

Appendix E

Historic Building Inventory and Evaluation of the Proposed Route of a 345 kV Electrical Transmission Line from Center to Grand Forks in North Dakota and SHPO Concurrence Letter



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September 8, 2011

Mr. Dennis Rankin
Environmental Protection Specialist
USDA Rural Utilities Service
1400 Independence Avenue SW
Stop 1571
Washington ND 20250-1571

**ND SHPO REF: 10-0173A USDA RD/ND PSC Center to Grand Forks 345kV
Electrical Transmission Line "Historic Building Inventory and Evaluation of
the Proposed Route of a 345 kV Electrical Transmission Line from Center to
Grand Forks in North Dakota"**

Dear Mr. Rankin,

We reviewed "Historic Building Inventory and Evaluation of the Proposed Route of a 345 kV Electrical Transmission Line from Center to Grand Forks in North Dakota," by Kevin Palmer of HDR Engineering (Minneapolis) and find the Class II report acceptable for content. We concur with the list of sites determined eligible and that only site 32NE80 (HDR number 26404/42854) involves an "Adverse Effect." We concur with the proposed mitigation efforts, screening between the transmission line and the historic site.

Thank you for the opportunity to review this project to date. Please include the ND SHPO Reference number listed above in any further correspondence for this project. If you have any questions please contact Susan Quinnell, Review and Compliance Coordinator at (701)328-3576 or squinnell@nd.gov

Sincerely,

Merlan E. Paaverud, Jr.
State Historic Preservation Officer (North Dakota)
and
Director
State Historical Society of North Dakota

Historic Building Inventory and
Evaluation of the Proposed Route of a
345 kV Electrical Transmission Line from
Center to Grand Forks
in North Dakota

SHPO R&C # 2007-1273 MOA

Prepared by:
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HDR Engineering, Inc.
701 Xenia Avenue South, Suite 600
Minneapolis, MN 55416

Prepared for:
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Rural Utilities Service
1400 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20250-1571

On Behalf of:
Minnkota Power Cooperative, Inc.

August 2011

HDR

Table 7: Effects Analysis Summary

Site Number	Effects Analysis
32ED 160 HDR 11932/41403 Eddy County, Rosefield Township	The proposed project will impact this historic period site, but the effects are not considered adverse. ✓ map = s.t. # OK
32GF 3554 HDR 14762 Grand Forks County, Fairfield Township GF 3554	The proposed project will impact this historic period site, but the effects are not considered adverse OK
32GF 3555 HDR 14789/42562 Grand Forks County, Pleasant View Township	This property will not be adversely affected. ✓ map = s.t. # OK
32GF 3556 HDR 14830/42627 Grand Forks County, Avon Township	The property will not be adversely affected. ✓ map = s.t. # OK
32NE 78 HDR 26389/41731 Nelson County, Ora Township	This property will not be adversely affected. ✓ map = s.t. # OK
32NE 79 HDR 26400/42860 Nelson County, Ora Township	This property will not be adversely affected. ✓ map = s.t. # OK
32NE 80 HDR 26404/42854 Nelson County, Ora Township	This property will be adversely affected. ✓ map = s.t. # As nec
S# 32NE 272 HDR 30541 Sheridan County, Prophets Township	The proposed project will impact this historic period site, but the effects are not considered adverse OK
32WEX 18 HDR 39655/41367 Wells County, Germantown Township	The proposed project will impact this historic period site, but the effects are not considered adverse ✓ OK
32ED32 Sylvanus Marriage Octagonal Barn Eddy County	The proposed project will impact this historic period site, but the effects are not considered adverse ✓ map = s.t. # OK



**United States Department of Agriculture
Rural Development**

August 26, 2011

Susan Quinnell
Review and Compliance Coordinator
ND State Historic Preservation Office
State Historical Society of North Dakota
North Dakota Heritage Center
612 East Boulevard Avenue
Bismarck, ND 58505-0830

Re: Historic Building Inventory and Evaluation of the Proposed Route
Center to Grand Forks 345 kV Electrical Transmission Line
Oliver, McLean, Burleigh, Sheridan, Wells, Foster, Eddy, Griggs, Nelson, Steele, and
Grand Forks Counties, North Dakota

Dear Ms. Quinnell,

The Rural Utilities Service (RUS) is submitting the enclosed report titled *Historic Building Inventory and Evaluation of the Proposed Route of a 345 kilovolt (kV) transmission line from Center to Grand Forks in North Dakota (2007-1273MOA)* to the North Dakota State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) for review. This report is being submitted to you in accordance with Stipulation II.C of the *Programmatic Agreement Among the Rural Utilities Service, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the North Dakota State Historic Preservation Office Regarding the Center to Grand Forks 345 kV Transmission Line Project for Oliver, Burleigh, Mclean, Sheridan, Wells, Foster, Eddy, Griggs, Nelson, Steele, and Grand Forks Counties, North Dakota* executed on August 25, 2011. RUS is seeking your concurrence on each determination of eligibility and the proposed finding of adverse effect as recommended by the report. The report also includes proposed mitigation measures; we request your review for these recommended measures. RUS has not to date discussed the proposed mitigation measures with the landowner, but plans to do so.

The referenced proposal is currently at the stage in which the North Dakota Public Services Commission (ND PSC) will soon make a decision on the route proposed by Minnkota. Additional information on the referenced proposal can be found at the proposal website, <http://minnkotacgf.com/>.

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Questions and comments should be directed to the project manager, Dennis Rankin, Environmental Protection Specialist, USDA Rural Utilities Service, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW., Stop 1571, Washington, DC 20250-1571, or e-mail: dennis.rankin@wdc.usda.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Mark S. Plank". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, sweeping initial "M".

Mark S. Plank
USDA Rural Utilities Service
Director, Engineering & Environmental Staff

Cc:
Barry Williams, US Fish & Wildlife Service
John Graves, Minnkota Electric Power Cooperative

Historic Building Inventory and Evaluation of the Proposed Route of a 345 kV Electrical Transmission Line from Center to Grand Forks in North Dakota

SHPO R&C # 2007-1273 MOA

Prepared by:
Kevin (Lex) Palmer – Principal Investigator
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Minneapolis, MN 55416

Prepared for:
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Rural Utilities Service
1400 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20250-1571

On Behalf of:
Minnkota Power Cooperative, Inc.

August 2011



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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

CBQ	Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad
GLO	General Land Office
MAF	missile alert facilities
NMPA	Northern Municipal Power Agency
PLS	public land survey
PPA	power purchase agreement
RRVRC	Red River Valley Railroad Company
SMW	Strategic Missile Wing
SP&P	St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company
SP&S	Spokane, Portland and Seattle Railroad
SPM&M	St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company

1.0 Abstract/Management Summary

This report summarizes the findings of the visual inspection of approximately 247.8 miles of the proposed alignment for a new high voltage power line between Center and Grand Forks Rapids in Oliver, Burleigh, McLean, Sheridan, Wells, Eddy, Foster, Griggs, Nelson, Steele, and Grand Forks Counties of North Dakota (Project). Approximately 461 points are found to contain buildings and structures within the Area of Potential Effect (APE) of approximately 159,164 acres. Many of these points contain multiple buildings and structures. The buildings and structures within the APE were visually inspected for their potential to be determined as historic properties. Of these, one listed historic property, and nine historic period sites are recommended as eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), are discussed in detail for their potential to be affected by the proposed Project. One site is identified as being adversely affected as a result of the Project.

2.0 Introduction

Minnkota is a wholesale electric generation and transmission cooperative headquartered in Grand Forks, North Dakota. Incorporated on March 28, 1940, Minnkota provides, on a nonprofit basis, wholesale electric service to 11 retail/member-owner distribution cooperatives, which are the members and owners of Minnkota. The member systems' service areas encompass 34,500 square miles in northwestern Minnesota and the eastern third of North Dakota. The member systems serve approximately 125,000 of the 300,000 residents in the area. These cooperatives also serve more than 116,000 retail customers, including many of the region's schools, farms, homes, and businesses.

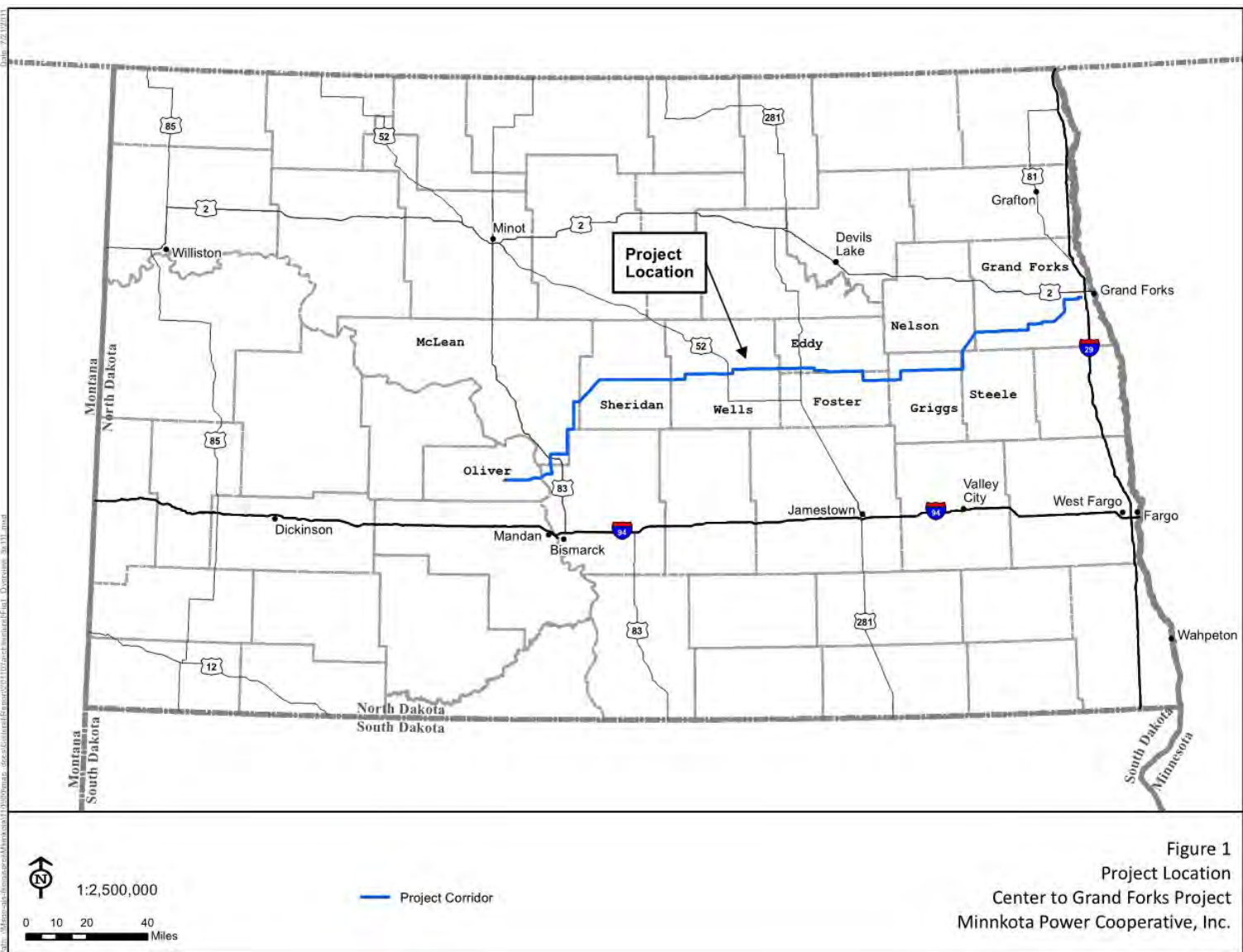
The primary source of baseload generation for the rural cooperatives is the Milton R. Young Generation Station located approximately 24 miles northwest of Bismarck, North Dakota, near the community of Center, North Dakota. As operating agent for the Northern Municipal Power Agency (NMPA) members, Minnkota also represents NMPA's 30 percent share of the output from the Coyote Station near Beulah, North Dakota. NMPA is the energy supplier for 12 municipal utilities located within the Minnkota service area. In addition, Minnkota has acquired, through power purchase agreements (PPAs) with large wind developers, significant North Dakota-based wind energy resources, totaling about 357 megawatt (MW) nameplate capacity.

Minnkota proposes to build an approximately 248-mile-long, 345 kilovolt (kV) Transmission Line (Project) from the Center 345 kV Substation, near Center, North Dakota, to the Prairie Substation, located just west of Grand Forks, North Dakota (Figure 1). RUS is considering a request for funding for the project. RUS has determined that the Project constitutes an undertaking which requires consultation under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and its implementing regulations (36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 800). Section 106 requires federal agencies to consider the potential effects of undertakings within their jurisdictions on properties listed, or eligible for listing, on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The project also requires consideration of cultural resources under Section 101(b) of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). RUS must complete an environmental analysis and prepare an Environmental Assessment with scoping (EA) in accordance with its Environmental Policy and Procedures for Implementing the National Environmental Policy Act (7 CFR Part 1794) before the proposed Project can be considered for financing assistance. The draft EA was published in November 2010, prior to the completion of historic property identification studies; however, a Programmatic Agreement was created to address the identification and treatment of historic properties to comply with Section 106 regulations.

Following RUS guidance, Minnkota began the project development process by preparing an Alternative Evaluation Study (AES) to identify the proposed Project's purpose, need, and alternatives for meeting capacity requirements and also prepared a Macro-Corridor

Study (MCS) to begin the process of identifying a corridor for potential routes. A scoping process was initiated to provide the public, federal and state agencies, and local governments with information regarding the description, need, and potential project locations or routing, to identify concerns about the proposed Project, to discuss compliance and permitting requirements, and to gather information to be addressed in the RUS environmental review and documentation. Comments received during the scoping process are summarized in a Scoping Report. The MCS, AES, and Scoping Report prepared for the proposed Project can be found at: <http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/UWP-EA-MinnkotaPower.html>.

Figure 1. Project Location Map and Area of Potential Effect



3.0 Research Design & Methodology

The goal of this historic building inventory and evaluation was to develop and make recommendations concerning whether the construction of the Project would have an adverse visual or direct effect on historic properties in its vicinity. An adverse effect to historic property might occur due to direct effects such as demolition, or indirect effects such as visual intrusion. The recommendations are presented on behalf of RUS.

This evaluation was completed by Mr. Kevin (Lex) Palmer, an employee of HDR Engineering, Inc. (HDR). Mr. Palmer is an architectural historian and historian who meets the secretary of the interior's Professional Qualification Standards, published in 36 CFR § 61, to perform such an evaluation. Mr. Steve Sabatke, a professional archaeologist with HDR, provided assistance during the field reconnaissance for the evaluation. All of the building photographs that illustrate this report were taken in April and May of 2011 by Mr. Palmer. Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc., of Bismarck, provided data collection support to HDR on this project in June 2011.

This evaluation documents the fieldwork and analysis conducted to provide professional recommendations regarding the presence of previously unevaluated historic sites that may be eligible for listing on the National Register, and the potential for the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on National Register-listed or list-eligible properties within the Project APE. For this Project, buildings approaching 50 years in age or older were defined as being of historic age. Vintage buildings with a connection to at least one National Register criteria and that also retained sufficient integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association were recommended to be identified as historic property. "Historic property" is defined at 36 CFR § 800.16(l)(1) as:

Any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places maintained by the Secretary of the Interior. This term includes artifacts, records, and remains that are related to and located within such properties. The term includes properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization and that meet the National Register criteria.

For a visual intrusion to rise to the level of an adverse effect, the visual intrusion would have to impair the ability of a historic property to convey its sense of time and place by significantly changing the feeling and setting of the historic property. Location refers to the place where an event occurred or a property was originally built. Feeling is the property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. The sense of feeling is conveyed by physical features that express a property's historic character. Setting is the character of the place in which the property played its historic role. The sense of setting is conveyed by how the property is situated and the relationship between the property, its surrounding features, and open space. The aspects of both

feeling and setting can be negatively impacted by the introduction of modern elements into a historic period site.

HDR developed and recommended the 159,164-acre project APE, in consultation with the North Dakota State Historic Preservation Officer (ND SHPO) and RUS for direct and visual effects, which extends one-half mile on either side of the project centerline, and 1 mile on either side of the Project centerline at the Missouri River crossing point. The project extends for approximately 247.8 miles between Center and Grand Forks in Oliver, Burleigh, McLean, Sheridan, Wells, Eddy, Foster, Griggs, Nelson, Steele, and Grand Forks Counties of North Dakota (Figure 1). Approximately 461 points comprising 260 locations within the APE contain buildings and structures. These 260 locations contain multiple buildings and structures, with many farmsteads containing 10 or more.

The buildings and structures within the APE were visually inspected for their potential to be determined historic properties. The APE predominantly consists of agricultural land with some open water (primarily rivers and wetland). The primary agricultural activity is large-scale farming of a variety of crops, including wheat, corn, sunflowers, canola, flax, and barley as well as cattle ranching. The eastern portion of the APE is predominantly devoted to cropland; however, the agricultural activity trends to ranching toward the western, drier portion of the APE. Modern (i.e., less than 50 years of age) buildings and structures tend to dominate the built environment of the APE.

HDR conducted this evaluation of historic architectural resources (buildings and structures) within the APE on behalf of Minnkota and RUS. HDR prepared this technical report in accordance with the recommendations contained in the applicable portions of the *North Dakota SHPO Guidelines Manual for Cultural Resource Inventory Projects*. Until now, there had not been a formal assessment of the various historic architectural resources within the APE; therefore, HDR implemented an inventory strategy relying on a combination of field reconnaissance and archival research.

The approach entailed physical visual inspection of identified locations, to provide information regarding the nature and extent of historic buildings, structures, and/or historic districts within one-half-mile (1 mile at the Missouri River crossing) of the project centerline. ND SHPO concurred with the architectural APE during a conference call held on December 29, 2010.

Archival research was conducted at the ND SHPO offices and the North Dakota State Archives in Bismarck. HDR also used county and local historic preservation commission resources and academic libraries as available to augment our understanding of the history of the area, the builders and developers, and historical trends that shaped the built environment of the project APE.

The primary tasks included:

- HDR conducted a field reconnaissance, via automobile, to identify and evaluate the historic significance of the built environment (building and structures) within the APE. Sites in the APE previously reported to contain potentially historic buildings and/or structures, but found no longer extant during the field survey were noted and not carried forward in this evaluation.
- HDR's principal investigator (PI) for the evaluation of potentially historic structures conducted the preliminary reconnaissance survey. Sites that, in the professional opinion of the PI, lacked the potential for historic significance due to their age or a readily apparent loss of historic integrity were noted and photographed but not carried forward for evaluation. This information is presented in Appendix A. Sites that merited consideration as potentially National Register-eligible were carried forward for evaluation and documentation.
- HDR completed a North Dakota Historic Property Inventory Form to document each property found within the APE that was previously identified to ND SHPO as potentially historic. Inventory forms were also prepared to document each additional property within the APE that, in the professional opinion of the PI, merited consideration as being potentially National Register-eligible. Each form includes at least one digital photograph of the property, along with written comments that address estimated construction dates, major architectural styles, construction materials, aesthetics, and the historic integrity of the buildings and/or structures on the property.
- HDR used Geographic Information System (GIS) technology to manage the spatial data for this project. County data and other information were used to generate maps for field use. Maps that showed the relationship between buildings and other major features were generated for each of the sites selected for detailed evaluation.
- HDR visited a number of county assessor's offices because their data cannot be accessed online. HDR collected supplemental parcel property information such as number and type of buildings on the parcel, their year built, major changes, etc. When possible, the research at assessor's offices was conducted during the fieldwork.
- HDR provided the results of the inventory in a report that meets Secretary of the Interior's standards found at 48 CFR 44716 and provides professional opinions regarding National Register eligibility of the historic sites found in the project APE.

4.0 Thematic Research and Preliminary Field Results

Several historic contexts provided useful information in the analysis of the buildings and structures identified within the project APE:

- National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form – Railroads in North Dakota, 1872-1956;
- National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form – Historic Bridges in South Dakota, 1893-1943.
- National Historic Landmark Nomination – Frederick A. and Sophia Bagg Bonanza Farm 32RI5
- National Register of Historic Places, Multiple Property Documentation Form Bonanza Farming in North Dakota
- National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form for the Adams-Fairview Bonanza Farm
- National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form for the Sylvanus Marriage Octagonal Barn
- National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form for the Zion Lutheran Cemetery, Wrought-Iron Cross Site.

Under the National Register significance evaluation criteria, no works of important architects, engineers, or builders were identified within the APE (Criterion C). Only one of the sites within the APE, HDR 26400/42860, was identified as being associated with notable people in community history (Criterion B)—the Sundquist pioneer family in Ora Township within Nelson County. The general history of the development of the 11 counties and their associated cities within the APE are generally well understood by ND SHPO.

The counties crossed by the Project and the National Register listed property found within them are summarized in the following table. Listed properties within 2 miles of the Project centerline are shown in **bold type**. Detailed information on the listed properties in these counties is available online via the National Register of Historic Places Database (<http://www.nps.gov/nr/research/>). Detailed information on the history of these 11 counties and their associated cities is also available at the ND SHPO office in Bismarck.

Table 1: County Summary*

County	Year Established	National Register Listed Property	Comments
Oliver	1885	Cross Ranch Archeological District	County Seat: Center County population peaked in 1920 at 4,425 persons.
Burleigh	1873	Bismarck Cathedral Area Historic District Bismarck Civic Auditorium Bismarck Tribune Building Brandt House Burleigh County Courthouse Camp Hancock Site Chief Looking's Village Site Double Ditch Earth Lodge Village Site Downtown Bismarck Historic District Former North Dakota Executive Mansion Grady House Liberty Memorial Bridge Lundquist House	County Seat: Bismarck Bismarck founded in 1872 The population of Burleigh County has continually grown throughout its history. Burleigh County had a population of 69,416 in 2000.
McLean	1883	Former McLean County Courthouse Holy Trinity Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church Ingersoll School McLean County Courthouse Semevolos Farm Soo Line Depot Zion Lutheran Church, Wrought-Iron Cross Site	County Seat: Washburn County population peaked in 1950 at 18,824 persons
Sheridan	1908	Sheridan County Courthouse Winter House	County Seat: McClusky Originally established in 1873; however, lack of settlement resulted in county being administered by adjacent McLean County. Sheridan County was officially recreated in 1908. County population peaked in 1910 at 8,103 persons
Wells	1873	Beiseker Mansion Hurd Round House Vang Evangelical Church Wells County Courthouse Wells County Fairgrounds	County Seat: Fessenden County population peaked in 1930 at 13,285 persons

County	Year Established	National Register Listed Property	Comments
Eddy	1885	Eddy County Courthouse Sylvanus Marriage Octagonal Barn Jens Myhre Round Barn New Rockford Bridge New Rockford Post Office	County Seat: New Rockford County population peaked in 1920 at 6,493 persons
Foster	1883	Foster County Courthouse Grace City Bridge Ralph Hall Farm District Lincoln Building McHenry Railroad Loop Putnam House Carrington Post Office	County Seat: Carrington County population peaked in 1930 at 6,353 persons
Griggs	1881	Griggs County Courthouse Northern Lights Masonic Lodge Oscar-Zero Missile Alert Facility Romness Bridge	County Seat: Cooperstown County population peaked in 1920 at 7,402 persons
Nelson	1883	Nesheim Bridge Toftshagen Library Museum	County Seat: Lakota County population peaked in 1920 at 10,362 persons
Steele	1883	Baldwin's Arcade Beaver Creek Bridge First Presbyterian Church of Baldwin Steele County Courthouse	County Seat: Finley County population peaked in 1910 at 7,616 persons
Grand Forks	1873	Avalon Theater Beare House R.S. Blome Granitoid Pavement in Grand Forks 201 S. Third Street Building 205 DeMers Avenue Building 312 Kittson Avenue Building 317 S. Third Street Building Campbell House Clifford House Dakota Block DeRemer House Dinnie Apartments Downtown Grand Forks Historic District Edgar Building Finks and Gokey Block First National Bank Funseth Round Barn	County Seat: Grand Forks Grand Forks founded in 1870 The population of Grand Forks County has continually grown throughout its history. Grand Forks County had a population of 66,414 in 2009.

County	Year Established	National Register Listed Property	Comments
		Grand Forks City Hall Grand Forks County Courthouse Grand Forks County Fairgrounds WPA Structures Grand Forks Herald Grand Forks Mercantile Building 1898 Grand Forks Mercantile Co. Grand Forks Near Southside Historic District Grand Forks Riverside Neighborhood Historic District Grand Forks Woolen Mills Great Northern Freight Warehouse and Depot Hook and Ladder No. 1 and Hose Co. No. 2 1648 Riverside Drive House Iddings Block Nelson House Larimore City Hall Linwell House Lyons Garage Masonic Temple Metropolitan Opera House Midway Bridge New Hampshire Apartments North Dakota Mill and Elevator Northern Pacific Depot and Freight House Northwood Bridge Odd Fellows Block Ost Valle Bridge Oxford House Roller Office Supply Sorlie Memorial Bridge South Junior High School Speed Printing St. John's Block Commercial Exchange St. Michael's Church St. Michael's Hospital and Nurses' Residence Stratford Building Telephone Co. Building	

County	Year Established	National Register Listed Property	Comments
		U.S. Post Office and Courthouse United Lutheran Church University of North Dakota Historic District Viets Hotel Washington School Wheeler House Wright Block	

Sources: National Register of Historic Places database review 2011; ND SHPO 2010
 *Sites in **bold type** are located within two miles of the proposed centerline for this Project.

ND SHPO completed a search of their database for the project area in 2010. Table 2 lists the buildings and structures that are identified in their database as being within 2 miles of the project centerline. It should be noted that there are limitations on the ND SHPO data; buildings and structures remain in the ND SHPO database even if they are no longer extant, and the spatial information for many of the earlier entries may have locational errors in excess of 100 meters. More recent entries, made using modern mapping and GPS technology, do not typically suffer from serious spatial error.

