Hose was born in Winona and came to New Ulm in the early 1880s. He was an employee of Hauenstein Brewery.

The South Broadway District is significant as an extremely well-preserved section of turn-of-the-century brick housing, distinctive to the area and linked with various facets of New Ulm commercial and industrial activity. (Gimmestad, 1979).

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site is presently standing and being preserved by the community.

SOUTH GERMAN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT - New Ulm City

National Register of Historic Places - Nomination Pending

New Ulm Quadrangle

Verbal Description: 110-312 South German (even numbers only) New Ulm, Minnesota

Investigator/Year: Dennis A. Gimmestad, 1979

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Historic Site Survey Files

Cultural Affiliation: Historic (see description)

Present Site Condition: Good

Site Description:

The South German Street District includes a series of residencies on the west side of the South German Street in New Ulm.

The structures of the district face South German on one complete and two partial blocks, beginning at mid-block between First South Street and Second South street and continuing to mid-block between Third South Street and Fourth South street. The district, on the second terrace level of New Ulm, overlooks an area designated as a park in the original plat of the city, but which was later taken up in large part by the railroad right-of-way and shipping and industrial activities. The portion of this area directly across German Street from the residences remains as open wooded parkland, and permits a view of several structures important to the shipping/industrial functions (including a lumber yard, flour mill, railroad depot and grain elevator) and of the river valley beyond. The nomination includes the open section of this area.

The pivotal structures of the area are two-and-one-half story structures constructed between c.1884 and c.1899. Stylistically they include variations of late Italianate and Queen Anne, with examples of Eastlake detailing, and, with one exception, are of brick. The district also includes an earlier (c.1865) one-story brick structure. Two c.1920 cubical frame houses are considered non-contributing as they are not consistent with the district's period of significance.

Features of the individual buildings included in the district are as follows:
Jacob Pfenninger House I, 101 South German (c.1885). 2½ stories, red brick, French Second Empire roof with iron cresting, Eastlake wood detailing, full front porch, two small gable-roofed dormers and one central wall dormer on front of mansard, decorative lintels and belt courses, hitching post at front.

Jacob Pfenninger House II, 114 South German (c.1885) 2½ stories, red brick gable roof flattened at top with semi-circular front parapet, Eastlake wood detailing, full porch.

George Doehne House, 124 South German (c.1885). 2½ stories red brick gable roof with intact cresting, Eastlake detailing, full front porch, concrete block addition at rear.

Schmidt-Fritsche House, 200 South German (c.1888) 2½ stories, white-and-buff-painted brick, hipped roof and corner dormers with round windows and finials, three-story central pavillion with elaborate relief brickwork and gabled top with finial, round-arched windows on first story and third story of pavillion, segmental-arched second story windows with belt courses, brick quoining, porches on three sides with rock-faced stone piers. At rear: Auto garage (no date). Embossed tin siding, raised seam metal roof.

Scheman House, 208 South German (c.1920). 2 stories, wood frame, cubical with pyramidal roof and brick front porch. (NON-CONTRIBUTING)

Adolph Seiter House, 212 South German (c.1865), 1½ stories, painted brick, hipped roof broken by two-story central pavillion, Eastlake wood detailing, full front porch, four-over-four windows on first level, second level windows altered.

Joseph Bianchi House, 218 South German (c.1889). 2 stories. wood frame cubiform with pyramidal roof. (NON-CONTRIBUTING)

Michael Mullen House, 224 South German (c.1889). Queen Anne, 2½ stories, red brick, circular wrap-around front porch with second story front balcony, pediment with relief ornament over entrance, bracketed frieze buff stone lintels.

A.W. Bingham House, 304 South German (C.1898) Stick style, 2½ stories, frame with clapboard, horseshoe bracing in gables, exposed rafter ends and "half-timbering", large brackets, enclosed front wrap-around porch. At rear: Carriage house (no date). 1½ stories, frame with clapboard, hip roof with wall dormers, cupola, some alteration with replacement of garage doors.

Charles Weschcke House, 312 South German (c.1886). Queen Anne, 2½ stories, red brick veneer, irregular gable roof, turned ornament in gables and on porches, wide frieze with brackets, built-in rain gutters, U-shaped stone labels over windows.

Significance:

The pivitol structures of the South German Street Historic District represent the larger scale homes built by some of the commercial and industrial leaders of New Ulm during the last decades of the 19th century.

This section of the street contains one of the best collections of such residences in the southwestern part of the state. While the lineage of most of the features of the residences in the area appears to be that of traditional American styles rather than of specifically German derivation, the singular character of the street has contributed in part to New Ulm's architectural reputation.

Principal first owners of the residences represent a range of commercial/industrial activities, with special emphasis on New Ulm grain marketing and processing. Accordingly, this area of South German Street overlooks, beyond the open area of South German Park, the mills, elevators, and railroad yards associated with such functions.

Principal first owners - 100 block. Jacob Pfenninger (#110, 114) acquired the Eagle Sawmill in 1865, later converting it to a feed mill and finally to the roller mill that became New Ulm's largest flour mill. (Available evidence indicates that Pfenninger built both #110 and #114 in about 1885, but the reasons for two houses remains unclear). Pfenninger joined in partnership with George Doehne (#124) and Werner Boesch about 1875. Doehn, earlier a Cottonwood Township farmer, was affiliated with the mill until the three

returned and sold the business in 1887 to Charles Silverson. Doehne built #124 in 1884.

Principal first owners - 200 block. George Schmidt (#200) built the original Empire Mill with three other men in 1800 and constructed his South German home about 1885. (The Empire's successor, the New Ulm Roller Mill, is also included in this nomination). Schmidt left New Ulm in 1899, and #200 was sold to Louis A. Fritsche, a long term medical doctor in New Ulm and the author of a 1916 History of Brown County. Herman Scheman (#208) was a local grocer who built #208 (NON-CONTRIBUTORY) about 1920 on a portion of the original Seiter property. Adolph Seiter (#213) was a member of the Cincinnatti Turner group that came to New Ulm in 1856, and he opened New Ulm's first commercial establishment that same year. Seiter's Dakota House was a pivotal building that survived the 1862 Sioux attack on the city. He constructed #212, the earliest house in the district, in about 1865. Joseph Bianchi (#218) was an employee of the Eagle Mill who constructed #218 (NON-CONTRIBUTORY) about 1920 on aother portion of the original Seiter property. Michael Mullen (#224), a native of Vermont, was president of the Citizens National Bank in New Ulm from 1876 until his death in 1910. He built #224 in about 1889.

Principal first owners - 300 block. A.W. Bingham (#304), born in Canada, began a lumber business in Winona in 1864, and moved to New Ulm in 1872, the same year the railroad connected the two points. In partnership with his brother, the business shifted to grain marketing. (The large Bingham Brothers Elevator is clearly visible two blocks southeast.) Carl Weschcke (#312) came to New Ulm from Germany in 1860, and as New Ulm's only physician at the time, played an important role during the 1862 Indian War. He also served several terms as the towns mayor. His South German residence was built about 1886.

The South German Street District is significant, then, as a regionally distinctive collection of late 19th century residences, linked with the commercial and industrial development of the City of New Ulm (Gimmestad, 1979)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site is presently standing and being preserved by the community.

ST. MICHAEL'S SCHOOL AND CONVENT (Holy Trinity Convent) - New Ulm City

National Register of Historic Places - Nomination Pending

New Ulm Quadrangle

Verbal Description: 500 State Street North, New Ulm, Minnesota

Investigator/Year: Dennis A. Gimmestad, 1979

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Historic Site Survey Files

Cultural Affiliation: Historic (1872 and later additions)

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description:

St. Michael's Convent and School (now Holy Trinity Convent) is located at Fifth North Street and State Street in New Ulm, adjacent to the associated Holy Trinity Church and School.

The Convent and School is composed of four portions of varying construction dates. The lower two stories of the central building were constructed in 1872 (the date is inscribed on the upper portion of the front facade) as a rectangular brick-and-stone Italianate structure, two unequal bays wide and nine bays long. The brick is red, with buff-colored stone used on the window hoods, for marking the bays of the structure, and at the cornice level. Round-arched double-hung windows made up the generally symmetrical fenestration on both streetside facades. The foundation is of light-colored stone.

A straight-sided mansard roof was added as a third story at an uncertain early date. Available evidence suggests that this addition may have been made after the building was damaged during an 1881 cyclone. Windows at the third story,

located in individual, gabled dormers, repeat the round arches and the spacing of those on the lower levels.

A small Gothic chapel of cruciform design was added to the north of the structure in 1898. The chapel features stained glass-round arched windows, gothic and wood decoration under the eaves of the sharply gabled roof, and a cut-out metal spire. The chapel was designed by Paul Kinghammer.

A one-story kitchen area was added to the rear at an uncertain date.

The building has been consistently well maintained.

Significance:

St. Michael's Convent and School was built in 1872, the same year the first railroad reached Brown County. Buildings designed for institutional purposes (and reflecting the influence of the high styles often reserved for such buildings) dating from this early period of settlement are rare in this section of the state.

The Convent and School was constructed under the direction of Father Alexander Berghold who had established the first Catholic Church in New Ulm in 1869. Labor and materials were donated by the parishoners in the construction of the building. It housed a school taught by lay teachers until 1874, when the Sisters of Christian Charity took over operations. The school was moved to larger quarters in 1882, but the 1872 building has served as a residence for the order (and, occasionally as a boardinghouse for students) continuously through the present day. Berghold was also the author of several volumes dealing with the history of New Ulm and of the Indian War. (Gimmestad, 1979)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site is presently standing and being preserved by the community.

TIVOLI GARDENS BUILDING - New Ulm City

National Register of Historic Places - Nomination Pending

New Ulm Quadrangle

Verbal Description: 313 First North Street, New Ulm, Minnesota

Investigator/Year: Dennis A. Gimmestad, 1979

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Historic Site Survey Files

Cultural Affiliation: Historic (1885)

Present Site Condition: Good

Site Description:

The Tivoli Gardens Building is located on First North Street in New Ulm, adjacent to the former site of the Schmucker Brewery.

The two-story brick veneered and stuccoed building has door openings and four-over-four windows surmounted by relieving arches on the first level. A bracketed frieze board underlies a wood-shingled mansard roof, which is pierced by second-story windows with separate projecting roof section. A one-story porch to the east is partially enclosed by an elaborate, intact ornamental wooden screen on three sides.

The interior of the building, which originally housed a dance hall and bar facilities, has been somewhat altered to accommodate its present use as apartments and an antique shop.

Although no longer maintained as such, the area directly to the east of the porch was originally a landscaped garden and remains today as open space. The functional qualities of the surrounding warehouse and industrial structures give the Tivoli a high visibility through contrast; its very survival in such a context is fortunate.

The building was constructed by A.C. Ochs, who later founded the A.C. Ochs Brickyard in Springfield.

Significance:

Joseph Schmuker took over the operations of the Friton Brewery in 1870 and developed his own Schmucker Brewery into one of several important beer-making industries in New Ulm. The Firton operation had been the first in the community, established during the late 1850s.

The Tivoli Gardens Building was constructed by Schmuker in 1885 at a location adjoining the brewery (now removed). The bar and dance hall establishment served as an outlet for the brewery's own products, and appears also to have functioned as a semi-public gathering place for the populace of the area. As chairman of the New Ulm City Council Park Committee, Schmucker had directed the beautification of nearby German Park, and furthered his horticultural endeavors by the establishment of a gardens area at the Tivoli.

The histories of several tavern buildings in the area suggest that local breweries often entered into the commercial activity of surrounding communities through the ownership of taverns to dispense their products. (Gimmestad, 1979)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site is presently standing and being preserved by the community.

TURNER HALL - New Ulm City

National Register of Historic Places - Nomination Pending

New Ulm Quadrangle

Verbal Description: State and First South Streets (S.E. corner) New Ulm, Minnesota

Investigator/Year: Dennis A. Gimmestad, 1979

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Historic Site Survey Files

Cultural Affiliation: Historic (1873/1954)

Present Site Condition: Good

Site Description:

Turner Hall is located on a one-block tract in New Ulm adjacent to the Brown County Courthouse. The block has been the site of the activities of the local Turnverein since the 1850s.

The first Turner Hall at New Ulm was a frame structure erected in 1857. It was burned during the Indian War of 1862.

A larger, two-story brick hall was constructed in 1866, and an addition made to the south in 1873. The northern section has been replaced twice; the southern 1873 section remains standing. The first replacement, with separate gymnasium and theatre facilities, superceded the 1866 section, and burned in 1952. The second (existing) northern section was completed in 1954. This addition, a simple rectangular brick structure, made partial use of remaining walls, and eliminated the theatre and included a social hall on the lower level and a gymnasium on the upper level.

The surviving 1873 section is a three-story rectangular brick building, five bays wide at the front. Symmetrical window fenestration, brickwork, and an early pedimented entrance hood remain intact; some modification has taken place with the removal of pilaster capitals and alteration of the entrance staircase. The interior includes a lounge on the lower level and meeting rooms on the top two floors.

Significance:

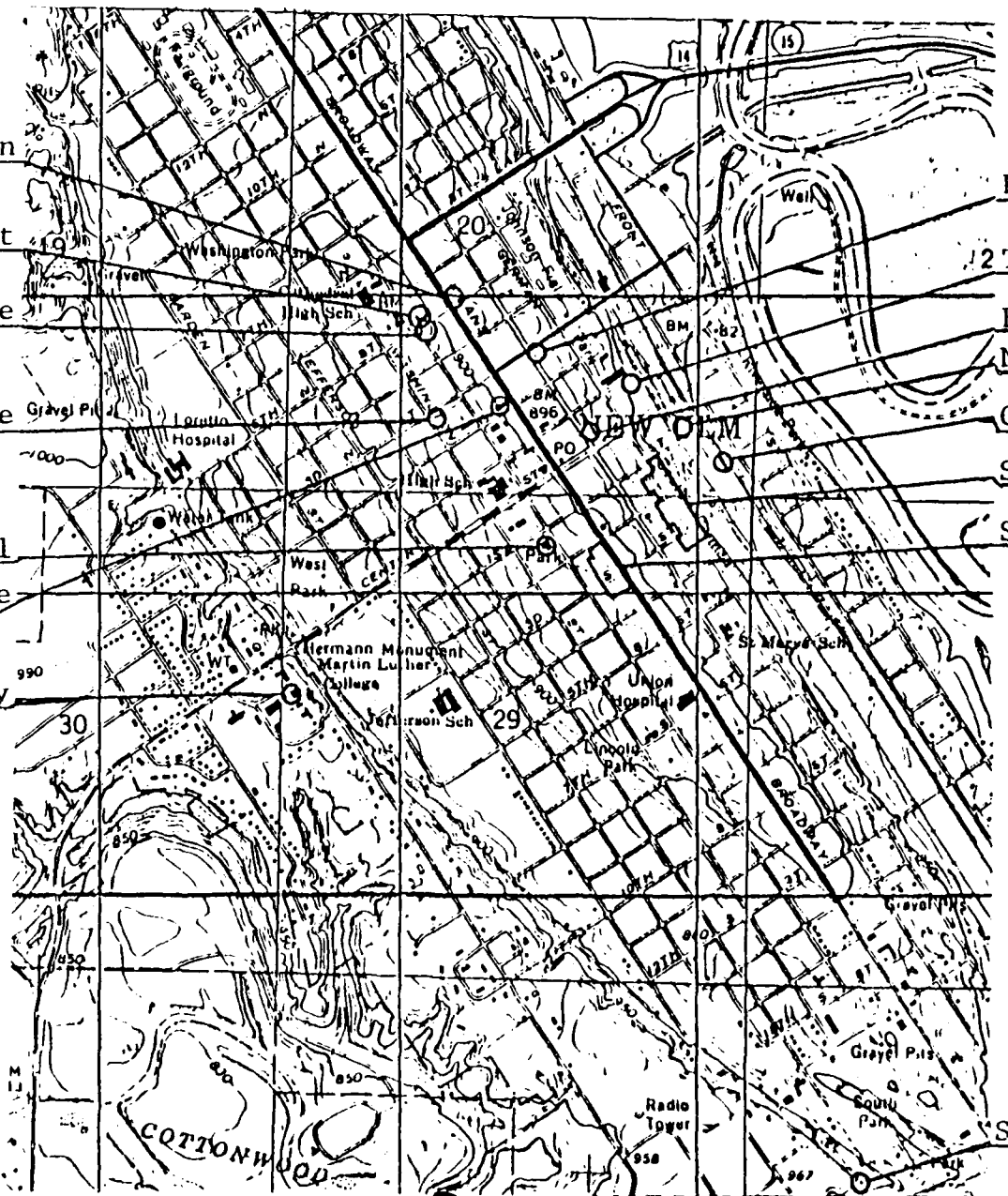
The New Ulm Turnverein has been the focus for German cultural identity since its founding on November 11, 1856 until the present.

The town itself became a Turner colony when the Turner-sponsored Cincinatti Settlement Society joined the Chicago Germans at the townsite in 1856, and together the two formed the German Land Association. The Association was dissolved in 1860 when settlement was established, but the Verein remained active.

The first Turnverein had been founded in Berlin in 1811, with the patriotic mission of strengthening the German people through a program planned physical exercises (the term "Turner" translates "gymnast"). They also promoted progressive social, artistic, and intellectual activity. German immigrant groups formed similar groups in America as a means of retaining cultural identity. In New Ulm, the Hall was the center for this wide range of Turner activity. During World War I, it was the scene of the draft protest rally (protesting the sending of conscripted men to Europe) which lead to suspension of participating New Ulm officials by the Minnesota Commission of Public Safety. Today, a free program of physical education activities continues to be offered to all New Ulm children. (Gimmestad, 1979)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site is presently standing and being preserved by the community.



NEW ULM CITY MAP

HISTORIC SITES

(Courtesy: SHPO-MN.)

