

Appendix M

Architectural Reconnaissance Survey Report

Badger Wind, LLC
February 2024

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CLASS I LITERATURE REVIEW AND CLASS II
ARCHITECTURAL RECONNAISSANCE INVENTORY FOR
THE BADGER WIND PROJECT EXPANSION AREAS
LOGAN AND MCINTOSH COUNTIES, NORTH DAKOTA

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by
Robert Ball, MHP

Prepared for

DNV Energy, USA, Inc.



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**CLASS I LITERATURE REVIEW AND CLASS II
ARCHITECTURAL RECONNAISSANCE INVENTORY FOR
THE BADGER WIND PROJECT EXPANSION AREAS
LOGAN AND MCINTOSH COUNTIES, NORTH DAKOTA**

by

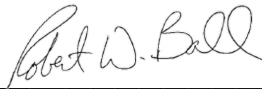
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ABSTRACT

In November and December 2023, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., personnel completed a Class I Literature Review and Class II Architectural Reconnaissance Inventory for the expansion of the Badger Wind Project in Logan and McIntosh Counties, North Dakota. The survey was conducted at the request of David De Caro of DNV Energy USA, Inc., on behalf of Badger Wind, LLC.

The proposed expansion of the Badger Wind Project includes additional turbine locations, turbine strings, and facilities that extend beyond the previously conducted architectural reconnaissance inventory (Dickerson and Ball 2022). The expansion occurs primarily within agricultural fields located to the west and south of the town of Wishek.

The purpose of the study was to identify historic architectural resources within the area of potential effects for the proposed project and to evaluate each identified resource's eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Based on the North Dakota State Historic Preservation Office Guidelines, the area of potential effects for wind turbines 400 feet or higher is defined as parcels within the proposed locations of the wind turbines, and a two-mile buffer extending outwards from each proposed turbine location.

Prior to initiating fieldwork, personnel initiated a review of records maintained by the North Dakota State Historic Preservation Office, to determine if previously documented architectural resources 45 years of age or older were located in the area of potential effects for the expansion areas of the proposed project. This review indicated that one aboveground cultural resource had been previously documented within the area of potential effects (32MT00038). The review indicated that the one historic aboveground, previously recorded resource identified within the area of potential effects had either not been fully evaluated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or was previously determined not eligible for inclusion.

During the field survey, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., personnel identified a total of nine aboveground resources (Sites 1–9) within the area of potential effects, none of which have been previously surveyed. During the field survey, the one cultural resource identified during the records review (32MT00038) was determined to no longer be extant.

Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., recommends that Sites 1–9 are not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A, B, or C. Thus, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., recommends a finding of No Effect for the proposed expansion areas of the Badger Wind Project.

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I. INTRODUCTION

In November and December of 2023, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. (CRA), personnel completed a Class I Literature Review and Class II Architectural Reconnaissance Inventory for the expansion of the Badger Wind Project in Logan and McIntosh Counties, North Dakota (Figure 1). The survey was conducted at the request of David De Caro of DNV Energy USA, Inc., on behalf of Badger Wind, LLC.

The proposed project expansion areas encompass a portion of the southwest corner of Logan County and the northwest corner of McIntosh County in south-central North Dakota. There are two expansion areas that fall outside the original area of potential effects (APE) of the Badger Wind Project. The first is located approximately 2.5 miles south of the city of Wishek and is bisected by State Highway 3. The second area is located approximately 7 miles west of the city of Wishek and is bisected by State Highway 13.

The APE for the proposed project, which took into consideration the scale and nature of the project and the environmental settings, was defined, in accordance with the North Dakota State Historic Preservation Office (ND SHPO) *Guidelines Manual for Cultural Resource Inventory Projects* (Revised Edition), as a two-mile radius surrounding the proposed turbine locations.

The purpose of the survey was to:

- 1) Identify and document all historic architectural resources (above ground resources 45 years of age or older) located within the APE;
- 2) Evaluate their eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and recommend boundaries, if eligible; and
- 3) Evaluate the effects of the project on any properties listed in, or eligible for listing in, the NRHP.