Table 2. 2010 North Dakota SHPO Database Search Results*

Site Number	Distance to Centerline (miles)	Site Name	Type	Comments
Oliver County				
32OLX15	1.24	Lewis and Clark Camp	n/a	
32OLX21	0.72	n/a	n/a	
32OL128	1.41	Hans Herter Homestead	n/a	
32OL129	1.28	Henry Johnson Homestead	Farm/farmstead	
32OL259	1.71	Kasperson	Farm/farmstead	
32OL385	0.97	n/a	Farm/farmstead	
32OL386	0.84	n/a	Farm/farmstead	
32OL388	0.02	n/a	Farm/farmstead	No standing structures
32OL389	0.07	n/a	Farm/farmstead	No standing structures
32OL434	1.14	n/a	Farm/farmstead	
32OL435	0.03	Price School	n/a	Building is no longer extant
32OL436	0.52	Price town site	n/a	Extant, no changes
Burleigh County				
32BLX19	0.99	Hoiland House	n/a	

Site Number	Distance to Centerline (miles)	Site Name	Type	Comments
32BL33	0.89	Abner O'Neal Steamboat	Museum, gallery and other	
32BL119	0.41	n/a	Farm/farmstead	Building is no longer extant
32BL124	1.42	n/a	Farm/farmstead	
32BLX131	0.49	Mercer's Ranch	n/a	No standing structures
32BLX132	1.58	n/a	n/a	
32BLX133	0.52	Painted Woods Post Office	n/a	
32BLX139	0.48	Grads Lake Post Office	n/a	Building is no longer extant
32BLX147	0.49	Issac Post Office	n/a	Building is no longer extant
32BL651	0.69	School No. 2, Wilson Township	Church school, school	
McLean County				
32MLX6	1.49	Nedelman Townsite	n/a	
32MLX8	1.39	Falconer Post Office	n/a	
32ML293	0.97	Zion Lutheran Cemetery	Cemetery/mortuary	
32ML885	0.47	n/a	Mine/quarry	No standing structures
32ML923	1.97	SS Peter and Paul & Sacred Heart Cemeteries	n/a	
32ML1027	1.51	Bridge	n/a	
32ML1052	1.47	Iowa School No. 3	Church school, school	
Sheridan County				
32SH193	1.97	n/a	Farm/farmstead	
32SH197	0.89	n/a	Dump/sanitary land fill/sewage treatment plant	
32SH198	0.78	n/a	Farm/farmstead	
32SH199	1.69	n/a	Farm/farmstead	
32SH334	1.53	n/a	Museum, gallery and other	
32SH335	0.81	n/a	Farm/farmstead	
32SH344	0.69	Hellman School No. 2	Church school, school	
32SH348	0.16	n/a	Farm/farmstead	Private property, access not allowed by owner. Extant buildings viewed from right-of-way but in ruinous condition

Site Number	Distance to Centerline (miles)	Site Name	Type	Comments
32SH403	1.84	Radio tower	n/a	
Wells County				
32WEX24	1.03	Delger Post Office	n/a	
32WEX26	0.99	Emrick (Doland) Townsite	n/a	
32WEX33	1.50	Oshkosh Post Office	n/a	
32WEX38	0.00	Stavenger Lutheran Church	n/a	No standing structures, no evidence of site.
32WE43	0.82	n/a	Corral/enclosure/ pen	
32WE44	0.74	n/a	n/a	
32WE60	0.91	n/a	Dump/sanitary land fill/sewage treatment plant	
Eddy County				
32EDX1	1.56	Dallas Post Office/Township	n/a	
32EDX2	0.31	Brantford Townsite	n/a	Ruins adjacent to APE only
32ED32	0.24	Sylvanus Marriage Octagonal Barn	Barn	Octagonal barn only listed property in complex of 19 buildings. No changes since most recent site record
32GGX46	1.72	Mose (Lewis) Townsite	n/a	
32ED206	0.80	n/a	Farm/farmstead	
32ED207	1.25	n/a	Dump/sanitary land fill/sewage treatment plant	
32ED222	0.39	Rocky Run	n/a	Vehicular bridge that was recorded has been replaced with culverts. This was noted by recorder on existing site record
Foster County				
32FO9	0.92	n/a	Dump/sanitary land fill/sewage treatment plant	
32FO18	0.68	n/a	Farm/farmstead	
32FO34	1.19	n/a	Church school/school	
32FO45	1.97	Old Lutheran Church	n/a	

Site Number	Distance to Centerline (miles)	Site Name	Type	Comments
32FO46	1.97	Our Savior Lutheran Church	n/a	
32FO47	1.97	St. Peter & Paul Catholic Church	n/a	
Griggs County				
32GGX31	1.94	Romners Post Office	n/a	
32GGX35	1.97	Log Shelter and Mail	n/a	
32GGX36	1.97	n/a	n/a	
32GGX37	1.97	Jessie Post Office	n/a	
32GGX48	1.44	Huso School	n/a	
32GG56	1.99	Romness Methodist Church	n/a	
32GG74	1.05	Ottawa Church	n/a	
32GG81	0.37	n/a	Farmstead	House in ruinous condition
32GG93	0.92	Romness Bridge	n/a	National Register Listed
32GGX107	1.15	n/a	Highway/road/trail/ railroad grade/tracks/siding/ spur	
32GG154	1.68	Binford Gospel Tabernacle	n/a	
32GG155	1.64	Bethany Free Church	n/a	
32GG156	1.52	Trinity Lutheran Church	n/a	
32GG165	1.74	Northern Pacific	Highway/road/trail/ railroad grade/tracks/siding/ spur	
Nelson County				
32NEX1	0.22	Aneta Post Office	n/a	No standing structures
32NE4	0.77	Sundahl Lutheran Church	n/a	
32NE5	0.71	Aneta Community Church	n/a	
32NE6	0.80	Sacred Heart Catholic Church	n/a	
32NEX61	0.75	Aneta	Residence	Extant
32NEX69	0.75	Aneta	Residence	Extant
32NE70	0.87	Burlington Northern & Santa Fe	Highway/road/trail/ railroad grade/tracks/siding/ spur	

Site Number	Distance to Centerline (miles)	Site Name	Type	Comments
32NEX70	0.75	Aneta	Residence	Updated site record prepared to enable architectural evaluation context
32NEX71	0.75	Aneta	Residence	Updated site record prepared to enable architectural evaluation context
32NEX72	0.75	Aneta	Residence	Updated site record prepared to enable architectural evaluation context
Steele County				
32ST173	0.64	Burlington Northern Santa Fe	Highway/road/trail/ railroad grade/tracks/siding/s pur	
Grand Forks County				
32GFX14	1.03	Cable Post Office	n/a	
32GFX25	0.58	McRae Post Office	n/a	
32GFX28	1.05	n/a	n/a	
32GFX29	0.97	Fergus Townsite/P.O. Fergus	Town/City/Colony/ Settlement	
32GFX49	0.67	n/a	n/a	
32GFX50	1.16	Bjorn Post Office	n/a	
32GFX51	0.72	n/a	n/a	
32GF120	0.00	Gronlie Octagonal Gr.	Farm/farmstead	No longer extant. Only Quonset building remains of four recorded buildings. Updated site record prepared
32GFX250	0.66	n/a	n/a	
32GF3217	0.75	Bridge	n/a	
32GF3218	0.79	Bridge	n/a	
32GF3219	0.13	Bridge	n/a	Extant, no changes from previous site recordation
32GF3229	0.38	Bridge	n/a	Extant, no changes from previous site recordation
32GF3231	0.73	Bridge	n/a	

Source: ND SHPO 2010

*Sites in bold font are within the Project APE

Of the sites identified within the ND SHPO database, 19 are located within the Project APE. Of these:

- Buildings and structures on 15 of the recorded sites have been demolished and the buildings are no longer extant.
- None of the sites in the ND SHPO database appear to merit consideration as a historic property based on the poor condition of the buildings, lack of extant structures, or previous National Register evaluations by consultants.

The following section presents an overview of contextual topics that reflect the survey corridor and the nine recorded new sites. The section begins with an overview of North Dakota history, and then more specific topics are examined that are applicable to the development of the sites within the project corridor.

4.1 North Dakota History Overview

The following North Dakota historic overview has been adapted from *The Early History of North Dakota: Essential Outlines of American History* (Lounsberry 1919), *Out Where the West Begins: Early and Romantic History of North Dakota* (Trinka 1920), and the chapter “North Dakota History: Overview and Summary” from the *North Dakota Blue Book* (Remele 1998).

Pierre Gaultier de la Verendrye became the first recorded Euro-American to visit what is now the state of North Dakota. An explorer and fur trader, he first visited Mandan villages near the Missouri River in 1738. The Canadian North West Company and Hudson’s Bay Company began erecting trading posts in the 1790s, and the U.S.-sponsored Lewis and Clark expedition passed through the territory in 1804 and 1805. Over time, more explorers and fur traders traveled to the area, establishing settlements and forts in key fur procurement areas. One early fur trade settlement near Pembina was set up in 1812. The Red River Valley was also occupied by the Metis, a group of people of mixed European and Native American ancestry. The Metis were active in the fur trade in the region, carrying furs and merchandise between Winnipeg, Canada, and St. Paul, Minnesota, by oxcart. By 1859 steamboats were being used to transport goods between the two cities.

Military confrontation defined the period between 1862 and 1870, when settlement slowed down as people grew apprehensive of the conflict between the Dakota tribe and the U.S. government. An unfulfilled treaty between the federal government and the Dakota led to a violent uprising in Minnesota in 1862. This in turn led to major military expeditions by the U.S. government in 1863, 1864, and 1865. Battles in North Dakota at Whitestone Hill and Killdeer Mountain in 1863, and in the Badlands in 1864, diminished Dakota resistance. Despite the military confrontations, strained relations between federal entities and Dakota populations existed well into the 1890s.

The American Settlement era ran from 1861 through North Dakota's statehood in 1889. The settlement of North Dakota was directly tied to the creation of railroads and railroad lines across the state. In 1862 gold was discovered in present day Montana and Idaho, leading to waves of settlers traveling west across North Dakota. In 1864, the U.S. government granted the Northern Pacific Railway Company (Northern Pacific) the right to build a railroad through the territory, and in 1871 an expedition with a military escort was sent out to scout and survey potential routes. By 1872 the Northern Pacific was built as far as Bismarck, and by the end of the 1870s, railroad links from the east brought homesteaders, including many Norwegian and German immigrants, to the state. Throughout the 1870s and 1880s towns and settlements developed to serve the homesteaders, frontier citizens, and railroad crews working in the territory.

Around 1879, a population boom occurred that had direct ties to the development of organized, highly mechanized, large bonanza farms. These bonanza farms had a dramatic effect on the landscape. For the first time, large sections of what is now the project area were cultivated. On November 2, 1889, President Benjamin Harrison approved the admission of North Dakota to the United States. The new state was a Republican stronghold, with the state government dealing with issues concerning large amounts of resources and wealth being extracted from the state with no reinvestment. This eventually led to the Democratic Party winning elections and in turn reinvesting wealth and resource back into the state.

In the 1910s, agriculture boomed in North Dakota as settlers took advantage of the Enlarged Homestead Act and farmers planted "fence row to fence row," supplying a warring Europe with food. The boom was short lived.

During the Great Depression (1929 - 1940), a slowing national economy, heavy debt, low prices for agricultural goods, crop failures, dust storms, and extreme weather resulted in series of farm forecloses, bank failures, and abandonment of residential dwellings and businesses. This period resulted in the establishment of tree shelterbelts, city parks, and civic improvements through Works Progress Administration and Civilian Conservation Corps work relief projects.

Historian Larry Remele defines the ensuing period from the 1940s to 1960s as the modern industrial development phase. During this time, a post-war economy drove development of large industrial facilities in order to change raw materials into products for local and national consumption. Large, federally funded dam building and reservoir construction projects allowed farms, corporations, and North Dakota citizens to control their access to water resources throughout the year. The discovery of mineral resources, such as oil and coal, allowed for the development of these industries in the state. Additionally, the beginnings of Cold War stress between the U.S. and foreign governments generated a perceived need for strategic placement of military bases, and in 1960 two large Air Force bases were built at Grand Forks and Minot.

The following sections trace the historical development of topics that influenced the project area. They include railroads, wheat farming, bonanza farms, schoolhouse development, and the Cold War Minuteman strategic missile system.

4.2 North Dakota Railroads

By far the biggest influence on the early settlement of the state was the construction of railroads, which affected settlement patterns, farming, and architecture in the project area. While there are no railroad buildings or structures in the project area, the lines directly influenced the project-area built environment. They are responsible for enabling settlement, helping foster wheat growing and milling, and facilitating shipment of building materials into the project area and agricultural products out to cities for processing and consumption.

In 1872, the Northern Pacific built the first line into the northern Dakota Territory entering from Moorhead, Minnesota, through Fargo. The goal was to build a northern transcontinental line. In September of 1873, Jay Cooke & Company (a major funder of the Northern Pacific) filed for bankruptcy, sending the entire country into a financial crisis. Between 1873 and 1880, construction in the state stalled as the nation recovered financially. The Northern Pacific began selling land granted to it as a federal subsidy for railroad construction, promoting it as excellent wheat land. The wheat crop bonanza in the Red River Valley encouraged land buyers, giving the Northern Pacific the financial funding to continue construction through North Dakota.

The prospect of profits from the wheat boom encouraged other railways to build in the valley. In 1880, the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company (SPM&M) made its way into the state through Grand Forks. Construction peaked in 1888, with an average of 165 miles of track laid a year. Construction continued at a slower pace in the 1890s. By 1898 more than 2,700 miles of track had been built in the state, including parts of two transcontinental lines, the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern Railway (Great Northern). In 1916, construction had reached its greatest extent with a total of 6,100 miles of track. Seven major companies, including the Northern Pacific; the Great Northern; the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie (Soo); the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul (Milwaukee); the Midland Continental; the Farmers Grain and Shipping Company; and the Chicago and North Western, operated in the state, along with several smaller regional companies. Most lines also provided passenger service, although the shipment of agricultural produce and raw materials dominated.

The Farmers Grain and Shipping Company, a farmer-owned railroad line, was established in 1902 to accommodate the wheat farmers in the eastern part the state with lower shipping rates. The main commodity in North Dakota continued to be wheat, with nearly 159 million bushels produced in 1915. Although wheat dominated the agricultural markets, agricultural commodities shipped from North Dakota also included flax, corn,

and cattle. Other raw materials included ore, coal, and timber produced in the western part of the state. (Schmidt 2002: 5-31)

The mid-twentieth century presented several challenges for the railroad companies in North Dakota. Between 1920 and 1960, railroads lost most of their passenger and half of their freight service to competition with automobiles, trucks, and airplanes. North Dakota wheat production decreased dramatically during the 1930s Dust Bowl with production falling to 19 million bushels in 1936 from a high of 159 million bushels in 1915. Railroad companies abandoned low-profit branch lines. By 1940, trackage in North Dakota dropped to around 5,200 miles. With the United States' entry into the Second World War in 1941, the railroads across the nation experienced improved profitability because of the military demand for trains. Civilian demand also increased due to fuel rationing. Postwar, railroads continued their previous decline because of increased competition from other modes of transportation. Interstate highway construction in the 1950s put a greater strain on the railroad companies in the state. This led to a period of railroad consolidation, and today only the Burlington Northern Santa Fe and the Canadian Pacific serve the state (Schmidt 2002: 31-35).

The following sections examine the three main railroads that ran through the project area. These were the Northern Pacific, the Great Northern, and Soo Line.

Northern Pacific Railway Company

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company was founded on July 2, 1864, when President Abraham Lincoln signed an Act of Congress allowing the creation of the company. With the Act, the Northern Pacific received a grant of 50 million acres of land. This gave the company land for ancillary facilities, as well as for selling to pay for construction costs. The company was also granted 200 feet of right-of-way on either side of the track through public land (Burlington Northern Santa Fe 1999: 21). The goal of the act was the construction of a transcontinental line through the northern states, to begin somewhere near Lake Superior in either Minnesota or Wisconsin, and end at the Puget Sound in Washington. A group of investors from Boston, with the support of the banking house Jay Cooke & Co., later wrote a new charter to allow the company to finance the construction. In 1870, President Grant signed the resolution, and on February 15, a groundbreaking ceremony was held in Carlton, Minnesota. Six months later the company began construction.

The line reached the eastern border of present-day North Dakota at Fargo in 1872 and by June 1873 had reached Bismarck. However, in September of 1873 a major financial panic hit the country when Jay Cooke & Co. filed for bankruptcy. Bond sales dropped, the company lost its hold on the SP&P, service halted between Fargo and Bismarck for a year, and several leadership changes took place. Business improved by 1879 and by 1881 the line crossed into Montana just west of Beach, North Dakota. In 1882, the company began constructing branch lines and acquiring smaller companies in the territory.

In 1883 the company went into bankruptcy again, and James J. Hill of the Great Northern gained control. Under his leadership, the Northern Pacific; the Great Northern, and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad (CBQ) formed the trust Northern Securities Company to control shipping rates between competing companies. It was dissolved in 1904 when the U.S. Supreme Court found the partnership in violation of the Sherman Antitrust Act.

In the years following, the Northern Pacific continued to build branch lines throughout North Dakota. The company built its last branch in the state in 1945 (Figure 2). In 1970, the Northern Pacific merged with the CBQ, the Great Northern, and the Spokane, Portland and Seattle Railroad (SP&S) to become the Burlington Northern Railroad. The Burlington Northern and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad merged and became the Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railway Company (BNSF) in 1995. The BNSF is still running through North Dakota along the old Northern Pacific lines (Figure 3).

Figure 2: Extent of the Northern Pacific Railway Company's Track System in North Dakota. Project area counties are outlined. Modified from Schmidt and Vermeer 2002: 202.

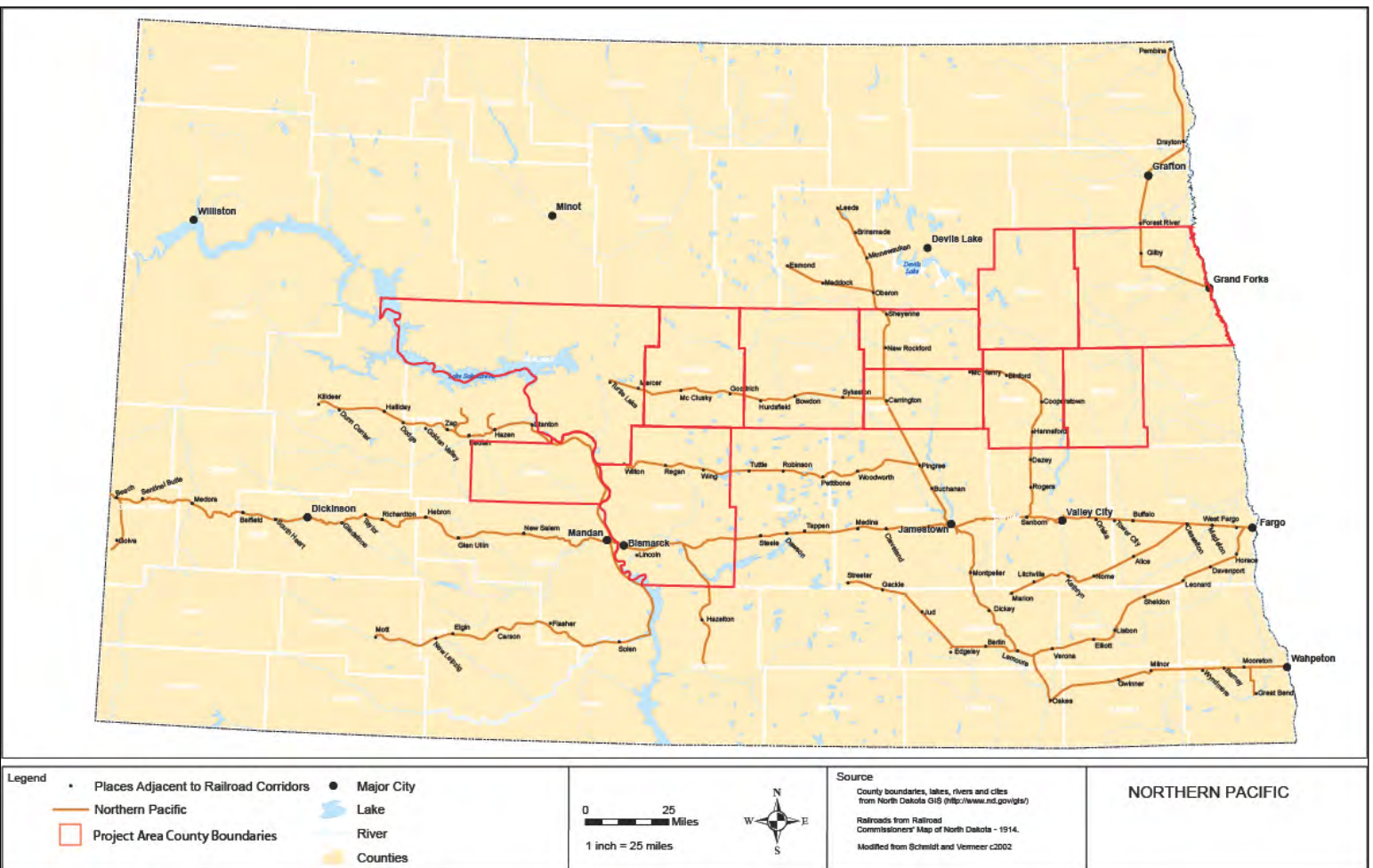
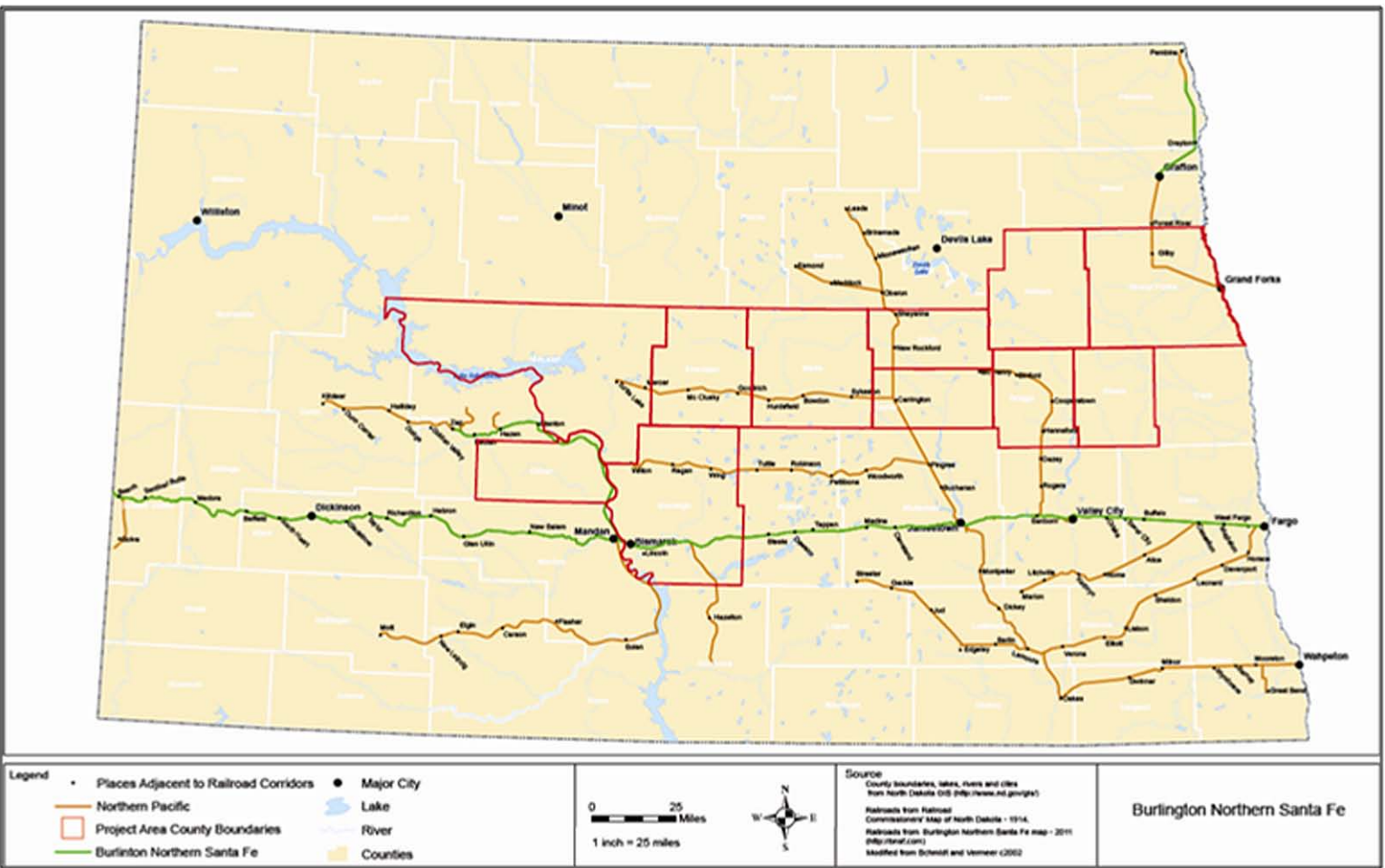


Figure 3: Abandoned Northern Pacific Lines and In-Use Burlington Northern Santa Fe Lines, Project area counties are outlined. Modified from Schmidt and Vermeer 2002: 202.



Great Northern Railway Company

The Great Northern did not begin service North Dakota until the company purchased the SPM&M in 1907 under the leadership of James J. Hill. It was this company that led the way through the state with its lines. The SPM&M was formed in 1879 to consolidate railroad companies with connections between the Twin Cities and western markets, namely the Red River Valley in the eastern part of the northern Dakota Territory. Hill began his ventures in the valley in 1871 with a steamboat company that later incorporated as the Red River Valley Railroad Company (RRVRC). Furs were the initial goods transported, with a shift to wheat. In 1879, RRVRC merged with SPM&M, beginning SPM&M's dominance of the valley. In 1882 Hill became president of SPM&M and began pushing for more construction and market diversification. Between 1879 and 1887 the company saw its greatest period of construction through the territory. During this period SPM&M began construction of its main line through the state heading west from Grand Forks, as well as several north-south main and branch lines. In 1887, the company completed its east-west line through the state ending near Buford. In 1890, SPM&M began leasing its properties to the Great Northern, also controlled by Hill.

SPM&M officially merged with Great Northern on November 1, 1907. Hill resigned as president the same year, and leadership was transferred to his son Luis, but he continued as chairman of the board. From 1907 to 1912 the company constructed four railroads in North Dakota. The largest of them began in Fargo and ended in Surrey, near Minot. Like the Northern Pacific, the company faced ups and downs during and after the wars. In 1970, the Great Northern merged with the Northern Pacific and the CBQ to become the Burlington Northern, which later became the Burlington Northern Santa Fe (BNSF). BNSF continues to use several of the Great Northern lines in North Dakota, including the main east-west line from Grand Forks through Williston, and the north-south line from Fargo to Surrey (Figure 4).

Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railway Company within the Project Area

Currently, the BNSF uses lines built by Northern Pacific and Great Northern railroads. Within the project area, BNSF lines run through Oliver, Burleigh, Wells, Eddy, Foster, Nelson, Griggs, Steele, and Grand Forks Counties (Figure 5). Major population areas along the lines include Bismarck, Hamburg, New Rockford, Glenfield, Tolna, Finley, Larimore, and Grand Forks.

Figure 4: Extent of the Great Northern Railway Company's Track System in North Dakota.
 Project area counties are outlined. Modified from Schmidt and Vermeer 2002: 199.