Brown County, Minnesota

SITES IN THE CITY OF NEW ULM

22. Frederick Forster Building - 117 North Broadway
23. Masonic Block - 9-(11)-13 North Minnesota
24. Machine and Iron Works - 19 North Front Street (1884 or before)
25. Saloon - 224 North Broadway
26. Commercial Building - 212 North Minnesota
27. New Ulm Steam Laundry - 107 South Minnesota
28. Grand Hotel - 210 North Minnesota
29. Commercial Block - North Minnesota & 3rd North Street
30. Arbeiter Hall - 26 North Broadway (1873)
31. Garage- 3rd North Street
32. Ice House - on alley (block 104 North)
33. Butter & Egg Storehouse - North German Street (1884)
34. Service Station - 227 Front Street
35. Northwestern Hotel - South Valley
36. Frame Commercial Building - 513 First North Street
37. Unnamed Building - 11th North Street
38. Hardware - Minnesota and 1st Street (1890)
39. New Ulm Theatre - 517 1st North Street (1938)
40. Gebhardt House - 827 North Minnesota
41. Garage - 312 Center Street
42. Julius Bernot House - 500 South Minnesota
43. Henry Subilla House - 504 South Main
44. Pfefferie House - 10 South State (1885)

45. Pfaender House - 1805 North Jefferson

46. Paul Schroeder House - 708 1st North Street

47. House - 623 Center Street

48. House - 611 Center Street

49. House - 2 South Broadway

50. House - 16 South Broadway

51. House - 101 North German

52. House - 500 block of North Broadway

53. George Saffert House - North German (1917)

54. House - 324 South Broadway

55. House - 320 South German

56. Rudolph Kiesling House - 508 South German

57. House - 327 North Broadway

58. Charles Heers House - 425 South State

59. George Grossman House - 218 South State

60. Rows of Linked Houses - 400-418 3rd North Street

61. House - 626 South Minnesota

62. 19th Century Brick Houses (See SHPO files) (51 houses involved)

63. House - 401 North Broadway

64. House - 903 North State

65. House - 410 North Washington

66. Gag, Peter House - 211 South State (1888)

67. Theodore Rein House - 100 South Franklin (1895-1911)

68. John Hauenstein Residence - South Payne

69. House - State and 4th North Street

70. Missing from SHPO files

71. Courtland Cutoff Bridge - Courtland and Minnesota River (1892)

72. Cottonwood River Bridge - Cottonwood Street (1907)

73. Beussman Bridge - Cottonwood River (1881)

74. Railroad Bridge - 6th North Street (Chicago & Northwestern) (1909?)

75. Holy Trinity Cathedral - 605 North State

76. Church of Christ - 1st North Street at Washington

77. St. Peters Episcopal Church - 125 South Broadway

78. Faith Luthern Church - 26 North State

79. Chapel of Our Lady of Sorrow - 1500 Fifth North Street

80. Brown County Poor Farm - Cottonwood Street

81. Brown County Courthouse - State Street (1889)

82. Brown County Jail - Courthouse Square

83. Holy Trinity School - 515 North State

84. Franklin School - 1st Street

85. Library and Museum - Broadway and 1st North Street

86. Cattle Pavillion, Poultry Building & 4-H Building - Fairgrounds

87. City Bandstand - North German Park

88. City Filter Plant and Pump House - North German Park

89. Historic Buildings on Fairgrounds

90. Nehls Farm Buildings - Summit Avenue

91. New Ulm Brickyard - 1825 South Minnesota

92. Block 54 Pottery Site

93. Eagle Roller Mill Complex - Front Street

94. Bingham Brothers Elevator - 3rd South Street and Valley

95. Sugar Refinery-Vinegar Works-Pickle Factory

96. Carl Brewery - 522 South Minnesota

97. Hauenstein Brewery - Franklin Street

98. Waraju Distillery Ruins - Hermann Heights

99. Ice Warehouse - 125 3rd North Street

100. Minnesota Seed Company - Center Street and South Valley

101. House - 422 North State

102. House - 115 North German

103. Union Hospital - 7th Street and Broadway

104. Altman Art House - 608 South German

105. Fire Drill Tower - South Valley

BROCK BARN - North Star Township

Sanborn N.E. Quadrangle

Legal Description: SE¼ SW¼ Section 14 T109N, R35W

Investigators/Years: Minnesota Historic Site Survey, date unknown

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Historic Site Survey Files

Cultural Affiliation: Historic

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description: clay brick barn, likely one of those constructed by the A.C.O. Brick and Tile Co. in Springfield (15 miles east)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

The State Historic Preservation Office Standing Structure Site Survey Supervisor should be contacted to determine the site's present condition and its significance.

COBDEN FIRE HALL - Prairieville Township

Morgan Quadrangle

Verbal Description: Second Street (north side - Bl.2)
Cobden, Minnesota

Investigators/Years: Minnesota Historic Site Survey, date unknown

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Historic Site Survey Files

Cultural Affiliation: Historic

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description: No description available/photograph on file with the State Historic Preservation Office

Evaluation and Recommendations:

The State Historic Preservation Office Standing Structure Site Survey Supervisor should be contacted to determine the site's present condition and its significance.

COBDEN JAIL - Prairieville Township

National Register of Historic Places - Nomination Pending

Morgan Quadrangle

Verbal Description: Second Street (north side at West St.) Cobden, Minnesota

Investigator/Year: Dennis A. Gimmestad, 1979

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Historic Site Survey Files

Cultural Affiliation: Historic (ca.1900)

Present Site Condition: Good

Site Description:

The Cobden Jail is a small one-story false-front frame building located on a side street in the town of Cobden. The exterior walls of the building are completely sheathed in pressed metal. Fenestration on the front includes a central door with transom and an adjoining double-hung window at either side. Intact barred grills cover the small rear side windows that open into the cell area.

The interior of the building is divided into office space at the front and a cell at the rear. The walls and ceiling of the cell are covered with tin. The doorway between the two rooms is hung with a wooden door opening into the office area and a barred door opening into the cell. A small barred window with a wooden door on the office side also connects the two rooms.

Significance:

The Cobden Jail was constructed ca.1900 during a period when detention facilities for legal offenders were maintained at even the smallest county communities.

Two other civic buildings characteristic of the small railroad community were constructed in Cobden during the early part of the century: the adjacent fire hall (date uncertain) and the village hall (1916). The integrity of both has suffered - the fire hall has lost its most distinguishing feature, the bell, and the village hall's ornate pressed-metal facade fronts a windowless and collapsing building.

However, the continued use of the jail building as the official city meeting and polling place has helped to insure its preservation. The intact cell and mostly unaltered exterior features make the Cobden Jail a significant representative example of a common special-purpose townsite structure. (Gimmestad, 1979)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site is presently standing and being preserved by the community.

(FIRST?) COBDEN SCHOOL - Prairieville Township

Morgan Quadrangle

Verbal Description: Center Street, Cobden, Minnesota

Investigators/Years: Minnesota Historic Site Survey, date unknown

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Historic Site Survey Files

Cultural Affiliation: Historic

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description: No description available other than at the time of survey, it was being used as a residence/ photograph on file with the State Historic Preservation Office

Evaluation and Recommendations:

The State Historic Preservation Office Standing Structure Site Survey Supervisor should be contacted to determine the site's present condition and its significance.

COBDEN VILLAGE HALL - Prairieville Township

Morgan Quadrangle

Verbal Description: Center Street (west side - Bl.3)
Cobden, Minnesota

Investigators/Years: Minnesota Historic Site Survey, date unknown

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Historic Site Survey Files

Cultural Affiliation: Historic (1916)

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description: No description available/photograph on file with the State Historic Preservation Office

Evaluation and Recommendations:

The State Historic Preservation Office Standing Structure Site Survey Supervisor should be contacted to determine the site's present condition and its significance.

EAGLE ROLLER MILL ELEVATOR - Prairieville Township

Morgan Quadrangle

Verbal Description: Cobden, Minnesota

Investigators/Years: Minnesota Historic Site Survey, date unknown

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Historic Site Survey Files

Cultural Affiliation: Historic

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description:

Owned by Eagle Roller Mills until c.1952. Cobden last country elevator of Eagle Mills to be sold after Eagle acquired by International Multifoods (and operations confined to supersweet feeds) in early 1950s (J. Renner)

Photograph on file with the State Historic Preservation Office.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

The State Historic Preservation Office Standing Structure Site Survey Supervisor should be contacted to determine the site's present condition and its significance.

FARMSTEAD - Prairieville Township

Morgan Quadrangle

Legal Description: SE¼ Section 11 T109N, R31W

Investigators/Years: Minnesota Historic Site Survey, date unknown

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Historic Site Survey Files

Cultural Affiliation: Historic

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description: No description available/photographs on file with the State Historic Preservation Office

Evaluation and Recommendations:

The State Historic Preservation Office Standing Structure Site Survey Supervisor should be contacted to determine the site's present condition and its significance.

FARMSTEAD - Prairieville Township

Morgan Quadrangle

Legal Description: SE¼ SE¼ Section 33 T110N, R33W

Verbal Description: Highways 14 and 8 (northwest corner)

Investigators/Years: Minnesota Historic Site Survey, date unknown

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Historic Site Survey Files

Cultural Affiliation: Historic

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description: No description available/photographs on file with the State Historic Preservation Office

Evaluation and Recommendations:

The State Historic Preservation Office Standing Structure Site Survey Supervisor should be contacted to determine the site's present condition and its significance.

SEGEL CREAMERY - Praireville Township

Morgan Quadrangle

Legal Description: SE¼ SE¼ Section 16 T109N, R31W

Verbal Description: Highway 24 (north side)

Investigators/Years: Minnesota Historic Site Survey, date unknown

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Historic Site Survey Files

Cultural Affiliation: Historic

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description: No description available/photographs on file with the State Historic Preservation Office

Evaluation and Recommendations:

The State Historic Preservation Office Standing Structure Site Survey Supervisor should be contacted to determine the site's present condition and its significance.

ZIESKE STORE AND POST OFFICE - Prairieville Township

Morgan Quadrangle

Verbal Description: Center Street (west side - Bl.3)
Cobden, Minnesota

Investigators/Years: Minnesota Historic Site Survey, date unknown

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Historic Site Survey Files

Cultural Affiliation: Historic

Present Site Condition: Unknown

16

Site Description: Artstone (Rainbow) store addition to frame dwelling/photographs on file with the State Historic Preservation Office

Evaluation and Recommendations:

The State Historic Preservation Office Standing Structure Site Survey Supervisor should be contacted to determine the site's present condition and its significance.

SCHOOL DISTRICT #10 - Sigel Township

Essig Quadrangle

Legal Description: SW¼ SW¼ Section 8 T109N, R31W

Verbal Description: Highway 11 (east side)

Investigators/Years: Minnesota Historic Site Survey, date unknown

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Historic Site Survey Files

Cultural Affiliation: Historic (1932)

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description:

This school was built by Alb. G. Plagens, no description is available/photograph on file with the State Historic Preservation Office

Evaluation and Recommendations:

The State Historic Preservation Office Standing Structure Site Survey Supervisor should be contacted to determine the site's present condition and its significance.

IBERIA - Stark Township

Lake Hanska West Quadrangle

Legal Description: SW¼ Section 16 T109N, R32W

Verbal Description: east of Leavenworth/south of the old Sioux Reservation Line and south of the Cottonwood River

Investigators/Years: Unknown

Reports/References: Kellett, Leota, M., "Vanished River Settlements", 1964 Brown County's Heritage, Brown County Historical Society, New Ulm, Volume 3, #7, December 1964, pp. 169-170.

Cultural Affiliation: Historic (ca.1870s)

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description:

Another early village, Iberia, was a short distance east of Leavenworth. In 1864 Frederick Behman and his wife Elvina ventured west of New Ulm to settle on the southwest one fourth of section sixteen in present Stark township. The place was immediately southwest of the old Sioux reservation boundary and south of the Big Cottonwood. Here the old river trail was intersected by a road running south to the western end of Lake Hanska. In 1866 a log school house was built on the Cottonwood Trail, south of the intersection and to the west. The business places then grew mostly on the road running south. During the village's existence there were three saloons with dance halls, at least two blacksmiths, two stores and a mill. There were also a few other buildings, including a few dwellings. There was, of course, the inevitable cemetery.

Iberia mill was built on the southside of the Big Cottonwood in 1872 by Herman Plath and August Schwerdtfeger. After about ten years it closed because of declining business due to the establishment of the Sleepy Eye mill on the railroad. Iberia, too, was missed by the railroad and a slow transition over the years closed the stores, mill, and finally the last saloon. In its heyday the lively place was called Brimstone Corners but all life there was not raw frontier living. It was a business and social center in its time for southern Brown County. Debates, spelling bees and political meetings were held in the schoolhouse; in the summer there were various out of door gatherings. At the town's one intersection stood a flagpole called the "Liberty Pole" and about it were held the Fourth of July and other patriotic celebrations. (Kellett, 1964)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

The Supervisor of the Statewide Standing Structure Site Survey should be contacted to determine the status of this site and for his specific recommendations.

21-CO-1 MOUNTAIN LAKE SITE

National Register of Historic Places - No. PH0089982

Mountain Lake Quadrangle

Legal Description: SE¼ SE¼ SW¼ Section 2 T105N, R34W
NE¼ NE¼ NW¼ Section 11

Verbal Description: Mountain Lake island (prominent feature) of drained lake 2 miles southeast of town

Investigators/Years: L.A. Wilford, 1956
G. Joseph Hudak, 1976

Reports/References:

Bonney, Rachel Ann, A Chronological Analysis of Southern Minnesota Woodland, M.A. Thesis, University of Minnesota. 1962

Hudak, G. Joseph, Archaeological Survey of the Mountain County Park, The Science Museum of Minnesota. 1976

Wilford, L.A., A Village Site at Mountain Lake, Unpublished report, University of Minnesota. 1962

Accession Numbers: U of M 420

Cultural Affiliation: Archaic, Woodland and Mississippian

Present Site Condition: Good

Site Description:

The Mountain Lake site is located in the northeast corner of Mountain Lake township, Cottonwood County, on an island rising above a shallow, dry, lake bed. Pot sherds and artifacts were collected on the surface by the owners and in

1957 Lloyd A. Wilford, Professor Emeritus University of Minnesota, conducted excavations there.

Pottery and artifacts were found in all levels on all squares excavated. Pottery consisted of both grit and shell tempered ware with plain, cord-wrapped paddle impressions, fabric impressions, and brush markings common as surface decoration. There were no significant differences in the distributions of sherds by square and level. Interior decoration was found on 17 of 29 rim sherds.

Significance:

The 1957 excavations revealed a deeply stratified village site which seemed to contain a nearly continuous record of the archaeological sequence of southwestern Minnesota from late Archaic to the end of the prehistoric period. The habitation seems to be predominately of Woodland, but the Oneota component is evident here also. Wilford, states, "It must be concluded that occupation of the site was contemporaneous with the Oneota occupation of southern Minnesota, or that the activities of the later aboriginal inhabitants had thoroughly mixed the Oneota and Woodland area".

The sites which most closely resemble the Mountain Lake site in the area are the Fox Lake Village site, Martin County, and the Pedersen Village site on an island in Lake Benton in Lincoln County. All three sites are on islands in lakes and all three are primarily Woodland with a minor Oneota component. The ceramic aspects of the three sites are sufficiently alike to warrant grouping them into a single focus. The focus has been named the Fox Lake focus. (NRHP Nomination Form, Prepared by Elden Johnson, date unknown) (This site was listed in 1973/the form pre-dates that time.)

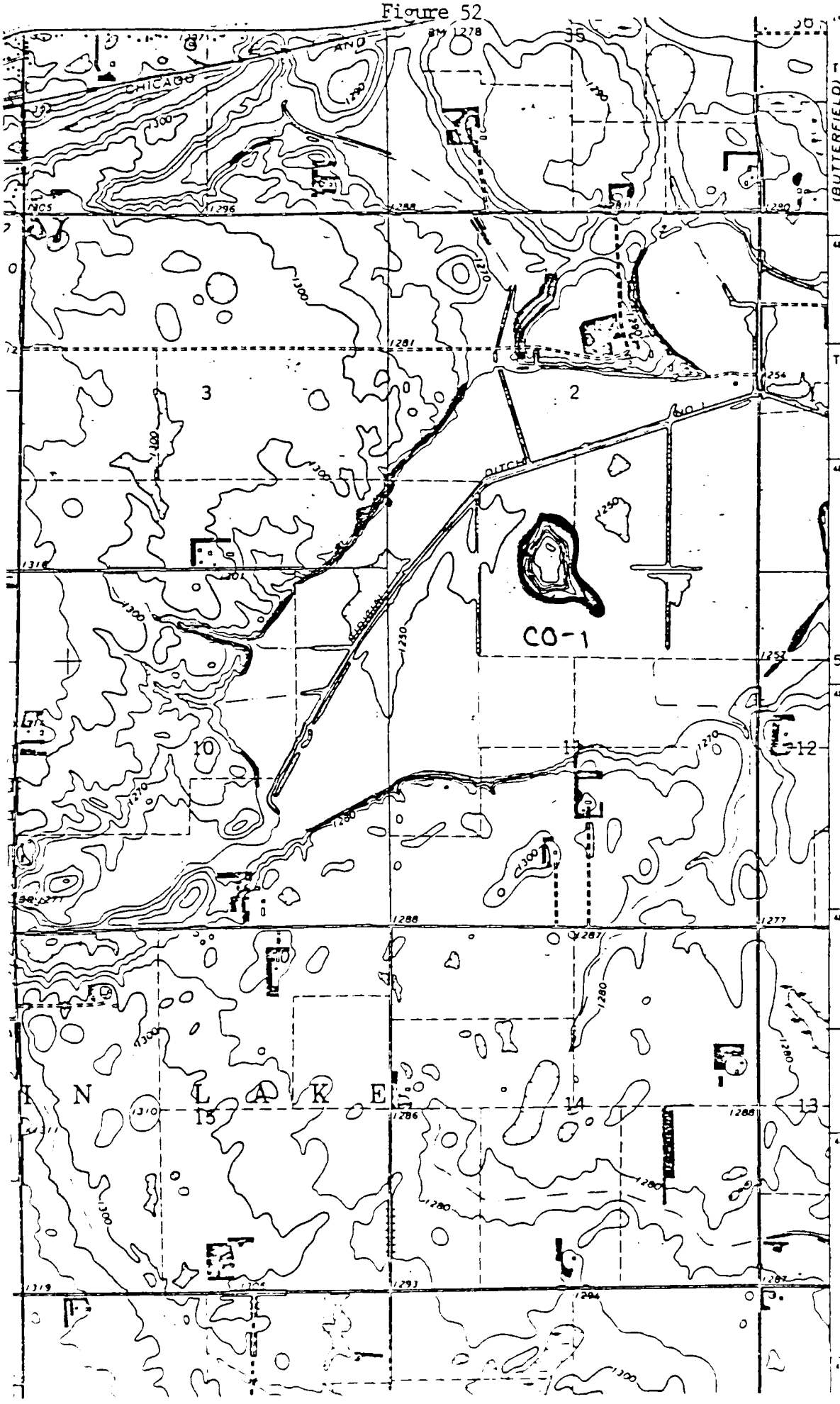
Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site has had extensive research conducted on it and has been well documented. The remainder of the site should be well protected due to its scientific and cultural importance.

Additional Notation:

This site is outside of the project area, but due to its importance and possible cultural relationship to sites within the project area, it has been included.

Figure 52


T 106 N
T. 105 N.
(BUTTERFIELD)
7071 IV NE
CHICAGO
CO-1
DITCH
3
2
10
12
13
14
15
L A K E

21-CO-3 JEFFERS PETROGLYPH SITE

National Register of Historic Places No. PH0089974

Sanborn S.E. Quadrangle

Legal Description: N½ NW¼ Section 9 T107N, R35W

Investigators/Years: T.H. Lewis, 1889
D. Snow, 1962
G.A. Lothson, 1971

Reports/References:

Anonymous, Minnesota Archaeologist, Volume 28, No. 3. 1966

Lothson, Gordon Allan, The Jeffers Petroglyphs Site: A Survey and Analysis of the Carvings, Minnesota Prehistoric Archaeological Series No. 12, M.H.S. St. Paul. 1976

Roefer, Florence, "Cottonwood County Petroglyphs", The Centennial History of Cottonwood County, Cottonwood County Historical Society, pp. 324-325. 1970

Roefer, Florence and Wes Bakker, The Cottonwood County Petroglyphs, n.p. Privately published. 1969

Snow, Dean R., "Petroglyphs of Southern Minnesota, Minnesota Archaeologist, 24:103-128. 1962

Winchell, N.H., The Aborigines of North America, Minnesota Historical Society, ppg. 103. 1911

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown (Suspected Dakota)

Present Site Condition: The site is well protected by the Minnesota Historical Society who owns the area. The petroglyphs themselves are well preserved and in excellent condition.