The following report presents a summary of the survey findings. The report was prepared by and under the supervision of Robert Ball, who served as Principal Investigator and was issued a Cultural Resource Annual Permit as an Architectural Historian by the ND SHPO on December 7, 2022. Fieldwork was completed under the direct supervision of Mr. Ball, who was assisted by Architectural Historian John Hurley, who also meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications for Architectural History. Fieldwork was completed in approximately 64 personnel hours between November 14 and 17, 2023, at the request of David De Caro of DNV Energy USA, Inc., on behalf of Badger Wind, LLC. Conditions were sunny and cold. All survey efforts occurred from the public right-of-way (ROW).

During the field survey, nine individual architectural resources (Survey Sites 1–9) were identified and surveyed, none of which were previously surveyed. The one cultural resource identified during the records review (32MT00038) was determined to no longer be extant.

Of the nine sites identified during the field survey, CRA recommends that Sites 1–9 are not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

II. PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The proposed expansion areas to the Badger Wind Project are illustrated in Figures 2 and 3. They are generally located to the south and west of the city of Wishek. The expansion areas will include additional turbine locations, turbine strings, and facilities that extend beyond the previously conducted cultural resource inventories.

The APE for the project encompasses historic architectural resources 45 years of age or older that are located within a two-mile radius of the proposed additional turbine locations. Included within the APE are undulating agricultural fields interspersed with ephemeral drainages (Figures 4–6).

The proposed Badger Wind Project is situated within portions of Logan and McIntosh Counties, which lie in south-central North Dakota within the Southern Missouri River Study Unit (SMRSU) as defined by the ND SHPO and the North Dakota State Historical Society (ND SHPO 2009:16; Gregg et al. 2008:5.1). This unit has been subdivided into four portions, stemming east to west: The Missouri Coteau, the Coteau Slope, the Missouri River Trenches, and an unnamed upland area west of the Missouri River Trenches. The area of investigation for the proposed Badger Wind Project is located on the eastern end of the SMRSU within the Missouri Coteau. Located approximately 36 miles west of the area of investigation lies the Missouri River. Undulating grassy plain, interspersed with both named and unnamed drainages. Vegetation consists of a variety of weeds and grasses with intermittent stands of trees located along parcel boundaries and around residences.