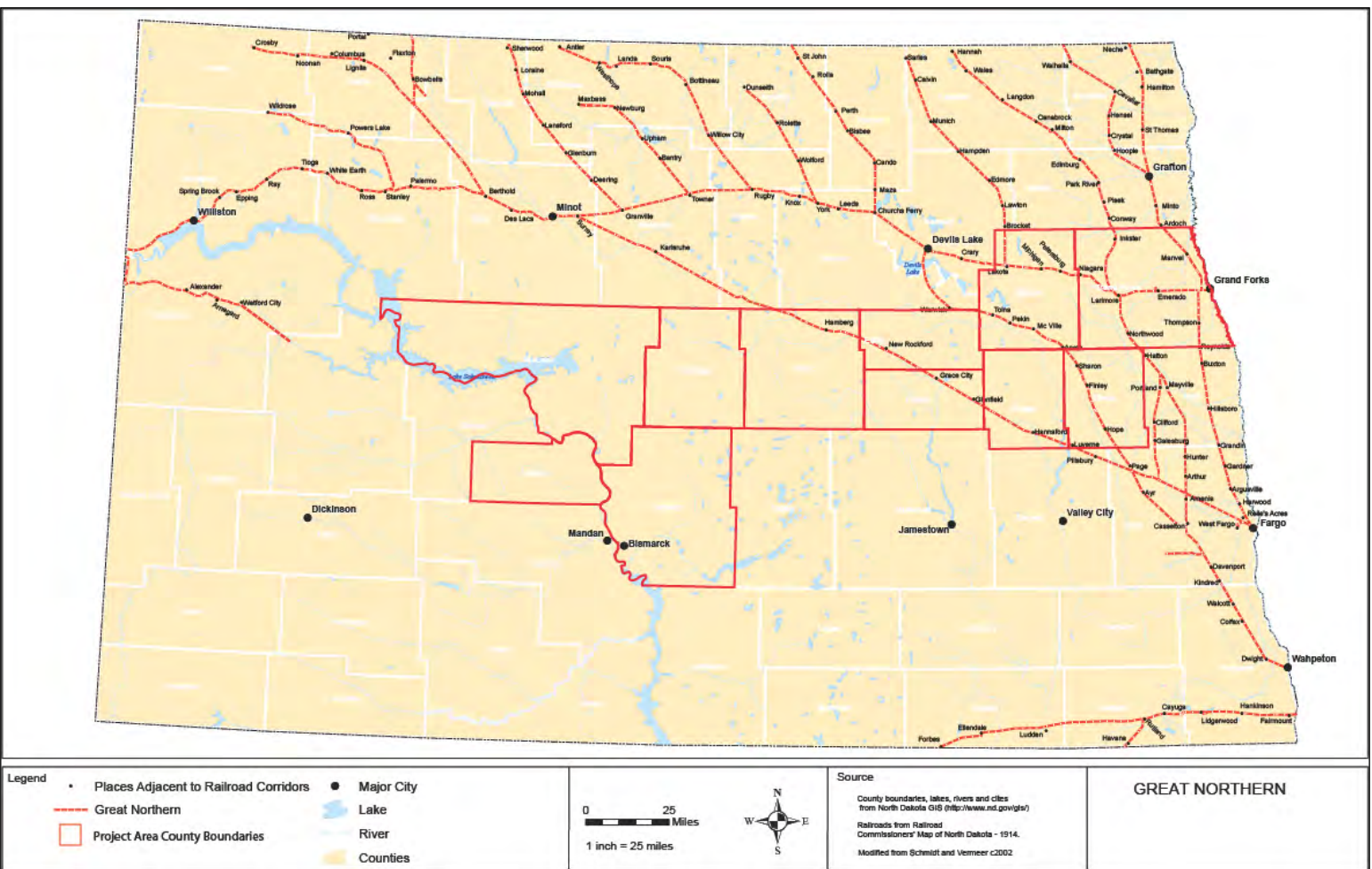
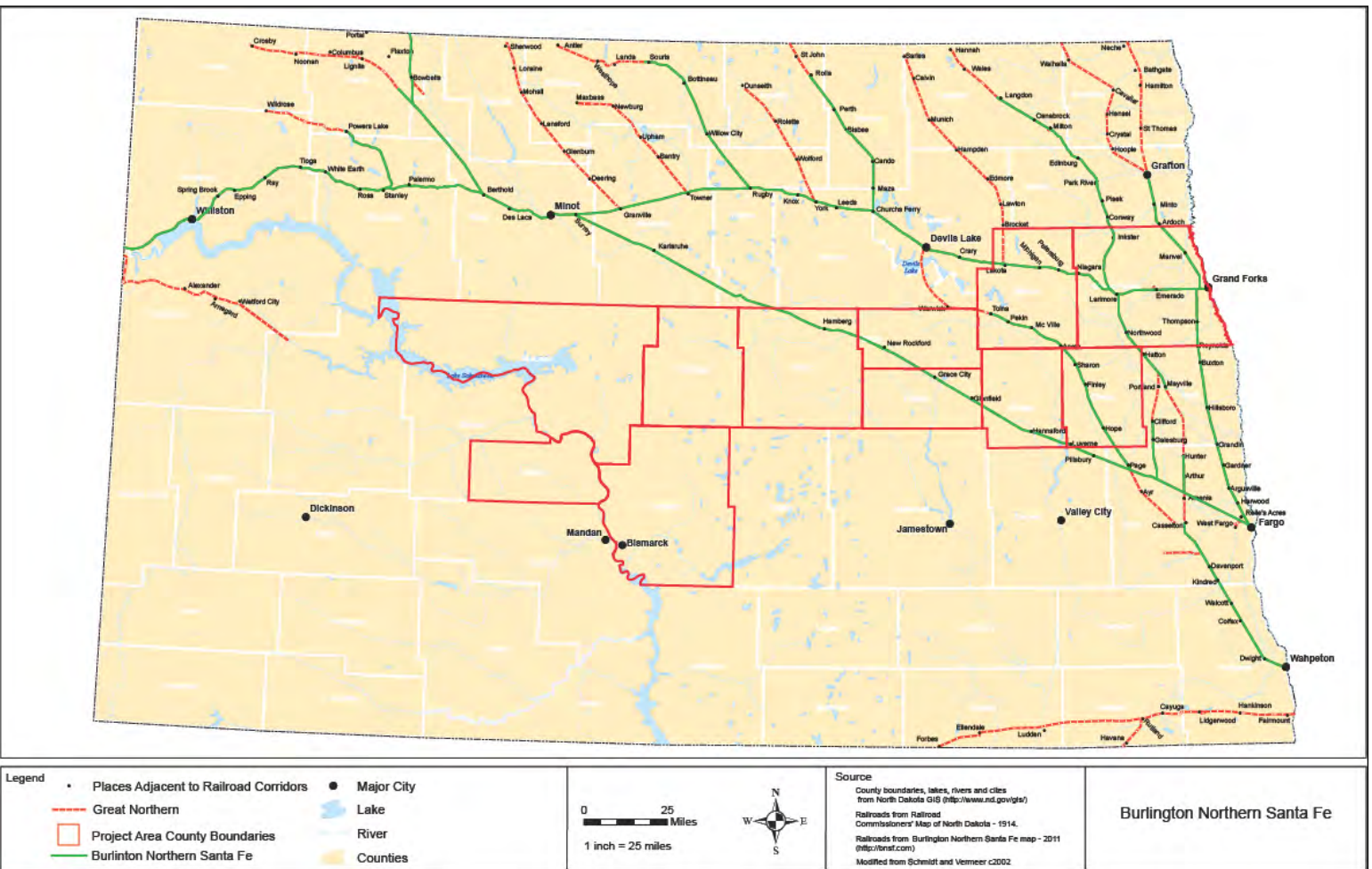


Figure 5: Abandoned Great Northern Railway lines and In-Use Burlington Northern Santa Fe lines. Project area counties are outlined. Modified from Schmidt and Vermeer 2002: 199.

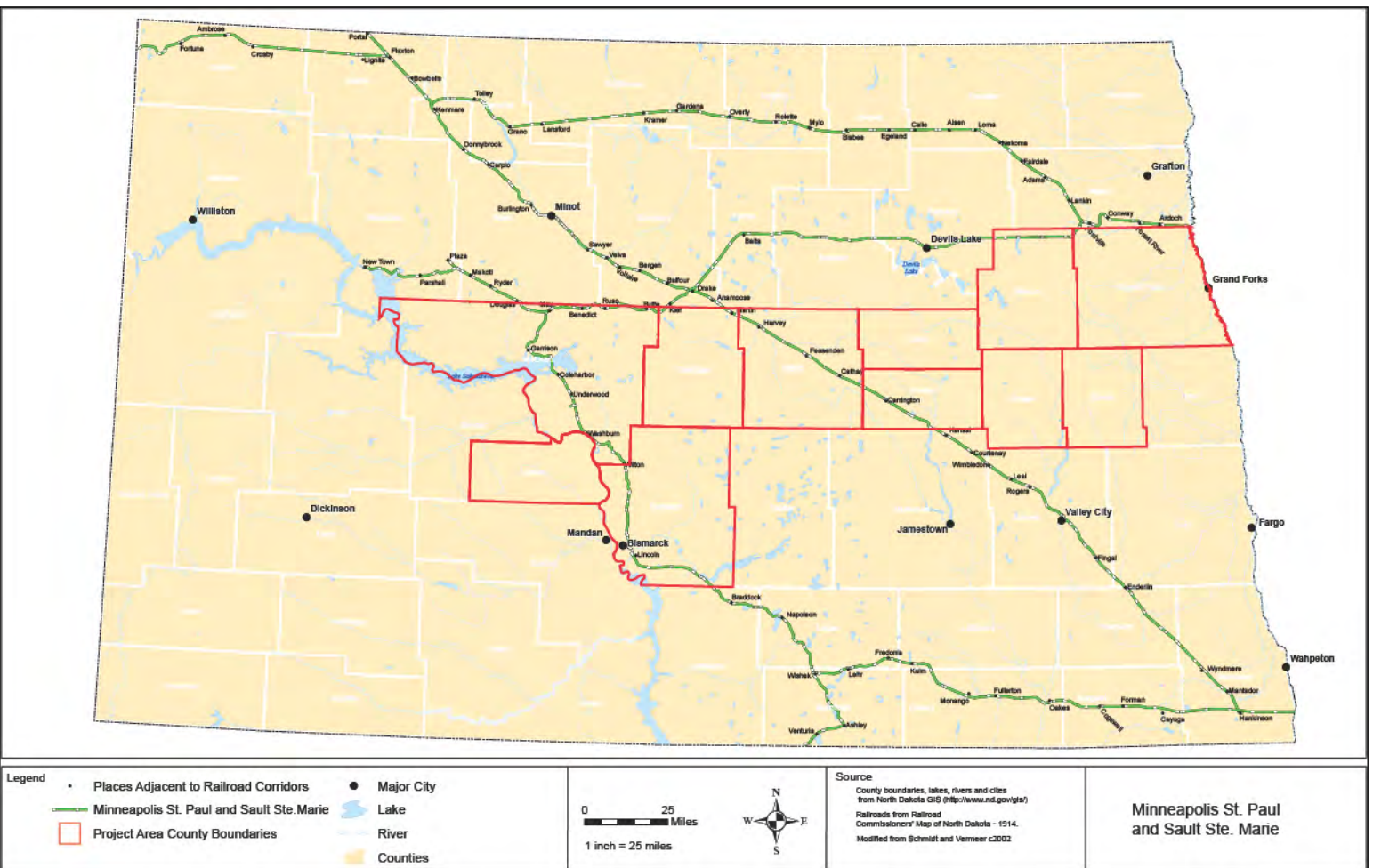


Minneapolis St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company

The Minneapolis St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company (Soo Line) was developed by the grain milling industry of Minneapolis. During the 1880s, a number of conditions led to a decline in Minneapolis milling operations. Other railroads began building lines that bypassed Minneapolis, and Chicago-based lines were setting rates that favored their city. In 1883 and 1884 the Soo Line was incorporated out of the Minneapolis and St. Croix Railway Company; the Minneapolis, Sault Ste. Marie and Atlantic Railway Company; and the Minneapolis and Pacific Railway. The merger of these three railroads allowed Minneapolis to regain competitiveness in receiving wheat shipments from the Dakotas and in trans-shipping to eastern markets. In 1888 the railroad consolidated with the Aberdeen, Bismarck and Northwestern Railway Company controlled by the Canadian Pacific. In 1893, this railroad became the third transcontinental railway when the line was connected to the main Canadian Pacific line via Portal, North Dakota.

The Soo Line was the third largest railroad in North Dakota (behind the Northern Pacific and Great Northern companies), after a period of expansion between 1890 and 1910. The Soo Line transported agricultural products, iron ore, coal, lumber, and passengers, though they began cutting back passenger service in the 1920s due to falling revenues. Between 1947 and 1953, the Soo Line gained additional revenue by becoming the sole railhead for materials and laborers for the construction of the Garrison Dam in McLean County. In 1961 the company merged with the Wisconsin Central and the Duluth South Shore and Atlantic Railroads, and officially renamed itself the Soo Line Company. By the end of the 1960s, the Soo Line discontinued passenger service to concentrate on freight. During the 1980s, the company acquired the Minneapolis, Northfield and Southern Railway, and the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, substantially increasing the company's territory (Figure 6). During the 1990s, the Canadian Pacific acquired all outstanding Soo Line stock, and the Soo Line became a wholly owned subsidiary of the Canadian Pacific. The Canadian Pacific still uses the lines running from Hankinson to Portal, Hankinson to Oakes, and Drake to New Town.

Figure 6: Minneapolis-St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company's Track System in North Dakota.
 Project area counties are outlined. Modified from Schmidt and Vermeer 2002: 201.

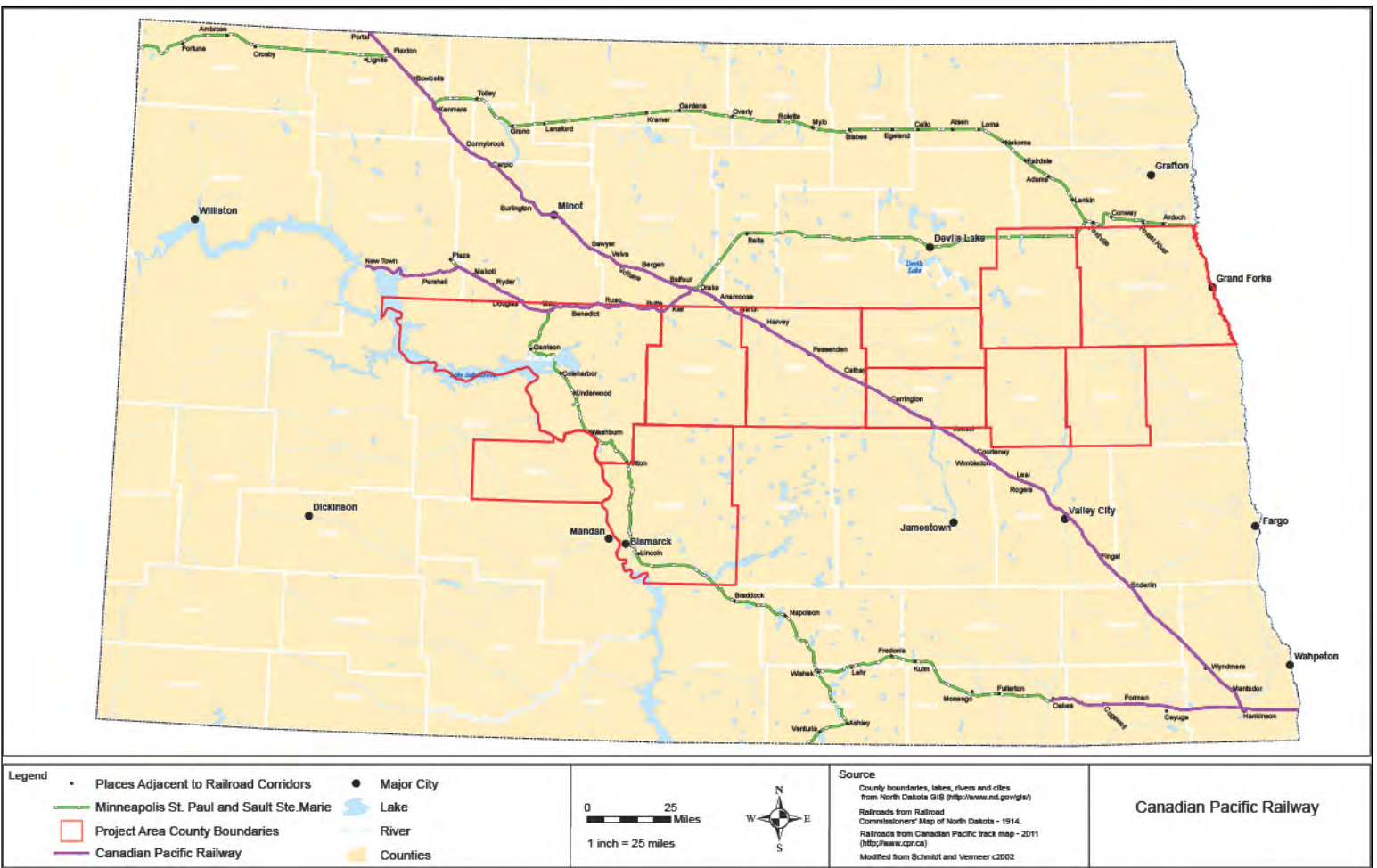


The Soo Line helped shape North Dakota during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The railroad was one of the state's major employers and had a division headquarters in Enderlin, engine houses and yards in Harvey, Kenmare, Portal, Wishek, and Bismarck, and more than 100 line elevators along the North Dakota routes. The Soo Line, like many other railroads, platted towns as they extended their lines, but because the Soo Line lacked federal land grants, it platted at a greater rate than other lines to offset construction costs. In 1905, the Soo Line's affiliated land development company, Minnesota Loan & Trust Company, platted 25 new town sites along its Wheat Line-to-Kenmare route.

Within the project area, the Canadian Pacific runs from south to north through Eddy, Wells, the very northeast corner of Sheridan, and along the northern border of McLean County (Figure 7). The line passes through the towns of Carrington, Cathay, Fessenden, Harvey, and Martin, and roughly parallels Hwy 52. The line goes through Germantown Township in Wells County in the project area.

The Northern Pacific set the stage for railroad development in North Dakota. Though initially built to connect the west coast to the east, the Northern Pacific and the companies that followed found North Dakota to be profitable, largely because farms, specifically the wheat farms, were dependent on the railroad. Throughout much of the state's history, wheat has been economically important.

Figure 7: Abandoned Minneapolis St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Lines, and In-Use Canadian Pacific Lines, Project area counties are outlined. Modified from Schmidt and Vermeer 2002: 201.



4.3 Wheat Farming and Bonanza Farms

After the decline of the fur trade in the Red River Valley of northern Dakota Territory, early settlers saw wheat as a viable commodity. The region provided ideal conditions to grow wheat crops and soon the Northern Pacific Railway began to advertise small farms along its tracks to entice buyers. Their initial strategy did not work well because settlers could obtain cheaper government land near the railroad's land. These early farmers faced hard conditions during their first years due to grasshopper infestations and low yields. The Northern Pacific and the rest of the nation fell into a financial crisis in September of 1873. The railroad sought a better way to promote the sale of land and the solution was to set up wheat bonanza farms. In 1874 the first bonanza farm in the territory began.

Bonanza farms are generally defined as being several thousand acres in size, devoted to cultivating wheat, and were run by a large labor force with the latest equipment (initially horse drawn, followed by mechanized). In order to qualify as a bonanza farm, minimum size had to be between 1,000 and 3,000 acres. By 1890, 323 farms in North Dakota met the 1,000 acre minimum; 91 had more than 3,000 acres. The largest farms had between 20,000 and 200,000 acres, but these constituted only a small percentage of the total. Bonanza farms all required a large labor force to keep the operation running at maximum efficiency. The amount of labor needed fluctuated with the season, with the most needed during harvest. Bonanza farms also required staff to run day-to-day activities, including bookkeepers, housekeepers, blacksmiths, and mechanics. Large amounts of equipment were necessary as well. One historian described a harvest as including a "parade of horse and mule drawn binders" (Lesher 1990: np).

As the agricultural economy waned in the 1920s Bonanza farms began to decline, but wheat farming continued to be a large part of North Dakota agriculture. Drought and dropping wheat prices slowed the industry for the next two decades, but wheat remains a major commodity in the state.

The Red River Valley in eastern North Dakota provided suitable land for farmers growing wheat. The land was flat, treeless, and virtually free of stones, which made it very easy to till (Drache 1964: 4). Early farmers in the area found that wheat adapted easily to the drier, cooler climate, and was more productive because of the environmental conditions. Compared to eastern U.S. farmland, the soil proved to be more fertile because it had not been continually farmed. During the latter half of the nineteenth century, farmers in the eastern U.S. faced infertile and scarce cropland and rising costs. Insects and diseases also threatened eastern crops, particularly wheat (McCroskey 1990: E-4). Although wheat farming took place on the eastern side of the Red River in Minnesota, the western side of the northern Dakota Territory lent itself to wheat bonanza farming because it was slightly higher and drier (preferred by wheat). The less-settled area also allowed for greater expansion. Tillable land, fertile soil, and room to grow made North

Dakota an ideal location to grow wheat. The wheat produced also proved to be a higher quality than wheat grown in the eastern U.S.

Industrial-sized production of wheat was not dependent on favorable geographic conditions alone. Before the beginning of the bonanza boom, key technological advancements occurred in the grain industry. First, Edmond N. LaCroix developed the middling purifier process, or “shaker” process (Drache 1964: 13; Vulte 1914: 49, 56). This allowed mills to make better use of spring wheat and produce better quality flour. Second, the industry adopted steel rollers, which greatly decreased the milling time and again accommodated harder wheat varieties. Additionally, mills began using a gradual reduction technique that was used in conjunction with the middling purifiers (Drache 1964: 14).

Accessible transportation from the fields to the mills was vital to the North Dakota bonanza farms, but railroads were reluctant to enter a settled area. However, in the northern Dakota Territory, bonanza farms came into existence because of railroad companies. In 1864, the U.S. Congress awarded the Northern Pacific the largest railroad land grant, nearly 50 million acres of land.

After the bankruptcy of Jay Cooke & Company in 1873, the Northern Pacific devised a way to generate revenue with land sales. James Power, the company’s land commissioner for the Dakota region, pushed the idea to use the land in northern Dakota Territory as propaganda to encourage land sales. He persuaded General George W. Cass (president of the Northern Pacific) and Benjamin Cheney (member of the board of directors for the Northern Pacific) to exchange their bonds and secure 13,440 acres along the railroad in the Red River Valley approximately twenty miles west of Fargo. This became the first wheat bonanza farm in the area. Originally called the Cass-Cheney farm, it became known as the Dalrymple farm when management was given over to Oliver Dalrymple of Minnesota in 1875. Dalrymple already had experience in wheat production, and under his management the farm produced 32,000 bushels in 1877 (Hagen et al. 2002: 36; McCroskey 1990: E-3). The farm proved to be a success, not just in producing bountiful harvests, but also in promoting the sale of Northern Pacific’s lands. Stock holders began trading in the bonds for land, and those promising to develop farms were given special rebates and discounts. With wheat farming enthusiasm growing in the area, speculators and small farmers began buying railroad land or homesteading government land in the Red River Valley.

As production of and demand for North Dakota wheat grew, so did the demand for transportation and storage. Several railroad companies, including the Northern Pacific, the Great Northern, and the Soo Line, took advantage of the bonanza boom and built main and branch lines throughout the region. Hundreds of grain elevators and warehouses were built along the lines to make trans-shipping more efficient. This trend can be seen in every town that a railroad line passes through in the project area. The railroads would

often transport field hands free of charge because they knew that they could make a better profit off of successful harvests (Hagen et al. 2002: 39). Farm owners constructed farmhand bunk houses at some of the recorded sites in the project corridor which reflected this development by the railroad companies. After the initial wheat farm promotion by Powers, the railroads and the wheat farms were interdependent.

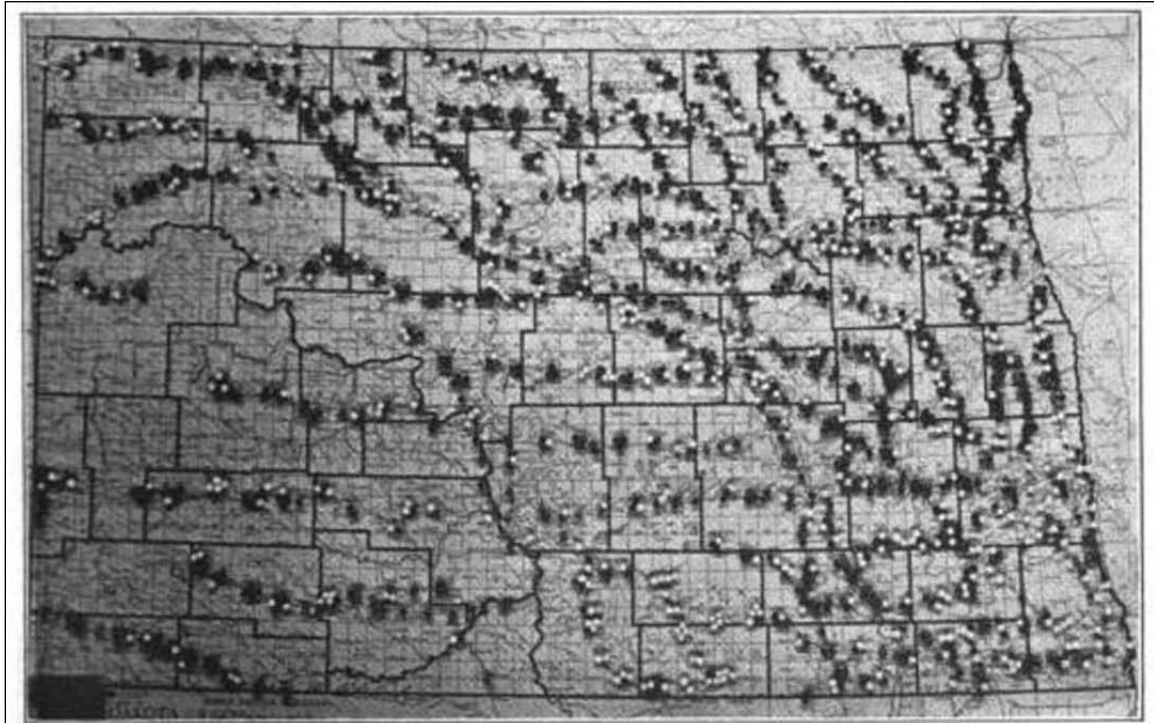


Figure 2. Location of licensed grain elevators in North Dakota—Jan. 1, 1923.

501 Farmers elevators	Capacity 18,019,000 bu.
318 Independent elevators	Capacity 8,847,000 bu.
933 Line elevators	Capacity 25,001,000 bu.
<hr/>	<hr/>
1752 elevators	51,867,000 bu.

Figure 8: Number of Grain Elevators in the State in 1923.
The locations roughly match railroad track locations. (Benton 1924: 5)



Figure 9. Postcard Showing a Line of Grain Elevators along Great Northern Track near Wolford. Image courtesy of North Dakota State University Libraries, Institute for Regional Studies. Ronald Olin North Dakota Postcard Collection, 2000. Item number 2000.536.4. <http://digitalhorizonsonline.org/u/?uw,4762>.

The bonanza boom did not last long in North Dakota and began to wane by the 1920s. One of the main reasons this type of farming ended was the lack of diversification in crops. Smaller farms could adjust to the disadvantages of less rainfall, disease, or over use by switching to other crops or grazing. In general, farmers were making a switch from single-crop to multi-crop cultivation once they realized that the valley could sustain crops other than wheat. Another factor leading to the decline in bonanza farming was the use of large labor forces. Bonanza farms spent a large portion of revenue hiring, housing, and feeding the people needed to run the operation. In contrast, the small farms spent little money on operating costs because they mostly relied on their own family unit and raised some of their food.

Most bonanza farms were in the Red River Valley in the eastern part of the state, specifically in Cass, Grand Forks, Richmond, and Traill Counties. The first, the Cass-Cheney or Dalrymple farm, was located in Cass County. Others in that county include the Amenia and Sharon Land Co., the Boston farm, and the Houston farm. In Richland County, two bonanza farms are listed in the National Register. The older of the two is the Adams-Fairview Bonanza Farm, established c. 1880. The land was originally purchased by John Quincy Adams and his son William P. Adams of Illinois. During its historic period, the farm consisted of 9,000 acres devoted to wheat and oats (McCroskey 1990:

8-1). The second National Register-listed farm is the Frederick A. and Sophia Bagg Bonanza Farm. This farm was also nominated as a National Historic Landmark. The Bagg farm was established in 1915 at Carrington by Frederick A. Bagg. He began as a manager of the Downing farm (approximately 2 miles from his own farm), but moved on to start his own farm. The Bagg farm was approximately 6,000 acres of wheat, but later diversified to include alfalfa, sweet clover, and corn. Bagg also raised pigs and had as many as 1,500 head at one time. The Bagg family discontinued farming the land in the 1950s (National Park Service 1985: Section 8, 7-9)

Very little remains of bonanza farms in the project area. Historically, Burleigh County had the Clarke farm (near Bismarck) and the Betz Farm (approximately 40 miles north of Bismarck). In Wells County, Richard Sykes established his own bonanza farm. Near Carrington in Foster County was the Carrington and Casey bonanza farm, which consisted of 35,756 acres. The Cooper brothers of Chicago established their bonanza farm of 37,000 acres in Griggs and Barnes counties (Drache 1964: 75). In Grand Forks County, bonanza farms included the Kentucky farm, New York farm, Elk Valley Farm Company, and the Hersey–Crystal Springs Farm.

Agricultural-related National Register listings in the project area counties include the following located on the National Register Information System:

4.3.1 Eddy County

Sylvanus Marriage Octagonal Barn (32ED32)



Figure 10. The octagonal barn on the right as it appeared in April 2011.

The barn was built for Sylvanus Marriage in circa 1902, near New Rockford. The barn was originally used to store farm equipment. The barn is significant because it is an example of octagonal barn construction and because of its continued use and maintenance.

4.3.2 Foster County

Ralph Hall Farm District



Figure 11. The Ralph Hall Farm Residence and House HDR 26400/42860
The Ralph Hall Farm residence in Carrington (on left) is similar in style to the house recorded at HDR 26400/42860 (on right) in Ora Township within Nelson County.

The Ralph Hall, or Harmon Farm, site includes a house, a banked barn, and a garage. The farm is approximately three miles north of Carrington, and had historical ties to the town. The original owner, Ralph Hall, came to the area in 1880 as a surveyor. Hall was eventually appointed sheriff for Foster County, and then served in the state legislature from 1890 to 1893. In 1893, President Grover Cleveland appointed Hall as Indian agent at Fort Totten. He returned to the Carrington area in 1898 to pursue farming. The barn was built in 1898, and is a banked/basement barn (access is provided to two floor levels). The house was built in 1910, and exhibits neoclassical design elements.

4.3.3 Grand Forks County

Carlott Funseth Round Barn

The Carlott Funseth barn was built in 1909 near Kempton. Svend and his son, Ole Olson, built the barn after their octagonal barn was destroyed. The barn is two stories and has two gabled hay roof dormers. The barn is significant because of its continued use and as the only surviving round barn out of four within a 15 mile radius.