Site Description:

The site area is open grassland. The symbols were carved into an outcropping of Sioux Quartzite and remain in excellent condition. Most of the figures represent animals which lived in the area, including fish, birds, turtles, bison and rattlesnakes. Symbols of human figures and human footprints have also been found. The figures were carved in three ways. Some were carved with a round pointed tool and other with a chisel-like instrument. The third method was a combination of one of the above subsequent polishing. (NRHP Nomination Form, Prepared by Elden Johnson, 1970)

Significance:

Southern Minnesota contains many petroglyph sites. The Jeffers Petroglyph site is the state's finest example of these carvings. At this site the symbols were carved into an outcropping of Sioux Quartzite and remain in excellent condition. Most of the figures represent animals which lived in the area, including fish, birds, turtles, bison, and rattlesnakes. Symbols of human figures, and at the Jeffers site, human footprints have been found.

Most authorities agree that the carvings date from several thousand years to several hundred years old. The Indians had apparently stopped making them at the Jeffers site by the arrival of white men because there is no evidence of guns, horses, or other aspects of European civilization.

The petroglyphs were carved in three ways. Some were carved with a round pointed tool and others with a chisel like instrument. The third method was a combination of one of the above with subsequent polishing.

The carvers of the petroglyphs were probably of the Dakota nation since many symbols have Dakota characteristics. However, we have no conclusive evidence of this, and it is possible that there was Algonkian influence because one symbol is Algonkian.

Another which remains to be solved is the reason why the carvings were made. The most plausible theory is that they were used for religious practices, but here again, we have no conclusive proof.

There has been growing public interest in the petroglyphs since the Jeffers property was purchased by the Minnesota Historical Society and opened to the public in 1966. (SHPO Files 21-CO-3, date unknown)

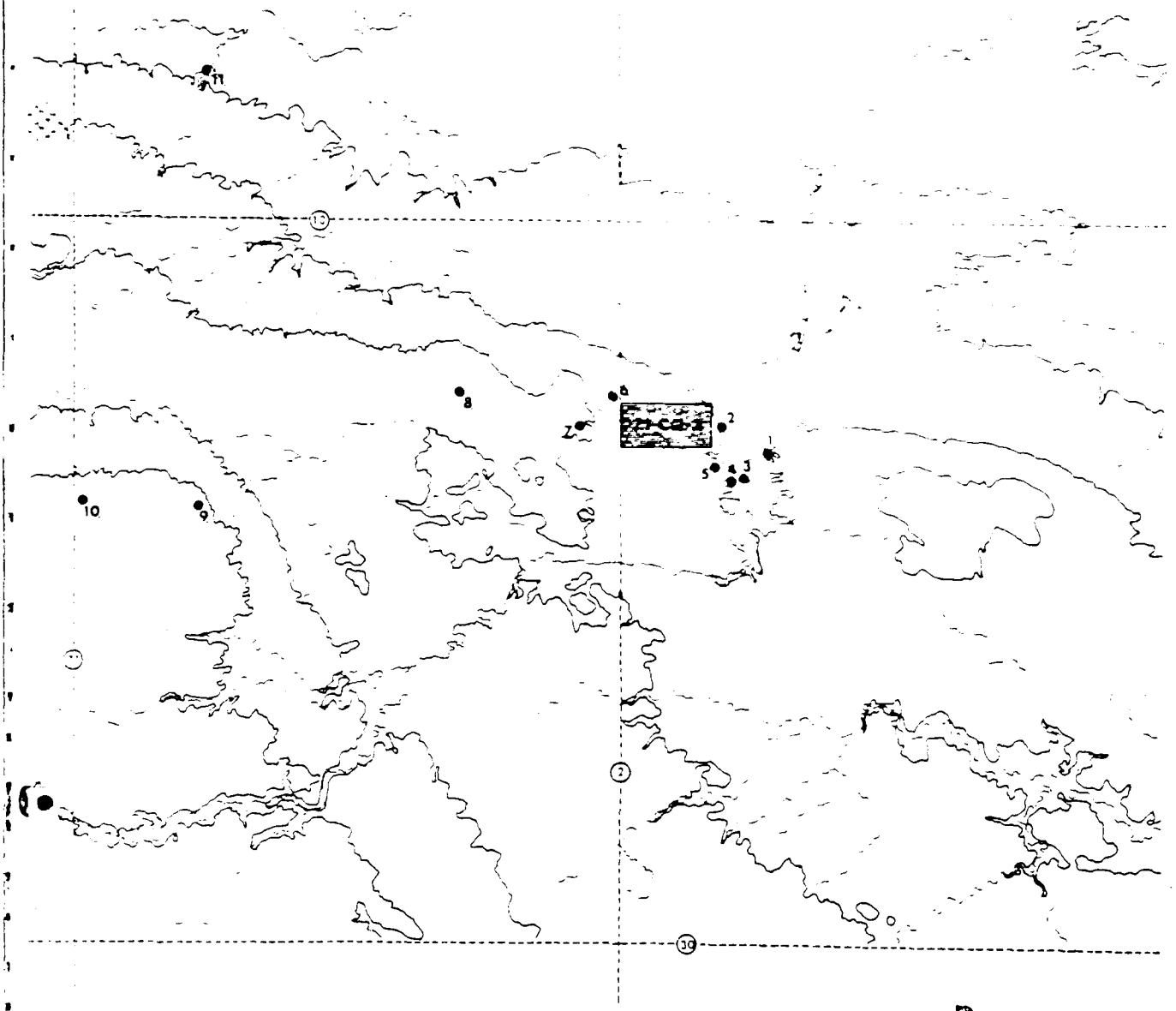
Evaluation and Recommendations:

The Jeffers Petroglyphs are on the National Register of Historic Places.

The site has had extensive research conducted on it and has been well documented. The remainder of the site should be well protected due to its scientific and cultural importance.

Additional Notation:

This site is outside of the Project Area, but due to its importance it has been presented here.

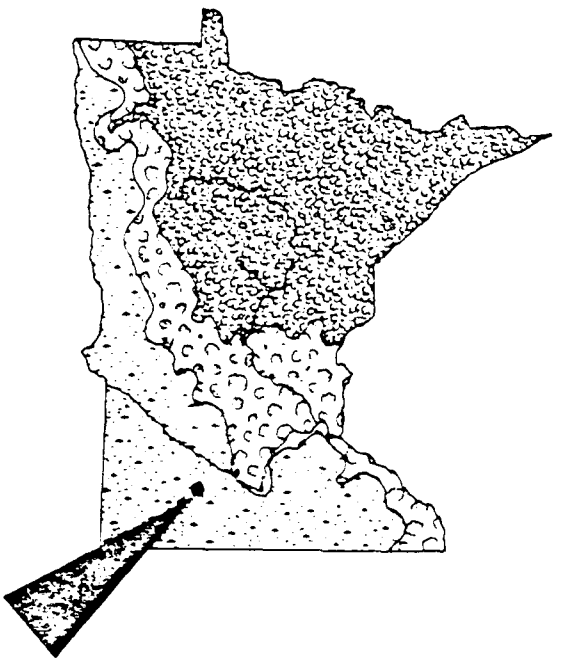


SCALE IN MILES

3 6 4 2 0 1

JEFFERS PETROGLYPHS (21-CO-3)

- CONIFER-HARDWOOD FOREST
- DECIDUOUS FOREST
- PRAIRIE
- JEFFERS PETROGLYPH SITE



21-CO-5 HIGHWATER CREEK

Lamberton & Sanborn Quadrangles

Legal Description: Center of E½ SW¼ Section 23 T108N, R37W

Verbal Description: just above high bank of creek on west side; first bluff from road; terrace above Highwater creek - steep bank to creek to east, terrace on small peninsula that creek winds around. undulating

Investigators/Years: Wes Bakker, 1968
B. Olson, 1978

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Fieldnotes, 1978

Cultural Affiliation: Middle & Late Woodland, Mississippian

Present Site Condition: Site undisturbed with dense material

Site Description: lithics, pottery. most common point is small, side notched; pottery grit temper rim and body sherd. tip of peninsula is still in pasture and is undisturbed. rest cultivated. materials dense.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

Intensive investigations should be conducted on this site since it has been undisturbed and appears to have a heavy concentration of material.

21-CO-6 SWENHAUGEN

Westbrook and Storden Quadrangles

Legal Description: S½ NE¼ SW¼ NW¼ Section 23 T107N, R38W

Investigators/Years: Wes Bakker, 1968
Brent Olson, 1978

Reports/References: None

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description: This area is a habitation site on a small knoll on the northeast corner of the north lake of Double Lake (east of County Road 6). Wes Bakker owns a collection from this site (potsherds and lithics). The site has been cultivated and at the time an attempt was made to check it, the field was in wheat and afforded no ground visibility (Olson, 1978).

Evaluation and Recommendations:

A reconnaissance level field investigation should be conducted in order to determine the exact parameters of the site, its cultural affiliation and its possible socio-cultural value in relation to the cultural development of the region.

21-CO-7 LAKE AUGUSTA

Storden Quadrangle

Legal Description: NW¼ SE¼ Section 3 T106N, R37W

Verbal Description: the ridges nearest the lake

Investigator/Year: Wes Bakker, 1969

Reports/References: None

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description: points vary from 3/4" to 2½", one round milling stone (mano) 7 cm diameter. very few pottery sherds. some of the artifacts are crudely chipped.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

A reconnaissance level field investigation should be conducted in order to determine the exact parameters of the site, its cultural affiliation and its possible sociocultural value in relation to the cultural development of the region.

21-CO-8 DOUBLE LAKE

Storden Quadrangle

Legal Description: SE¼ SE¼ SW¼ Section 23 T107N, R38W

Verbal Description: north side of road, north lake (road that goes between lakes)

Investigator/Year: Wes Bakker, 1969

Reports/References: None

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description: alot of large points were found; one drilled bear tooth, very little pottery, lots of chipping waste, burned fireplace stones.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

A reconnaissance level field investigation should be conducted in order to determine the exact parameters of the site, its cultural affiliation and its possible socio-cultural value in relation to the cultural development of the region.

CHARLIE ZIERKE'S DUG OUT (DUTCH CHARLIE'S) - Ann Township

Lamberton Quadrangle Map Reference: H-4

Legal Description: SE¼ Section 25 T108N, R38W

Investigator/Year: C.M. Renshaw, 1972

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Historic Site Survey Files

Cultural Affiliation: Historic (mid 19th century)

Present Site Condition: only foundation hole visible (as of 1972)

Site Description: foundation hole or dugout of early settler in county/photograph on file with the State Historic Preservation Office

Evaluation and Recommendations:

The State Historic Preservation Office Standing Structure Site Survey Supervisor should be contacted to determine the site's present condition and its significance.

OLD WESTBROOK LUTHERAN CHURCH - Ann Township

Storden Quadrangle

Legal Description: NE¼ NE¼ Section 36 T108N, R38W

Investigator/Year: Unknown, 1972

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Historic Site Survey Files

Cultural Affiliation: Historic (ca.1860-1880)

Present Site Condition: presently occupied and in good condition

Site Description:

This structure is a Gothic frame church built in the mid to late 1800s and remodeled in the early 1900s.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site is presently standing and being preserved by the community.

SITE OF MILITARY TRAIL IN DELTON - Delton Township

Sanborn S.E. Quadrangle Map Reference: H-5

Legal Description: Section 5 T107N, R35W

Investigator/Year: Unknown

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Historic Site Survey Files

Cultural Affiliation: Historic

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description:

This site has great possibilities as there is native sod with all the prairie flowers and also has tracks of the original Military Trail going thru it...It also has Red rock on it with Petroglyphs...(Inventory Form, date unknown)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

A reconnaissance level field investigation should be conducted in order to determine the exact parameters of the site, its cultural affiliation and its possible socio-cultural value in relation to the cultural development of the region.

Additional Notation:

A note appears on the file as follows "not substantiated by any records I could find".

HISTORIC INDIAN VILLAGE - Rose Hill Township

Storden Quadrangle Map Reference: H-6

Legal Description: NE¼ Section 12 T106N, R38W

Investigator/Year: Judson W. Bishop, 1859

Reports/References: Original Land Survey Records

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description: The original land surveyors noted an Indian village at this location. No indication of a site in this location has been found elsewhere. (Office of the Secretary of State-Minnesota State Capitol)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

A reconnaissance level field investigation should be conducted in order to determine the exact parameters of the site, its cultural affiliation and its possible socio-cultural value in relation to the cultural development of the region.

21-LY-1 DWIRE FARM

Russell Quadrangle

Legal Description: NE¼ NE¼ NE¼ SE¼ Section 9 T110N, R42W

Verbal Description: near Lynd, Minnesota

Investigator/Years: F.J. Patten, date unknown
B. Olson, 1978

Reports/References: None

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: DESTROYED

Site Description: three skeletons found during highway construction and artifacts have been found by Dwire boys (2 points) collector from Marshall collects here also on Joe Laleman property just south of Dwire house

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site has been DESTROYED.

21-LY-4 UNNAMED

Tracy, West Quadrangle

Legal Description: SW¼ Section 35 T109N, R40W

Verbal Description: SE shore of (dry) Sigel Lakebed, village

Investigator/Year: G. Joseph Hudak, 1971

Report/Reference: Hudak, G. Joseph, Southwestern Minnesota Survey, 1971 University of Minnesota.

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description: Larry Halverson of Marshall, Minnesota reported artifacts when the site was field checked in 1971 no artifacts were found. (Hudak, 1971)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site should be field checked to determine its present condition and further research needs.

NOBLES CAMP (or Saratoga) - Custer Township

Amiret Quadrangle Map Reference: H-7

Legal Description: NE¼ Section 1 T109N, R41W

Investigator/Year: Arthur Louis Finnell, 1970

Reports/References: Case, History of Lyon County 1884

Rose, History of Lyon County 1912

Cultural Affiliation: Historic

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description:

The original site of Nobles Camp was established in 1856-57 by Colonel William H. Nobles. Col. Nobles was in charge of building a wagon road from Ft. Ridgely to the Missouri River.

A permanent camp was built at the crossing of the Cottonwood River in Section One (1) of Custer Township. Here was built a log cabin (substantial log house, with store room) stables and a corral, and a bridge across the river. The bridge was built in stone with log buttments which as late as 1915 could still be seen. The stable had a stone foundation laid in mortor which could still be seen as late as 1900. Across the river from the Camp building, was found a fenced garden, believed used by the road builders?

On a visit to this site I made on April 26, 1970, I could see faint traces of the wagon road down the hill toward the river and a depression located south of the road, was noted which could have been the cabin site. In some writings this was noted as the trading post (?). A short ways up river from this depression is the spring known as Nobles Spring or Saratoga Springs.

In this same area there was also the site of a town named Saratoga. The site was laid out in the spring of 1857 by the Dakota Lane Company, and they established a salesman there by the name of John Renniker. Renniker was killed by Indians later in 1857 and the site was vacated. The body of Renniker was returned to Saratoga and buried on a ridge near the town site. The land company had hopes of making Saratoga the County Seat Town and the site was marked of with Oak stakes. Some of the stakes could still be found as late as 1915.

The area was also settled by the Family of Aaron Myers who came to Lyon County in 1855 with his family and settled just north of the Nobles site, in Section 31, Amiret Townsite. Myers planted some crops and traded with the Indians. They lived in the area for two years and six month, leaving after the murder of Renniker, going to the settlement at Lake Shtek, to the south. One reference says that Renniker was buried on a ridge south of the Myers house, which would be in the northwest part of Section 31, Amiret Township.

Significance:

The site as it is found today is a pasture, much or most of the area untouched by the plow. The flood in the spring of 1969 washed a lot of the bank area from the river so that chances of finding much of the bridge is lost. The trail can be faintly seen coming down the hill from the east to the river.

Future searching by a trained group could uncover some of the remains of the camp or early settlement in the area prior to 1860. The area could be very useful as a training ground for students from Southwest State College in History or Archaeology. (Minnesota Historical Society, Historic Site Survey Form, 1970)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site should be investigated by an historic archaeologist and a reconnaissance level field survey should be conducted in order to determine the exact parameters of the site and its possible significance.

ST. MARK'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH - Monroe Township

Tracy East Quadrangle

Verbal Description: 62 & 2nd Street, Tracy, Minnesota

Investigators/Years: Unknown

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Historic Site Survey Files

Cultural Affiliation: Historic

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description:

St. Mark's Episcopal Church is the oldest church building in Lyon County. After the congregation built a new structure the building was purchased by LeRoy Marcotte, art instructor at Tracy high school. He spent several thousand dollars putting a new roof and other preservation project. The main floor of the church has been preserved as it was during the many years it was used by the people. Mr. Marcotte used the basement as an art studio. The small church is stucco, with vines covering much of the exterior.

The Lyon County Historical Society is very interested in purchasing the building from the Marcotte estate. It would be used as museum, maintain the status quo of the main floor and perhaps using the basement as a religious museum and/or art display studio for local artists. St. Mark's Church should be given consideration for nomination if the Lyon County society or another private individual intends to preserve the integrity. Definitely should be placed on inventory.

Evaluation and Recommedations:

The State Historic Preservation Office Standing Structure Site Survey Supervisor should be contacted to determine the site's present condition.

21-MU-3 LAKE SHETEK MOUNDS

Tracy, West Quadrangle

Legal Description: S½ NW¼ SW¼ Section 20 T108N, R40W
N½ SE¼ Section 19

Verbal Description: 3 loci, mounds west of dirt road closest to Lake Shetek, habitation area on east and north sides of road

Investigators/Years: T.H. Lewis, 1884
L.A. Wilford, date unknown
B. Olson, 1978

Reports/References: Winchell, N.H., The Aborigines of North
1911 America, Minnesota Historical Society, pp. 104 and 105.

Wilford, L.A., Murray County Memos, date unknown

Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Fieldnotes, 1978

Accession Numbers: U. MN 239

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description: 15 mounds 25-38' above lake - habitation on hill at tip of peninsula, debitage and tools reported from area and local collection (1978); areas cultivated; 1 1978 attempt to field check by B. Olson, MHS, unable to due to mature crop - mounds visible in fields though

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site should be field checked to determine its present condition and further research needs.

21-MU-4 LAKE SHETEK MOUNDS #2

Tracy, West Quadrangle

Legal Description: Center of W½ NE¼ Section 19 T108N, R40W

Verbal Description: mounds in pasture on crest of highest hill in section 19 between Fremont Lake, Lake Shetek and Lake Shetek Inlet

Investigators/Years: T.H. Lewis, 1884
L.A. Wilford, 1940
B. Olson, 1978

Reports/References: Winchell, N.H., The Aborigines of North America, Minnesota Historical Society, pp. 104
1911

Wilford, L.A., Murray County Memos, University of Minnesota
1940

Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Fieldnotes, 1978

Accession Numbers: U. MN 239

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: 6 original mounds - 3 mounds visible in 1978, but investigator suspected the other 3 were in pasture and just not visible.

Site Description: 6 mounds 65' above the lake - 1978 3 mounds clearly visible - rest there but not clearly evident - recovered debitage and bone in 1978

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site should be field checked to determine its present condition and further research needs.