III. LITERATURE REVIEW

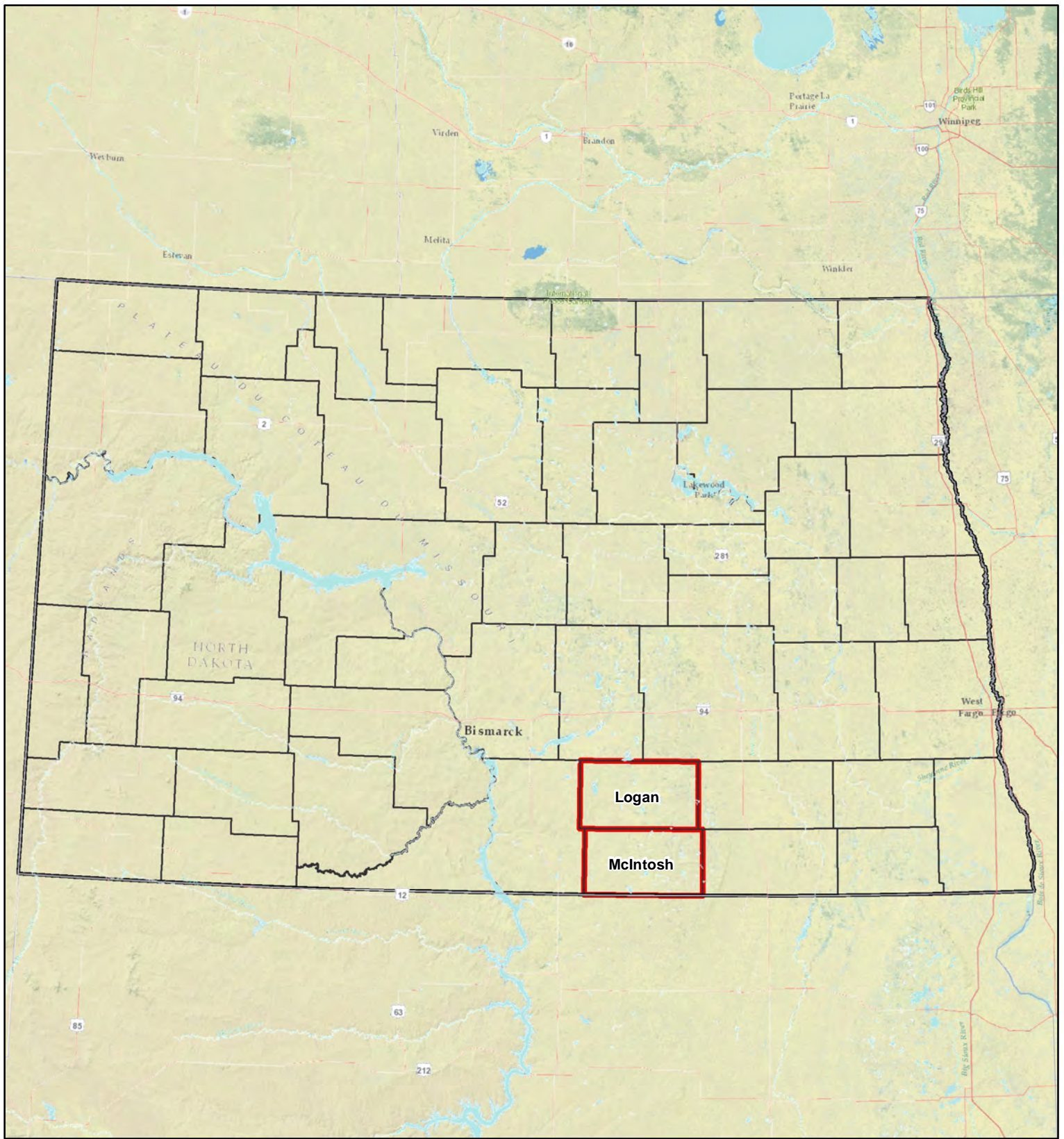
In 2021-2022, CRA personnel conducted the Class I Literature Review and Class II Architectural Reconnaissance Inventory for the Badger Wind Project in Logan and McIntosh Counties, North Dakota (Dickerson and Ball 2022). That survey documented 578 resources, including much of the city of Wishek. As this current survey and report is a continuation of that project, this report mimics the layout and pulls information utilized in the previous report.

Prior to entering the field, available surveys, reports, studies, maps, and other data pertinent to the project's location were identified and reviewed as part of the Class I literature review. This task began with a review of the historic architectural resources records, maintained by the ND SHPO, to determine if previously documented architectural resources were located within the APE for the proposed project. One previously recorded historic architectural resource (32MT00038) was identified within the project study area and two-mile buffer during the historic architectural records review. The resource represents a historic farmstead. The previously recorded historic resource was either recommended not eligible for the NRHP or not evaluated. Furthermore, the previously recorded historic resource (32MT00038) was razed sometime prior to the current investigation.

As part of the archival research, the Wishek Public Library and the Bismarck Veterans Memorial Library, were visited in person during the previous survey to consult county histories in order to develop a historic context for the project APE and resources within it. These resources are listed in the bibliography. Archival research also included a review of the following available maps to help identify potential historic resources in the APE of the expansion areas.

1901 Rich Lands Along the Minneapolis, ST. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie R'Y in North Dakota (ndstudies.gov). Depicted on this map are the North Dakota counties, as well as those counties' more significant settlements. Rail lines are shown in red connecting many of these towns and cities. The Soo Rail Line is depicted as connecting Kulm and Wishek, and Wishek to Ashley. The rail line then continues northwest past Beaver Lake and onto Napoleon.

1911 Atlas of McIntosh County, North Dakota (George A. Ogle & Company 1911). Residences and parcels are depicted within each township on this map complete with owner names. Rural schools are mapped along county roads in each township. The Soo Rail Line is depicted traveling along the north side of Wishek and includes a round house northwest of town. West of Wishek, the rail line turns northwest and southeast before continuing in both directions.