North Dakota Mill and Elevator

Construction at the North Dakota Mill and Elevator complex began in 1920, and in 1922 the complex was mostly completed. Original construction was done by the Fegles Construction Company of Minneapolis and Fort Williams, and the Northern Construction Company of Grand Forks. The mill was constructed more than three decades after the Farmers' Alliance passed resolutions demanding a publicly-owned grain terminal to circumvent the questionable business practices of other mills that hurt North Dakota grain

farmers. Several state bills were passed to open a state-owned grain terminal, but nothing came to fruition until 1916 when the Nonpartisan League came to power. They developed the Industrial Commission and began its grain elevator and mill plan by building a small mill in Drake. The second part of this plan was to build a major terminal facility. Grand Forks was a contender because of its ideal location and already established transportation infrastructure, but the city was divided. The major newspaper was anti-League and the farmers were in disagreement with the politics. It was a farmer-owned newspaper that supported bringing the state-owned mill to the city. The city eventually fought for the mill, and the Industrial Commission selected Grand Forks. Elements were added in later decades and the complex currently includes eleven buildings.

Once farmers and investors realized the adaptability of wheat to the northern plains, the crop became pivotal to North Dakota development. With the influx of workers to take advantage of the wheat boom, the need for educational facilities for their children grew.

4.4 One-room Schoolhouses

There are two one-room, early twentieth century schoolhouses in the project corridor. Early North Dakota schools were constructed of various building materials; however, most were made of wood and painted white, like those in the project area (Henke and Albers, 1998: iv). The Fairfield Township and Prophets Township one-room schoolhouses mirror North Dakota schoolhouse establishment and abandonment trends. One-room schoolhouses became more prevalent during the early 1900s as the population increased with the wheat boom. Predictably, the number fell with the decline of the agricultural economy during the 1930s Great Depression. One source notes that many one-room schoolhouses closed due to economic hardships (Henke and Albers, 1998: 63). This trend continued due to subsequent economic recessions and the twentieth-century trend of Americans moving away from rural areas to urban centers. From 1935 to 1960, North Dakota one-room schoolhouses declined in number, and by the 1960s, only two percent of North Dakota students attended school in them (Henke and Albers, 1998: v).

After World War II, the military found that the northern plains states could be used for more than just wheat farming. Because of the geographical location and the vast amount of land between population centers, North Dakota played a crucial part in U.S. defense efforts during the Cold War.

4.5 Grand Forks Air Force Base Cold War Minuteman Sites

There are four former Minuteman launch sites in the project area. Contention between the United States and the Soviet Union began shortly after the end of World War II. In August 1949 the Soviets tested their first nuclear bomb, setting in motion a series of events that led both the U.S. and the Soviets to develop more powerful and more numerous weapons. The U.S. began their development of Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles (ICBMs) as a means to fire nuclear warheads toward the Soviets. By the early

1960s, the U.S. had operational ICBMs in the form of the Atlas and Titan liquid-fuel missiles. Some of the problems associated with these missiles were that the liquid fuel increased weight, decreased the range, and was dangerous to work with. Most importantly, the liquid fuel slowed the launch process in response to a Soviet missile attack. This prompted the development of a solid-fuel ICBM, the Minuteman.

The first Minuteman prototype (Minuteman I) test occurred on September 15, 1959. It successfully demonstrated that the missile could be launched from an underground silo. By 1961, Malmstrom Air Force Base in Montana began constructing facilities to store and launch 150 Minuteman I missiles. The U.S. Air Force went through a rigorous process of selecting sites to launch the missiles. In the end, the northern plains states proved ideal for the Minuteman because of their central location and small population. By 1965, 800 missile silos had been built in the U.S. In the Dakotas, Ellsworth Air Force Base (South Dakota), Minot Air Force Base (North Dakota), and Grand Forks Air Force Base (North Dakota) each had a Ballistic Missile Wing in charge of the Minuteman facilities.

The Minuteman II missile was already being developed during the early stages of Minuteman I. The new missile was to improve on guidance systems, payload capacity, and anti-missile defenses (Slattery *et al.* 2003: 31). The first Minuteman II was deployed at Grand Forks Air Force Base in 1965. Ellsworth and Minot converted to Minuteman II shortly after starting in 1966. Not long after, development of Minuteman III was underway. These missiles were lighter, larger, and could carry three warheads. By 1977 550 Minuteman III missiles were in the ground. There, the Minuteman IIs and IIIs stayed activated until after the end of the Cold War. In 1991 the former USSR and U.S. signed the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START) and the U.S. began deactivating their excess Minuteman II missiles, destroying related facilities, and upgrading all others to Minuteman III. Grand Forks Air Force Base, which had been updated to Minuteman III missiles, deactivated their systems and sent the missiles to the newly upgraded Malmstrom Air Force Base. Ellsworth deactivated their Minuteman IIs and demolished all but the Delta-01 and Delta-09 sites, which were later preserved and turned into Minuteman Missile National Historic Site. Minot Air Force Base continues to keep their Minuteman III missiles activated.

In 1954 the Defense Department chose Grand Forks for the site of a new Air Defense Command fighter-interceptor base. Grand Forks residents donated money toward the purchase of the 5,400 acres, and on February 5, 1956, construction began on the 12,350 foot runway. By 1956, the base was being built-up to support Strategic Air Command (SAC) bombers and tankers as well as fighter-interceptors. In 1957, the Grand Forks Air Defense Sector of the North American Air Defense Command, and in 1960, the Air Force, stationed the first flying units at the base (Grand Forks Air Force Base 2003, 2007). In 1964, the base became a host for SAC (Lloyd 1999: 683). On November 1, 1964 the 321st Strategic Missile Wing (SMW) was organized and construction of

Minuteman II missile complex began. Two years later in December of 1966 the 321st SMW became operational with its Minuteman II complex. On March 8, 1973 the 321st SMW upgraded its facilities to use Minuteman III missiles.

On June 1, 1992 the Air Force inactivated SAC and reassigned Grand Forks to the Air Combat Command. The Clinton Administration approved the recommendation to remove 150 Minuteman III missiles from the missile complex on October 1, 1995. The 321st was inactivated in 1998 after 34 years of service. In accordance with the START treaty, the first missile silo was imploded on October 6, 1999, and the last on August 24, 2001.

Of all of the launch facilities (LF) and missile alert facilities (MAF) of the 321st SMW, only one of each still exist; the November-33 LF and the Oscar-Zero MAF (both completed in 1965). The others were either filled in or imploded. The November-33 LF is located approximately 2 miles east of Cooperstown (North Dakota State Historical Society 2009). The LF originally housed Minuteman II missiles, but was upgraded in the early 1970s to house the Minuteman III. After 1995 the missile was removed, and the silo was filled with concrete. Currently, the above ground concrete blast door, the access hatch, the original eight-foot fence, and the electronic surveillance system are still in place. The Oscar-Zero MAF is located approximately 4 miles north of Cooperstown. This facility consists of the above ground Launch Control Support Building, the underground Launch Control Center (Figure 12), and the underground Launch Control Equipment Building. This MAF was preserved by the U.S. Air Force to become a state historic site. All three areas are open to public interpretation via guided tours. In 2008, Oscar-Zero MAF was listed in the National Register.



Figure 12. inside of the Oscar-Zero Launch Control Center
Photo from the collection of the State Historical Society of North Dakota,
<http://www.history.nd.gov/historicsites/minutemanmissile/oscarzeroimages.html>.

The large-scale contextual themes have been examined above. The local, county level histories of the areas that the project crosses are provided below.

4.6 Project Area County Histories

The project APE goes through 11 North Dakota counties. The following summarizes their establishment and economic development as it relates to the built environment within the project area. It also examines some of the townships in the project area for which information was readily available. In many cases, the level of information uncovered during the background research proved to be minimal.

Local government in the northern Dakota Territory began in the 1870s shortly after the territory was established. Many of North Dakota's current counties were created from larger territorial counties, though some still have their original boundaries. Like other western states, a public land survey (PLS) was done which divided land into 36-section townships (6 miles by 6 miles). In many of these townships, sections 16 and 36 were set aside for school land. In North Dakota these townships were known as school townships. If a township had enough people, a civil township, with its own governing body, could be created by public approval. Often, civil township boundaries followed PLS boundaries, but occasionally they did not, leading to some civil townships being larger than the PLS six by six section square.

North Dakota's economic base remained agricultural for decades. Early twentieth century agricultural products in these counties all focused on wheat production as their mainstay, following in descending magnitude by barley and oats production. Flax production took place only in Grand Forks, Sheridan, and Wells counties. All of the counties had cattle production, and dairy farming was also popular.

Burleigh

Burleigh County was established in 1873 by an act of the territorial legislature, and on July 16, the county commissioners appointed officers of the register of deeds, judge, county attorney, sheriff, and coroner (Lounsberry 1919: 532). The county was named after Dr. Walter Burleigh, who was a physician, Indian agent for the Dakota Territory, trader, and a delegate to the 39th and 40th U.S. Congresses. He came to the territory by train and initially helped the Northern Pacific establish tracks east of Bismarck; however, his assistance proved to be useless and the tracks were eventually moved (Glatt 1999). Bismarck remains the county seat (1873-present) as well as the state capital (North Dakota Association of Counties 2011). Burleigh's economy was agriculture-based, but also relied on the railroads and mining. Historically, most of the crops were grains, with wheat being the largest and oats forming a third of the county grain output. Burleigh county farmers also raised cattle (Gilbreath 1910: 52). The county was one of the major transportation hubs in the state, with the Northern Pacific and the Soo Line railroads as well as the Missouri River. This portion of the state has lignite below the ground surface and one of the largest historic mines was in the northern part of the county (Gilbreath 1910: 51).

Eddy

Eddy County was part of the larger Pembina County until 1873 when it became part of Foster County (NDGenWeb “Eddy County History” 2006). On April 27, 1885, the towns of New Rockford (Eddy) and Carrington (Foster) received an equal amount of votes for county seat (Gilbreath 1906: 71). From this election, Eddy and Foster split equally, each with eighteen townships. New Rockford became the county seat for Eddy. Agriculture formed the county’s economic base, with transportation available from the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railroads. During the early twentieth century, farm production was led by wheat, followed by barley and potatoes (Gilbreath 1910: 77). Rosefield Township was organized in 1906 within the county, and so-named because a large section of land in the township had wild roses in bloom on the day of the election.

Foster

Like Eddy County, Foster was part of Pembina County until 1873. In 1883, the county broke off of Pembina and contained 42 townships, with Carrington as the seat. Before 1885, some of those townships were transferred to Griggs and Nelson Counties until Foster retained only 36 (NDGenWeb “Foster County History” 2006). The county was named for James S. Foster, the Commissioner of Immigration for the Dakota Territory (Lounsberry 1919: 497, NDGenWeb 2006). Foster’s early economy was based on agriculture. During the early twentieth century, this county produced much more wheat, oats, and barley than the other counties in the project area. Agriculturists at this time also raised cattle and dairy products (Gilbreath 1910: 84-85). Three of the largest railroads in the state had main lines (Great Northern, Soo Line, and Northern Pacific) and branch lines that served Foster County, shipping agricultural products out and moving manufactured goods in for area consumers.

Grand Forks

Grand Forks County was created in 1873 by an act of the territorial legislature, but the government was not organized until 1875. The county was named after the then village of Grand Forks, which was named for the junction of the Red Lake River with the Red River of the North (North Dakota Association of Counties 2011; NDGenWeb 2010). The county seat is Grand Forks. The Grand Forks economy was heavily centered on agriculture, supported by the railroads. During the early twentieth century this county was one of the largest producers of agricultural products in the state. They included wheat, oats, barley, and flax. The state wheat mill was located in the City of Grand Forks and helped promote the growing of wheat in the region. Livestock raising was also plentiful, including cattle and horses, along with dairy production (Gilbreath 1910: 90). The three large North Dakota railroads (Great Northern, Soo Line, and Northern Pacific) served the county. Information is available on two townships that the project area crosses. The Pleasant View and Avon Townships were organized in 1882. The first schools opened in Grand Forks in 1873 and the University of North Dakota Grand Forks began operating in 1884.

Andrew A. Onsager (associated with *HDR 14830/42627*) was one of the earliest settlers in Avon Township. Born in Norway in 1849, he immigrated to the United States in 1868 and came to North Dakota in 1881, where he lived with his family until his death in 1935. His son, Albert, became president of the Avon and Pleasant View Telephone Company, founded in 1909.

In 1954 the Department of Defense selected Grand Forks as the site for an Air Defense Command Base which brought some prominence to the area (NDGenWeb 2010).

Griggs

Griggs County, named for Grand Forks founder Captain Alexander Griggs, was established in 1881 and included former parts of Foster and Traill Counties, as well as townships that would later go to Steele County. The original county seat was Hope, but in 1882 the vote for county seat went to Cooperstown. Hope then went to Steel County. The fight for county seat was brutal and included “charges of armed robbery, assault, attempted kidnapping, ballot box stuffing, injunctions, court trials and numerous legal and, perhaps, illegal maneuverings” (Helland et al. 1979: 7). The people of Hope were not happy with the change and several made a failed attempt to steal the county records at gunpoint. Agriculture formed the basis of Griggs County’s early twentieth century economy. Wheat was the largest crop, followed in significance by oats and barley. The county also had large cattle herds and produced dairy products (Gilbreath 1910: 95).

McLean

McLean County was established in 1883 by an act of the territorial legislature. It was named after John A. McLean, the mayor of Bismarck. The county seat is Washburn (1883-present). The early economy was based on agriculture and mining. Wheat, oats, and flax were the main crops grown in the county. In 1909, McLean produced over a million bushels of just these crops. At the end of the same year, the county had forty-seven grain elevators in the 11 railroad towns. The dairy industry was also a large agricultural component (Gilbreath 1910: 133-34). McLean is also situated on a lignite field. During the early part of the twentieth century the county was one of the largest producers of lignite. In the later half of the twentieth century, several coal burning power plants were built and continue to use approximately 15 million tons of lignite annually (McLean County 2005).

Nelson

Nelson County was established in 1883 with Lakota chosen as county seat. The county was named after N. E. Nelson, a member of the legislature and the first recorded homesteader in North Dakota (Lounsberry 1919: 498). Parts of the county came from Grand Forks after Grand Forks reorganized. Nelson County’s early economy was based on agriculture, and it produced many of the crops seen in the study area—wheat, oats, and barley. Livestock and dairy production emulated the other counties in the study area, with dairy cows, cattle, and horses (Gilbreath 1910: 153).

Ora Township was organized in 1884, and was named after Ora Prindle, the first Euro-American girl who settled in the area. It is a civil township, rather than a school township. Settlers lured by beneficial homesteading laws came to the area as early as 1878 from Norway, Sweden, Russia, and Scotland. Sod and dugout houses were common until settlers could muster the means to build wood frame houses. The first church was built in 1892 and the railroad arrived in Aneta in 1896. Rural electrification came in the late 1940s, greatly simplifying rural life.

Oliver

Oliver County was established in 1885 by an act of the territorial legislature. The county was named after Harry S. Oliver, an early territorial legislator (Center, North Dakota 2011). Originally the land had been part of Mercer county, and the two were divided in 1885 (NDGenWeb 2011). At that time Raymond, near Sangor, was named the county seat. In 1902 the county seat was moved to Center, where it remains. Oliver began as an agricultural county. Again, the early twentieth century crops focused on wheat, oats, and barley (Gilbreath 1910: 158). There were also several dairy farms and cattle ranches at this time. In the early twentieth century residents began mining lignite. By 1910 the county had 31 operating mines (Center, North Dakota 2011). The mining industry boomed in the 1960s and the county is still known as “Coal Country.”

Sheridan

Sheridan County was established in 1908; however, its boundaries were drawn during territorial days. Because of a small population, Sheridan County was part of McLean County for judicial purposes until a general election popular vote in 1908 separated the two. The county is named after General Philip Henry Sheridan, known for his service during the Civil War and Indian Wars on the Great Plains. McClusky was appointed a temporary county seat in 1908, and became the official seat in 1910 (Sheridan County 2011). Sheridan relied on agriculture for its economy. Like the other counties in the study area, it produced wheat and oats, but it differed in that farmers also grew flax. Cattle ranching and dairy farming also took place (Gilbreath 1910: 198). Prophets Township was named after Prophet’s Mountain, a butte in the center of the township. The butte received its name after a Gros Ventres medicine man prophesied that all the land but this butte and one other would flood. The prophecy proved to be true, giving the name to the butte and later the township (Wills 1989: 32). As with many North Dakota counties, township sections 16 and 36 were designated for school land. The Prophets Township still had these sections open for school development in 1914.

Steele

Steele County was established in 1883 out of parts of Griggs and Traill Counties. The county was named after Edward H. Steele, the secretary-treasurer of the Red River Land Company. The county seat was originally Hope (1883-1885), followed by Sherbrooke (1885-1919), and finally Finley (1919-present). Steele was supported by agriculture and the main crops were wheat and barley during the early twentieth century.

Wells

Wells County was originally part of the territorial county of Buffalo (created in 1870). In 1873 a portion of Buffalo was used to create Gingras County. In 1881 the county was renamed Wells, in honor of E. P. Wells, a territorial legislator (NDGenWeb “Wells County History” 2006). In 1883 and 1885 the boundaries shifted to reflect the creation of square townships (Lounsberry 1919: 538). Sykeston served as county seat from 1884-1894. The town was named after Richard Sykes, owner of a wheat bonanza farm in the area (Lund 2006 from Wells County 2011; Gilbreath 1910: 234). In 1894, Fessenden won the popular vote and the town became the county seat. The economy centered on agriculture, with the railroad supporting this enterprise. Wheat, as in most other counties in the state, was the largest crop, and again, farmers produced oats and barley. Like Grand Forks and Sheridan counties, farmers in this locale also grew flax.

As in other counties in the study area, dairy farming was popular during the early twentieth century. The county also had 10,756 head of horses at this time, most likely to help with grain production and transportation. The three major railroads in the state had main lines (Great Northern, Soo Line) and branch lines (Northern Pacific) running through the county. Fairville Township was first organized as the Fairview School Township in 1888. It was reorganized as Fairville Civil Township after the committee discovered that there was already a Fairview in the state. The school district’s name was changed to Fairville as well. The Georgetown Township was organized as a school township in 1888, and then re-organized as a civil township in 1916. It was named Germantown to honor the original German settlers in the area. The earliest settlers commonly lived in sod houses until wood frame homes could be built and similarly, early schools were sometimes also constructed of sod.

4.7 Individual Site Histories of Recorded Sites

The following section presents the individual histories for the nine recorded sites within the project area.

Site HDR 11932/41403

The following narrative for this Eddy County farm is based on background research conducted at the Eddy County Courthouse, historic maps, and Federal Census records. The subject property has been occupied by a series of three landowners, Hale (1880s); Steinback/Steinbach (1890-1967); and Schaefer (1967-present).

An 1880s General Land Office (GLO) map shows a road and a building owned by J. O. Hale in the northwest quarter and also in the southwest quarter of the subject property Section 28. William Steinback received a patent deed for the subject property in 1890, and the 1910 Rosefield Township map shows him as the property owner. William and his wife Mary were early North Dakota settlers who owned a number of parcels in Rosefield Township. The spelling of their last name alternated from “Steinback” in early documents over to “Steinbach” in later records. The 1920 U.S. Federal Census indicates

that William Steinback was born in Germany in 1864. His wife, Mary, was born in Germany in 1867. They both immigrated to the U.S. in 1882. William and Mary had five children: William J., Lawrence V., May, Emil, and Josephine Steinback. A 1920 George A. Ogle & Co. Eddy County map shows William “Steinbach” as owning the north half of this section and adjacent sections with one building on the property. In 1954 the property passed to William’s son, Lawrence Steinbach, via an indenture deed. His estate passed the property to James Schaefer in 1967, which appears to be the end of the Steinback tenure at this site.

James Schaefer was born in North Dakota in 1928. His tenure at the subject property was brief, from 1967 until his death in 1971. The property eventually passed to Darlene A Schaefer Skaar (one half), and Gregory J. Schaefer, Douglas J. Schaefer, Bradley J. Schaefer, Monty J. Schaefer, Joan M. Schaefer and Susan K. Schaefer (one half to all) in 1974. In 1986 the property was passed from Monty J., Gregory J., Douglas J., Bradley J., Joan M., and Susan K. Schaefer to Darlene A. Schaefer. In 1997 the property passed from Darlene and Elder Daugherty to Monty Schaefer. Monty and Tori Schaefer of Carrington, North Dakota, are the owners of record as of this writing.

Site HDR 14762

This site consists of an early twentieth century schoolhouse located in the Pleasant View Township within Grand Forks County. The 1927 Brock & Company Fairfield Township map depicts the school on land held by Anna Johnston. The 1920 Federal Census indicates that Anna was seven years old and the daughter of James and Alice Johnston, and she was one of seven children. The land was obviously owned by James and Alice. James Johnston was born in Iowa in 1874, and is listed in the census as a farmer. His wife Alice was also born in Iowa in 1883 and had no listed profession. Historic USGS maps provide some data on the subject property. The 1934 Emerado quadrangle map depicts the schoolhouse as “School No. 2.”

Deed information indicates that the property transferred to Lloyd F. Leake in 1951, and the school building is listed as being school number 82. Beyond this point, there is no further information on the property ownership from Grand Forks County deeds. A 2006 obituary for Lloyd Leake located on Ancestry.com indicates that he grew up in Emerado on the family farm, attended Grand Forks Central High School, and pursued training in Industrial Arts at the Wahpeton State School of Science. He taught school at Belcourt, North Dakota, and Whapeton and then became a full-time farmer with his wife for nearly 65 years in Emerado. He served on a variety of boards in the local area, and passed away in 2006. The 1978 USGS Emerado SE quadrangle labels the building as a “Town hall,” which suggests that it had been converted to this use by Fairfield Township by this point. The abandonment of the building must have come after this.

Background research conducted at the University of North Dakota Grand Forks Elwyn B. Robinson Department of Special Collections and North Dakota State Historical Society in Bismarck did not uncover any additional relevant information on the schoolhouse.

Site HDR 14789/42562

The following history of this Grand Forks County farm complex is based on background research conducted at the Grand Forks County Courthouse, historic maps, and the 1910 and 1920 Federal Census records. The property is characterized initially by a number of property owners with a brief tenure. The buildings and improvements that form this site are associated with the Swenson family, who has occupied the subject property since 1901.

A road is depicted in this section on an 1873 GLO map. Charles Anderson secured a warranty deed to the northwest quarter of Section 26 in 1886. Federal Census records show that Anderson was born in Denmark in 1858 and immigrated to the U.S. in 1874. The property progressed through a number of owners in a relatively short period from 1886 to 1901, with the property changing hands through a succession of short-term owners. After Charles Anderson acquired the property in 1886, it passed from H. Edward Anderson to Emil J. Anderson in 1889, and then on to James Cooper in 1892. A little over a month later the property passed to Benjamin Warren, whose parents had both emigrated from Scotland. Next it passed to Eugene, Daniel, and James McCarthy in 1899, then to Ole Swenson in 1901. Ole was born in 1840 in Norway and had immigrated to the U.S. in 1862. He was married to Bergit, who was quite a bit younger than Ole. She was born in Norway in 1872 and had immigrated to the U.S. in 1888. The property passed to Albert O. Swenson in 1910, who farmed the property for a number of years. Next, the property went to Roy Swenson in 1945, and then to Lena Swenson in 1970. Over the course of the next 30 years, Lena appears to have sold portions of the property to Lester and Judith Wheeler. There was an agreement in 1980 that all of the property except the 4.64 acres containing the homestead (a well and structures) was to be sold while Lena retained the homestead. In 2003 Lena's property passed to Jerrald Swenson and Dawn Hetler, and they remain as the owners of record as of this writing.

Site HDR 14830/42627

The following narrative of this Grand Forks County farm complex is based on background research conducted at the Grand Forks County Courthouse, historic maps, and Federal Census records. An unpaginated and undated document located at the University of North Dakota Grand Forks Special Collections, "Some History of Avon Township," provides brief biographical information.

The property was initially owned by the Swain family, among the original founders of the Avon Township, from 1881 to 1905. The Onsager family purchased the property in 1906 and occupied it until 1960. The property has been owned by Margaret Anderson since 1965.

Morris Swain purchased the property in 1881. The document "Some history of Avon Township" provides some information on this family. Morris Swain and Samuel Swain were both minor-level Avon Township officials during its 1882 creation. Morris served as pound master and Samuel as overseer of highways. Samuel also served on the first township school board in 1882.

In 1895 the property passed to Samuel P. Swain. Over the next few years, the property changed hands back and forth between Samuel and Frank Swain. In 1896 the property passed from S. P. and Lovina Swain to Frank Swain. In 1899 the property passed from Frank Swain to S. P. Swain. In 1906 the property passed to A. A. Onsager who had emigrated from Norway in 1868. The 1910 Federal Census showed A. A. was married to Guri. The census listed four children and two hired men as part of their successful household. In 1916 the property passed to A.A. and Guri's son, Albert Onsager. Albert enjoyed a lengthy tenure on the property. "Some history of Avon Township" indicates that Albert was a school teacher at the Avon Township School Number 40 (established in 1882), and the second "South School number 2" created in 1900. Upon his death, the property passed to Adaline M. Lieberg and Margaret K. Anderson in 1961. In 1963 Clara Onsager, the daughter of Norwegian immigrants, passed part of the property to herself, Margaret Anderson, and Mr. and Mrs. Adaline and Odd Lieberg. There was another transfer from Clara Onsager in 1965 to Margaret K. Anderson. Later that year, title was transferred from Adeline M. and Odd Lieberg to Margaret K. Anderson, who is still the owner on record as of this writing.

Site HDR 26389/41731

This Nelson County farm complex site history is based on deed research and Federal Census records. The 1900 U.S. Federal Census, Ora Township, Nelson County, North Dakota (Roll T623_1230 Page 9B Enumeration District 102) indicates that Lars O. Solberg was born in Norway in June of 1858. He immigrated in 1880. In 1889 he married Gunnild [sic], who immigrated in 1888. At the time of the census, they had five children: Gusta, Ole, Paul, Oscar, and Anna. They also had Knut Knutson, a farm laborer, living on the property. Lars is listed as a farmer.

Lars received a land patent from the General Land Office on April 1, 1899 under the Timber Culture Act for the northeast quarter of T149N, R57W, Section 12. The 1910 U.S. Federal Census, Ora Township, Nelson County, North Dakota (Roll: T624_1145 Page 8B Enumeration District 126) lists the Solberg family has having a new child, Louis. The 1920 U.S. Federal Census, Ora Township, Nelson County, North Dakota (Roll: T625_1337 Page 9B Enumeration District 74) lists Lars as a farmer and Ole, Paul, Oscar and Louis are listed as farm laborers. Other Solbergs are listed as living in the same area. If and how they are related is unknown. Lars passed away in 1944.

On February 3, 1945 a final decree was made by the Estate of Lars Solberg and the deed for the property was given to Louis and Gusta Solberg. On March 31, 1955 another final

deed was made this time giving the deed to Gusta, Ole, and Oscar Solberg, and Anne Sundquist. A quitclaim was made on June 29, 1955 with Gusta, Ole, and Oscar Solberg, and Anne Sundquist as grantors and Gusta Solberg as the sole grantee. On November 29, 1983 Lavane Solberg (Estate of Gusta Solberg) signed the deed over to Lavane and Myron Solberg, both nephews of Gusta. The property went to First State Bank of Sharon on April 14, 1991 and later went to Phyllis M. Peterson under a warranty subject to a life estate.

Site HDR 26400/42860

The following narrative for this Nelson County property is based on background research conducted in the Nelson County Courthouse for deeds and Federal Census records.

Aneta: A Century of Memories, 1898-1998 (Kueber 1998) also provided biographical information and information on this farm site.

U.S. Federal Census records indicate John P. Sundquist was born May 10, 1862, in Storvik, Sweden (Roll T623 1230 Page 5A Enumeration District 102). In Sweden he worked as a railroad laborer until age 15 and then trained to become a machinist (Kueber 1998: 286). He immigrated to the U.S. in 1882 and worked in a New York foundry, moved west to Chicago, and then to Minnesota where he found employment with a planing mill and North Pacific Railroad shop. He met Caroline Teinen, a Norwegian immigrant in 1884 in Fargo, North Dakota (Kueber 1998: 286).