21-MU-5 LAKE SHETEK MOUNDS #3

Tracy, West Quadrangle

Legal Description: E½ NE¼ SE¼ Section 20 T108N, R40W

Verbal Description: northeast of Bloody Lake, south of Round Lake, east of Fremont Lake - on high hill

Investigators/Years: T.H. Lewis, 1884
L.A. Wilford, 1940
B. Olson, 1978

Reports/References: Winchell, N.H., 1911 The Aborigines of North America, Minnesota Historical Society, pp. 104

Wilford, L.A., 1940 Murray County Memos, University of Minnesota

Minnesota Historical Society/Stae Historic Preservation Office Fieldnotes, 1978

Accession Numbers: U. MN 239

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

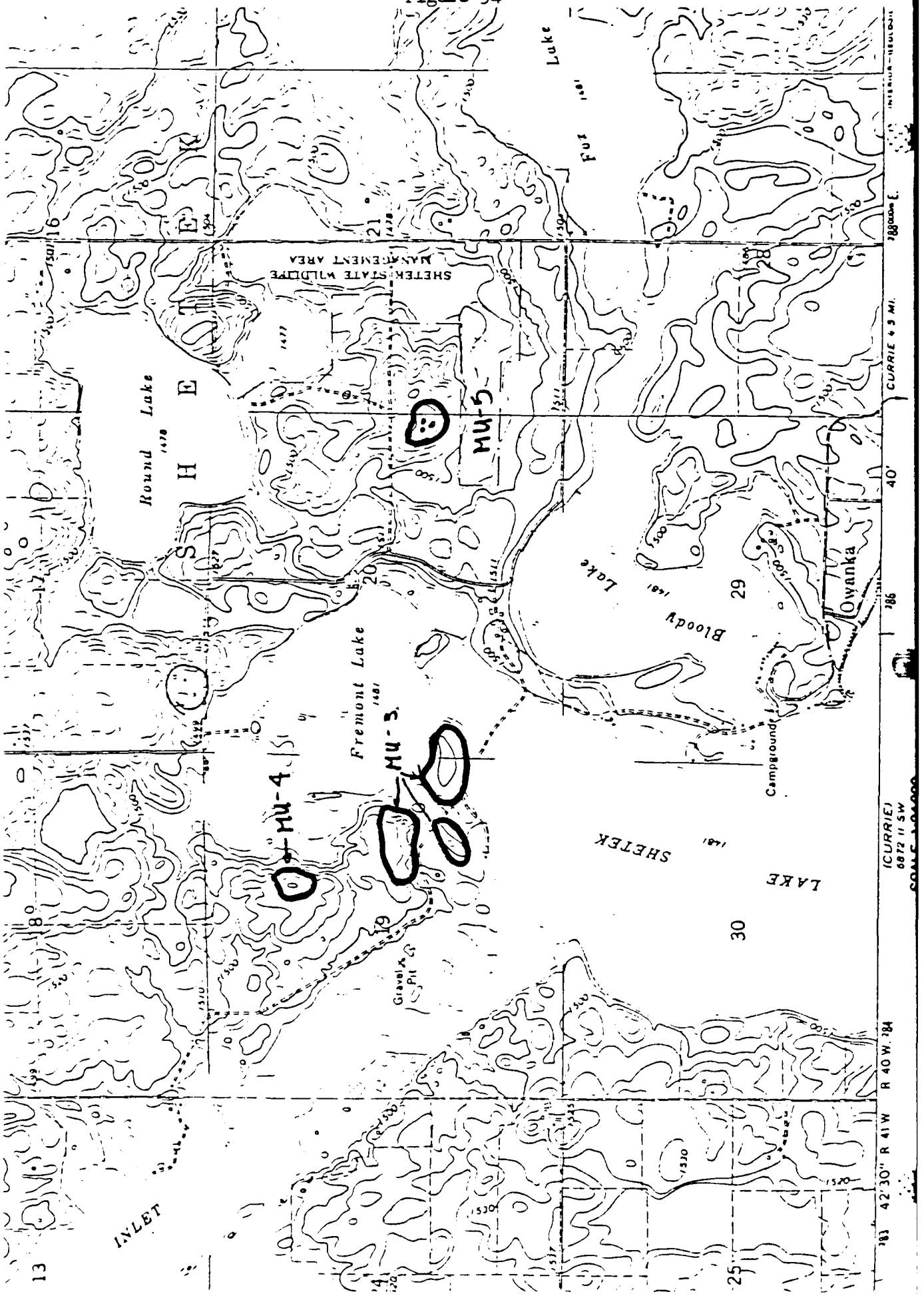
Present Site Condition: all mounds present though cultivated

Site Description: 7 mounds 90' above lakes - 3 clearly visible in 1978 - bones and flakes on surface of tallest mound

Evaluation and Recommendations:

The site should be field checked to determine its present condition and further research needs.

Figure 54


MU-5
MU-3
MU-4
Round Lake
Fremont Lake
Bloody Lake
Owanka
SHETEK LAKE
Campground
Gravel Pit
INLET
CURRIE 6.5 MI.
(CURRIE)
6872 II SW
SHETEK STATE WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA
T 112 N
R 40 W
R 41 W
42°30"
98°52'30"
16
21
28
29
30
20
19
13
25

21-MU-16 UNNAMED

Westbrook and Heron Lake N.W. Quadrangles

Legal Description: NE¼ NE¼ SW¼ Section 12 T106N, R39W

Verbal Description: on hill top on east side of Lake Louisa ca 200 m. north of Shedd buildings and close to center of section, depression to east, Lake Louisa to west

Investigators/Years: Original Recorder & Year Unknown (maybe 1970)
B. Olson, 1978

Reports/References: Original reference/report unknown

Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Fieldnotes, 1978

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

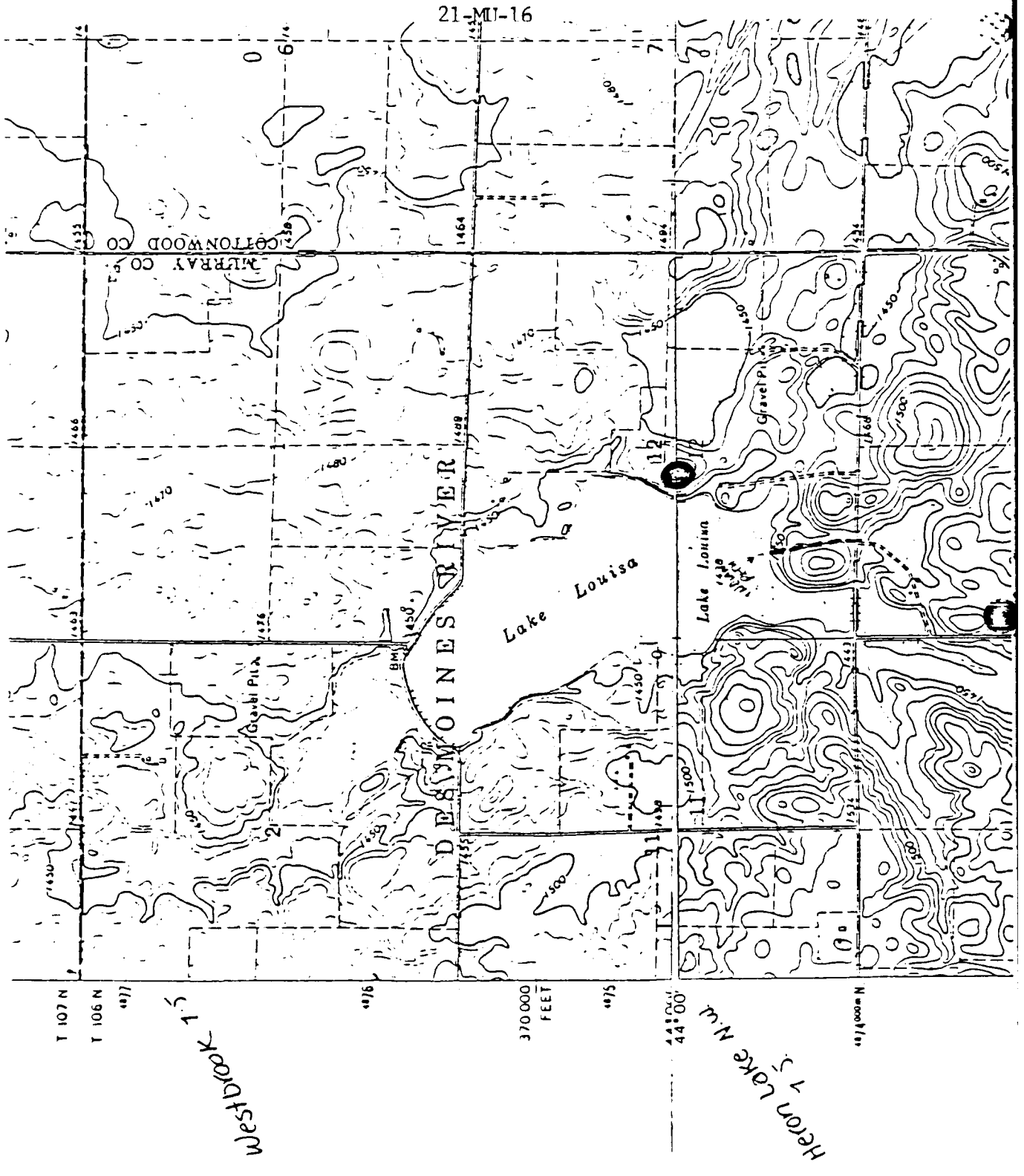
Present Site Condition: 1978 field check - poor visibility - recover flakes and stone tools

Site Description: flakes and stone tools on hill top - once between two lakes - in Fire Shadow

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site should be field checked to determine its present condition and further research needs.

Figure 55


21-MU-16
DES MOINES RIVER
Lake Louisa
Lake Louisa
Gravel Pits
Gravel Pits
MURRAY CO
COTTONWOOD CO
T 107 N
T 106 N
370 000 FEET
44°00'
Heron Lake N.W.
Westbrook 1.5

21-RW-14 BLUM

Sanborn Quadrangle

Legal Description: SW¼ NW¼ Section 29 T109N, R36W

Verbal Description: Plateau west of and north of Dutch Charley; a plowed field south of the house

Investigator/Year: T. Trow, 1978

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Fieldnotes

Accession Numbers: MHS 213-2

Cultural Affiliation: Middle Woodland

Present Site Condition: In cultivation

Site Description: quartzite projectile points, side-notched ground stone tools, six (6) bifaces, large amounts of lithic debris scattered throughout hill top - not previously collected (site size: 10 acres) (Trow, 1980)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

An intensive field investigation should be conducted in order to determine the site's significance and possible eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places.

21-RW-15 UNNAMED

Sanborn Quadrangle

Legal Description: NE¼ NE¼ NE¼ Section 30 T109N, R36W

Verbal Description: Hill top east of Dutch Charley Creek; south of its confluence with the Cottonwood

Investigator/Year: T. Trow, Unknown (1978 suspected date)

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Fieldnotes

Accession Numbers: MHS 213-3

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: In cultivation (farm road)

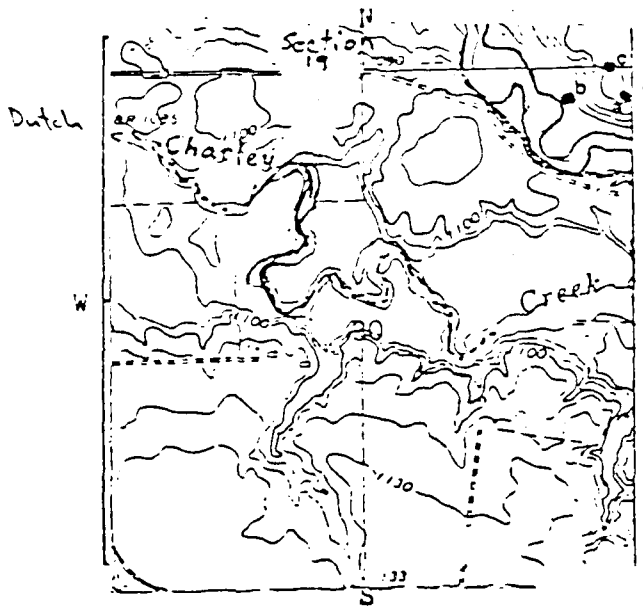
Site Description: lithic debris from each of the three exposed areas on the hill top; never collected (site size: 3 acres) (Trow, 1980)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

Mr. Trow states that he feels that this site has "low potential" for further research. If development is planned in this area, he should be contacted for specific recommendations.

Figure 56

Map of site area.



The Site is All 3

Scale: 1:24,000

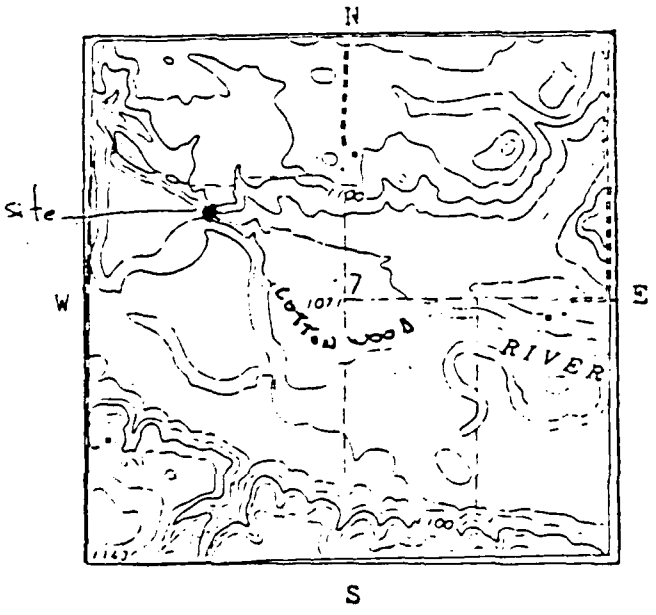
Legend:

Dutch Charley Creek

21-RW-15

Recorded by T. Trow Date 213-3

Map of site area.



Scale: 1:24,000

Legend:

21-RW-16

Recorded by T. Trow, B. Olson Date 30 May 19

21-RW-16 CONRAD

Wabasso Quadrangle

Legal Description: NE¼ SW¼ NW¼ Section 7 T109N, R37W

Verbal Description: At base of hill, in easternmost part of plowed field, in narrow space north of Cottonwood and south of the hill.

Investigators/Year: T. Trow, B. Olson, 1978

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Fieldnotes

Accession Numbers: MHS 213-5

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: In cultivation

Site Description: scraper; flakes in field found in surface collection (site size: 4 acres) (Trow, 1980)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

An intensive field investigation should be conducted in order to determine the site's cultural affiliation and its possible significance.

21-RW-17 BRUNS

Wabasso S.E. Quadrangle

Legal Description: NE¼ SW¼ SE¼ Section 8 T109N, R37W

Verbal Description: Slight rise in field north of Cottonwood, southwest of house, 300 m. west of paved road.

Investigators/Year: T. Trow, Hruby, 1978

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Fieldnotes

Accession Numbers: MHS 213-6

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: In cultivation (periodically flooded)

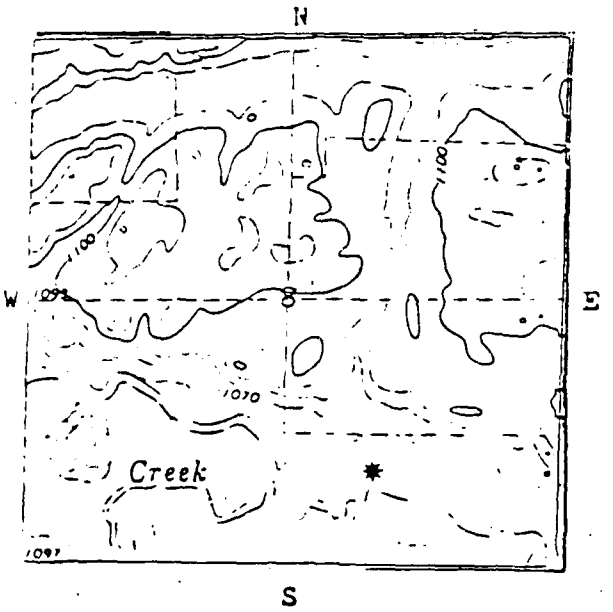
Site Description: worked and unworked flakes, hammerstone with grinding wear in plowed field (site size: 1 acre) (Trow, 1980)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

An intensive field investigation should be conducted in order to determine the site's cultural affiliation and its possible significance.

Figure 57

Map of site area.



Scale: 1:24000

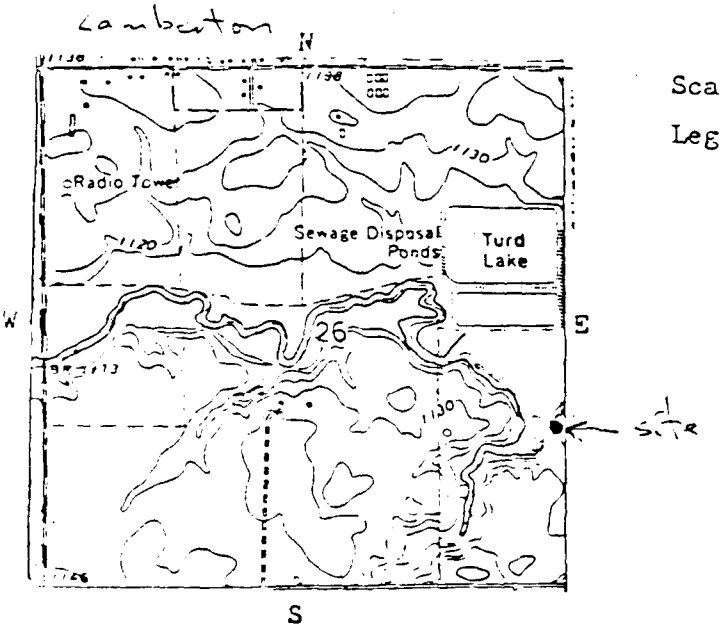
Legend:

21-RW-17

Recorded by T. T Bowl, Hruby Date 13 June 1978

Map of site area.

Lambton



Scale: 1: 24,000

Legend:

21-RW-18

Recorded by T H Hruby Date 19 June 1978

21-RW-18 UNNAMED

Lamberton Quadrangle

Legal Description: NE¼ SE¼ Section 26 T109N, R37W

Verbal Description: south side of Dutch Charley Creek, south of sewage disposal pond

Investigator/Year: T.H. Hruby, 1978

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Fieldnotes

Accession Numbers: MHS 213-7

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: In cultivation (erosion at edges)

Site Description: two (2) flakes, core found in plowed field, above creek, all are chert, but different from each other (site size: 1 acre) (Trow, 1980)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

Mr. Trow considers this site to have "low potential for further work". If development is planned for the area, he should be contacted.

21-RW-19 EICHSTADT

Sanborn Quadrangle

Legal Description: SW¼ NW¼ SE¼ Section 25 T109N, R37W

Verbal Description: high point northwest of house, south of "Dutch Charley" creek

Investigator/Year: T. Trow, 1978

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Fieldnotes

Accession Number: MHS 213-8

Cultural Affiliation: Undetermined Woodland

Present Site Condition: Pasture (70% undisturbed and junk storage)

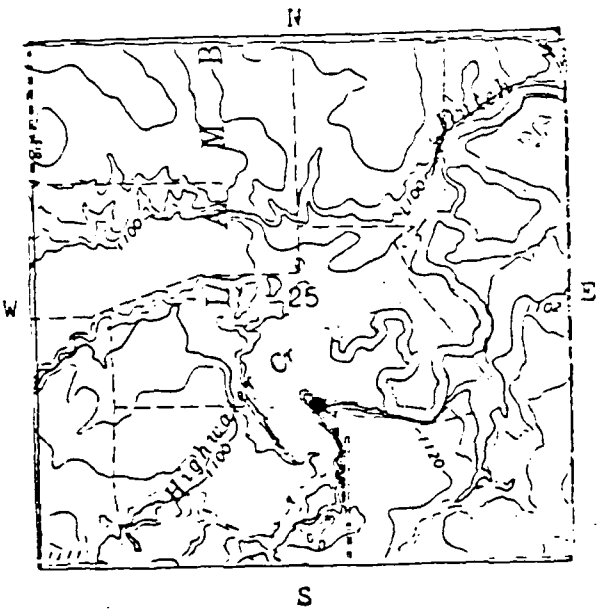
Site Description: grit tempered, smooth sherds, bone in shovel tests at 20 cm., flakes in exposure (site size: 1 acre) (Trow, 1980)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

An intensive field investigation should be conducted in order to recover additional data to determine site significance.