John, Caroline, and their two daughters moved to Ora Township in 1886 in a covered wagon. They settled on the subject property and constructed a sod house and converted the prairie land into farmland. The family built a wood frame house at a later point. At the time of the Ora Township 1890 census they had eight children: Hanna, Egge, Oscar, Arthur, Arnald, Ida, Hjalmer, and Emma. John is listed as a farmer. The couple also had Edward Lamouren, born in New York to French parents, living with them as a farm laborer. Deed research indicates that Sundquist filed for ownership of the subject property on November 27, 1897. He received the patent on May 16, 1898.

Sundquist constructed the large Victorian-style residence on the subject property in 1908, using a design provided by his half-brother Charlie, for a cost of \$7,000. They used fieldstone for the foundation, and installed both electrical wiring and running water in the house, using a gasoline engine in the basement for power. John was able to construct this impressive residence due to the high profits he gained through growing flax. Disaster struck their property in 1916, when a tornado hit their farm, demolishing a large barn and other structures. His family salvaged the lumber from the buildings and constructed three new buildings, including an ice house and granary (Kueber 1998: 286-287).



John P. & Caroline Sundquist family

Figure 13. John P. and Caroline Sundquist Family

From *Aneta: A Century of Memories, 1898-1998* (Kueber 1998: 287). John established the property and constructed the residence and other extant buildings at the subject property.



Hjalmer & Anne Sundquist

Figure 14. Hjalmer and Anne Sundquist

From *Aneta: A Century of Memories, 1898-1998* (Kueber 1998: 286). Hjalmer resided at the subject property with his wife Anne following the death of his father John.

Site HDR 26404/42854

This narrative on the Nelson County farmstead is based on background research conducted at the Nelson County Courthouse and Federal Census records. *Aneta: A Century of Memories, 1898-1998* (Kueber 1998) also provided biographical information and information on this farm site.

Tom and Martha Fjeld were early Ora Township settlers. The 1900 U.S. Federal Census Ora Township, Nelson County, North Dakota (Roll T623 1230 Page 6A Enumeration District 102) indicates that Tom T. Fjeld was born in Norway in 1864. He immigrated to the U.S. in 1883, and in 1887 married Martha (the same year that she immigrated). Tom received a land patent from the General Land Office on May 28, 1893, for the subject property. The 1900 census lists Tom as a farmer, and he worked the subject property until he died in 1916. The Queen Anne style residence was constructed in 1911, and he presumably built the grain mill at the same time (Kueber 1998: 111). Tom and Martha

had five children, Sofie, Oscar, Theodore, Edward, and Thomas, all born in North Dakota. After his death, Tom's son Theodore took over the farming responsibilities; he retired in 1966 and died in 1972. Theodore's wife, Caroline, continued to return each summer to farm, and owned the entire property until December 27, 1999, when the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter went to Byron and Cheryl Cox. They sold the property in 2006 to Roger S. and Mary E. Nestegard, and the Nestegard family owns the property as of this writing.



Tom & Martha Fjeld Family

Figure 15. Tom and Martha Fjeld Family

From Aneta: A Century of Memories, 1898-1998 (Kueber 1998: 111).

Site HDR 30541

This site consists of the Sheridan County Prophets Township one-room schoolhouse. The 1892 General Land Office plat map does not depict any features at this site. Deed research conducted at the Sheridan County Courthouse indicates that the land was originally owned by Addison Dimmick. Dimmick received a patent from the Department of the Interior on October 26, 1911. He failed to satisfy a mortgage and the property went into foreclosure. A Sheriff's Deed was made and Ernst Siegele (Sheriff) gave the property to the county (Sheridan) on November 30, 1923. On January 3, 1940 the State of North Dakota made a tax deed sale conveying the property to John Beck. A warranty for joint tenancy was made between Anna Beck (wife), Andrew (son) and Marie Beck, and Albert (son) and Marie Beck. They gave the property to Francis O. (son) and Marian Beck on October 3, 1945. In John's final deed, the property transferred to Francis on February 27, 1946. On June 17, 1949 Francis and Marian give the property to John Beck. John held on to the deed for the entire southwest quarter of the southwest quarter until January 8, 2010, when he sold the property to Gregory and Michelle Parker. The piece of land that the schoolhouse sits on appears to have been owned in part by Sheridan County. On November 22, 1966, Sheridan County was the grantor on a quit claim deed with McClusky Public School District #19. A second quit claim deed was done on March 12, 1975, again with Sheridan as the grantor and McClusky as the grantee.

The 1920 U.S. Federal Census, Prophets, Sheridan, North Dakota (Roll T625_1340 Page 1B Enumeration District 218) lists Gotlieb J. Kresman as a boarder staying with John Blanchard. Kresman is listed as a teacher working at a public school. According to the

1914 Prophets Township map, John Blanchard owned the southeast quarter of section 12, approximately a mile north of the school. This suggests that Mr. Kresman was a teacher at the rural one-room schoolhouse on Addison Dimmick's property in section 13. Kresman was German-Russian, which was the predominant ethnicity in Sheridan County at that time, according to Warren Henke and Everett Albers in *The Legacy of North Dakota's County Schools* (1998).

This research suggests that the schoolhouse was established between 1893 and 1913, with the schoolhouse being present on the 1914 Prophets Township map. The schoolhouse appears on the 1945 Pelican Lake USGS quadrangle as "Prophets Sch[ool] No. 1.," which suggests it still operated at this time. An abandonment date within the 1960-1970s range would parallel statewide trends for the closure of this type of school.

Site HDR 39655/41367

The following narrative for this Wells County farmstead is based on background research conducted at the Wells County Courthouse and in Federal Census records. The property went through a series of short tenure ownerships from 1884 to 1907. The Seibold family took over the land in 1908 and has held it since that time.

An 1884 GLO map shows the name James Sweeney and a building in the southeast quarter of Section 28. John Jaeger, the son of a Russian immigrant and one of eleven children, homesteaded the subject property in 1897. One month later John and Louise Jaeger sold the property to German immigrant Adolph Roth. In 1905 Peter Zink, who was also German, acquired the property through a sheriff's deed. In 1908 Peter and Theresia Zink sold the property to Wilhelm Seibold. The 1860-1918 county land ownership maps show that Wilhelm owned this property and the adjacent property in the northwest quarter of Section 27. Wilhelm had a fairly long tenure on this property, and he and Marie Seibold passed the property to Albert L. W. Seibold in 1945. Albert and Alvina Seibold, who had married in 1957, placed the property in joint tenancy in 1967 and in 1969. Alvina Seibold inherited the property outright in 1999 upon Albert's death. Alvina immediately passed the property to her and Albert's son and daughter, Lewis A. and Pamela A. Seibold. Alvina passed away in 2006, and the property still remains in the Seibold family.

5.0 Survey Results

A total of 267 locations with buildings and structures throughout the APE were visually inspected for their potential to be historically significant. Of these, the majority were clearly not of historic age (50 years of age or older). Of those that were of historic age, most had lost integrity, having undergone extensive unsympathetic alterations (major additions to the original structure, synthetic siding, replacement windows and doors in altered openings, etc.), which eliminated them from consideration as historic property. A second common trend was the loss of contributing buildings such as residences or barns—sites often just had a vacant house or a barn and the remainder of the buildings had been demolished. The third pattern involved the introduction of large, modern vintage, prefabricated, metal storage buildings into the historic period complex.

The survey fieldwork identified nine sites as eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places within the Project APE as defined in Section 3.0 of this report.

This chapter discusses the results of the survey of buildings and structures within the project APE. It is organized in three major sections: Section 5.1 details listed National Register properties near the project. Section 5.2 presents a summary of the survey results by property type functional categories. Section 5.3 presents the property types in more detail, with illustrations.

5.1 Listed Historic Properties within the Project APE

The four listed historic properties within 2 miles of the Project centerline are:

- Zion Lutheran Church, Wrought Iron Cross Site, McLean County (32ML293)
- Sylvanus Marriage Octagonal Barn, Eddy County (32ED32)
- Romness Bridge, Griggs County (32GG93)
- Linwell House, Grand Forks, Grand Forks County

5.2 Architectural Property Types within the Project APE

Table 3 presents the survey area property types, which include agricultural, defense, institutional, residential, and transportation structures.

Table 3: Survey Area Recorded Property Types

Agricultural	Defense	Institutional	Residential	Transportation
Cattle feed/dairy barns	Former Minuteman III silos	Schoolhouses	Farm owner or foreman residences	Vehicular bridges
Poultry houses			Farm-hand bunk houses	
Grain mills			Pump houses	
Metal grain bins			Garages	
Quonset storage buildings				
Gable roof outbuildings				

5.3 Survey Area Property Types

The survey area is characterized by agricultural buildings, defense, institutional buildings, residences that are typically associated with an agricultural complex, and transportation-related vehicular bridges.

5.3.1 Agricultural Properties

Agricultural properties in the survey area involved six functional building types: barns, poultry houses, grain mills, grain storage bins, Quonset storage buildings, and side-gabled wood storage outbuildings.

Barns

Gambrel and Gothic arch roofed barns are the most common barn style in the project area. They typically have concrete or fieldstone foundations, horizontal wood siding, hay hoods for Jackson forks and travelers to store hay, and terne-coated ventilation cupolas (Terne is an alloy of lead and tin.). The wall openings include fixed- and hopper-sash wood windows, and double-swinging and sliding-track wooden doors. The National Register-listed Sylvanus Marriage Octagonal Barn, located in the project area within Eddy County, is an exception to the standard rectangular floor plan.

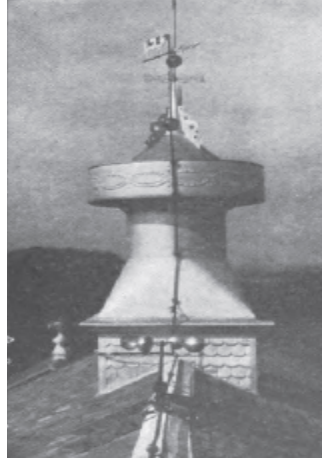


Figure 16: Ventilation Cupola Design

This ventilation cupola design appeared in the 1922 publication *Farm Buildings* (Foster and Carter 1922: 102) and is similar to those on barns in the survey area.



Cattle feed barn at site HDR 11932/41403 in Rosefield Township, Eddy County



Gothic arch roof barn HDR 14830/42627 Avon Township, Grand Forks County



Marriage Sylvanus octagonal barn 32ED32 Eddy County

Poultry Houses

Noble and Cleek's *The Old Barn Book* notes, "It isn't too much of an overstatement to say that virtually every farmstead in North America, at one time or another, had one or more structures to shelter chickens" (Noble and Cleek 1997: 135). One historic source on farm building design notes that the sawtooth or semi-monitor roof poultry house proved popular in the Mid-West (Noble and Cleek 1997: 136-137; Foster and Carter 1922: 142). Two sawtooth/semi-monitor roof poultry houses were recorded in the study area. Both have concrete foundations, horizontal wood siding, low massing, fixed and awning sash wood windows, and roofs clad with composition shingles. These buildings with sawtooth roofs also may be hog houses; however, inability to enter the buildings made this determination impossible. The lack of adjacent hog manure bins suggests they are poultry houses.



HDR 14830/42627 Avon Township, Grand Forks County



HDR 26389/41731 Ora Township, Nelson County

Grain Storage and Mill Buildings

Grain storage and mill buildings are a common sight in the study area. They have concrete pier or fieldstone pier foundations, horizontal wood siding, fixed wood windows, and gabled roofs with a cross-gabled elevator tower. Some of these buildings may be simply grain storage buildings and not mills (it was not possible to inspect the building interiors).

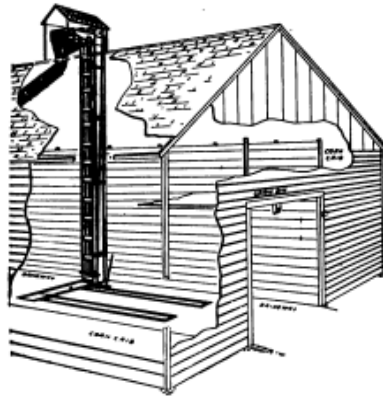


Figure 17. Inside Cup Elevator Illustration
 From Foster and Carter’s *Farm Buildings* (Foster and Carter 1922: 153).



**HDR 26404/42854 Ora Township,
 Nelson County**



**Site lead 40038
 Germantown Township,
 Wells County**



**Site lead 39661 Fairville
 Township, Wells County**

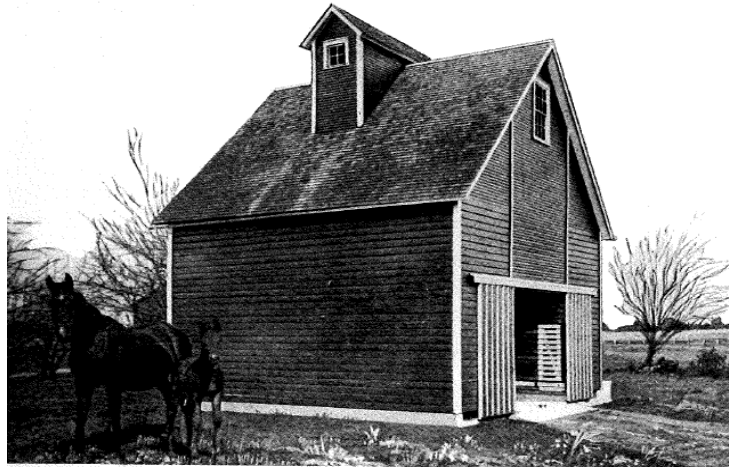
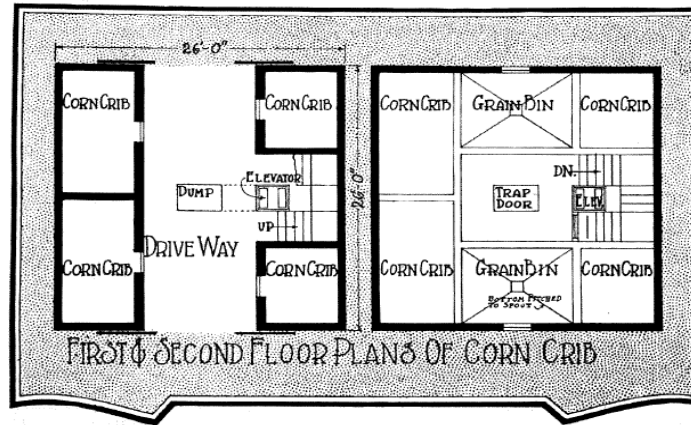


Figure 18. Corn Crib Design

This design is similar to the study area buildings and appeared in the December 1922 issue of *Farm Mechanics*.

The wood grain mills and grain storage buildings ultimately were replaced by prefabricated metal grain storage bins.

Grain Storage Bins

Round metal grain storage bins are perhaps one of the most common buildings in the North Dakota rural landscape. They are typically located in an agricultural building cluster around barns, or are grouped at the edges of agricultural fields. They have a circular concrete base foundation, metal hatch doors, a steel exterior access ladder, and a round dome roof. These prefabricated buildings were constructed by a variety of companies, such as the Butler Manufacturing Company. Butler first produced these buildings in 1907, and their manufacture became common in the late 1930s (Butler Manufacturing Company history web page, accessed July 19, 2011 <http://www.butlermfg.com/about/history.asp>).



**Butler grain bin HDR 26389/41731
Ora Township, Nelson County**



**Modern vintage GSI company bin HDR
11932/41403 Rosefield Township, Eddy
County**

Quonset Storage Buildings

Quonset-style buildings are another very common property type in the study area. There are two types of this building. One is a Quonset-inspired round-roofed barn or storage building that has wood cladding in the building ends and asphalt shingle roof cladding. The second type is a standing metal-seam-style building. These buildings have concrete foundations, no fenestration, and sliding-track wooden or metal doors in the building ends.



**Wood style Quonset building site
lead 39998 Wells County**



**Wood style Quonset building site lead
17606/41874 Sheridan County**



**Modern metal Quonset building
HDR 11932/41403 Rosefield
Township, Eddy County**

Side-Gabled Wood Outbuildings

The survey area has hundreds of side-gabled wood outbuildings that date from the early twentieth century. These utilitarian buildings have wooden post and pier foundations, horizontal wood cladding, wooden sliding-track doors, and side-gabled roofs. The similarity of this property type at the farms in the project area suggests that these were mail-order kit buildings.



**Site lead 41398 Fairville Township,
Wells County**



**HDR 14789-42562 Pleasant View
Township, Grand Forks County**

5.3.2 Defense Properties

Four former Minuteman missile launch facilities associated with Grand Forks Air Force Base are located in the eastern portion of the project area. They were deactivated after the end of the Cold War. The surface manifestation now consists only of a chain link and barbed wire security perimeter fence. The underground silos and launch control facilities have lost integrity due to the dismantling that took place in the late twentieth century.

5.3.3 Institutional Properties

Two one-room schoolhouses are within the project area. The Prophets Township School in Sheridan County and the Avon Township School in Grand Forks County share similar massing and construction materials. They have concrete/fieldstone foundations, horizontal wood siding, fixed wooden windows, and gable roofs.



**HDR 30541 Prophets Township School
Sheridan County**



**HDR 14762 Fairfield Township Grand
Forks County**

5.3.4 Residential Properties

Residential buildings within the project corridor are the most diverse property type. The styles range from late nineteenth century Victorian-inspired buildings to twenty-first century manufactured houses. The styles are based on the North Dakota Cultural Resources Survey architectural style guide (2009) and are presented in Table 4 below.

Table 4: Study Area Residential Property Types

Style	Example	Use
Victorian Era Queen Anne (ca. 1880-1915)	 <p>HDR 26404/42854 Nelson County</p>	Farm owner residence
Gabled Front (ca. 1880-1920);	 <p>HDR 11932/41403 Eddy County</p>	Farm foreman or owner residence
American Foursquare (ca. 1890-1930)	 <p>Site lead 41874 Griggs County</p>	Farm owner residence

Style	Example	Use
Craftsman (ca. 1910-1935)	 <p data-bbox="602 562 1019 590">HDR 14830/42627 Grand Forks County</p>	Farm owner residences
Plain Residential (ca. 1920-1950)	 <p data-bbox="639 898 984 926">HDR 11932/41403 Eddy County</p>	Farmhand bunkhouses
Ranch/Split Level (ca. 1945)	 <p data-bbox="618 1207 1008 1234">Site lead 15480 Grand Forks County</p>	Farm owner/foreman or single family residence tract house
Prefabricated/Modular	 <p data-bbox="651 1528 974 1556">Site lead 17586 Griggs County</p>	Farm owner/foreman or single family residence tract house

One noticeable residential architectural design trend that the survey effort documented occurs in the Aneta area of Nelson County. It involves a unique façade gable-end decorative oval-shaped cutout. The frequency suggests that Aneta and Ora Township residents used either the same architect or a pattern book. The proximity to the Great Northern Railway line in Aneta may also have played a role in supplying mail order kit homes for these early 1900s residences shown below.



Site 32NEX71



Site 32NEX72



HDR 26404/42854

Residential Outbuildings

The rural nature of the project area requires many property owners to drill wells for domestic water use. This has resulted in a pump house property type at many of the project area residential compounds. They typically have wood post and pier, or no foundation, exhibit horizontal wooden siding, and fixed wooden windows. The roof configurations are typically gabled.



HDR 26389-41731 Nelson County



HDR 26404-42854 Nelson County

Garages are common twentieth century feature at project area farms. The early- to mid-twentieth century garages are singular buildings. The more recent garages are incorporated with the residence, which is a pattern associated with the post-World War II ranch style house.



HDR 26389-41731 Nelson County



HDR 26389/41731 Eddy County

5.3.5 Transportation Properties

Two vehicular bridges are located in the project area in Grand Forks County and have been recorded. Both are wooden bridges, and a consultant has recommended that both bridges be considered National Register-ineligible.



32GF3219 Grand Forks County



32GF3229 Grand Forks County

6.0 Regulatory Framework for NRHP Eligibility Evaluation

National Park Service (NPS) regulations and guidance documents (including NRHP Bulletins) outline the process for evaluating sites for NRHP eligibility. According to the NPS, the categories of sites that may be eligible for the NRHP are buildings, structures, sites, objects, or historic districts. Sites are evaluated for NRHP eligibility using the NRHP evaluation criteria, as listed in 36 CFR 60.4. To be listed in or eligible for the NRHP, a property should be 50 years or older, possess historic significance based on its related historic context, and retain historic integrity expressive of that significance. The property must meet at least one of the four following criteria:

- Criterion A: The resource is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of history.
- Criterion B: The resource is associated with the lives of people significant in the past.
- Criterion C: The resource embodies distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; represents the work of a master; possesses high artistic value; or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.
- Criterion D: The resource has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

For a property to be eligible for the NRHP, it must be significant in terms of its historic context and one or more of the NRHP evaluation criteria (criteria A–D) and possess historic integrity that conveys or expresses its historic significance. Historic integrity refers to the authenticity of a resource’s historic identity as evidenced by the survival of physical characteristics it possessed in the past and its capacity to convey information about the basis for which the property is significant. Integrity occurs as authenticity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. In addition to being significant under one or more NRHP criteria, a property must possess integrity in a majority of these areas. Location refers to the place where an event occurred or a property was originally built. Design considers elements such as plan, form, and style of a property. Setting is the physical environment of the property. Materials refer to the physical elements used to construct the property. Workmanship refers to the craftsmanship of the creators of a property. Feeling is the ability of the property to convey its historic time and place. Association refers to the link between the property and a historically significant event or person.

Sites or structures that may not be considered individually significant may be considered eligible for listing in the NRHP as part of a historic district. According to National Register Bulletin 15, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, a historic district possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites,

buildings, structures, or objects that are historically or aesthetically united by plan or physical development.¹ The district represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may otherwise lack individual distinction.

A property meeting one or more special requirements or criteria considerations may be eligible for the NRHP even if not usually considered for listing in the NRHP. National Register Bulletin 15 explains:

Certain kinds of properties are not usually considered for listing in the National Register: religious properties, moved properties, birthplaces or graves, cemeteries, reconstructed properties, commemorative properties, and properties achieving significance within the past fifty years. These properties can be eligible for listing, however, if they meet special requirements, called criteria considerations, in addition to meeting the regular requirements (that is, being eligible under one or more of the four criteria A–D and possessing integrity). The criteria considerations need to be applied only to *individual* properties. Components of eligible districts do not have to meet the special requirements unless they make up the majority of the district or are the focal point of the district.

National Register Bulletin 15 guidance outlines six criteria considerations that allow exceptions or elaborations on the reasons for which a property may be considered for NRHP eligibility:

Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past fifty years shall not be considered eligible for the National Register. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

- a. A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
- b. A building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event;
or

¹ U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation, NRHP Bulletin 15 (Washington D.C., 1997).

- c. A birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building directly associated with his or her productive life; or
- d. A cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, from association with historic events; or
- e. A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or
- f. A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own exceptional significance; or,
- g. A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.²

² U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation.

7.0 Sites Recommended as Eligible for National Register Listing

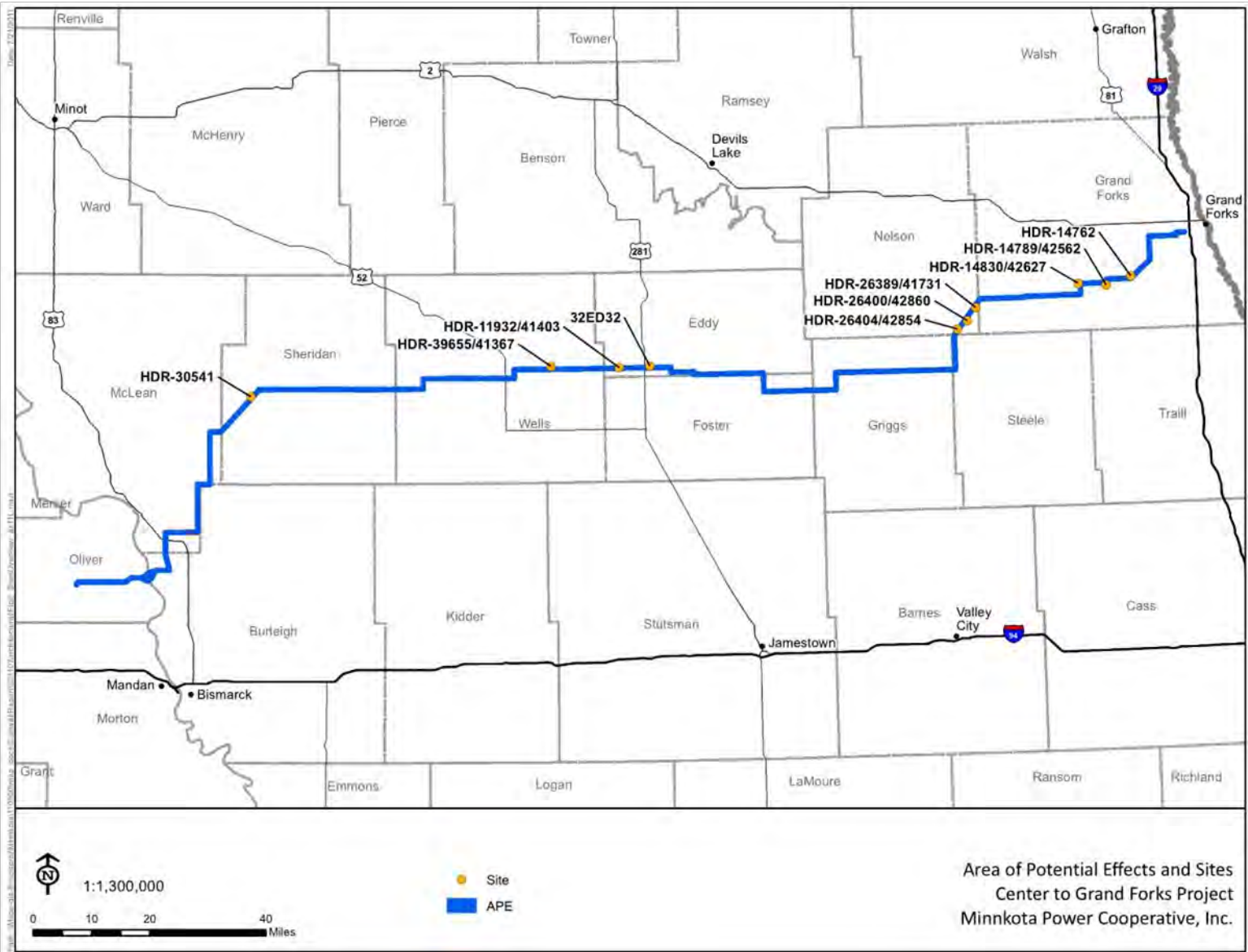
This section provides recommendations regarding National Register of Historic Places determinations of eligibility. The nine sites recommended as eligible for listing on the National Register within the Project APE as defined in Section 3.0 of this report are summarized below in Table 5. The National Register determinations of eligibility for each site follow.

Table 5: Study Area Sites Recommended as Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places

Site number	Description	National Register Criterion
HDR 11932/41403 Eddy County, Rosefield Township	Large complex with Victorian style residence, Craftsman garage, feed barns, granary, Quonset buildings. South portions of site are non-contributing due to construction of new Quonset buildings.	C for portions of site with agricultural buildings, farmhand housing, barns, and granary that are representative of an early twentieth century farm.
HDR 14762 Grand Forks County, Fairfield Township	Former one-room schoolhouse and Township meeting hall	C as part of a thematic one-room schoolhouse nomination. Does not appear to be eligible on an individual basis.
HDR 14789/42562 Grand Forks County, Pleasant View Township	Craftsman style residence, gambrel roof barn, farmhand bunkhouse, garage, side-gabled wood outbuilding	C as a intact early twentieth century farming complex.
HDR 14830/42627 Grand Forks County, Avon Township	Craftsman residence, gambrel roof barn, poultry house, granary, small Quonset style storage building.	C as a intact early twentieth century farming complex.
HDR 26389/41731 Nelson County, Ora Township	Victorian style residence, granary, farmhand bunkhouse, privy, garage, poultry house, vintage Quonset style buildings, pump house, metal grain bins	C as a intact early twentieth century farming complex.
HDR 26400/42860 Nelson County, Ora Township	Large Victorian residence, granary, possible potato shed, garage, monitor roof building, grain bins.	Tentative recommendation due to property owner not granting access to complex (building integrity levels not fully understood). Criterion A association with development of Ora Township and Aneta; Criterion B association with Ora Township Sundquist pioneer family; Criterion C for intact example of early twentieth century farming complex, Victorian style residence with few visible

Site number	Description	National Register Criterion
		alterations .
HDR 26404/42854 Nelson County, Ora Township	Grain mill, Victorian Queen Anne residence, hipped roof pump house, garage, two outbuildings	C as a intact early twentieth century farming complex.
HDR 30541 Sheridan County, Prophets Township	Vacant one-room Prophets Township schoolhouse	C as part of a thematic one-room schoolhouse nomination. Does not appear to be eligible on an individual basis.
HDR 39655/41367 Wells County, Germantown Township	Craftsman residence, Quonset style building, barn, three side-gabled outbuildings, metal grain bins, collapsing outbuilding, windmill	Tentative recommendation due to property owner not granting access to complex (building integrity levels not fully understood). Criterion C as an intact early twentieth century rural farm complex.

Figure 19. Area of Potential Effects and Sites



Site HDR 11932/41403

This farm complex is bound on the north and east by a tree shelter-belt. Wetlands which form the Rosefield Slough are located to the northwest and west of the complex, with the drainage flowing to the east-southeast. A long north-south trending dirt road provides access to the farm from 13th Street NE. The farm is located in the middle of Section 28, and has undeveloped farmland surrounding it. There are four building complexes: 1) the northwest residential portion, 2) an older agricultural building concentration on the north-central area, 3) a southwest agricultural complex with 1960-1970 vintage buildings, and 4) the southeast agricultural complex with 2000-vintage buildings and structures. A separate contributing feature on the historic period site consists of an isolated recent-vintage water control feature that dams the Rosefield Slough, which is located on the southwest portion of the farm. There is a mature tree shelter-belt that trends north-northwest to the north and central building clusters. There is also a three-part mature shelter-belt that runs along the east boundary of the buildings with an "I" configuration—the long portion runs a mile north-south past the building clusters.

The significance of this building complex is in terms of the broad patterns of North Dakota history under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places at the local level. The site is associated with the settlement and establishment of Rosefield Township through the development of wheat, dairy, and cattle farming.

The site is associated with the Steinbach family, who occupied it from 1890 to 1967, and the Schaefer family, that resided on the subject property from 1967 to the present. Archival research does not indicate that these families played in important role in local, state, or national history, and thus the site does not appear to be eligible under National Register Criterion B.

It is recommended that portions of the site be considered as potentially eligible to the National Register under Criterion C at the local level of significance. The buildings exhibit construction techniques and distinctive design elements and materials associated with early twentieth century North Dakota wheat, dairy, and cattle farming. The buildings present a concentration, linkage, and continuity of significant resources, e.g. a granary, Victorian-style residence, early twentieth century pump houses, feed and dairy barns, and farmhand dwellings. The Craftsman style garage is a manifestation of the architectural styles that moved from the Victorian influence to the later Arts and Crafts movement. The twentieth century use of prefabricated buildings is also manifested by the presence of a Quonset-style wooden storage building, a series of side-gabled storage buildings, metal grain bins, and large metal Quonset storage buildings.

Site HDR 14762

The significance of this Fairfield Township school building located in Grand Forks County is in that it illustrates the early one-room county schoolhouse trend during the early 1900s in North Dakota, associated with the immigration boom. The building is

potentially eligible under Criterion A at the local level for its association with early twentieth century rural public schools in North Dakota. This building should only be considered as potentially eligible as part of a thematic one-room schoolhouse National Register nomination, and would not be eligible on an individual basis.

Archival background research did not uncover any linkages with individuals important in local, state, or national history, and therefore this historic period site is not eligible under Criterion B.

It is recommend that the building be considered as eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C in a thematic education, multiple property nomination as an example of a wooden one-room schoolhouse dating to the early 1900s. While abandoned, the building still retains a high degree of integrity and has not been altered since its establishment. These schoolhouses reflected the permanence sought by new residents and were used in part to draw in more new settlers.

The schoolhouse retains its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The abandoned condition of the building has influenced its physical integrity due to environmental factors with the loss of window glass and degradation of the original building fabric. The exterior maintains its original appearance and the interior design and materials are consistent with the original construction and include a slate chalkboard.

Site HDR 14789/42562

This Grand Forks County farm complex is bound on the north by a tree shelter-belt, and by agricultural fields to the east and south; 27th Street NE forms the west boundary. The building cluster with nine elements is oriented on both a north-south and east-west axis, with the residence and garage on the east-west alignment; and the agricultural buildings following a north-south tangent.

This complex appears to be an intact historic period farmstead without major impacts to its integrity. The significance under Criterion A is lacking as it did not make a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history.

Archival background research did not uncover any important linkages with the Swenson family who has occupied the site since 1901, and local, state, or national history. Therefore, this historic period site is not eligible under Criterion B.

The complex appears to have potential for the National Register of Historic Places at the local level under Criterion C, as the buildings form an intact example of an early twentieth century farm. This historic period site still maintains its integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, and association. The site still functions as an agricultural operation with minimal impacts to the integrity of setting and feeling.

Site HDR 14830/42627

This Grand Forks County farm complex is bound on the north by a tree shelter-belt and agricultural land, by agricultural fields to the east, by 8th Avenue NE to the south, and agricultural fields to the west.

The building cluster consists of a horizontal wood-clad Craftsman style residence with a gable offset roof, located on the west side of the building complex. The remaining buildings are constructed on a north-south alignment, with the agricultural buildings located to the north and east. A seasonal creek bisects the site in a northwest and south line to the east border of the buildings.

The significance of this building complex in terms of the broad patterns of North Dakota history under National Register Criterion A does not exist. There are other agricultural properties that played a larger role in North Dakota history such as the Ralph Hall Farm in Carrington, North Dakota.

Archival background research did not uncover any linkages with individuals important in local, state, or national history, and therefore the site is not eligible under National Register Criterion B. The Swain family, who occupied the site from 1881 to 1905, was involved with the 1882 creation of Avon Township, but only in a minor way. They did not play a significant role in local, state, or national history. The barn may be associated with the Swain occupation; however, the construction techniques and architectural styling of the Craftsman residence and other agricultural buildings suggests they are linked to the subsequent Onsager family who resided at the site from 1906-1960. Albert Onsager was a school teacher at the two Avon Township schools; however, this role was not a significant one. Research did not indicate that Margaret Anderson, who has resided at the site since 1960, played a significant role in local, state, or national history.

The buildings appear to be potentially eligible to the National Register under Criterion C. The buildings exhibit unmodified construction techniques and distinctive design elements and materials associated with early twentieth century grain farms. The buildings present a concentration, linkage, and continuity of significant resources, e.g. a gambrel roof barn, semi-monitor roof poultry house, Craftsman style residence, and grain mill.

The site has cohesion in that the buildings have intact, similar early twentieth century building materials and styling. The buildings retain their integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. While the Craftsman residence (Feature 1) has a 1970s vintage garage (Feature 2), the garage is low massing, and the physical integrity levels of the surrounding buildings is extremely high, to the point that the addition is mitigated. The buildings also retain their integrity of setting and feeling—they appear as an intact early twentieth century farming operation associated with grain production. This is enhanced by the mature historic period shelterbelt that encloses the

building cluster and shields it from any modern visual intrusions and thus helps retain the site's integrity of setting and feeling.

Site HDR 26389/41731

This Nelson County farm complex is bound on the north and west by a tree shelterbelt. Wetlands are located northwest and southwest of the complex, with a northeast-trending creek that flows into the confluence of Goose and Beaver Creeks. A long north-south trending dirt road provides access to the farm from 4th Avenue NE. The farm is located in the middle of Section 12, and has undeveloped farmland surrounding it. The site has the residential portion located on the northwest area of the building cluster and has an east orientation. The majority of the agricultural buildings are located on the south portion of the site. An exception to this is the poultry house and hatchery, which are located northeast of the residence. The dirt access road passes immediately to the east of the granary building and provides access for hauling grain to the mill and flour out for shipment.

The significance of this building complex in terms of the broad patterns of North Dakota history under National Register Criterion A is not present at the local, state, or national levels. While the site is associated with the settlement and establishment of Ora Township and nearby Aneta, the John Sundquist site (HDR Site 26400-42860) appears to have a stronger association with Criterion A.

Under National Register Criterion B, the site is associated with the Solberg family of Norwegian immigrants. They were involved with the late nineteenth and early twentieth century settlement of Ora Township. Henry Solberg was one of the original founders of Ora Township in 1884, and the site is associated with Henry and his son Ole (Kueber 1998: 318). The site has been in the Solberg family since 1889. While this association with local history appears to be strong, the John Sundquist site (cited above) appears to have played a stronger role in local history in comparison, and thus, the Solberg site does not appear to be eligible under National Register Criterion B.

The building complex appears to be potentially eligible to the National Register under Criterion C at the local level of significance. The buildings exhibit construction techniques and distinctive design elements and materials associated with early twentieth century North Dakota wheat farms. The buildings present a concentration, linkage, and continuity of significant resources, e.g. a granary, Victorian-style residence, early twentieth century garage, pump houses, poultry house, round barn, and farmhand dwelling. The privy is an extant example of early twentieth century plumbing prior to the adoption of leach fields and indoor plumbing.

The site has cohesion in that the buildings have intact, similar early twentieth century building materials and styling. While the buildings would not be National Register eligible on an individual basis, they appear to be eligible as a complex. The buildings

retain their integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship. They also retain their integrity of setting and feeling as an intact early twentieth century farming operation associated with grain production. This is enhanced by the mature historic-period shelterbelt to the north and west, in addition to the buildings being located in the center of Section 12 on a long dirt access road. This has shielded the farmstead from any modern visual intrusions and thus helps strengthen the integrity of setting and feeling.

Site HDR 26400/42860

This site located in Nelson County could not be inspected due to the property owner refusing access. This farm complex is bound on the north and west by a tree shelterbelt. County Road 7 forms the west boundary. Agricultural fields are found to the south and east, and a seasonal lake is located to the east and covers nearly a one-third of the section. The building cluster is oriented on a north-south axis. The site has an oval-shaped dirt road circulation system, with the residence located on the northwest portion, shade trees located in the center of the oval, and agricultural buildings situated on the east side of the oval. Two separate lines of round metal grain storage bins are located northeast of the residence.

The nine features at this site cannot be adequately evaluated due to site access restrictions. This information will be completed at a future date when the project condemnation proceedings take place and access is granted to the site recorder. The site appears to have some of the highest physical integrity values of all the farm complexes observed in the project corridor. It appears to be potentially eligible under Criterion B for the association with the Sundquist family, who were pioneers that have resided at the site since 1886. It also appears to be eligible under Criterion C as the Victorian style residence is impressive, and appears to maintain a high degree of integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. The site maintains its integrity of feeling, location, and association as it still functions as an agricultural operation with minimal impacts to the setting.

Site HDR 26404/42854

This Nelson County farm complex is bound on the north by a tree shelterbelt and 19th Street NE, and by agricultural fields to the east and south. A wetland area is located to the west. A south/southeast trending dirt driveway accesses the residence. A second north-south trending dirt road is located on the east side of the site and may have been used to haul grain to the granary, and flour out for shipment. A second L-shaped mature tree shelter is located to the east of the building complex.

The significance of this building complex is in terms of the broad patterns of North Dakota history under Criterion A at the local level. The site is associated with the establishment of Aneta in the late 1890s and early 1900s, and development of wheat farming. The arrival of the railroad in 1896 at Aneta helped the development of wheat farming by providing a method to ship the grain, and resulted in the construction of both

grain elevators as well as encouraging the building of new residences in the community (Kueber 1998: 321).

The site is associated with Thomas T. Fjeld, who was part of Norwegian immigrant family involved with the early twentieth century settlement of Aneta. The Fjeld family helped establish one of the first Aneta churches, and have remained active in the local community since the early 1900s (Kueber 1998: 111). They were wheat farmers who took advantage of the railroad and early twentieth century wheat boom. While the Fjeld family had many members who resided in Aneta, background research indicates their importance in local history meeting Criterion B.

The building complex appears to be potentially eligible to the National Register under Criterion C at the local level of significance. The residence, pump house, and grain mill buildings exhibit unmodified construction techniques and distinctive design elements and materials associated with early twentieth century North Dakota wheat farms. The buildings present a concentration, linkage, and continuity of significant resources, e.g. a grain mill, Queen Anne Victorian style residence, and early twentieth-century garage and pump house. The Queen Anne style residence retains hallmark design elements of this style, such as asymmetry, and massing oriented to the south facade. It also exhibits a wrap-around porch, projecting bays, dormers, and a complex cross-gabled roofline with eave returns and recessed cut outs.

The site has cohesion in that the buildings have intact, similar early twentieth century building materials and styling. The buildings retain their integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship. They also retain their integrity of setting and appear as an intact early twentieth century farming operation associated with grain production. This is enhanced by the mature historic period shelterbelt that encloses the building cluster and shields it from any modern visual intrusions and thus helps retain the integrity of feeling. These trees are a manifestation of the 1873 Timber Culture Act.

Site HDR 30541

The site consists of the Prophets Township one-room schoolhouse in Sheridan County that is located in a treeless area on a gradual east-west trending slope adjacent to plowed agricultural fields. There is no historic vegetation associated with the building.

The significance of this school building is in that it illustrates the early one-room county schoolhouse trend during the early 1900s in North Dakota associated with the immigration boom. The building is potentially eligible under National Register Criterion A at the local level for its association with early twentieth century rural public schools in North Dakota. It is recommended that this site should only be considered as part of a thematic multiple property National Register nomination of one-room schoolhouses, or for North Dakota educational properties, and not on an individual basis.

Archival background research did not uncover any linkages with individuals important in local, state, or national history and therefore the site is not eligible under National Register Criterion B.

It is recommended that the building be considered as eligible to the National Register under Criterion C as a good example of a wooden one-room schoolhouse dating to the early 1900s. This would be as part of a thematic, multiple-property nomination; the building is not eligible under this criterion on an individual basis. While abandoned, the building still retains a high degree of integrity and has not been altered since its establishment in the 1910s. These schoolhouses reflected the permanence sought by new residents and were used in part to draw in new settlers.

The schoolhouse retains its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The exterior maintains its original appearance and the interior design and materials are consistent with the original construction, and include a slate chalkboard.

Site HDR 39655/41367

The site could not be accessed to inspect it as the property owner did not grant access to this site. This farm complex is bound on the north by a tree shelterbelt and 14th Street NE, by 5th Avenue NE to the east, and agricultural fields to the south and west.

The building cluster includes a horizontal, wood-clad Craftsman style residence with a gable offset roof, located on the north side of the building complex. The remaining buildings are constructed on a north-south alignment, with the agricultural buildings located to the south and west. There are eight round metal grain bins located on the west portion of the site.

The eight features (or more) at this site cannot be adequately evaluated due to site access restrictions. This information will be completed at a future date when the Center to Grand Forks Wind Farm Transmission Line condemnation proceedings takes place and access is granted to the site recorder.

The preliminary research indicates that this site is not associated with important themes in local, North Dakota, or national history, and is not eligible under National Register Criterion A.

Under National Register Criterion B, the site is associated with the Seibold family from 1908 to the present. While this association with local history appears to be strong, archival background research does not indicate that the Seibold family played a strong role in local, state, or national history. Thus, this site does not appear to be eligible under National Register Criterion B.

The site's significance cannot be assessed for eligibility under National Register Criterion C due to the lack of access to determine the physical integrity levels of the buildings and complex. The site appears to be a relatively intact rural farm with buildings from 1910 to 1920.

8.0 Sites Recommended as Not Eligible for Listing

The 260 sites recommended for a finding of not eligible for listing on the National Register within the Project APE as defined in Section 3.0 are presented in Appendix A.

9.0 Recommendations

This section provides recommendations regarding determination of eligibility and determination of effect. These recommendations are not binding upon RUS or ND SHPO.

9.1 Recommended Determinations of Eligibility

As discussed in Section 5.0, nine sites are recommended as eligible for listing on the National Register; this includes an additional National Register-listed property for the purposes of this project. No recommendation is made to formally list these sites because discussions on this topic have not been held with the respective owners of these nine sites.

9.2 Recommended Determinations of Effect

For a visual intrusion to rise to the level of an adverse effect, it would have to impair the ability of a historic property to convey its sense of time and place by significantly changing the feeling and setting of the historic property. Feeling is the property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. The sense of feeling is conveyed by physical features that convey a property's historic character. Setting is the character of the place in which the property played its historic role. The sense of setting is conveyed by how the property is situated and the relationship between the property, its surrounding features, and open space. The aspects of both feeling and setting can be negatively impacted by the introduction of modern elements into a historic location. The following guidelines apply for assessing adverse effects:

36 CFR Sec. 800.5 Assessment of adverse effects.

An adverse effect is found when an undertaking may alter the National Register 7 elements of integrity that include location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association.

(2) *Examples of adverse effects.* Adverse effects on historic properties include, but are not limited to:

- (i) Physical destruction of or damage to all or part of the property;
- (ii) Alteration of a property not consistent with the Secretary's standards;
- (iii) Removal of the property from its historic location;
- (iv) Change in the character of the property's use or of physical features within the property's setting;

- (v) Introduction of visual, atmospheric, or audible elements that diminish the integrity of the property's significant historic features;
- (vi) Neglect of a property which causes its deterioration, except where such neglect and deterioration are recognized qualities of a property of religious and cultural significance to a federally recognized tribe or Native Hawaiian organization; and
- (vii) Transfer, lease, or sale of property out of federal ownership or control without adequate and legally enforceable restrictions or conditions to ensure long-term preservation of the property's historic significance.

The Project Environmental Assessment visual resources section describes the towers and line visual impacts and proposed visual mitigation measures:

The proposed structures would be between 130- and 150-feet-tall. Depending on a viewer's physical location, the terrain conditions, and natural landscape features such as tree cover, the transmission structures could be visible for distances between 1.5 and 2 miles. A viewer's degree of discernable detail decreases as physical distance from an object increases. Beyond 2 miles in physical distance, the outline of structures most likely would not be seen. The transmission line wiring is unlikely to be seen clearly beyond distances of one-half to three-quarters mile. The Project proposes to use self-weathering single pole steel structures ...The height of the structure may be reduced, as feasible, to minimize impacts within the areas of high scenic importance. The self-weathering structure would turn a brownish color to help blend with the landscape (Environmental Assessment, 2010:3.1).

One listed historic property and nine recommended NRHP-eligible sites are discussed. The methodology for making these determinations of effect recommendations is based on the distance between the nine sites recommended as being NRHP-eligible and the one National Register-listed property and the transmission line. Additional factors include terrain height and vegetation. The presence of many large mature tree shelterbelts, combined with a suitable distance from the transmission line, has mitigated the visual impact in most of the ten sites.

Table 6 presents information on the transmission towers and lines and their relationship to the recorded sites, and a determination of effect analysis. Full-sized aerial images of the sites and proposed transmission line corridor are presented at the end of this chapter.

Figure 20. Sites by County

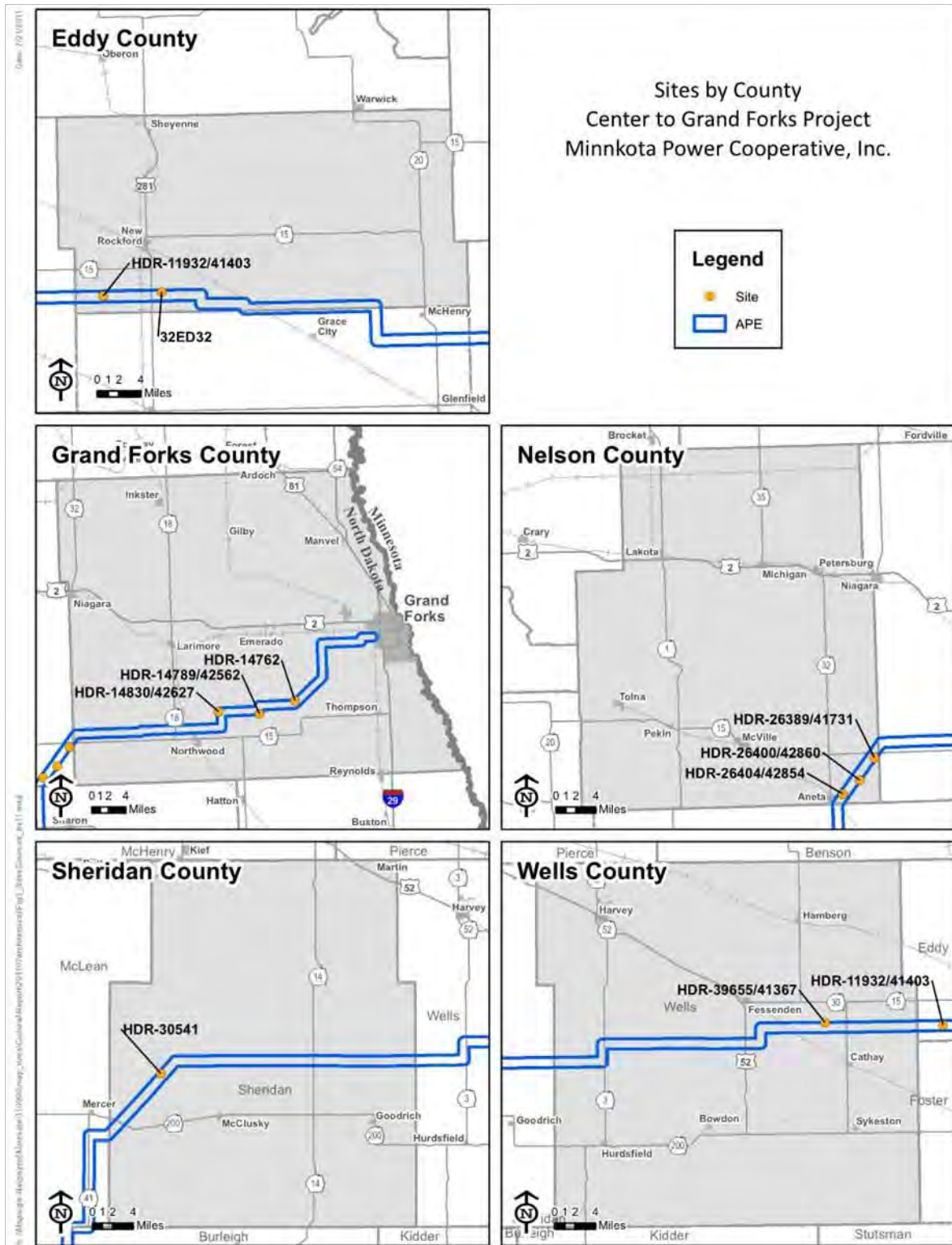







Table 6: Project Area Recommended National Register-Eligible or Listed Sites Effects Determination*


Site Number	Description	Transmission corridor and site image	Effects Analysis
HDR 11932/41403 Eddy County, Rosefield Township	Large complex with Victorian style residence, Craftsman garage, feed barns, granary, Quonset buildings.	 <p>All images have 1000-foot corridor depicted and dots are transmission tower locations</p>	Three proposed transmission towers will be located to the south of this site. The closest tower will be located 199 feet (0.04 miles) south of a building in the non-contributing portion of this site. The south portions of the site are non-contributing due to construction of new Quonset buildings. The easternmost tower will be located south of a large mature shelter belt. The two proposed western towers will be visible to the southeast and southwest from the contributing elements of this site. The proposed project will impact this historic period site’s integrity of location, setting, and feeling, but the effects are not considered adverse. The site’s integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and association will not be impacted.


*Larger format versions of all the photos in Table 6 are included at the end of this section of the document.


Site Number	Description	Transmission corridor and site image	Effects Analysis
HDR 14762 Grand Forks County, Fairfield Township	Former one-room school house and Township meeting hall		<p>This school house is has no surrounding vegetation. Three proposed transmission towers and lines would be visible to the east and southeast. The closest tower would be located 1534 feet (0.29 miles) southeast of the building. Two proposed towers on the south are located at a longer distance, and a mature tree row on an east-west alignment runs between the towers and the building. This building does not appear to be NRHP eligible on an individual basis. It could be eligible as part of a multiple property nomination for North Dakota educational properties. The proposed project will impact this historic period site’s location, setting, and feeling, but the effects are not considered adverse. The site’s integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and association will not be impacted.</p>

Site Number	Description	Transmission corridor and site image	Effects Analysis
HDR 14789/42562 Grand Forks County, Pleasant View Township	Craftsman-inspired style residence, gambrel roof barn, farmhand bunkhouse, garage, side-gabled wood outbuilding		<p>The farm site has a south alignment and a mature tree shelterbelt on its north boundary. The view to the south along 27th Street NE is unobstructed. The closest proposed transmission line tower is located 2089 feet (0.40 miles) north of the site. The proposed line is on a north-south alignment, and then turns east. This configuration along with the shelterbelts helps retain the integrity of setting and feeling at this site. This property will not be adversely affected. The site's integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association will not be impacted.</p>

Site Number	Description	Transmission corridor and site image	Effects Analysis
HDR 14830/42627 Grand Forks County, Avon Township	Craftsman residence, gambrel roof barn, poultry house, granary, small Quonset style storage building.		This site has a north-south orientation and a mature tree shelterbelt that encloses the building cluster. The closest proposed transmission line tower to the site is located to the east 1059 feet (0.20 miles), and then takes an east-west orientation away from the site along 8 th Avenue NE. The integrity of location, setting and feeling appears to not be influenced by the proposed new structures. The site's integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and association will not be impacted. The property will not be adversely affected.
HDR 26389/41731 Nelson County, Ora Township	Victorian style residence, granary, farmhand bunkhouse, privy, garage, poultry house, vintage Quonset style buildings, pump house, metal grain bins		This site also has a north-south orientation. It is located 1513 feet (0.29 miles) southeast of the proposed transmission line, and the line route is on a northeast-southwest alignment. A large, mature tree shelterbelt (north-south axis) is located between the line and the building complex and appears to provide a sufficient buffer for the site to retain its integrity of location, setting, and feeling. This property will not be adversely affected.

Site Number	Description	Transmission corridor and site image	Effects Analysis
<p>HDR 26400/42860 Nelson County, Ora Township</p>	<p>Large Victorian residence, granary, possible potato shed, garage, monitor roof building, grain bins.</p>		<p>The landowner did not allow access to this property. The property's orientation is to the south. The viewshed is to the south and east, which is open. A long mature north-south tree shelterbelt is located west of the site, and mature trees surround the Victorian residence and enclose the view. The transmission line is on a northeast-southwest alignment at this juncture, and the closest proposed transmission tower will be located 2347 feet (0.44 miles) west of the site. This distance combined with the trees appears to be sufficient for the site to retain its integrity of location, feeling and setting. The site's integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and association will not be impacted. This property will not be adversely affected.</p>

Site Number	Description	Transmission corridor and site image	Effects Analysis
HDR 26404/42854 Nelson County, Ora Township	Grain mill, Victorian Queen Anne residence, hipped roof pump house, garage, two outbuildings		<p>The property has a north-south orientation. The view from the house to the south and east towards the proposed transmission line is relatively unobstructed. One tower will be located to the east of a tree row 226 feet away from the site (0.04 miles); and its height will rise above the trees and will be visible from the residence and granary. The second tower will be located a longer distance to the southwest, and both the lines and tower will be visible from the residence, and will influence the integrity of location, setting, and feeling, and would constitute an adverse effect. The site's integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and association will not be impacted.</p>

Site Number	Description	Transmission corridor and site image	Effects Analysis
HDR 30541 Sheridan County, Prophets Township	Vacant one-room Prophets Township schoolhouse		<p>This school house is located in a treeless area. The proposed transmission towers and lines will be visible to the southeast and east. The closest proposed transmission line tower would be located 1440 feet (0.27 miles) away from the site. This property does not appear to be NRHP eligible on an individual basis. It would be potentially eligible as part of a NRHP multiple property nomination for North Dakota educational properties. The proposed project will impact this historic period site's integrity of location, setting, and feeling, but the effects are not considered adverse. The site's integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and association will not be impacted.</p>

Site Number	Description	Transmission corridor and site image	Effects Analysis
<p>HDR 39655/41367 Wells County, Germantown Township</p>	<p>Craftsman residence, Quonset style building, barn, three side-gabled outbuildings, metal grain bins, collapsing outbuilding, windmill</p>		<p>The landowner did not allow access to this property and the integrity levels of the buildings are not understood. The viewshed is to the south, east, and west. The proposed transmission line would be located to the south. The closest proposed transmission line would be located south 2097 feet (0.40 miles) from the site. There are no tree shelterbelts between the property and the transmission line. The line would be visible from the property and would impact the integrity of setting and feeling. The proposed project will impact this historic period site's integrity of location, setting, and feeling, but the effects are not considered adverse. The site's integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and association will not be impacted.</p>

Site Number	Description	Transmission corridor and site image	Effects Analysis
32ED32 Sylvanus Marriage Octagonal Barn Eddy County	Octagonal barn constructed circa 1902, 18 additional buildings subsequently constructed on site around barn		<p>There is a mature tree shelterbelt located between the south boundary of the property and the proposed transmission line that may hide portions of the new line from the barn southeast viewshed. This tree row has varying heights and at least two proposed towers will be visible to the southwest and will influence the integrity of location, setting, and feeling. The closest proposed transmission line tower would be located 1346 feet (0.25 miles) south of the site. The proposed project will impact this historic period site's integrity of location, setting, and feeling, but the effects are not considered adverse. The site's integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and association will not be impacted.</p>

Site 32ED32 Sylvanus Marriage Octagonal Barn

Site 32ED32 is the Sylvanus Marriage octagonal barn, which is a National Register-listed property located in Eddy County. The entire property has integrity issues. The 32ED32 site record surveyor stated that the property would not be considered National Register eligible in its current state, with only the octagonal barn (Feature 3) being significant out of nineteen features. The property fronts 68th Avenue NE and has a north-south orientation.