Figure 58

Map of site area.



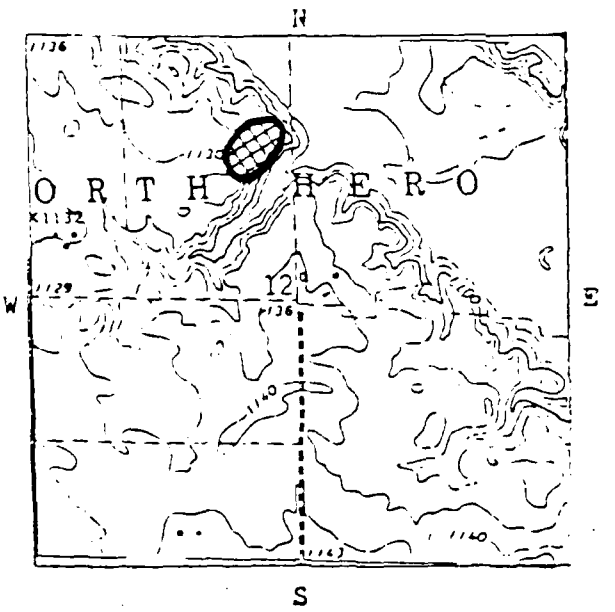
Scale: 1:24,000

Legend:

21-RW-19

Recorded by T. Trow Date 19 June 1978

Map of site area.



Scale: 1:24,000

Legend:

21-RW-20

Recorded by L. Radzak, T. Hruby Date 6 June 1978

21-RW-20 RAVELING

Wabasso S.E. Quadrangle

Legal Description: SE¼ NE¼ NW¼ Section 12 T109N, R38W

Verbal Description: west of bluff top, south of Cottonwood, elevated area south of river flats

Investigators/Year: L. Radzak, T. Hruby, 1978

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Fieldnotes

Accession Numbers: MHS 213-9

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: In cultivation

Site Description: worked and unworked flakes scattered in field (site size: 5 acres) (Trow, 1980)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

There is "low potential" for further research and the previous investigators should be contacted if development is planned for the area.

21-RW-22 UNNAMED

Wabasso S.W. Quadrangle

Legal Description: NE¼ SW¼ SW¼ and NW¼ SE¼ SW¼ Section 4 T109N, R38W

Verbal Description: south of house, east of driveway, including west edge of cornfield south and east of Plum Creek

Investigator/Year: L. Radzak, 1978

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Fieldnotes

Accession Numbers: MHS 213-11

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: In cultivation

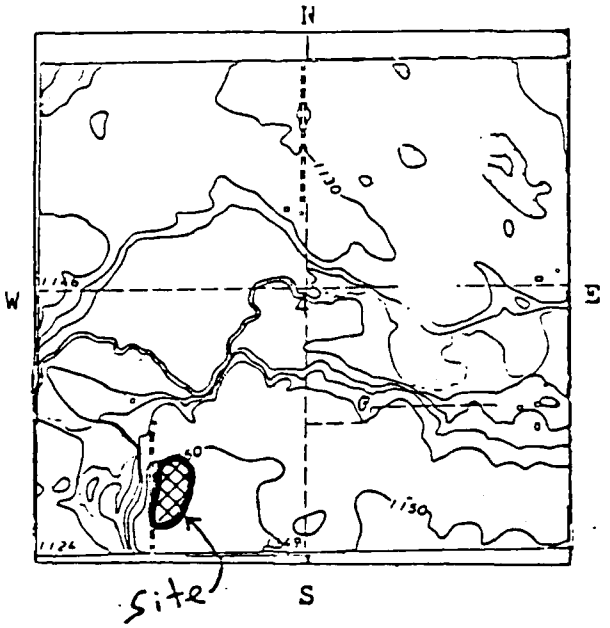
Site Description: bison skull; three (3) hammerstones reported from here; worked and unworked flakes recovered (site size: 3 acres) (Trow, 1980)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

If development is planned in this area, the previous investigator(s) should be contacted for specific recommendations. Mr. Trow considers this site to have "low potential".

Figure 59

Map of site area.



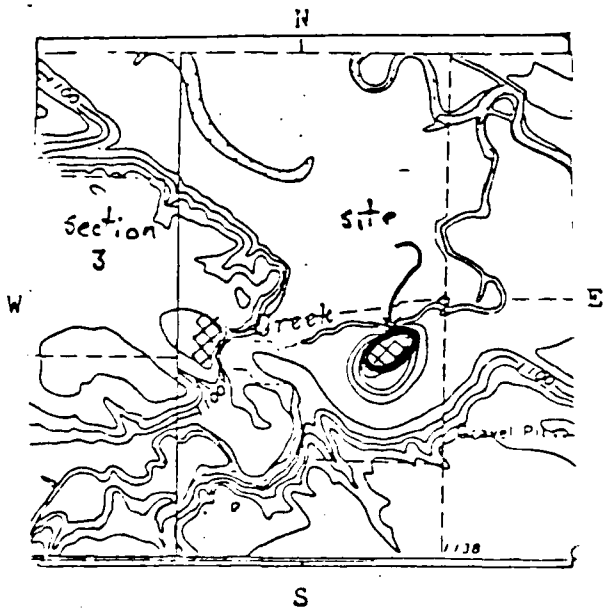
Scale:

Legend:

21-RW-22

Recorded by L. Radzak Date 8 June 1978

Map of site area.



Scale:

Legend:

21-RW-23

Recorded by L Radzak, B Olson Date 15 June 197

21-RW-23 UNNAMED

Wabasso S.W. Quadrangle

Legal Description: NE¼ SW¼ Section 2 T109N, R38W

Verbal Description: on the east side of Plum Creek, south of the junction of Plum Creek and the Cottonwood River

Investigators/Year: L. Radzak, B. Olson, 1978

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Fieldnotes

Accession Numbers: MHS 213-12

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: Undisturbed (Pasture)

Site Description: stone flakes and bone in shovel tests (10 cm.) and in surface collection (site size: 3 acres) (Trow, 1980)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

An intensive field investigation should be conducted in order to determine the site's cultural affiliation and its significance.

21-RW-24 HUTCHINSON

Wabasso S.W. Quadrangle

Legal Description: NW¼ SW¼ Section 2 T109N, R38W

Verbal Description: on bluff tops on west side of Plum Creek, ½ mile south of junction with Cottonwood River

Investigators/Year: L. Radzak, B. Olson, 1978

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Fieldnotes

Accession Numbers: MHS 213-13

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown (Prehistoric)

Present Site Condition: In cultivation

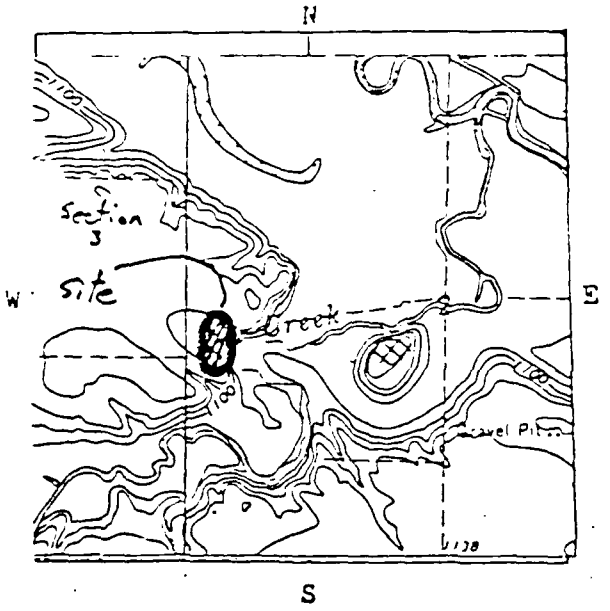
Site Description: worked and unworked flakes in surface collection; shovel tests negative (site size: 2 acres) (Trow, 1980)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site is considered to have a "low potential" for the recovery of additional data, according to the previous investigator(s), who should be contacted if development is planned here.

Figure 60

Map of site area.



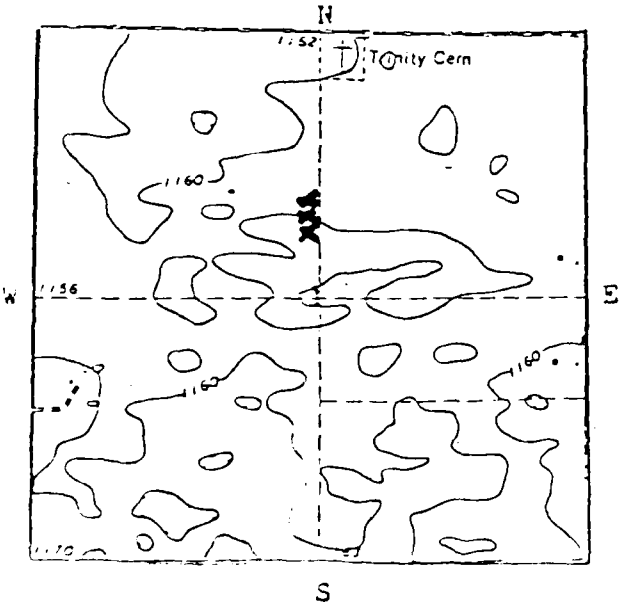
Scale: 1:24,000

Legend:

21-RW-24

Recorded by L. Radzak, B. Olson Date 15 June 197

Map of site area.



Scale: 1:24,000

Legend:

21-RW-25

Recorded by T. Trow, B. Olson Date 8 June

21-RW-25 SYVERSON

Wabasso S.W. Quadrangle

Legal Description: SE¼ NW¼ Section 1 T109N, R39W

Verbal Description: 200 m. south of road, adjacent to fence line (west side) in plowed field

Investigators/Year: T. Trow, B. Olson, 1978

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Fieldnotes

Accession Numbers: MHS 213-15

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: In cultivation

Site Description: bificially worked flakes, unworked flake from slight rise in field, towards fence line at east edge (site size: 2 acres) (Trow, 1980)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

Trow states that the "nature of the water present at the time of occupation could not be determined". This area should receive additional testing if development is planned.

21-RW-26 THE PLUM CREEK SITE

National Register of Historic Places - Nomination Pending

Walnut Grove Quadrangle

Legal Description: NW¼ NW¼ Section 36 T109N, R39W
SE¼ SW¼ SW¼ Section 25

Investigator/Year: T. Trow, 1978

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office County Site Files

Cultural Affiliation: Middle Woodland

Present Site Condition: Mostly undisturbed

Site Description:

Bordered to the north and east by Plum Creek, to the west and south by high bluffs overlooking the wide valley floor of a former outwash channel, this site is an ideal location for a large prehistoric occupation. Currently a county park, the land was kept until recent years as pasture, and except for the park pavillion and parking lot has not seen any major disturbance. A county road at the south end of the park may cover some materials, although it was in removing landfill for this road that lithic debris and mineralized bison teeth were left exposed on the blufftop to the southwest. The site is, generally, in excellent condition.

Significance:

The comparatively minor alterations of the site have left an extensive portion undisturbed, ideal for intra-site analysis of the Middle Woodland component represented here. A large village site with Woodland pottery found in virtually every location tested, the Plum Creek Park site was apparently occupied throughout the Middle Woodland Period (AD200-800). The chipped stone materials found in associa-

tion with bison teeth may also be a part of that cultural period, although the possibility of an earlier Archaic occupation cannot yet be eliminated. (National Register of Historic Places Nomination/Minnesota Historical Society Inventory Form/Trow, 1978)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

The Plum Creek Park site (21-RW-26) was encountered during a county-wide reconnaissance. It was subjected to extensive surface collection and only limited testing; certainly further tests are required to adequately define the vertical extent of remains throughout the site as well as the full range of categories present. Yet its significance is already apparent. In a county which is more than 90% cultivated (and often drained) land, an undisturbed site from any era is a rarity. The possibility that this may be a single-component site for a period poorly known in southern Minnesota also increases its value. The majority of known Middle Woodland sites for this area are related to islands on lakes. The seasonal occupation of riverine habitats has been hypothesized, but not yet tested. The Plum Creek site appears to offer an opportunity for research unmatched by any other site yet discovered within Minnesota's prairie region. (T. Trow, 1978)

21-RW-27 WILLOW LAKE

Wanda Quadrangle

Legal Description: SW¼ NW¼ SE¼ SW¼ Section 20 T110N, R36W

Verbal Description: south side of Willow Lake; high point in in field 25 m. south of lake, 50 m. west of fence line

Investigators/Year: T. Trow, L. Radzak, 1978

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Fieldnotes

Accession Numbers: MHS 213-17

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: In cultivation

Site Description: flakes found in surface collection (site size: 1 acre) (Trow, 1980)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

No indication as to possible potential for further investigation is given; therefore, if development is planned for this site, the previous investigator(s) should be contacted.

Figure 61

Map of site area.



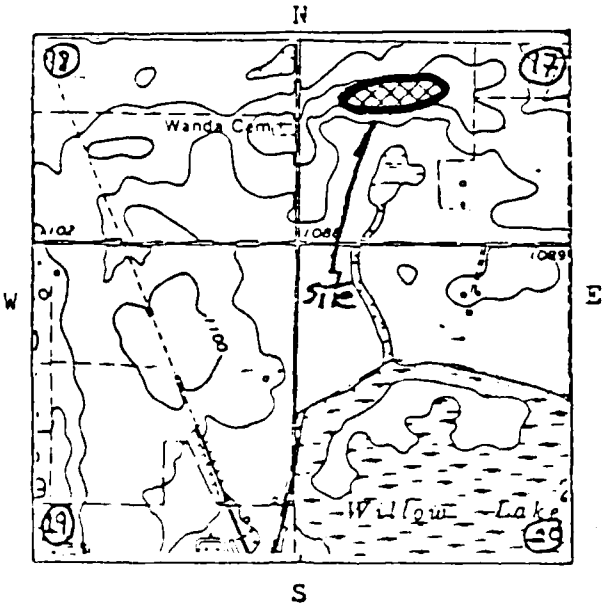
Scale: 1:24,000

Legend:

21-RW-27

Recorded by T. Trow, L. Radzak Date 20 June 1

Map of site area.



Scale: 1:24,000

Legend: ⊗ section numbers

21-RW-28

Recorded by L Radzak Date 18 May 19

21-RW-28 UNNAMED

Wanda Quadrangle

Legal Description: S½ SE¼ NW¼ SW¼ Section 17 T110N, R36W

Verbal Description: 1/2 mile north of Willow Lake, on ridge 50 m. north of slough

Investigator/Year: L. Radzak, 1978

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Fieldnotes

Accession Numbers: MHS 213-18

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: In cultivation

Site Description: flakes in surface collection on high ridge (site size: 4 acres) (Trow, 1980)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

No indication as to possible potential for further investigation is given; therefore, if development is planned for this site, the previous investigator(s) should be contacted.

21-RW-29 UNNAMED

Wanda Quadrangle

Legal Description: SW¼ NW¼ SE¼ SW¼ Section 3 T110N, R36W

Verbal Description: highest ridge in plowed field, west of Sleepy Eye Creek, east of County Highway #67

Investigators/Year: L. Radzak, T. Trow, 1978

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Fieldnotes

Accession Numbers: MHS 213-19

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: In cultivation (some erosion)

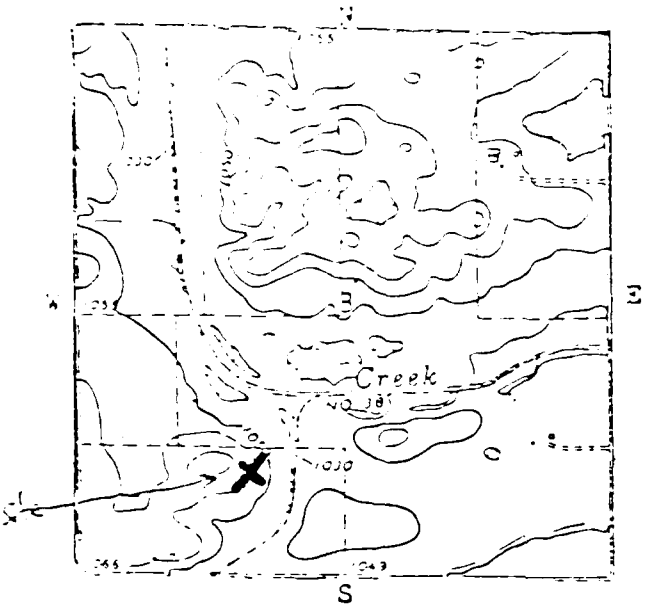
Site Description: worked and unworked flakes found in the surface collection (site size: 1 acre) (Trow, 1980)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

The previous investigator(s) have determined that this site has a "low potential for further research". If development is planned in the area, the previous investigators should be contacted.

Figure 62

Map of site area.



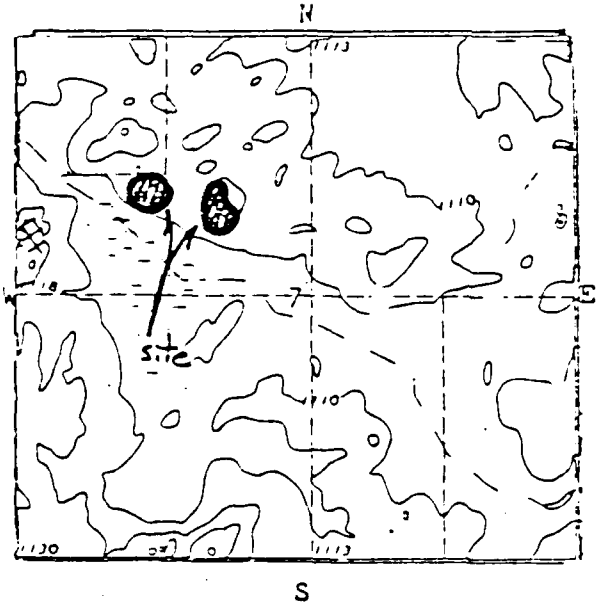
Scale: 1:24,000

Legend:

21-RW-29

Recorded by L. Radzak Date 21 June 1

Map of site area.



Scale: 1:24,000

Legend:

21-RW-30

Recorded by T. Trow, B. Olson Date 7 June 197

21-RW-30 UNNAMED

Wabasso S.W. Quadrangle

Legal Description: NW¼ SE¼ NW¼ Section 7 T110N, R38W
NE¼ SW¼ NW¼

Verbal Description: two high hill tops on north edge of drained slough, east of house; plowed field; excellent lookout vantage

Investigators/Year: T. Trow, B. Olson, 1978

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Fieldnotes

Accession Numbers: MHS 213-20, 213-22

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: In cultivation

Site Description: a broken projectile point base; artifacts scattered below eroded hill tops; flakes, worked flake from each hill top (site size: 5 acres) (Trow, 1980)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

An intensive field investigation should be conducted in order to determine the site's cultural affiliation and its significance.