Barn view to south with shelterbelt in distance.



West portion of site view to south.



Ranch residence to northwest of barn view to south.

There is a mature tree shelterbelt located between the south boundary of the property and the transmission line location that may hide the new line and towers from the view of the barn. This tree row has varying heights and is not consistent. Based on the tower placement, this could potentially result in a negative visual impact to this historic property. However, HDR's recommendation is that the octagonal barn is the only feature that should be considered for protection. The historic viewshed from 1902 has been lost long ago. The site does not retain its integrity of setting, feeling, and association through the construction of numerous new buildings since 1902. This includes a Ranch-style residence within 50 yards of the barn which does not exhibit period appropriate sympathetic use of materials, design, or workmanship.

Should the project be considered as a potential visual effect, it could be reduced through mitigation, so that only minor impacts to the historic value of the octagonal barn would occur. Mitigation options would have to be developed by RUS in consultation with ND SHPO, and could involve Historic American Building Survey (HABS) documentation of the barn

All of the sites that have been recommended as NRHP eligible are at the local level of significance. The NRHP-listed site 32ED32 appears to also be listed at the local level of significance. This suggests that any strategy be appropriate to the relative importance of the historic period sites. For example, the school houses do not appear to be individually eligible to the NRHP, and would only be contributing elements to a statewide NRHP multiple property nomination of one-room schools for their architectural values and association with early North Dakota settlement. Avoidance measures also should take

into account the views of the property owner, community, and other interested members of the public and would require public participation. A visual intrusion into a historic period site's viewshed that substantially hinders or prevents one from experiencing the property within its significant setting is, by definition, an adverse visual effect. The principal factor is if the appreciation/understanding of the historic properties will be hindered by the introduction of a visual intrusion, in this case, the unhindered view of agricultural fields and associated buildings (setting, feeling, association). Due to the relatively flat terrain and open space that characterizes the Project's setting, any potential adverse effect can not be completely mitigated. Mitigation measures can however, lower the intensity of the visual effects from the Project.

The following are recommendations on how visual effects can be avoided through two ways to achieve a Finding of No Adverse Effect. Redesigning the proposed intrusion to lessen its appearance on the landscape is one method. This could involve increasing the distance between the transmission towers and/or lowering the transmission tower height around the identified sites that have potential as historic properties.

The second approach could involve planting trees or shelterbelts to provide a visual barrier between a transmission line, towers, and the historic period site. Screening trees of the same species as the existing historic period trees would be planted in similar fashion as the surrounding shelter belts. However, this could be interpreted as an additional visual effect but would be a mitigation approach in keeping with the historic landscape tradition. It likely would require the permission of the land owner to plant the trees. If approved as a visual screening method, the trees would need to be monitored and maintained over time to prevent die off and be replaced if they fell due to wind storms or snow loading. These options could minimize the adverse effects to the historic location, setting, and feeling of the sites recommended as being NRHP eligible and the one listed property.

The above discussion presents a preliminary determination of effects analysis as the NRHP eligibility of the nine sites has not been reviewed by SHPO. Should the NRHP eligibility for these sites be agreed upon by SHPO, the adverse effects could be mitigated by employing the visual screening techniques identified by the Project Environmental Assessment. Table 7 below summarizes the effects analysis, and full-sized aerial images of each site follows.

Table 7: Effects Analysis Summary

Site Number	Effects Analysis
HDR 11932/41403 Eddy County, Rosefield Township	The proposed project will impact this historic period site, but the effects are not considered adverse.
HDR 14762 Grand Forks County, Fairfield Township	The proposed project will impact this historic period site, but the effects are not considered adverse
HDR 14789/42562 Grand Forks County, Pleasant View Township	This property will not be adversely affected.
HDR 14830/42627 Grand Forks County, Avon Township	The property will not be adversely affected.
HDR 26389/41731 Nelson County, Ora Township	This property will not be adversely affected.
HDR 26400/42860 Nelson County, Ora Township	This property will not be adversely affected.
HDR 26404/42854 Nelson County, Ora Township	This property will be adversely affected.
HDR 30541 Sheridan County, Prophets Township	The proposed project will impact this historic period site, but the effects are not considered adverse
HDR 39655/41367 Wells County, Germantown Township	The proposed project will impact this historic period site, but the effects are not considered adverse
32ED32 Sylvanus Marriage Octagonal Barn Eddy County	The proposed project will impact this historic period site, but the effects are not considered adverse

Large Format Versions of Photos from Table 6



32ED32



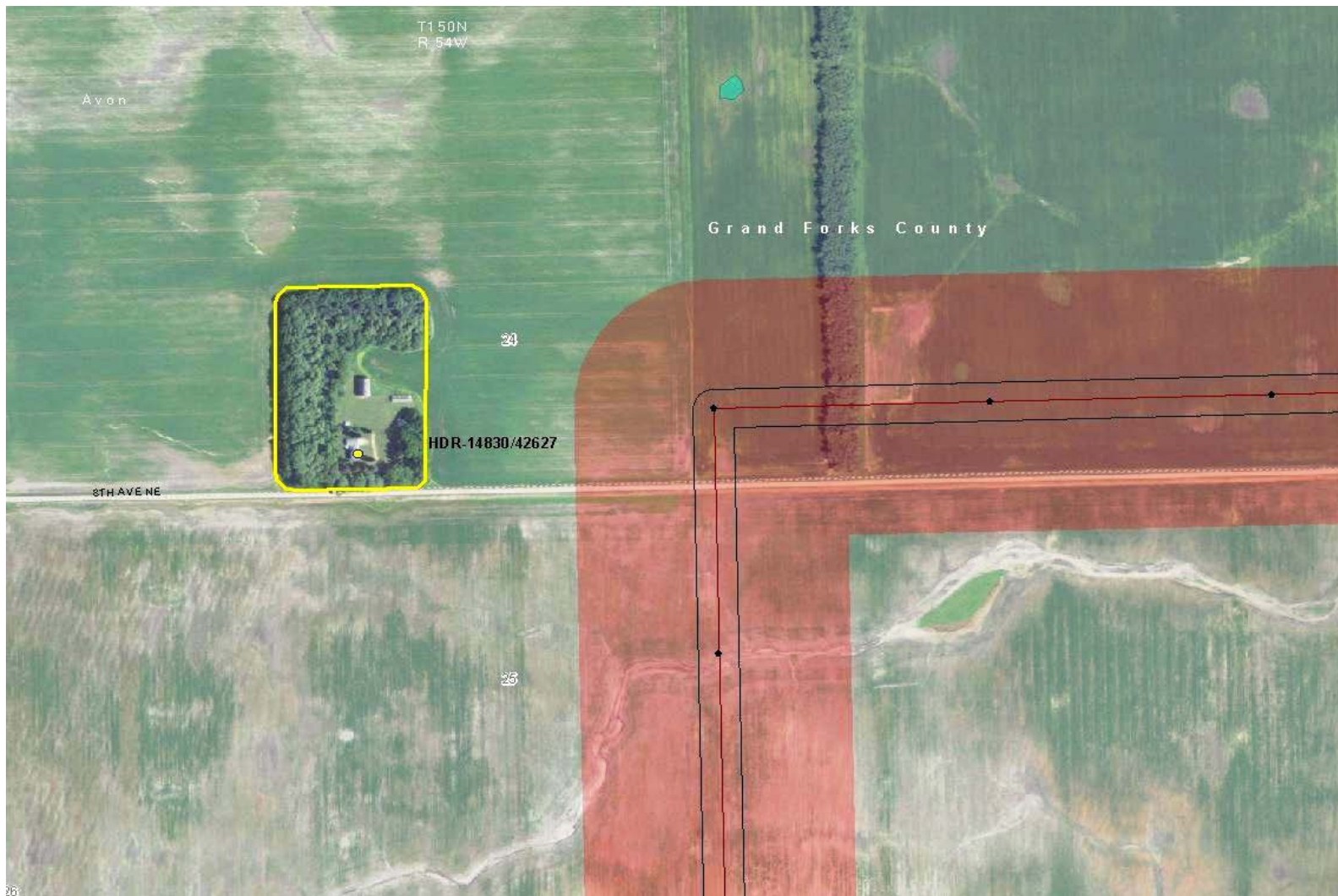
HDR 11932/41403



HDR 14762



HDR 14789/42562



HDR 14830/42627



HDR 26389/41731



HDR 26400/42860



HDR 26404/42854



HDR 30541



HDR 39655/41367

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Appendix A

The following tables present information on the April 18 to 22, and May 17-20 2011 survey effort. Table A-1 lists site leads and NDCRS sites. Table A-2 lists sites located through GIS research and additional sites located during the field effort that were determined to be NRHP-eligible.



Table A-1. North Dakota Cultural Resources Survey Sites and Site Leads				
Site	Site Name	Image	GIS X	GIS Y
32ED222	Rocky Run-no changes since site record was updated.		489627	5272236
32ED32	Marriage, Sylvanus Octagonal Barn-no changes since site was recorded.		492881	5273347
32EDX2	Brantford Townsite	Outside of APE. Adjacent buildings are ruins.	505957	5271652
32GG81	Agricultural complex	Property owner did not grant access to property.	564477	5271332
32OL435	Price School	Site no longer extant, update site record prepared	351926	5217555

Table A-1. North Dakota Cultural Resources Survey Sites and Site Leads				
Site	Site Name	Image	GIS X	GIS Y
32OL436	Price Town site-no changes since site record was prepared.		352561	5216514
32SH348	Land owner did not grant access to property. Also refer to 30882		405682	5268248

Table A-2. NRHP-ineligible North Dakota Site Leads/New Sites Located During Field Work



ID	Feature	Image	Comment	GIS X	GIS Y	ID
5063	Farm Unit		Manufactured modern residence, prefabricated metal outbuilding	369084	5242495	5063
5290	Farm Unit	1980s vintage residence	Also refer to 42966	357635	5220969	
5299	Farm Unit	Manufactured house and 1930s wood garage.	Also refer to 40643	354499	5218147	
5302	Farm Unit		1950s vintage residence and outbuilding, mobile home. Also refer to 40638	353365	5219740	
5309	Vacant Farm Unit	Mobile home, metal grain bin, wood and two wood agricultural outbuildings		356872	5219130	
5319	Dwelling other than Farm	Property owner did not grant access to property.		353492	5217375	
5321	Vacant Farm Unit	Manufactured home, barn, and two metal storage buildings		359311	5219100	




Table A-2. NRHP-ineligible North Dakota Site Leads/New Sites Located During Field Work						
ID	Feature	Image	Comment	GIS X	GIS Y	ID
5326	Seasonal or Summer Dwelling	Metal storage building		353564	5217833	
11095			Gambrel roof barn with concrete block lower walls, cross-gabled 1920s house recently renovated with all doors and windows replaced. Also refer to 41449			
11801			Also refer to 41485			
11883	Farm Unit	Property owner did not grant access to property.	Also refer to 41493	520819	5271506	
11884	Farm Unit		Also refer to 41492	520175	5271178	




Table A-2. NRHP-ineligible North Dakota Site Leads/New Sites Located During Field Work						
ID	Feature	Image	Comment	GIS X	GIS Y	ID
11889	Farm Unit		Also refer to 41477	514984	5271247	
11890	Farm Unit	Property owner did not grant access to property.	Also refer to 41478	515290	5271254	
11904	Cemetery, East & West			507209	5271294	
11912	Farm Unit		Also refer to 41441	497726	5273549	




Table A-2. NRHP-ineligible North Dakota Site Leads/New Sites Located During Field Work						
ID	Feature	Image	Comment	GIS X	GIS Y	ID
11913	Farm Unit		Also refer to 41439	497392	5272200	
11921	Farm Unit		Also refer to 41426	490859	5272309	
11934	Vacant Farm Unit	Flooded, no access		480648	5273568	
11935	Vacant Farm Unit	Flooded, no access		481156	5272939	
12030	Vacant Farm Unit		Residence has been burned down, granary, barn, stone building, privy. Also refer to 41448	501007	5272022	

Table A-2. NRHP-ineligible North Dakota Site Leads/New Sites Located During Field Work



ID	Feature	Image	Comment	GIS X	GIS Y	ID
12393	Farm Unit		Also refer to 41464	507189	5270332	
12394	Farm Unit	Hipped roof wood residence with windows changed out to metal versions, asbestos tile clad side gabled bunk house, five round metal grain bins, front gabled wood garage, metal seed bin.	Also refer to 41465	508910	5270096	
12396	Farm Unit		Also refer to 13095, 41462	505383	5270319	
12400	Vacant Farm Unit		Refer to 41476, 43479	513147	5270288	

Table A-2. NRHP-ineligible North Dakota Site Leads/New Sites Located During Field Work

ID	Feature	Image	Comment	GIS X	GIS Y	ID
12416	Vacant Farm Unit		No standing buildings	524358	5269208	
12418	Farm Unit	Road flooded, no access.	Also refer to 43120	527902	5266224	
12422	Farm Unit		Also refer to 13198	532897	5266241	
12425	Farm Unit		Also refer to 43123	529471	5265344	

Table A-2. NRHP-ineligible North Dakota Site Leads/New Sites Located During Field Work




ID	Feature	Image	Comment	GIS X	GIS Y	ID
12426	Farm Unit		Also refer to 43122	528606	5265405	
12427	Farm Unit		Also refer to 43121	527889	5264970	
13078	Vacant Farm Unit	Road flooded, no access.		524357	5266959	
13095	Vacant Dwelling other than Farm		Also refer to 12396, 41462	505773	5270346	




Table A-2. NRHP-ineligible North Dakota Site Leads/New Sites Located During Field Work						
ID	Feature	Image	Comment	GIS X	GIS Y	ID
13198	Dwelling other than Farm		Also refer to 12422	532836	5266297	
17566	Metal grain bin					
17573	Farm Unit			573597	5271320	

Table A-2. NRHP-ineligible North Dakota Site Leads/New Sites Located During Field Work




ID	Feature	Image	Comment	GIS X	GIS Y	ID
17574	Farm Unit		Also refer to 41519	572377	5271251	
17586	Dwelling other than Farm			571415	5270892	
17599	Vacant Farm Unit			560932	5270909	




Table A-2. NRHP-ineligible North Dakota Site Leads/New Sites Located During Field Work						
ID	Feature	Image	Comment	GIS X	GIS Y	ID
17600	Vacant Farm Unit		Abandoned and heavily modified Craftsman residence, Butler building, Quonset building.	558015	5270773	
17606	Farm Unit		Refer to 41874	552102	5270759	
17607	Vacant Farm Unit		Barn partially demolished	552877	5270720	
17609	Farm Unit		Also refer to 41880	556693	5271328	

Table A-2. NRHP-ineligible North Dakota Site Leads/New Sites Located During Field Work




ID	Feature	Image	Comment	GIS X	GIS Y	ID
17611	Binford cemetery		1902 oldest headstone			
17613	Farm Unit-South Word Farm and Ranch		Also refer to 41865.	548706	5270423	
17614	Farm Unit		Also refer to 41873.	551491	5271006	



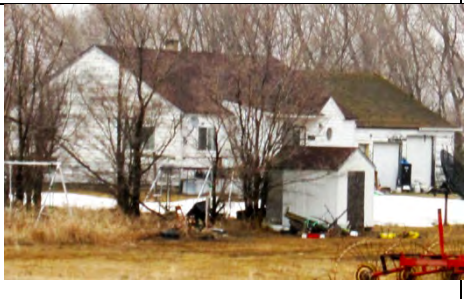
Table A-2. NRHP-ineligible North Dakota Site Leads/New Sites Located During Field Work						
ID	Feature	Image	Comment	GIS X	GIS Y	ID
17642	Vacant Farm Unit			540900	5266385	
17645	Vacant Farm Unit			543529	5267445	
17646	Farm Unit		Also refer to 41863	545964	5270006	

Table A-2. NRHP-ineligible North Dakota Site Leads/New Sites Located During Field Work



ID	Feature	Image	Comment	GIS X	GIS Y	ID
17649	Farm Unit		Also refer to 41504	544730	5267543	
17653	Farm Unit		Also refer to 41855	543899	5265651	
17688	Vacant Farm Unit		Abandoned cross-gabled residence viewed with binoculars, could not access due to flooded road.	563690	5270041	
17698	Dwelling		Property not accessible due to Sheyenne River flooding. Viewed with binoculars, cross-gabled residence 1890-1900, corrugated metal gabled building, hipped roof wood building, metal grain bins.	567522	5270074	




Table A-2. NRHP-ineligible North Dakota Site Leads/New Sites Located During Field Work						
ID	Feature	Image	Comment	GIS X	GIS Y	ID
17711	Vacant Farm Unit			572356	5270409	
17713	Farm Unit		Also refer to 41517.	572656	5270498	
17714	Vacant Farm Unit	No standing buildings on site.		573196	5269960	
17715	Farm Unit			574636	5270398	
18531	Vacant Farm Unit	Poor road conditions, viewed with binoculars-modern front-gabled metal storage building		539804	5265782	




Table A-2. NRHP-ineligible North Dakota Site Leads/New Sites Located During Field Work						
ID	Feature	Image	Comment	GIS X	GIS Y	ID
18612	Vacant Farm Unit	No access, road flooded and washed out		542571	5265470	
18636						
21172	Buffalo ranch		Also refer to 43117			
22897	Vacant Farm Unit		Abandoned residence and outbuilding	370828	5256402	




Table A-2. NRHP-ineligible North Dakota Site Leads/New Sites Located During Field Work						
ID	Feature	Image	Comment	GIS X	GIS Y	ID
22898	Vacant Farm Unit			370932	5254565	
22909	Farm Unit		Vinyl clad residence, Butler building, Quonset building, wood barn in poor condition Also refer to 40895	371220	5249190	
22911	Farm Unit-cattle	Pole barn, round metal grain bins	Also refer to 40891, 40892	370810	5247031	
23145	Farm Unit		1970s vintage house, 1950s vintage wood garage, wood outbuildings Also refer to 40879	367705	5242190	




Table A-2. NRHP-ineligible North Dakota Site Leads/New Sites Located During Field Work						
ID	Feature	Image	Comment	GIS X	GIS Y	ID
23146	Farm Unit			367706	5241995	
23148	Dwelling-for sale		Modern residence and garage Also refer to 40877	367705	5241522	
23154	Farm Unit		Altered historic period barn, Quonset building, two metal outbuildings, modern wood residence Also refer to 40872	366228	5238012	

Table A-2. NRHP-ineligible North Dakota Site Leads/New Sites Located During Field Work




ID	Feature	Image	Comment	GIS X	GIS Y	ID
23159	Dwelling		Gable roof wood outbuilding, side gabled outbuilding, manufactured 1990s residence	367486	5231519	
23167	Farm Unit		Manufactured house, 1920s vintage wood barn, large prefabricated metal storage building Also refer to 23168, 43220, 43221	361035	5229166	
23168	Farm Unit		Also refer to 23167, 43220, 43221	361276	5229282	

Table A-2. NRHP-ineligible North Dakota Site Leads/New Sites Located During Field Work




ID	Feature	Image	Comment	GIS X	GIS Y	ID
23171	Vacant Farm Unit		Front-gabled residence missing doors and windows, 1930s vintage metal building, Butler building, wood clad agricultural outbuilding, metal grain bins	360984	5230034	
23172	Vacant Farm Unit		Nothing present	362786	5230534	
23173	Vacant Farm Unit		Large prefabricated metal building, seven round metal grain bins, three plywood outbuildings in poor condition	365795	5229573	
23187	Vacant Farm Unit		Two mobile homes, wood clad front gable roof 1940s vintage residence	358313	5227299	
23188	Farm Unit		1990-2000 vinyl sided house, metal agricultural outbuilding	358166	5227610	




Table A-2. NRHP-ineligible North Dakota Site Leads/New Sites Located During Field Work						
ID	Feature	Image	Comment	GIS X	GIS Y	ID
23592	Vacant Farm Unit	Flooded, no access		357994	5226527	
26413	Aneta Cemetery, East & West	Road flooded, no access		577462	5281682	
26414	Silent Hill, Aneta, ND Cemetery		Road flooded, unable to observe close up			
26641	Farm Unit			578950	5284360	
26642	Sacred Heart Catholic Cemetery			577387	5280417	



Table A-2. NRHP-ineligible North Dakota Site Leads/New Sites Located During Field Work						
ID	Feature	Image	Comment	GIS X	GIS Y	ID
27082	Vacant Farm Unit	No buildings on site		336138	5217266	
27084	Farm Unit	Not accessible.	Also refer to 42962	340123	5215870	
27085	Vacant Farm Unit			341463	5216461	
27087	Other Structure-ag ops	Prefabricated metal storage building, modern residence		343361	5216823	
27089	Vacant Farm Unit		Abandoned residence	343273	5215960	




Table A-2. NRHP-ineligible North Dakota Site Leads/New Sites Located During Field Work						
ID	Feature	Image	Comment	GIS X	GIS Y	ID
27090	Yucca Catholic Cemetery			343231	5216467	
27091			Abandoned farmstead, three wood-clad buildings, two collapsed buildings, residence windows and doors changed out			
27095	Farm Unit		Residence, garage, and outbuilding Also refer to 40624	350800	5217997	
27232	Dwelling other than Farm	Vinyl sided 1990-2000s residence		352791	5216610	
27233	Dwelling other than Farm	Wood-sided 2000s vintage residence		352892	5216403	
27337	Dwelling other than Farm	2000s vintage residence		352710	5216715	

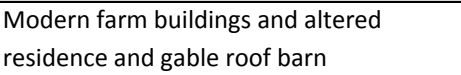
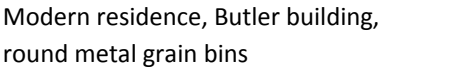


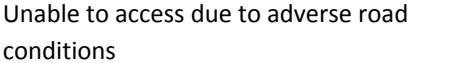
Table A-2. NRHP-ineligible North Dakota Site Leads/New Sites Located During Field Work						
ID	Feature	Image	Comment	GIS X	GIS Y	ID
27350	Farm Unit		Also refer to 40590	335199	5216700	
30473	Farm Unit		Also refer to 41079	389279	5269194	
30480	Vacant Farm Unit		Butler storage building, monitor roof wood barn, three round metal grain bins	400685	5268971	
30518	Vacant Farm Unit		No trespassing, no access	403409	5268722	
30527	Vacant Farm Unit		Unable to access due to adverse road conditions	394069	5268431	




Table A-2. NRHP-ineligible North Dakota Site Leads/New Sites Located During Field Work						
ID	Feature	Image	Comment	GIS X	GIS Y	ID
30528	Vacant Farm Unit		Abandoned Craftsman style residence, 1910s wood outbuilding, 1920s vintage wood residence	394764	5268925	
30531	Vacant Farm Unit		Mobile home, 1920s wood garage, two Butler storage buildings, 1920s vintage wood residence, collapsed 1980s vintage shack	391942	5267977	
30533	Farm Unit	Modern residence, Quonset building, metal silo, Butler storage building	Also refer to 43082	391215	5269023	
30544	Farm Unit		Heavily altered American Foursquare residence, 1930s vintage wood garage Also refer to 40912	379026	5262306	




Table A-2. NRHP-ineligible North Dakota Site Leads/New Sites Located During Field Work						
ID	Feature	Image	Comment	GIS X	GIS Y	ID
30574	Farm Unit		Mobile home, 1920s wood gable roof garage, gambrel roof wood barn, 1940s asbestos tile clad residence with changed out windows and modern garage addition on west elevation	415684	5268074	
30575	Farm Unit		Also refer to 43095	415548	5267805	
30577	Vacant Farm Unit		Abandoned Front gabled residence, gable roof barn with two metal additions, wood agricultural outbuildings	414702	5267761	
30589	Vacant Farm Unit- abandoned farmstead	Property owner did not grant access to property.		374867	5258410	

Table A-2. NRHP-ineligible North Dakota Site Leads/New Sites Located During Field Work



ID	Feature	Image	Comment	GIS X	GIS Y	ID
30590	Farm Unit		Abandoned 1950s vintage residence, wood gambrel roof barn, abandoned wood outbuildings	374828	5257531	
30806	Cemetery		1910-1911 graves	387040	5269372	
30882	Vacant Farm Unit		Adverse road conditions prevented access to this property-also refer to 32SH348	405676	5268253	
31051	Farm Unit		Adverse road conditions prevented access to this property-also refer to 41722	577705	5278954	




Table A-2. NRHP-ineligible North Dakota Site Leads/New Sites Located During Field Work						
ID	Feature	Image	Comment	GIS X	GIS Y	ID
31229	Vacant Farm Unit			576906	5270914	
31230	Vacant Farm Unit	No standing buildings at site		576831	5272875	
38644	Farm Unit	Property owner did not grant access to property.	Also refer to 43103	429506	5268448	
38651	Vacant Farm Unit		Abandoned mobile home, abandoned Front Gabled residence, collapsing wood barn	433909	5271450	
38682	Vacant Farm Unit		Abandoned residence, wood gable roof barn	430395	5268005	

Table A-2. NRHP-ineligible North Dakota Site Leads/New Sites Located During Field Work




ID	Feature	Image	Comment	GIS X	GIS Y	ID
38706	Farm Unit		1970s vintage house, large modern metal outbuildings Also refer to 41357	454136	5269988	
38742	Farm Unit	Road closed due to flooding	Also refer to 41132	446194	5270029	
38744	Farm Unit	Road closed due to flooding	Also refer to 43112	442695	5270293	
38745	Farm Unit		Manufactured house, modern Quonset building, 1930s vintage wood outbuilding Also refer to 43111	439833	5270621	
38747	Farm Unit			430469	5269753	





Table A-2. NRHP-ineligible North Dakota Site Leads/New Sites Located During Field Work						
ID	Feature	Image	Comment	GIS X	GIS Y	ID
38751	Vacant Farm Unit		Collapsing residence and wood outbuilding	425035	5268019	
39177	Norwegian Lutheran Cemetery			471949	5272965	
39656	Farmstead		New residence and garage constructed in 2008 Also refer to 41372	467872	5273675	
39661	Farmstead-two barns burned down by property owner between field sessions.		Also refer to 39662/41387	47337	5272168	

Table A-2. NRHP-ineligible North Dakota Site Leads/New Sites Located During Field Work




ID	Feature	Image	Comment	GIS X	GIS Y	ID
39662	Farmstead		Also refer to 39661/41387	47337	5272168	
39657	Other Structure-grain bins and garage		No farm residence, Quonset building, wood gambrel roof barn, grain bins, hipped roof 1920s garage.	468943	5273486	
39662	Farm Unit		Also refer to 41387	472709	5272247	
39663	Other Structure-grain bins		Quonset style barn, farm residence gone, large metal storage building, hipped roof garage	474438	5273268	

Table A-2. NRHP-ineligible North Dakota Site Leads/New Sites Located During Field Work




ID	Feature	Image	Comment	GIS X	GIS Y	ID
39664	Vacant Farm Unit vacant Gedrose Centennial Farm		Farm house gone, front gabled wood garage, large metal storage buildings	474919	5273625	
39666	Other Structure-grain bins		Farm residence demolished	478320	5273558	
39667	Farm Unit			478797	5272258	

Table A-2. NRHP-ineligible North Dakota Site Leads/New Sites Located During Field Work




ID	Feature	Image	Comment	GIS X	GIS Y	ID
39674	Vacant Farm Unit		<p>Front gabled barn, collapsed buildings, very large standing metal seam</p>	454757	5272601	
39998	Farm Unit		<p>Silo, house, and barn 1900-1920, very large 2000s prefabricated metal storage building</p> <p>Also refer to 43110</p>	438258	5271531	
40024	Farm Unit		<p>Shingle clad historic period residence with large modern addition on west elevation. Monitor roof barn with side wings, silos</p> <p>Also refer to 41356.</p>	454226	5271166	

Table A-2. NRHP-ineligible North Dakota Site Leads/New Sites Located During Field Work



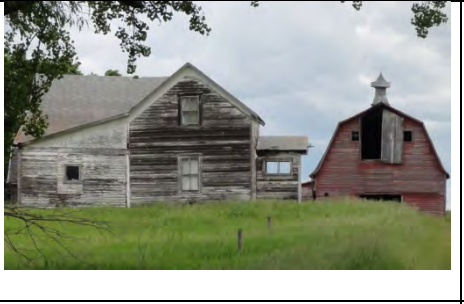
ID	Feature	Image	Comment	GIS X	GIS Y	ID
40038	Farm unit		Over 60% of the buildings at this site were new metal structures.	468012	5273613	
40140	Vacant Farm Unit		Abandoned 1920s vintage residence with all windows changed out, gambrel roof wood barn, wood outbuildings.	452791	5270610	
40351	Vacant Farm Unit		Road closed due to flooding	457651	5273310	
40494	Kesmoe Lake Nesting Island USFWS	No standing buildings		380517	5264569	
40499	Other Structure	Metal Quonset building		352307	5217260	




Table A-2. NRHP-ineligible North Dakota Site Leads/New Sites Located During Field Work						
ID	Feature	Image	Comment	GIS X	GIS Y	ID
40531	Other Structure		Agricultural equipment junk yard	367626	5237132	
40533	Other Structure	Butler building and round metal grain bin		367614	5240300	
40537	Other Structure		Metal storage buildings	370341	5244947	
40538	Other Structure		Abandoned residence	370608	5244673	
40543	Other Structure	Road closed due to flooding		376882	5260453	




Table A-2. NRHP-ineligible North Dakota Site Leads/New Sites Located During Field Work						
ID	Feature	Image	Comment	GIS X	GIS Y	ID
40544	Other Structure	Road closed due to flooding, grain bins seen from distance		377510	5260606	
40583	Other Structure			430357	5270318	
40584	Other Structure		Nothing standing	433610	5270799	
40589	Other Structure	No buildings on site.		334332	5216983	
40590	Dwelling		Also refer to 27350	335162	5216711	

Table A-2. NRHP-ineligible North Dakota Site Leads/New Sites Located During Field Work


ID	Feature	Image	Comment	GIS X	GIS Y	ID
40624	Dwelling	See photo 27095		350762	5217966	
40638	Vacant Dwelling other than Farm	See photo 5302		353376	5219704	
40639	Vacant Dwelling other than Farm	House is on moving blocks		353799	5219060	
40640	Dwelling	1990-2000 vintage house		353685	5218986	
40641	Dwelling	1990-2000 vintage house		353756	5218871	
40642	Vacant Dwelling other than Farm	1990-2000 vintage house and trailers		353609	5218732	
40643	Dwelling	See photo 5299		354469	5218195	
40872	Dwelling	See photo 23154		366168	5237977	
40872						
40877	Dwelling	See photo 23148		367698	5241455	
40879	Dwelling	See photo 23145		367749	5242195	

Table A-2. NRHP-ineligible North Dakota Site Leads/New Sites Located During Field Work


ID	Feature	Image	Comment	GIS X	GIS Y	ID
40880	Dwelling			367756	5242002	
40881	Dwelling	See photo 5063		369079	5242538	
40891	Dwelling	Pole barn, round metal grain bins	Also refer to 22911/40892	370772	5246901	
40892	Dwelling	Pole barn, round metal grain bins	Also refer to 22911/40891	370821	5246938	
40895	Dwelling	See photo 22909		371249	5249237	
40910	Dwelling	See photo 30590		374757	5257501	
40912	Dwelling	See photo 30544		379002	5262334	
41079	Dwelling	Modern residence, Butler building, round metal grain bins	Also refer to 30473	389287	5269109	
41095	Dwelling	See photo 38747	Also refer to 41096	430406	5269829	
41096	Dwelling	See photo 38747	Also refer to 41095	430372	5269832	
41132	Dwelling	Road closed due to flooding	Also refer to 38742	446219	5270122	




Table A-2. NRHP-ineligible North Dakota Site Leads/New Sites Located During Field Work						
ID	Feature	Image	Comment	GIS X	GIS Y	ID
41356	Dwelling		Also refer to 40024.	454276	5271205	
41357	Dwelling	See photo 38706		454089	5269922	
41372	Dwelling	See photo 39656		467948	5273700	
41387	Dwelling		Also refer to 39661/39662	472721	5272148	
41388	Other Structure		Abandoned wood side gabled outbuilding, three metal grain bins	472080	5273332	
41397	Dwelling	See photo 39667		478785	5272145	

Table A-2. NRHP-ineligible North Dakota Site Leads/New Sites Located During Field Work




ID	Feature	Image	Comment	GIS X	GIS Y	ID
41398	Vacant Dwelling other than Farm			478499	5273561	
41403	Dwelling			483979	5273197	
41419	Other Structure		Log kit building	486815	5272522	
41426	Dwelling	See photo 11921		490953	5272304	
41428	Dwelling	Burlington & Northern Park		490827	5269120	




Table A-2. NRHP-ineligible North Dakota Site Leads/New Sites Located During Field Work						
ID	Feature	Image	Comment	GIS X	GIS Y	ID
41434						
41439	Dwelling	See photo 11913		497457	5272161	
41441	Dwelling	See photo 11912		497716	5273604	
41448	Also see photo 12030		Gambrel roof wood barn, stone building, wood privy, wood granary, burned residence, round metal grain bins, collapsed buildings.	501004	5272088	
41449	Dwelling	See photo 11095		502305	5272084	
41462	Dwelling		Also refer to 12396/13095	505521	5270365	




Table A-2. NRHP-ineligible North Dakota Site Leads/New Sites Located During Field Work						
ID	Feature	Image	Comment	GIS X	GIS Y	ID
41464	Dwelling		Also refer to 12393	507190	5270403	
41465	Dwelling		Also refer to 12394	508862	5270124	
41476	Vacant Dwelling other than Farm		Also refer to 12400/43479	513089	5270329	
41477	Dwelling	See photo 11889		515081	5271395	
41478	Dwelling		Also refer to 11890	515182	5271231	
41485	Dwelling	See photo 11801		517362	5270529	

Table A-2. NRHP-ineligible North Dakota Site Leads/New Sites Located During Field Work


ID	Feature	Image	Comment	GIS X	GIS Y	ID
41492	Dwelling	See photo 11884		520096	5271181	
41493	Dwelling	Property owner did not grant access to property.	Also refer to 11883	520836	5271453	
41504	Dwelling	See photo 17646		544717	5267499	
41517	Dwelling	See photo 17713		572713	5270440	
41519	Dwelling	See photo 17574		572420	5271236	
41522	Other Structure			576378	5274104	
41716	Dwelling	See photo 17573		573562	5271263	
41722	Dwelling	Adverse road conditions prevented access to this property-	Also refer to 31051	577756	5278954	
41757	Price Cemetery, North & South	Property owner did not grant access to property.		352536	5216257	




Table A-2. NRHP-ineligible North Dakota Site Leads/New Sites Located During Field Work						
ID	Feature	Image	Comment	GIS X	GIS Y	ID
41780	Other Structure			554614	5270642	
41853	Vacant Dwelling other than Farm			544097	5269898	
41855	Dwelling	See photo 17653		543981	5265645	
41865	Dwelling	See photo 17613		548743	5270299	
41873	Dwelling	See photo 17614		551502	5270845	
41874	Dwelling		Also refer to 17606	552113	5270846	




Table A-2. NRHP-ineligible North Dakota Site Leads/New Sites Located During Field Work						
ID	Feature	Image	Comment	GIS X	GIS Y	ID
41880	Dwelling	See photo 17609		556783	5271369	
41887			Granary close to collapsing, located outside project APE			
41888	Other Structure-Metal outbuilding			561740	5270369	
42812	Dwelling	See photo 17715		574549	5270361	
42836	Other Structure			577284	5272394	
42962	Dwelling	Flooded road, unable to access.	Also refer to 27084	340217	5215861	

Table A-2. NRHP-ineligible North Dakota Site Leads/New Sites Located During Field Work


ID	Feature	Image	Comment	GIS X	GIS Y	ID
42966	Dwelling		Refer to 5290	357669	5221000	
43082	Dwelling	See photo 30533		391297	5269029	
43095	Dwelling	See photo 30575		415576	5267893	
43096	Dwelling	See photo 30574		415815	5268053	
43103	Dwelling	Property owner did not grant access to property.	Also refer to 38644	429451	5268472	
43110	Dwelling		Cross gabled residence with all windows and doors changed out to metal. Very large metal storage buildings. Also refer to 39998.	438300	5271464	
43111	Dwelling	See photo 38745		439779	5270712	
43112	Dwelling	Road closed due to flooding, also refer to 38744		442762	5270314	
43117	Dwelling	See photo 21172		488144	5273607	
43120	Dwelling	Road flooded	Also refer to 12418	527953	5266157	
43121	Dwelling	See photo 12427		527945	5264965	
43122	Dwelling	See photo 12426	I	528630	5265485	

Table A-2. NRHP-ineligible North Dakota Site Leads/New Sites Located During Field Work



ID	Feature	Image	Comment	GIS X	GIS Y	ID
43123	Dwelling	See photo 12425		529529	5265359	
43220	Dwelling		Also refer to 23167, 23168, 43221	360990	5229144	
43221	Dwelling	See photo 23167, 23168 and 43220		361238	5229353	
43223	Dwelling		Refer to 23188	358123	5227656	
43369	Dwelling		Also refer to 18558.	570493	5270915	
43466	Dwelling	Modern manufactured home		340813	5216716	
43474	Dwelling other than Farm	2000s vintage house and garage		358260	5227942	




Table A-2. NRHP-ineligible North Dakota Site Leads/New Sites Located During Field Work						
ID	Feature	Image	Comment	GIS X	GIS Y	ID
43479	Dwelling		Also refer to 12400/41476	513272	5270371	
43494	Dwelling other than Farm	Property owner did not grant access to property.		353581	5216843	
43495	Dwelling other than Farm	Wood duck hunting blind	v	353296	5217540	
43499	Dwelling	See photo 17607		552920	5270751	
43501	Farm Unit			576707	5275985	
43511	Dwelling		Very large modern standing metal seam building, gambrel roof wood barn, wood Front-gabled residence, hipped roof wood garage, and Quonset building.	461528	5273409	

Table A-2. NRHP-ineligible North Dakota Site Leads/New Sites Located During Field Work



ID	Feature	Image	Comment	GIS X	GIS Y	ID
New site CGF-A-1	1950-1960s vintage wood clad gable roof outbuilding, round metal grain bin		Map 3 Burleigh County, 54th St. NW/279th Ave NE Section 18, SW ¼			
New site CGF-A-2	Shelter belts-These cultural landscape features appear at numerous locations in the project APE. While information is available on the general Great Plains Shelterbelt Project, determining if these features are associated with the CCC/WPA is difficult. Some integrity issues in the linear features would be anticipated due to die off, subsequent farming, and maintenance		Map 14, Sheridan County, Sections 4, 9, 10			











Table A-2. NRHP-ineligible North Dakota Site Leads/New Sites Located During Field Work						
ID	Feature	Image	Comment	GIS X	GIS Y	ID
New site CGF-A-3	Prefabricated silo and round metal grain bin		Map 19 Wells County, SE ¼ of Section 5			
New site CGF-A-4	Eight round Butler metal grain bins and two Butler buildings		Map 28, Eddy County			
New site CGF-A-5	Decommissioned Minuteman III site with metal chain link perimeter fence and metal ventilation unit		Grand Forks AFB association Griggs County			

Table A-2. NRHP-ineligible North Dakota Site Leads/New Sites Located During Field Work						
ID	Feature	Image	Comment	GIS X	GIS Y	ID
New site CGF-A-6	Decommissioned Minuteman III site [Oscar-44 (O-44)] Barbed wire perimeter fence only		Grand Forks AFB association Steele County			
New site CGF-A-7	Front-gabled horizontal wood sided residence, six round metal grain bins, and collapsing wood barn		Nelson County			
CGF-A-8						




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CGF-A-9	Decommissioned Minuteman III missile site. Barbed wire perimeter fence only		T 149N R 57W SW ¼, NE ¼, NE ¼, Section 14 Nelson County			
CGF-A-10	Decommissioned Minuteman III missile site. Barbed wire perimeter fence only		T 149N R 56W NE ¼, SE ¼, SW ¼, Section 33			
32GF120	Site record updated to reflect the demolition of octagonal granary and two other buildings.					
32GF3219	Bridge-no changes since site recorded.					

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32GF3229	Bridge-no changes since site recorded.					
5298	Farm Unit			Farm Unit	353602	521682 6
5299	Farm Unit	Property owner did not grant access to property.		Farm Unit	354499	521814 7
5300	Farm Unit			Farm Unit	353673	521902 9

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5301	Farm Unit			Farm Unit	353371	5219380
11891	Farm Unit			Farm Unit	517348	5270591
11898	Farm Unit			Farm Unit	504142	5270612
11905	Farm Unit		Several new metal storage buildings on site	Farm Unit	502250	5272106





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12172	Farm Unit			Farm Unit	488339	5273505
14441	Dwelling other than Farm		0905 field Also refer to 17179	Dwelling	631654	5300799
14451	Farm Unit		Several new metal buildings on site Also refer to 17220	Farm Unit	639486	5308055
14454	Farm Unit		Also refer to 42523	Farm Unit	634877	5307375

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14456	Farm Unit		Also refer to 43478	Farm Unit	632886	530706 3
14457	Farm Unit		Also refer to 43477	Farm Unit	632705	530621 1
14482	Dwelling other than Farm		0905 field	Dwelling	631854	530078 6
14496	Dwelling other than Farm			Dwelling	631898	530708 7

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14497	Dwelling other than Farm		0905 field	Dwelling	639414	530739 0
14498	Dwelling other than Farm		0905 field	Dwelling	639301	530747 1
14526	Vacant Farm Unit		0905 field	Other Structure	634600	530658 5
14527	Vacant Farm Unit		Storage; 0905 field Also refer to 43510	Other Structure	631902	530246 9

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14729	Farm Unit		Also refer to 42536	Farm Unit	631614	5300589
14732	Farm Unit		0905 field	Farm Unit	627052	5296355
14733	Farm Unit			Farm Unit	626877	5296478
14734	Farm Unit		Also refer to 42545	Farm Unit	625210	5295816

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14737	Farm Unit			Farm Unit	622414	529578 2
14738	Farm Unit		Also refer to 42547	Farm Unit	623364	529578 4
14761	Dwelling other than Farm		0905 field	Dwelling	622415	529563 2
14763	Farm Unit		Also refer to 42544	Farm Unit	627145	529580 5

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14779	Farm Unit			Farm Unit		
14785	Farm Unit		Also refer to 43384	Farm Unit	619229	5295299
14786	Farm Unit		Also refer to 42550	Farm Unit	622249	5294797
14790	Farm Unit		Also refer to 42608	Farm Unit	616200	5293594

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14792	Farm Unit		Also refer to 42609	Farm Unit	614876	5293375
14801	Vacant Farm Unit		0905 field	Other Structure	613895	5293578
14802	Vacant Farm Unit			Other Structure	618679	5293400
14803	Vacant Farm Unit			Other Structure	620681	5295317

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14840	Farm Unit		Also refer to 42951	Farm Unit	607505	5291037
14843	Farm Unit		Also refer to 42625	Farm Unit	612331	5290950
14844	Vacant Farm Unit		0905 field Also refer to 43497/43500	Other Structure	605010	5290541
14845	Cemetery, East & West			Cemetery	604697	5291179

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14877	Farm Unit		Also refer to 42918	Farm Unit	597316	5290460
14878	Farm Unit		Also refer to 42925	Farm Unit	599410	5291178
14881	Dwelling other than Farm		0905 field	Dwelling	600026	5291367
14903	Farm Unit		Also refer to 42896	Farm Unit	588700	5290594

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14904	Farm Unit		Also refer to 41734	Farm Unit	590342	5291049
14914	Farm Unit		Also refer to 42890	Farm Unit	585835	5289912
14984	Vacant Farm Unit			Other Structure	594816	5289726
14988	Farm Unit		Also refer to 41744	Farm Unit	604108	5289966





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14989	Farm Unit		Also refer to 41743	Farm Unit	603790	529029 9
14990	Farm Unit		Also refer to 41745	Farm Unit	606229	529000 3
14991	Farm Unit		Also refer to 41746	Farm Unit	607484	529035 3
15186	Dwelling other than Farm		Also refer to 17354/42530			




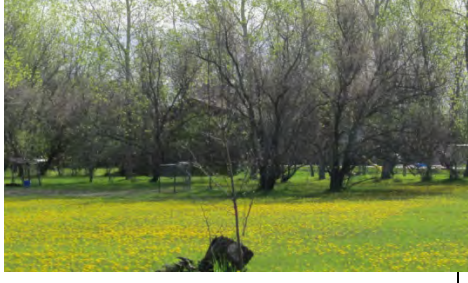
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15442	Dwelling other than Farm					
15444	Dwelling other than Farm		0905 field	Dwelling	638088	530630 8
15445	Dwelling other than Farm		0905 field	Dwelling	638075	530622 1
15446	Dwelling other than Farm		0905 field	Dwelling	638083	530614 0





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15447	Dwelling other than Farm		0905 field	Dwelling	638091	530603 1
15448						
15456	Dwelling other than Farm			Dwelling	638244	530596 2
15457	Dwelling other than Farm			Dwelling	638390	530601 6

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15458	Dwelling other than Farm			Dwelling	638243	530606 4
15459	Dwelling other than Farm			Dwelling	638341	530614 8
15460	Dwelling other than Farm			Dwelling	638234	530615 4
15461	Dwelling other than Farm			Dwelling	638235	530621 7

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15462	Dwelling other than Farm			Dwelling	638320	530622 4
15463	Dwelling other than Farm			Dwelling	638288	530628 7
15464	Dwelling other than Farm			Dwelling	638249	530630 8
15465/164 40	Dwelling other than Farm			Dwelling	638174	530630 8

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15480	Dwelling other than Farm					
15487					637939	530755 3
15489	Dwelling other than Farm		0905 field	Dwelling	638163	530732 4
15490	Dwelling other than Farm		0905 field	Dwelling	638053	530732 6

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15491	Dwelling other than Farm		0905 field	Dwelling	637954	530735 5
15492	Dwelling other than Farm		0905 field	Dwelling	637861	530732 7
15493	Dwelling other than Farm			Dwelling	637880	530741 7
15494	Dwelling other than Farm			Dwelling	637950	530742 5

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15495	Dwelling other than Farm			Dwelling	638047	530745 0
15496	Dwelling other than Farm			Dwelling	638135	530746 0
15497	Dwelling other than Farm			Dwelling	638138	530751 8
15498	Dwelling other than Farm		0905 field	Dwelling	638055	530751 6


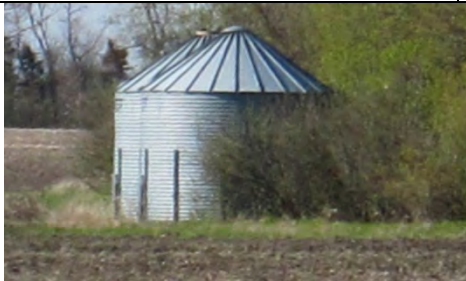

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15499	Dwelling other than Farm			Dwelling	638150	530765 8
16440	Dwelling other than Farm		0905 field	Dwelling	638070	530641 2
16442	Dwelling other than Farm		0905 field	Dwelling	638065	530778 3
16978	Vacant Farm Unit		0905 field	Other Structure	585689	529027 2

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16989	Farm Unit			Farm Unit	601296	529141 4
17001	Dwelling other than Farm		Also refer to 147801	Dwelling	620520	529567 8
17009	Dwelling other than Farm			Dwelling	631702	529986 3
17027	Dwelling other than Farm			Dwelling	631826	529962 2

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17028	Dwelling other than Farm			Dwelling	631818	529977 3
17155	Vacant Farm Unit		0905 field	Other Structur e	586392	528979 8
17179	Dwelling other than Farm	See photo 14441	0905 field	Dwelling	631758	530081 4
17216	Dwelling other than Farm		0905 field Also refer to 42534	Dwelling	639996	530742 5

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17219	Dwelling other than Farm		0905 field	Dwelling	639520	530735 5
17220	Dwelling other than Farm	See photo 14451	0905 field	Dwelling	639563	530799 5
17239	Dwelling other than Farm		0905 field	Dwelling	622278	529561 8
17241	Farm Unit		Also refer to 43385	Farm Unit	620692	529419 9
17354	Farm Unit	See photo 15186	Also refer to 42530	Farm Unit	637769	530743 4



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17593	Vacant Farm Unit			Other Structure	564559	5271281
18612	Vacant Farm Unit		0905 field	Other Structure	542571	5265470
23592	Vacant Farm Unit			Other Structure	357994	5226527
26384	Farm Unit		Also refer to 41532	Farm Unit	583569	5288642

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26388	Farm Unit		Also refer to 41531	Farm Unit	581906	528835 3
26392	Vacant Farm Unit		0905 field	Other Structure	581969	528615 5
26393	Vacant Farm Unit			Other Structure	580680	528626 6
26394	Vacant Farm Unit			Other Structure	579919	528538 5

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26413	Aneta Cemetery	Road cut by flooding		Cemeter y	577462	528168 2
26642	Aneta Cemetery, North & South	Road cut by flooding		Cemeter y	577387	528041 7
27090	Cemetery, North & South	Yucca Catholic Cemetery	0905 field	Cemeter y	343231	521646 7
27095	Farm Unit			Farm Unit	350800	521799 7
27230	Dwelling other than Farm			Dwelling	352549	521647 3
27231	Dwelling other than Farm			Dwelling	352586	521655 6

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30527	Vacant Farm Unit			Other Structure	394069	5268431
30882	Vacant Farm Unit			Other Structure	405676	5268253
39177	Norwegian Lutheran Cemetery			Cemetery	471949	5272965
39657	Other Structure	grain bins and garage	0905 field	Other Structure	468943	5273486
39663	Other Structure	grain bins	0905 field	Other Structure	474438	5273268

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39664	Vacant Farm Unit	vacant Gedrose Centennial Farm	0905 field	Other Structure	474919	5273625
39666	Other Structure	grain bins	0905 field	Other Structure	478320	5273558
40140	Vacant Farm Unit	Lots of farm debris	0905 field	Other Structure	452791	5270610
40351	Vacant Farm Unit			Other Structure	457651	5273310
40494	Other Structure	Kesmoe Lake Nesting Island USFWS and DU	0905 field	Other Structure	380517	5264569
40537	Other Structure	steel building	0905 field	Other Structure	370341	5244947
40538	Other Structure	vacant house	0905 field	Other Structure	370608	5244673



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40544	Other Structure	grain bins	0905 field	Other Structure	377510	5260606
40583	Other Structure	barn	0905 field	Other Structure	430357	5270318
40584	Other Structure	old farm junk	0905 field	Other Structure	433610	5270799
40586	Other Structure	home debris	0905 field	Other Structure	446460	5270790
40638	Vacant Dwelling other than Farm	residence questionable	0905 field	Other Structure	353376	5219704
40642	Vacant Dwelling other than Farm	Groups of trailers unsure if occupied	0905 field	Other Structure	353609	5218732
41128	Dwelling		0905 field	Dwelling	444813	5270742

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41388	Other Structure	grain bins	0905 field	Other Structure	472080	527333 2
41429	Other Structure	grain bins	0905 field	Other Structure	490946	526899 6
41522	Other Structure	Rural water pump	0905 field	Other Structure	576378	527410 4
41531	Dwelling	See photo 26388	0905 field	Dwelling	581937	528842 4
41532	Dwelling	See photo 26384	0905 field	Dwelling	583662	528857 7
41734	Dwelling	See photo 14904	0905 field	Dwelling	590251	529106 9
41740	Dwelling		0905 field	Dwelling	596813	528976 2
41743	Dwelling	See photo 14989	0905 field	Dwelling	603771	529035 2
41744	Dwelling	See photo 14988	0905 field	Dwelling	604072	529000 7

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41745	Dwelling	See photo 14990	0905 field	Dwelling	606144	5290027
41746	Dwelling	See photo 14991	0905 field	Dwelling	607510	5290401
41757	Price Cemetery		Gated road, no access	Cemetery	352536	5216257
41780	Other Structure		0905 field	Other Structure	554614	5270642
41853	Vacant Dwelling other than Farm		0905 field	Other Structure	544097	5269898
41984						

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42517	Dwelling		aerial	Dwelling	638332	530609 9
42523	Dwelling	See photo 14454	0905 field	Dwelling	634858	530731 4
42530	Dwelling	See photo 15186	0905 field Also refer to 17354	Dwelling	637764	530734 8
42534	Dwelling	See picture 17216	0905 field	Dwelling	640036	530737 6
42536	Dwelling	See photo 14729	0905 field	Dwelling	631656	530062 1
42537	Dwelling		0905 field	Dwelling	631959	530083 1
42544	Dwelling	See photo 14763	0905 field	Dwelling	627111	529584 1


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42545	Dwelling	See photo 14734	0905 field	Dwelling	625246	529579 5
42546	Other Structure		0905 field; ag storage	Other Structure	625257	529568 4
42547	Dwelling	See photo 14738	0905 field	Dwelling	623313	529576 7
42548	Dwelling		0905 field	Dwelling	622162	529572 6
42550	Dwelling	See photo 14786	0905 field	Dwelling	622302	529483 3
42551	Other Structure		0905 field old ag buildings	Other Structure	625622	529490 3

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42608	Dwelling	See photo 14790	0905 field	Dwelling	616150	529353 6
42609	Dwelling	See photo 14792	0905 field	Dwelling	614948	529343 4
42625	Dwelling	See photo 14843	0905 field	Dwelling	612350	529089 0
42890	Dwelling	See photo 14914	0905 field	Dwelling	585800	528999 6
42896	Dwelling	See photo 14903	0905 field	Dwelling	588635	529064 8
42918	Dwelling	See photo 14877	0905 field	Dwelling	597316	529038 7
42925	Dwelling	See photo 14878	0905 field	Dwelling	599465	529122 8
42951	Dwelling	See photo 14840	0905 field	Dwelling	607499	529096 7
43103	Dwelling		aerial	Dwelling	429451	526847 2
43384	Dwelling	See photo 14785	0907 aerial	Dwelling	619242	529525 1

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43385		See photo 17241				
43477	Dwelling other than Farm	See photo 14457	1001 09aerial	Dwelling	632790	530625 7
43478	Dwelling other than Farm	See photo 14456	1001 09aerial	Dwelling	632883	530713 9
43490	Dwelling		1002 high res aerial	Dwelling	637944	530754 6
43497	Vacant farm unit	See photo 14844	1009 field Also refer to 4350	Other Structure	605061	529053 3
43498	Dwelling		1010 field	Dwelling	394753	526890 4
43500	Dwelling other than Farm	See photo 14844	1011 stanley Also refer to 43497	Dwelling	605058	529053 6

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43510	Dwelling	See photo 14527	public comment	Dwelling	631860	530242 4
147801		See photo 17001				