21-RW-32 UNNAMED

Milroy S.E. Quadrangle

Legal Description: NW¼ SW¼ SW¼ Section 7 T110N, R39W

Verbal Description: on narrow ridge running NW-SE, west of Cottonwood, east of Lyon - Redwood County boundary

Investigator/Year: L. Radzak, 1978

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Fieldnotes

Accession Numbers: MHS 213-23

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: In cultivation

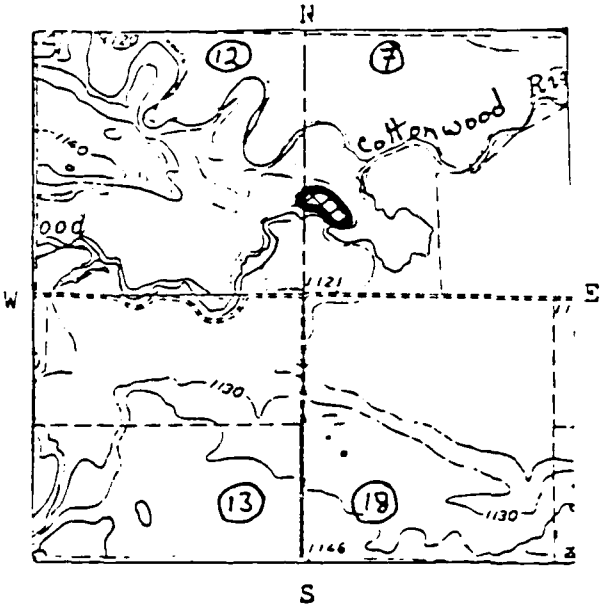
Site Description: a retouched cutting tool, flakes in field, owner has filled in three (3) depressions in field (site size: 3 acres) (Trow, 1980)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

No indication as to possible potential for further investigation is given; therefore, if development is planned for this site, the previous investigator(s) should be contacted.

Figure 63

Map of site area.



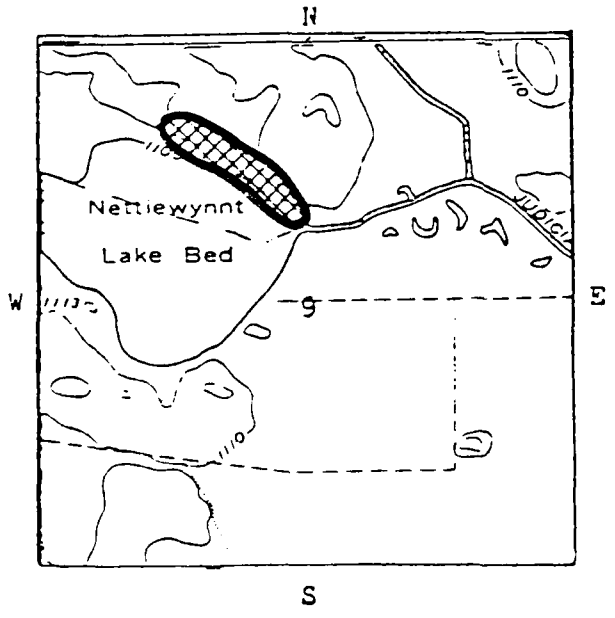
Scale: 1:24,000

Legend: (X) - Section number

21-RW-32

Recorded by L. Radzak Date 25 May 19

Map of site area.



Scale: 1:24,000

Legend:

21-RW-33

Recorded by L. Radzak, B. Olson Date 20 June 19

21-RW-33 ZWACH

Milroy S.E. Quadrangle

Legal Description: NE¼ SE¼ NW¼ & S½ NE¼ NW¼ Section 9 T110N, R39W

Verbal Description: east of Co. Hwy. #8, southeast of Paul Zwach House, on northeast of Nettiewynnt lakebed

Investigators/Year: L. Radzak, B. Olson, 1978

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Fieldnotes

Accession Numbers: MHS 213-24

Cultural Affiliation: Woodland

Present Site Condition: In cultivation (erosion at lakeshore, parts bulldozed)

Site Description: pottery (1 grit tempered), lithic debris, a knife, 2 scrapers recovered, extensive artifact scatter for 200 m. of old shoreline; Zwach found hammerstone (site size: 10 acres) (Trow, 1980)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

An intensive field investigation should be conducted if development is planned for this area.

21-RW-48 LAURA INGALLS WILDER

National Register of Historic Places - Nomination Pending

Walnut Grove/Wabasso S.W. Quadrangle

Legal Description: SW¼ Section 18 T109N, R38W

Verbal Description: on the banks of Plum Creek

Investigator/Year: T. Trow, 1978

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Fieldnotes

Cultural Affiliation: Historic (c. 1870)

Present Site Condition: Good Condition (foundation only visible)

Site Description:

Once a sod house built along the banks of Plum Creek, the Wilder site is now only visible as a collapsed foundation, although in good condition and easily discernible. It is on the east side of the creek bank, on the slope, approximately 5 meters above the level of the creek and only 2 meters from the top of the bank. The area above and behind the site is now cultivated. Access to the site is by dirt road from the Gordon farmyard to the west side of the creek, and across the creek by a wooded foot bridge.

Significance:

The Wilder site is best known as the setting for the stories in Laura Ingalls Wilder's "Little House On The Prairie", the account of her family's struggle on the plains in the 1870s. It was due to the popularity of the book that efforts to locate and preserve the original house site were first made Because of those efforts, we have a rare example of a documented earthern frontier home site available for research,

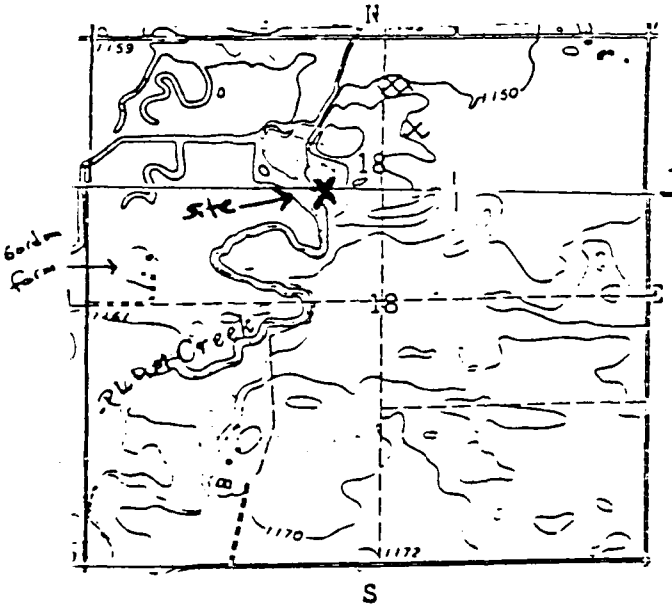
the remnants of a structure reflecting an important but poorly represented period of Minnesota's history. (NRHP Nomination/MHS Inventory Form, Trow, 1978)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

A good deal of information is known about the Wilder family and this site should be well preserved.

Figure 64

Map of site area.



Scale: 1: 24,000

Legend:

← Wabasso S.W. quad

← Walnut Grove quad

Recorded by T. Trow Date 15 June 1

21-RW-50 DUTCH CHARLEY

Sanborn Quadrangle

Legal Description: NW¼ SE¼ SE¼ Section 19 T109N, R36W

Verbal Description: wide area, plowed, east of Dutch Charley, south of junction with Cottonwood, north of high hill

Investigator/Year: T. Trow, 1978

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Fieldnotes

Accession Numbers: MHS 213-4

Cultural Affiliation: Woodland

Present Site Condition: In cultivation

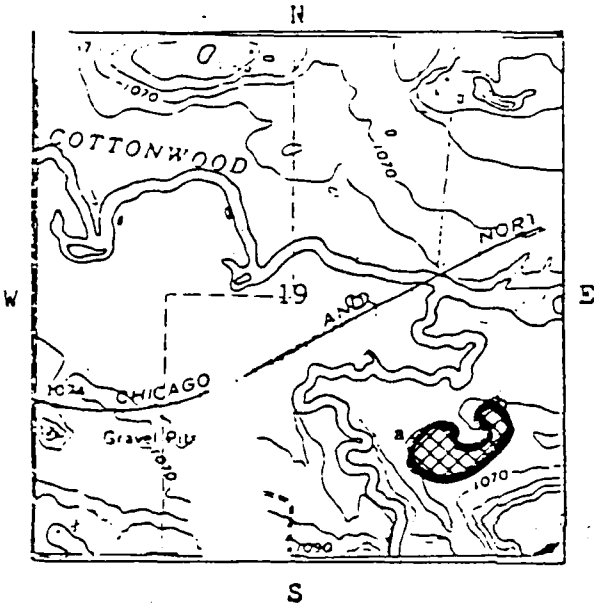
Site Description: flakes, point, flaked stone tools; cinder concentration on easternmost rise (site size: 10 acres) (Trow, 1980)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

An intensive field investigation should be conducted if development is planned for this area since Mr. Trow feels that there is "good potential" despite the disturbance.

Figure 65

Map of site area.



Scale: 1:24,000

Legend:

21-RW-50

Recorded by T. Trow Date 15 June 19

BROOKVILLE TOWNSHIP

Wayburne Townsite - NW¼ NW¼ Section 4 T110N, R34W

CHARLESTOWN TOWNSHIP (Sanborn City)

Dotson House - Letforn and Dotson Street (SE corner)

Ladd House and Carriage Barn - Dineen and Dotson Street (NW corner)

Yaeger Octagon Hog Barn - SW¼ SE¼ Section 26

GALES TOWNSHIP

Gales Township Hall - NW¼ NW¼ Section 22 T110N, R39W

Nettiewyynnt Farm - Section 16 (Main Farmstead)

Nettiewyynnt Farm - NW¼ NW¼ Section 21 (South Place)

Nettiewyynnt Farm - NE¼ Section 15 (East Place)

GRANITE ROCK TOWNSHIP (Lucan City)

Brau Harness Shop - Main Street

Lucan Section House - S. of tracks between Oak Street and Alley directly east

Lucan Village Hall - Second Street (S. side - B1.5)

Sleepy Eye Milling Co. Elevator

JOHNSONVILLE TOWNSHIP

Trinity Luther Church - NE¼ NE¼ Section 9 T110N, R38W

Tellefsen Farmhouse - S½ Section 21

ANDERSON, J. A., HOUSE - Lamberton Township

National Register of Historic Places - Nomination Pending

Lamberton Quadrangle

Verbal Description: 402 4th Avenue South, Lamberton, Minnesota

Investigator/Year: Dennis Gimmestad, 1978

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Historic Site Survey Files

Cultural Affiliation: Historic (ca. 1900)

Present Site Condition: Excellent

Site Description:

The J.A. Anderson House in Lamberton is located on a prominent corner of one of the first additions to the original city. The frame house displays elements of a restrained Queen Anne builder style, and pivots around a conical-roofed, circular corner tower. A wrap-around, two-story, open porch with balustrades on both levels extends across the front and around the tower. Other features include sawn gable ornamentation decorative shingles, and a recessed porch on the second level over the main entrance.

At the rear of the property is a hexagonal gazebo with a concave roof and lower side walls of decoratively sawn wood panels.

Except for the enclosure of a rear porch, the property retains its original characteristics.

Significance:

Most early Redwood County houses are unadorned or, at most, display modest fragments of mass-produced decoration, often derived from the Queen Anne style. Situated on a site which

provides high visibility, the J.A. Anderson house is the best example of the Queen Anne builder style houses of the country.

Lamberton druggist J.A. Anderson contracted his brother Andrew Anderson to build the home ca. 1900. The house remains in the possession of Anderson's daughter, LaMae Einen.

The Anderson House is significant as a well-preserved and well-sited example of a modest but locally distinctive domestic building style. (Gimmestad, 1978)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site is presently standing and being preserved by the community.

HANZLIK BLACKSMITH SHOP - Lamberton Township

National Register of Historic Places - Nomination Pending

Lamberton Quadrangle

Verbal Description: Douglas St. and Second Ave. (SE corner) Lamberton, Minnesota

Investigator/Year: Dennis A. Gimmestad, 1978

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Historic Site Survey Files

Cultural Affiliation: Historic (ca. 1898)

Present Site Condition: Fair

Site Description:

The City Blacksmith Shop is a one and one-half story frame commercial structure located one block off Main Street in Lamberton. The upper corners of the false front facade are cut away in a stepped pattern. The front, west side, and rear of the structure are punctuated by a series of double hung windows and two drive-through doorways.

One single forge and one double forge act as the centers for the two work areas of the interior. Between and central to the two areas are a New Little Giant trip hammer, a Canedy-Otto drill press, and an emery wheel, all driven by a flat belt system with a three horse electric motor. Other early equipment includes hot cutters, an Edwards Sheer #10 iron cutter, and a No. 1 Western Chief wagon tire shrinker. According to George Hanzlik current owner of the building, all the above equipment was in use when his father, Anton Hanzlik, purchased the building in 1919. Some later forging equipment has been added.

Alterations to the building have been limited to removal of the bellows and application of "Insul-brick" to the exterior.

Significance:

While many farmers maintained their own blacksmith shops on individual farmsteads, the City Blacksmith Shop is an example of such services offered as a component part of the commercial offerings of the rural community.

The building was built ca. 1898 and soon after purchased by George Nigg, who came to Lamberton from Mankato and also owned a large farm in the county. He operated the business until 1919, when it was purchased by Anton Hanzlik. The 59 year tenure of the Hanzlik family has fostered the preservation of the building.

The City Blacksmith Shop's continuous housing in its original false front frame commercial structure and its retention of typical early equipment make it a significant representative example of an important agriculture-service business concern common in most area communities. (Gimmestad, 1978)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site is presently standing and being preserved by the community.

LAMBERTON FARMERS ELEVATOR - Lamberton Township

National Register of Historic Places - Nomination Pending

Lamberton Quadrangle

Verbal Description: First Avenue at Douglas Road, Lamberton, Minnesota

Investigator/Year: Dennis A. Gimmestad, 1978

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Historic Site Survey Files

Cultural Affiliation: Historic (1916)

Present Site Condition: Fair

Site Description:

The Lamberton Farmers Elevator is located adjacent to the railroad at the northern edge of the town of Lamberton. The structure is composed of the elevator house itself, the electric room, the elevator drive, and the office area, and is built entirely of brick.

The monitor roofed house was constructed with a total capacity of 45,000 bushels in 16 bins. The two steel-encased elevator legs (one of which remains in use) are thought to be original to the structure. The elevator drive area, first built for a team and wagon, has been extended to accomodate truck transport. The office area has also been expanded.

Stepped and coped parapets are used on the north and south facades of the elevator at the top of the central cupola and at the side shed roofs. The pattern is repeated in the facade over the drive entrance and was also used on the original office section. The word "FARMERS" appears in a low brick relief on both the north and south facades. Corn drying equipment has been installed at both the east and west side of the elevator.

Also located along the railroad and adjacent to the brick elevator are a 1951 concrete elevator and a 1973 wood cribbed elevator, representing three basic types of elevator construction at one site.

Significance:

The wood cribbed house of the Lamberton Farmers Elevator burned in the spring of 1916. By the next fall, the organization had constructed a new house entirely of brick.

The use of brick for country elevators (those elevators whose chief purpose is to process grain from the individual farmer to the means of bulk transportation, as opposed to terminal or mill elevators) was never widely accepted, in spite of fireproof advantages. The Grain Dealers Journal publication of "Plans of Country Elevators" (Chicago, 1918) included the Lamberton Elevator as a unique example of this type of country elevator construction. Only a handful of brick houses are known to exist in Minnesota, and many of these were not country elevators but were linked with mill operations.

Country elevators have provided one of the key townsite functions for the villages of the county, and most communities had at least three in operation during the first decades of the century. The Lamberton Farmers Elevator is significant as a representative example of the important elevator function and as a rare example of a particular kind of elevator construction.

Verbal Boundary Description:

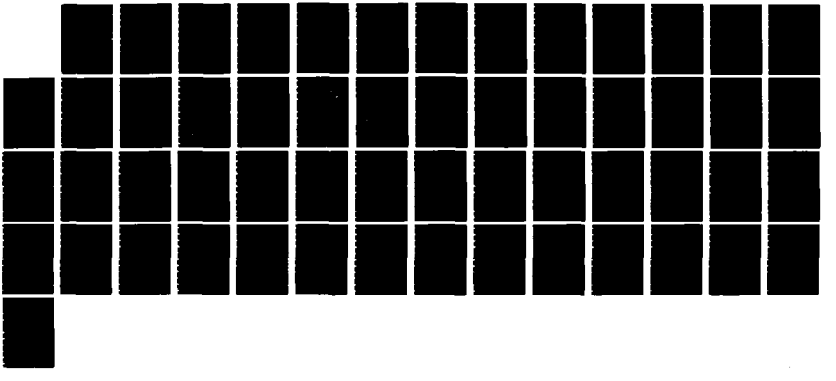
That part of the S½ NW¼ 23-109-37 bounded as follows: beginning at the intersection of the SWLY line of Main (D) Street NWLY line of First St., thence SWLY along said NWLY line a distance of 650', thence NWLY along a line at right angles 137' to a point 9' distant SELY from center line of SNW Spur Track ICC#91, thence SELY along a line parallel with said Spur track center line to a point on the SWLY line of Main St., thence SELY along said SWLY line of Main Street 115' to POB. (The nomination includes only the brick 1916 elevator on this parcel) (Gimmestad, 1978)

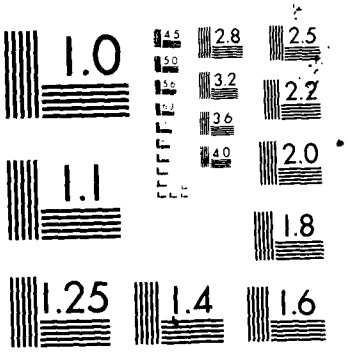
Evaluation and Recommendations

This site is presently standing and being preserved by the community.

AD-A171 940 CULTURAL RESOURCES LITERATURE SEARCH AND RECORDS REVIEW 6/6
OF THE UPPER MINN. (U) ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SERVICES
INC STILLWATER MN 01 MAY 80 DACW37-79--0199

UNCLASSIFIED F/G 5/6 NL





MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS 1963 A

LAMBERTON TOWNSHIP

Barn - SW¼ NW¼ Section 11 T109N, R37W

Dutch Charley Creek Bridge - Between Sections 26 and 27

Two Railroad Depots - SE¼ SE¼ Section 22, Highway 6 and 50 NE corner

LAMBERTON CITY

Frank Claque House - 506 Birch Street

Andrew Ernst House - Ninth Ave. (W. of Ilex)

First National Bank - 200 South Main

Gerhard Barber Shop - Main Street

100F Hall - 301 Main Street

Lamberton Creamery Building - 305 Main Street

Lamberton Water Tower

J.H. Roth House - 400 South Main

Frank Schandera House - 312 Main Street

E.C. Steinhauser House - 803 South Cherry

Wilberg Building - 213 South Main

House - 311 3rd Avenue West

House - 2nd Avenue S.E. of South Birch (NW corner)

House - 503 South Main

House - First Avenue W. of Elm (SW corner)

House - South Fir and First Avenue N.W. (SE corner)

NEW AVON TOWNSHIP

Rowena Elevator - NW¼ SE¼ Section 27 T111N, R36W

Salem Methodist Church - NE¼ SE¼ Section 22 - Highway 68

Farmstead - SE¼ NE¼ Section 23

School District #14 - SE¼ Section 8

SCHOOL DISTRICT #8 (Rowena School) - New Avon Township

National Register of Historic Places - Nomination Pending

Rowena Quadrangle

Verbal Description: County Road 70, Rowena, Minnesota

Investigator/Year: Dennis A. Gimmestad, 1978

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Historic Site Survey Files

Cultural Affiliation: Historic (1908)

Present Site Condition: Good

Site Description:

The School District #8 building is located on the northern edge of the platted area of Rowena in New Avon Township. The T-shaped building has the fieldstone foundation, white-painted clapboard siding, and cedar-shingled roof characteristic of area rural schools of the period. A series of large four-light windows are located on the west and north sides of the building, and a simple stick design is displayed in each of the three gables. The tower and bell are intact over a recessed entrance at the foot of the "T".

The interior of the building includes intact wainscotting and pressed tin ceiling. Two separate cloakrooms lead from the entrance to the main schoolroom. Between these areas are a small library-storeroom and a stairway to a full basement. The larger size of the building typifies the later-constructed rural schools of the county.

Located at the rear of the original school property is a one-story rectangular frame barn. This red-painted structure has a gable cedar-shingled roof and a central door on its broad side. Adjacent to the barn is a white frame outhouse.

Although the school is situated near a platted area, Rowena's growth never reached sizable proportions, and the farmlands bordering the school yard give the site a definite rural character.

Significance:

Curtiss-Wedge's History of Redwood County (1916) describes the facilities of over 100 school districts, and terms #8 as "a very good school having a well-equipped schoolroom and a good barn." As is typical in most locations, the few rural school buildings that have survived are most often in use as township halls. In Redwood County, the #8 building is unusual among the survivors in that it retains both its barn and outhouse.

Since the consolidation of the district, New Avon has continued to utilize the school for both governmental and social functions of the township. The frequent continued use of the building has helped to insure its preservation.

Apart from the farmsteads, rural schools once constituted the major variant features on the non-urban prairie landscape. District #8 is significant as a representative county example of the early dispersed system of education, and especially is noteworthy for the ensemble integrity of the school and outbuildings. (Gimmestad, 1978)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site is presently standing and being preserved by the community.

REVERE FIRE HALL - North Hero Township

National Register of Historic Places - Nomination Pending

Lamberton Quadrangle

Verbal Description: Second Street, Revere, Minnesota

Investigator/Year: Dennis A. Gimmestad, 1978

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Historic Site Survey Files

Cultural Affiliation: Historic (ca. 1900)

Present Site Condition: Good

Site Description:

The Revere Fire Hall is a small, false front frame structure, with a cedar shingled gable roof and clapboard siding. The nearly square front facade is capped with a simple wood cornice, forming an inverted "V" at the center where the gable end is partially exposed. A square bell tower with flagpole has arched and railed openings on four sides and given the building its civic image. Also in the front facade is a wide door for equipment and a simple four-paned window.

The hall is located on a side street near the center of Revere, one-half block from a new fire station built in 1974.

Significance:

Fire protection in most rural communities has been carried out by volunteer organizations from early years to the present. Typically, these organizations dealt only with the village area; in later years, protection has extended to include the township area as well.

The building requirements for such an organization were housing for simple equipment (ladder, hose, and chemical carts, fire engine pumpers) and a means of summoning the volunteers. A small building was adequate since a volunteer organization having jurisdiction over a village of only a few blocks had neither the staff nor the need to maintain livery stock. The bell could be heard over the entire village area.

Most early fire halls have been replaced by newer structures designed to house fire trucks and new apparatus. When the City of Revere built such a new hall down the street, the townspeople decided to retain the original hall for storage space and "for aesthetic reasons", despite several offers from private parties to purchase the bell.

The Revere Fire Hall is significant as a representative example of a common early village-owned building constructed for a specialized purpose. (Gimmestad, 1978)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site is presently standing and being preserved by the community.

NORTH HERO TOWNSHIP

Welsh Barn and Farmstead - NW¼ Section 18 R109N, R38W
Plum Creek Bridge - Between Section 7 and 8

REVERE CITY (North Hero Township)

Eagle Roller Mills Elevator - First Street (N. side W. of Main)
Sawyer Hog Barn - Highway 14 West
State Bank of Revere Building - Main Street (E. side Bl.1)

SPRINGDALE TOWNSHIP

Springdale Town Hall - NW¼ NW¼ Section 22 T109N, R39W
Dairy Lilly Farmhouse - SW¼ SW¼ Section 11 T109N, R39W
Lau Farm - N½ Section 16

SUNDOWN TOWNSHIP

Sundown Village Site - SW¼ SW¼ Section 18 T110N, R35W

CLEMENTS CITY (Three Lakes Township)

Chicago and North Western Section House - Elm Street at railroad
Art Clements House - Elm Street (W. side of Bl.2)
Clements Community Center - Pine Street (W. side of Bl.4)
Clements Garage - Pine Street (E. side of Bl.8)
Clements Town Hall - Pine and Second Streets (SW corner)
Hotel - Pine and Front (NW corner) being razed September 1978
Sleepy Eye Milling Co. Elevator/West Elevator - no location given
Western Elevator Co. - Pine Street W. side at former track site

CLEMENTS STATE BANK BUILDING - Three Lakes Township

National Register of Historic Places - Nomination Pending

Clements Quadrangle

Verbal Description: First and Pine Streets, Clements, Minnesota

Investigator/Year: Dennis A. Gimmestad, 1978

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Historic Site Survey Files

Cultural Affiliation: Historic (1902)

Present Site Condition: Good

Site Description:

(Joint Statement with Milroy State Bank) The nearly identical Milroy State Bank and Clements State Bank buildings, respectively located in Milroy and Clements, are both situated on a main street corner lot one block away from the railroad.

Both are constructed of the patterned and polychromed brick and stone combination characteristic of area masonry commercial buildings of the period. Detailing occurs on the two street facades of each which meet at a diagonal corner facing the street intersection. Red brick (thought to be from the A.C. Ochs plant in Springfield) used on these facades is laid in a stretcher bond; rock-faced stone is used for the water table and continuous sills on both the first and second stories. A one-story projecting entrance pavillion is flanked by tapered rectangular columns of brick and surmounted by an arch. The arch is repeated on several first level windows; three on the side are surmounted by a linking, vertically-laid band of brick. A row of patterned brick is above the lintels of the second story. The cornice on the Milroy building remains intact; the one on the Clements building has been removed.

Both buildings originally contained office/retail space on the basement level; the outside stairway of the Milroy building has been closed off. Other modifications -- largely changes in window framing -- have not altered the basic fabric of the building.

Significance: (Joint statement with Milroy State Bank)

The two banks were constructed in 1902 in two of six newly platted communities on the Minnesota Western branch of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad. Commercial districts in these towns were constructed quickly -- often before residential areas - after the Western Town Lot Company had held a lot auction. The Company even designated, in at least one instance, specific business types for specific lots. Lines of elevators and lumber yards often built on several of the towns at once.

Bidders from Springfield (located on the older Winona and St. Peter in adjoining Brown County) are mentioned repeatedly in accounts of lot sales in both Milroy and Clements. Of the eight incorporators of each bank, five are identical, and the majority are from Springfield. Two years earlier, the State Bank of Springfield had erected a building with fenestration identical to that of the two Redwood county buildings (type of brick and details are different). With many of the same investors, it seems likely that the plan of this bank was adapted for local contractors and materials for the new Redwood County townsites.

The Milroy and Clements State Bank buildings are original townsite structures which evidence an instance in which outside interests -- in this case a group of businessmen from a nearby town -- acted to establish the commercial operations of a series of towns platted by the railroad at the turn of the century. (Gimmestad, 1978)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site is presently standing and being preserved by the community.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL - Vail Township

National Register of Historic Places - Nomination Pending

Wabasso Quadrangle

Verbal Description: Front and Main Streets (SE corner)
Wabasso, Minnesota

Investigator/Year: Dennis A. Gimmestad, 1978

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office Historic Site Survey Files

Present Site Condition: Good

Site Description:

The Commercial Hotel In Wabasso, with the common railroad hotel address of Front and Main Streets, is located adjacent to a section of track which originally joined two branch lines of the Chicago and Northwestern. The two and one-half story, 24-room frame structure has a hipped roof with broad eaves and exterior walls sheathed in clapboard. Prominent features are eight gabled dormers with returns and a wide frieze board with brackets.

The original open front porch has been replaced by a smaller entrance canopy and a small one-story addition has been made to the rear. These alterations have not significantly affected the over-all impression of the building. The interior retains original features including a safe bearing the name of Thomas Walton, the original owner.

The trackside location also retains an 1899 Minnesota line grain elevator diagonally opposite the hotel and, directly across Main Street, a 1903 brick commercial building and the 1902 Wabasso City Hall (much remodeled).

Significance:

The Commercial Hotel was constructed in 1901, two years after Wabasso was platted and the same year the second railroad line reached the site. The Commercial was the largest of several frame hotels built in the nine Redwood County communities platted by the Western Town Lot Company in 1899-1902.

Erected by Thomas Walton, and known for a short time as the Walton House, the hotel changed hands nine times between 1901 and 1908, in a manner characteristic of many businesses established at new townsites. Swan Bjorkman traded his Garvin, Minnesota farm for the hotel in September, 1908, and it remains in operation by his daughters. They have entrusted the physical maintenance of the building to a contractor from nearby Lucan since the 1930s.

The Commercial Hotel's excellent state of preservation is uncommon among early frame commercial structures, and it is significant as a rare surviving example of the privately constructed small town frame railroad hotel. (Gimmestad, 1978)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site is presently standing and being preserved by the community.

VAIL TOWNSHIP

Redwood Holstein Farm - NE¼ Section 15 T111N, R37W

WABASSO CITY (Vail Township)

Brey Mahal Feed Mill - Front Street, west end of June Street
Knox Church - Maple and South Street (SE corner)
Koenig and Schmid Store - Main and Oak (NW corner)
Minnesota Elevator - Front and Main Street (NW corner)
Schmid and Anderson Elevator - Highway 68 - south end of Front St.
Wabasso City Hall - Main Street and Elm Street (NE corner)
Wabasso Jail - on alley in Bl.15
Wabasso Public Library - Oak and North Street (SE corner)

WATERBURY TOWNSHIP

School District #110 - E½ SE¼ Section 16 T110N, R37W

WILLOW LAKE TOWNSHIP

School District #88 - SE¼ Section 35 T110N, R36W

WANDA CITY (Willow Lake Township)

1912 Wanda School
Wanda Water Tower
St. Mathias Church/Rectory/Chapel/School - S. of Pine Street (NW corner)
1900 Wanda School - Oak Street east side - Bl.7

WALNUT GROVE CITY - North Hero and Springfield Townships

Bondeson House - Fifth Street west side near railroad

Botsford Lumber Yard

First State Bank Building - 6th and Main Street (NW corner)

Lantz House - 6th Street east side Bl.6

Methodist Episcopal Church - Bedal and Main Street (NW corner)

Swoffer and Swoffer Grain Elevator - south of railroad just west of 8th Street

Trinity Luthern Church - 7th and Washington (SW corner)

Walnut Grove Creamery - Main Street south side of Bl.11

Walnut Grove High School - Washington Street south side near 6th

Walnut Grove State Bank - Main Street south side Bl.10

OLD WAGON TRAILS AND ROADS WITHIN THE UPPER MINNESOTA SUBBASIN REGION

There are approximately three (3) major trails/roads which were recorded during the General Land Office Surveys conducted in the late 1800's in this region. Four (4) trails/roads which were more locally used were also recorded.

Indian trails, by these dates, were identified in only a few places and extended for only a few miles. The larger trails, which eventually became roads, were most likely Indian routes earlier. It is reasonable that man would tend to use the tried and well worn paths of previous generations, upgrading as necessity and current technologies warranted.

> The Minnesota Valley trails along both the north and south banks of the river followed Indian paths that had been used from the earliest times, and it is impossible to define at what point they developed into cart trails. As the commencement of cart traffic is obscure, so its termination is clouded by the fact that most of the trails became government roads during the 1850s. For example, the establishment of Fort Ridgely in 1853 was the occasion for the improvements of the trail from Traverse des Sioux to the fort; the founding of Fort Abercrombie on the Red River in 1858 probably inspired an upgrading of the cart road along the north side of the Minnesota from Fort Ridgely to the Bois de Sioux; and the old trail along the south side of the river in Redwood and Yellow Medicine counties seems to have received similar attention with the establishment of the Upper and Lower Sioux agencies in 1854. In many places the trails depicted on the maps in this chapter show the routes after their conversion to government and military uses. Undoubtedly these developments produced some minor variations in the older routes, but, in general, the outlines were the same. (Gilman, Gilman and Stultz:1979: 43 and 44)

The Red River Tail on the south bank of the Minnesota River, from Big Stone Lake to New Ulm, is identified by four (4) names on the Trygg Maps (Composite Maps of the Original General Land Surveyor's Notes and Plats):

Fort Ridgely to Fort Wadsworth

Big Stone Lake to Yellow Medicine

Yellow Medicine to Lower Sioux Agency

Redwood and Agency to New "Elm" Ulm

The first three wagon trails and roads were within the confines of the Sioux Indian Reservation varying in distance from bluff's edge to four (4) miles south of the Minnesota River (Trygg:1964:Sheet #5).

Above the West Branch of the Lac Qui Parle River, the Lac Qui Parle Road is shown to extend east to west within the county of the same name.

Above the North Branch of the Yellow Medicine River, running east to west is the Indian Trail and Road - Fort Dodge to Kettle Lake, through the northern part of Lincoln county and the southern part of Yellow Medicine county.

Another major trail/road (or system of trails) ran from the Red River Valley, south along the Minnesota-South Dakota State line, to the north and east of Lake Hendricks, Lake Shaokatan and Lake Benton, turning east toward Lynd and then following along the south side of the Redwood River to the Government Saw Mill at the confluence of the Redwood and Minnesota Rivers. This trail was given four (4) route names, though for all intents

and purposes the wagon trails and roads belonged to one continuous route.

Sioux Falls and Pembine City Road

Big Stone to Yankton Wagon Trail

Lake Stays and Lake Benton to "Lind"

Lynd to Government Saw Mill

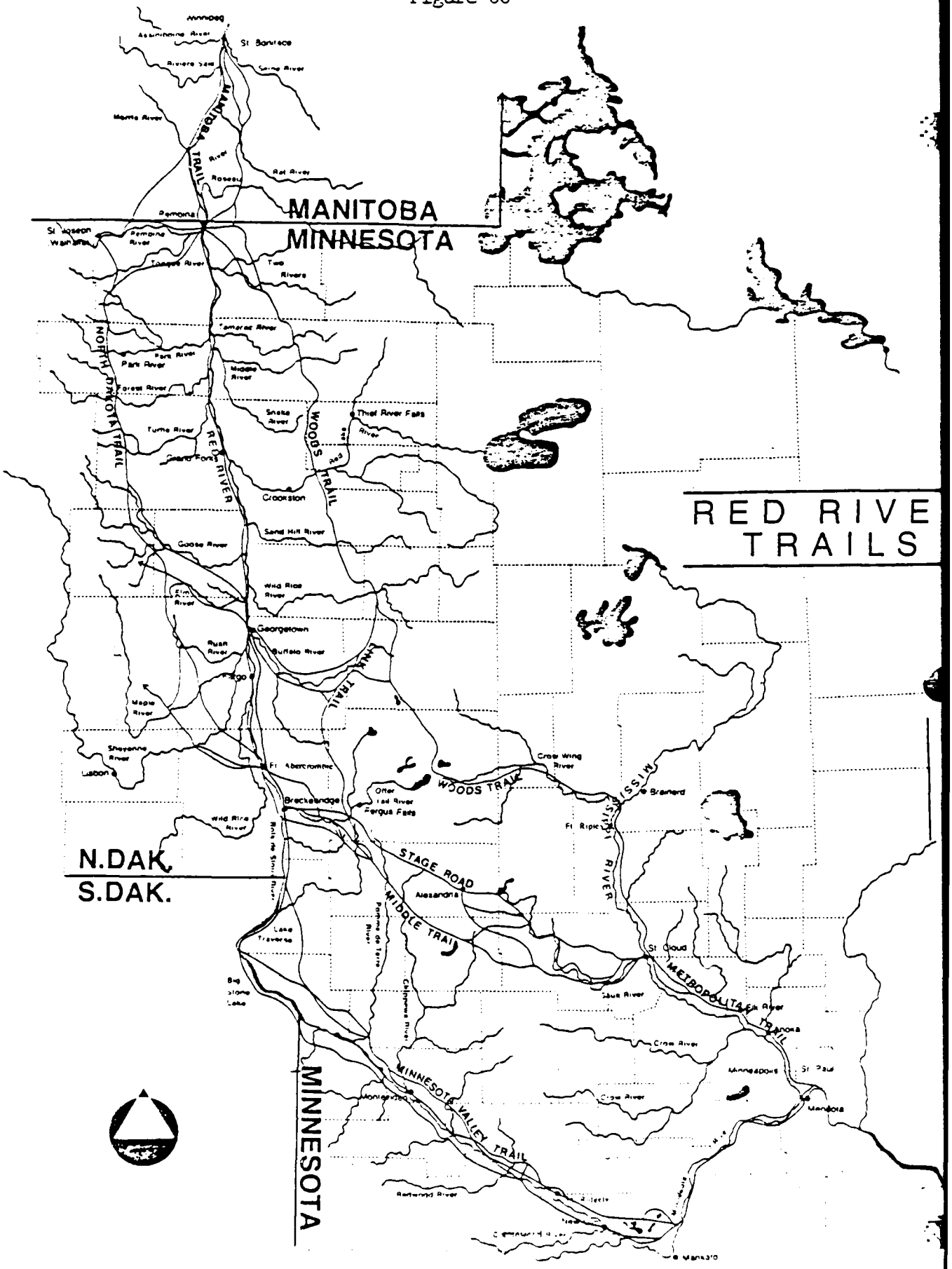
South of Lake Benton there was a wagon trail which extended from Sioux Falls to Lynd. Above Lynd there was a spur wagon trail called the Redwood and Lynd which connected to the "Lynd to Government Saw Mill" Road (Trygg: 1964:Sheets #4 and #5).

The last of the major wagon trails was the Nobles. It began at Fort Ridgely, ran south and then west towards the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains, bound for the Pacific coast.

In areas where there is virgin prairie, evidence of old trails and roads may exist, but many of the major routes may be paved highway today, or long since plowed under. Some portions of the more noteworthy trails may be marked, but others remain as lines on old maps.

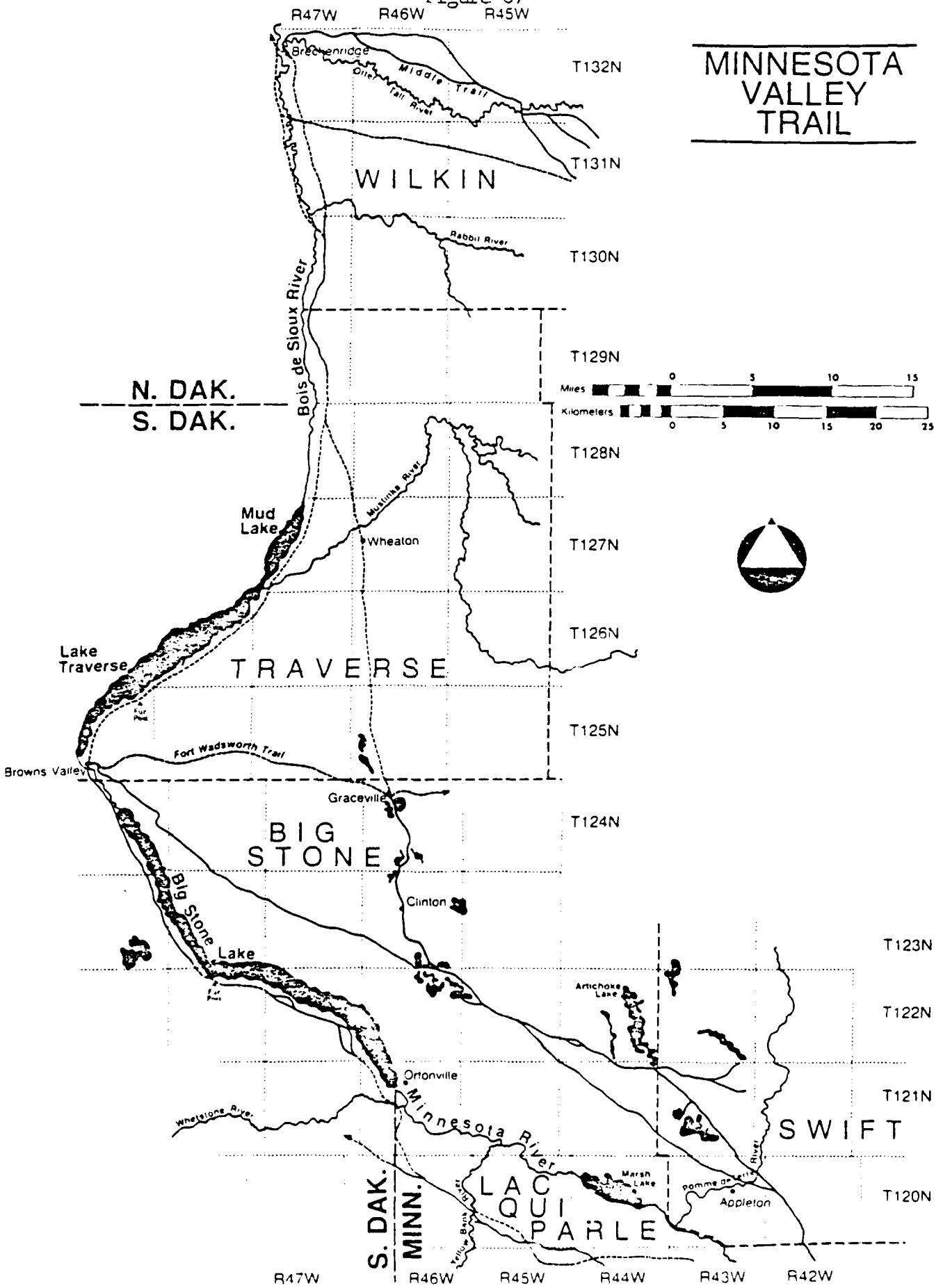
Recommendation: Wherever there are known trails, an effort should be made to investigate the area to determine whether physical evidence persists.

Figure 66



Gilman, R.R., C. Gilman and D.M. Stultz, The Red River Trails, Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, 1979, pg. x.

Figure 67

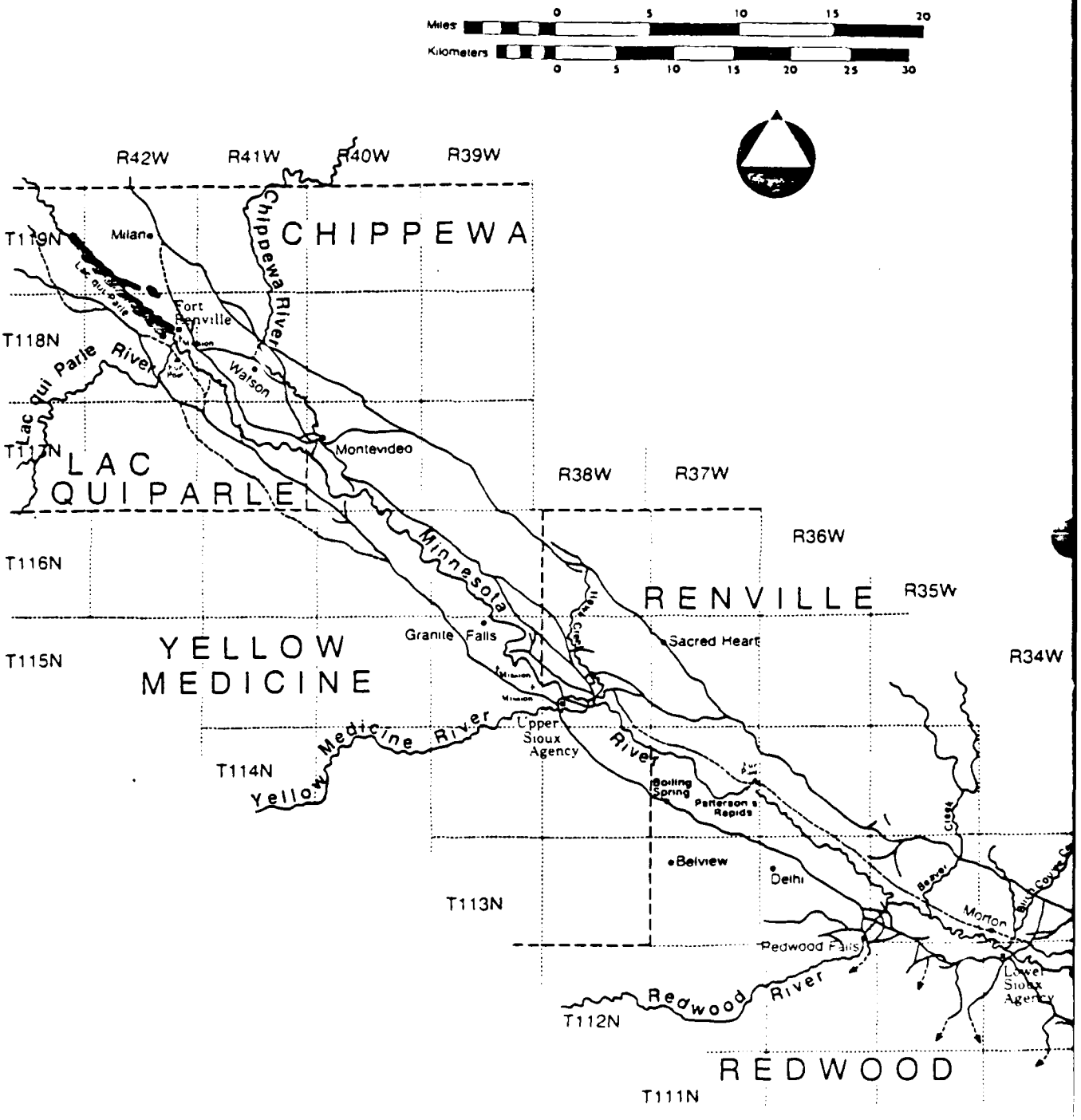


Gilman, R.R., C. Gilman and D.M. Stultz, The Red River Trails, Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, 1979, pg. 45.

4.6

Figure 68

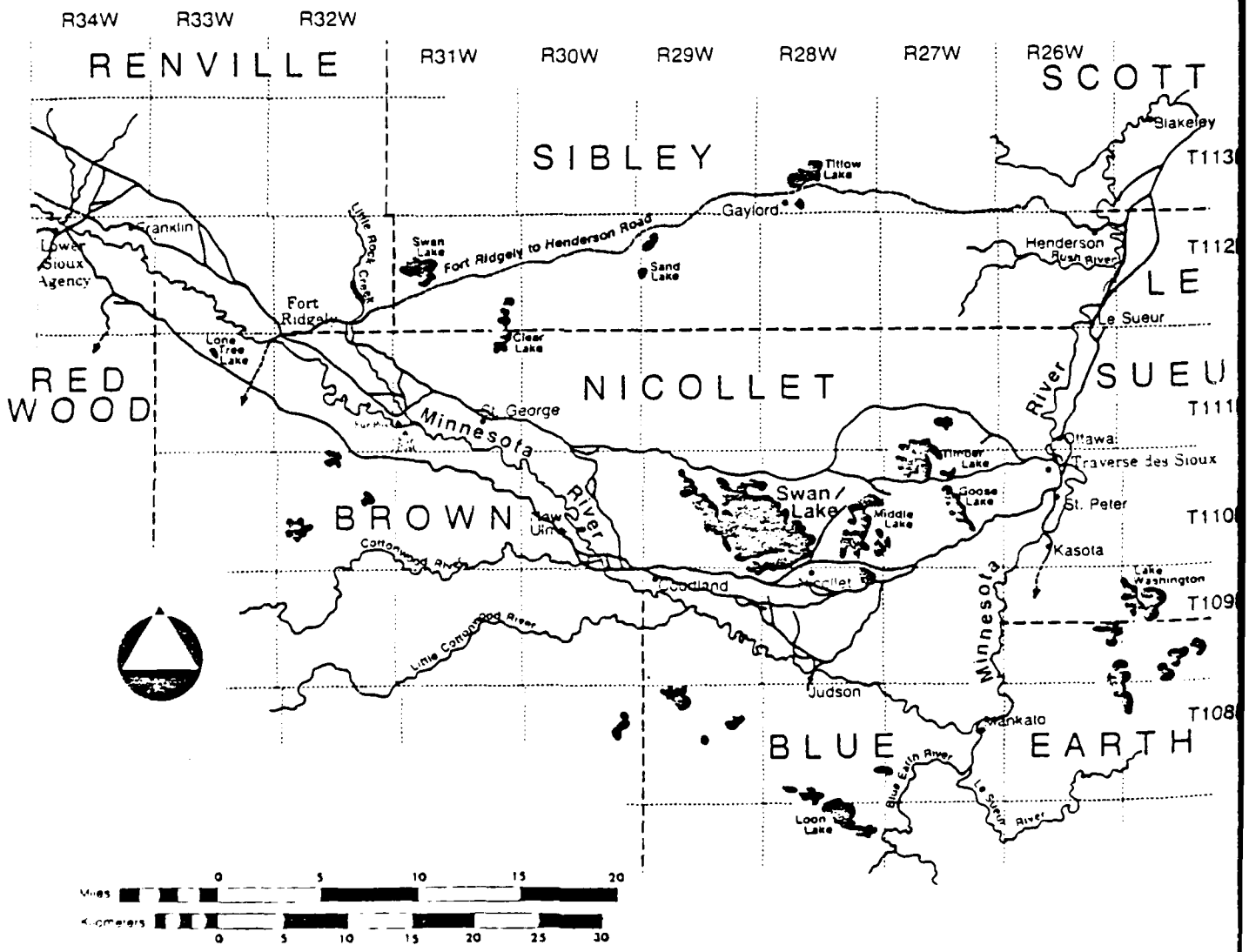
MINNESOTA VALLEY TRAIL



Gilman, R.R., C. Gilman and D.M. Stultz, The Red River Trails, Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, 1979, pg. 48.

Figure 69

MINNESOTA VALLEY TRAIL



Gilman, R.R., C. Gilman and D.M. Stultz, The Red River Trails, Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, 1979, pg. 52.

VI. QUANTITATIVE SUMMARY

The following is a broad numerical breakdown of the types of prehistoric and historic sites which are found within the project area. Each site description, in the previous section, more clearly defines the exact nature and function of a specific site.

It should be remembered that these numbers represent known sites only and that there is a great deal of potential for the existence of unknown prehistoric and historic archaeological sites.

Some sites have both prehistoric and historic materials on them and have been listed accordingly.

PREHISTORIC

Artifactual Debris killsites, camps/villages, lithic workshops, etc.	57
Mounds/Burials	27
Non-mound Earthworks	1
Villages	14
Campsites/Habitations	17
Rock/Boulder Alignments	2
Teepee Ring Sites	4
Petroglyphs	1
Total Prehistoric Sites	123

HISTORIC

Houses/Residences farmsteads, etc.	147
Private Commercial mills, hotels, stores, shops, warehouses, livery barns, grain elevators	87
Public Buildings/Structures power plants, park buildings, fairgrounds, banks, halls, watertowers, courthouses, libraries, depots, bridges, etc.	84
Churches	30
Schools	22
Undeterminable	13
Out Buildings barns, windmills, etc.	11
Standing Townsites/Historic Districts	10
Foundations and House Depressions/Sod Houses	7
Not Standing Townsites/Historic Districts	5
Military/Government Camps installations/agencies	5
Historical Debris	4
Monuments	3
Mines/Quarries and related structures	2
Historic Indian	2
Missions	1
Cemeteries	1
Total Historic Sites	434

VII. CONCLUSIONS AND GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

The lack of large numbers of known prehistoric sites in the region is not due to a lack of potential, but rather to a lack of extensive and intensive archaeological investigation. The few sites which have received intensive investigations indicate potentially rich data. However, cultivation, lack of professional research, and avid private collection have all hampered the analysis of the prehistoric cultural development of the region.

What archaeologists know about the region today has been extrapolated from comparisons of artifactual material and analysis of environmental factors from a larger geographical area.

Many prehistoric sites which have been investigated within the region exhibit multi-cultural affiliations with multi-component aspects. These physical manifestations of successive cultural periods indicate occupation over a long period of time.

Within the confines of such sites are recorded the prehistoric cultural developments (spatially and temporally) not only of that specific area, but of cultural influences from outside the region. The data indicate in some instances, at what point cultural contact was made with outside influences (e.g. European trade goods found in association with Dakota mound burials).

Pages 492 thru 495
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Four (4) major factors contribute to the potential for numerous and complex prehistoric sites:

1) The Upper Minnesota Subbasin region, to the south of the river has experienced a relatively stable prairie environment for between the last 3,000 to 5,000 years.

2) Due to the region's positioning between the forests of the north and east, and the plains to the west and considering the riverine environments within the region, the peoples of the area had the availability of a variety of exploitable macro-and micro-environments. Fisherman and small game hunters, hunters and gatherers, large game hunters and semi-sedentary horticulturalists could all find an adequate ecological niche within the region, altering their material cultures only as cultural contracts enabled them to improve their existing quality of life.

3) With regard to geographical location and migrating cultural groups, the Minnesota River served as a major transportation route to the west from the upper reaches of the Lake Plains and for peoples of the Central Lowlands, who traveled up and along the Mississippi River. The five (5) rivers of the subbasin region itself served as avenues into the reaches of the hinterlands and evidence has shown cultural contact with the Mississippian cultures and others of the Central Lowland.

4) Conflicts between indigenous peoples brought about forced migration. The Dakota were forced south and westward by the Ojibway. As the tide of Euro-Americans swept from the east to the west, the Indian peoples were restricted and pushed from their native grounds. The Indian populations, as they ceded their Minnesota, Iowa and Dakota lands to the U.S. Government were restricted to the northeastern subbasin limits along the Minnesota River.

From examination of known site data, specific characteristics and/or attributes may be found which will aid in establishing criteria to analyze a geographical region for site potential. Some topographical elements of present site locations which may be used in establishing such criteria are as follows:

1) Archaeological sites are known to occur at the confluence of creeks, streams and rivers.

2) Water hole formations provide permanent water sources and archaeological sites are known to occur in such areas.

3) Old beaches and shorelines of glacial lakes have shown to have potential for Paleo-Indian sites.

4) Floodplains and terraces are areas chosen for occupation by agricultural communities.

5) Sites on ridges between bodies of water (existing or former water sources) are not uncommon in the region.

6) Kill sites are found in ravines and draws.

7) Lake islands in the project area, more often than not, are locations of prehistoric sites. Fox Lake peoples in particular chose these islands for campsites and habitations. Islands in dry lakebeds should also be examined.

8) There is a possibility that early post-glacial man may be found in the Minnesota River Valley in hanging valleys or along the old Glacial River Warren shoreline.

These known site locations give some insight into some of the more frequently selected geographical locations which were occupied by prehistoric man. Future investigators of this region should select areas of higher potential from criteria derived from an analysis of known sites for a specific research problem (e.g.: continued search for Pre-glacial man; Paleo-Indian sites; Fox Lake Island sites; evidence of contact between Minnesota peoples, Plains, and Mississippian peoples, etc.).

To date, the prehistoric research of the subbasin region is inversely proportionate to the historical research. A built-in bias exists due to the availability of historical records and the public's interests in the immediate past. But the study of the prehistoric cultures may aid us in learning to effectively exploit our environment without ruining it.

Historic cultural resources have received much recent attention by the projects at the (Upper and Lower) Sioux Agencies and the State Historic Preservation Office's county-by-county standing structure survey. Both these projects have been undertaken by the Minnesota Historical Society and are on-going in the region.

In the past 100 years, the area has been intensively cultivated because of the fertility of the land. Cultivation has undoubtedly destroyed early evidences of the historic period as well as evidences of early settlement, particularly settlements before 1880. Low Indian mounds and early sod houses and root cellars seldom survive the plow.

All prehistoric and the majority of the historic sites have been presented in this report with recommendations. The following are general recommendations which should be taken under consideration during the planning phase of the Corps of Engineers proposed "structural alterations" for the Upper Minnesota River Subbasin Project:

1) Many archaeological sites have not been relocated/field checked since their original notation in the mid to late 1800s or mid-1900s. Information on sites which fall into this category, should be updated specifically in areas which will be affected by Corps activities.

2) Presently-known archaeological sites within the proposed Corps project area should be field checked for present condition and possible need for further investigation.

3) The areas along rivers, streams and creeks, shorelines of old glacial lakes and rivers, shorelines of dried or drained wetlands and lakebeds and former islands in those areas and confluences of flowing water should all be subjected to reconnaissance level surveys to determine the presence of prehistoric and historic cultural resources, where alteration or development activities are planned.

4) Historic standing structures which may be affected by development activities should be preserved and stabilized especially in the towns. Remnant structures should be investigated by an historic archaeologist, historian, or architectural historian to determine present condition, significance, and possible eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places

5) Undiscovered water-powered mill and brewery sites may exist along the escarpment of the Coteau des Prairie where the land drops quickly to the lowland floor and where there is a sharp drop from the lowland floor to the Minnesota River Valley. These areas where the riverbed grade is steep, creating either rapids or falls, should be surveyed.

6) Crude stone foundations and house depressions should receive investigation by an historic archaeologist, historian, or architectural historian. These sites may be the remains of the first Ukranian., Norwegian, Swedish, and German settlers of the region.

7) Alteration and development activities should be planned to carefully circumvent known or suspected areas with cultural resource potential and scientific value.

8) The coming of the railroads in the 1870s and the accompanying railroad land grants set a settlement pattern whereby the railroads preceeded (expect in a few cases, such as New Ulm) permanent white settlement. Organized railroad activities directed toward immigrants should be studied to determine possible impact on historic cultural resources in towns such as Strandburg, South Dakota and Ghent, Lyon County, Minnesota.

9) Vernacular architecture in the region should be studied in light of so-called "pattern book" house plans in the context of rail lines from the river towns along the Mississippi. For example, Winona, a lumber town, sent lumber out to the west via the St. Peter and Winona railroad. It is possible that sash and door factories and lumber mills, such as Laird and Norton, sent house plans along with the lumber west into the prairies. Such a hypothetical arrangement would have affected the built environment considerably in the project area.

10) A useful study with some predictive value would involve economic research into possible impacts on the built environment in the project area during the grasshopper plagues of the 1870s and the Great Depression of the 1930s. As the economic vitality of the area declined, demographic changes most likely occurred. Fewer settlers entered the area; fewer buildings were constructed during certain years, certain ar-

chitectural styles may be scarce during certain periods in the nineteenth century. The effects of the Great Depression on the built environment might be similar to those of the grasshopper plagues earlier.

11) A line of communication should be established with the State Historic Preservation Office specifically for this project so that ongoing state survey data may be incorporated with this planning document to aid the Corps of Engineers during the planning phase of this project.

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