- Project Location by County
- State Boundary
- County Boundary

Badger Wind Project

Figure 1: Project Location Map



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 1:3,000,000
 1 inch = 250,000 feet
 1 inch = 76,200 meters



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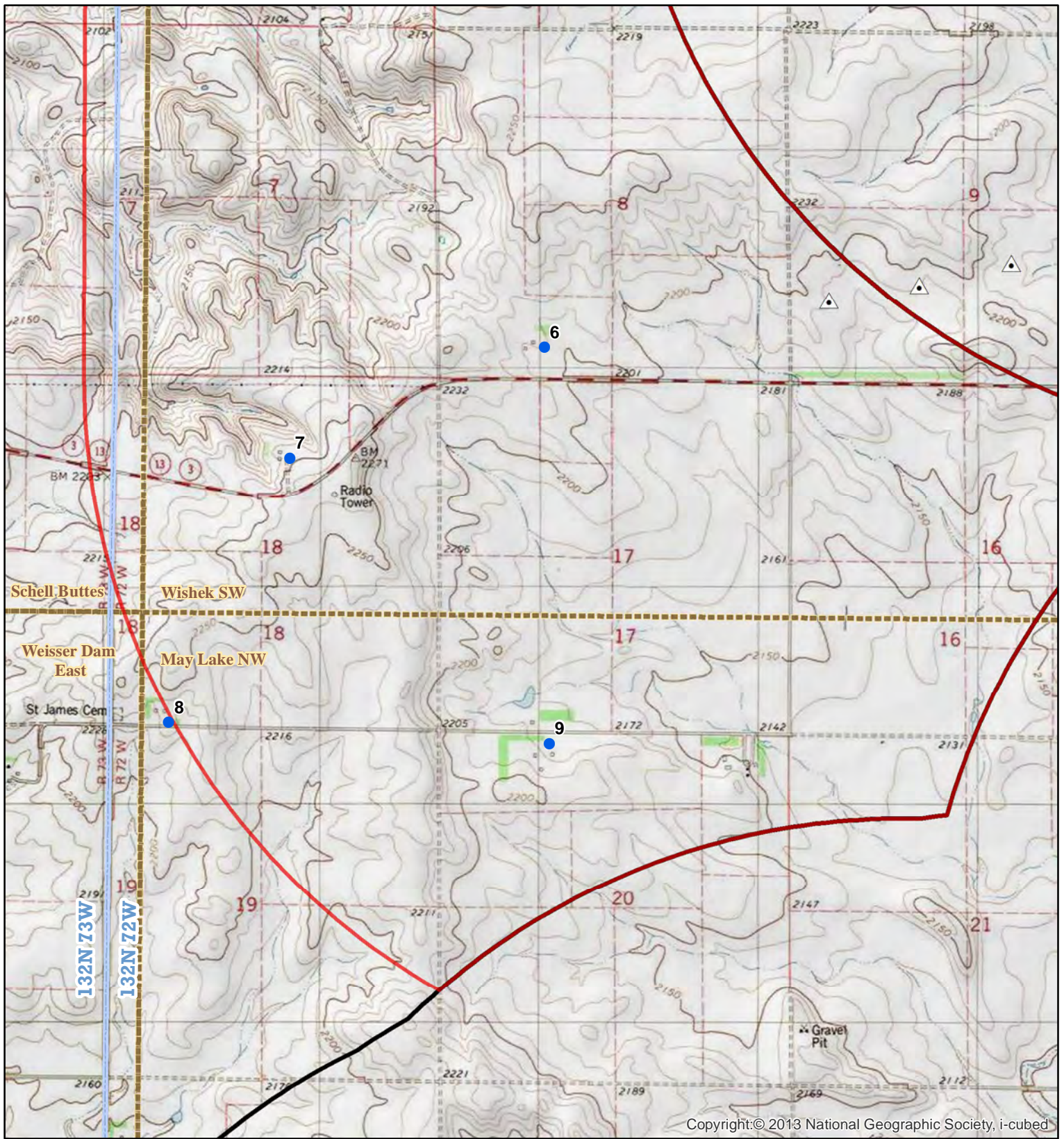
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Prepared By: MAT	Date: 12/11/2023
Project Number: Y230355	Project Name: Badger Wind 2023

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Coordinate System:
 UTM NAD 83 Zone14N

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- Expanded APE
- Original APE
- Survey Site
- ▲ Turbine Location
- Township/Range Boundary
- Quadrangle Boundary

Badger Wind Project

Figure 2: Survey Site Location Map
Map 1 of 3



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 1:24,000
 1 inch = 2,000 feet
 1 inch = 610 meters

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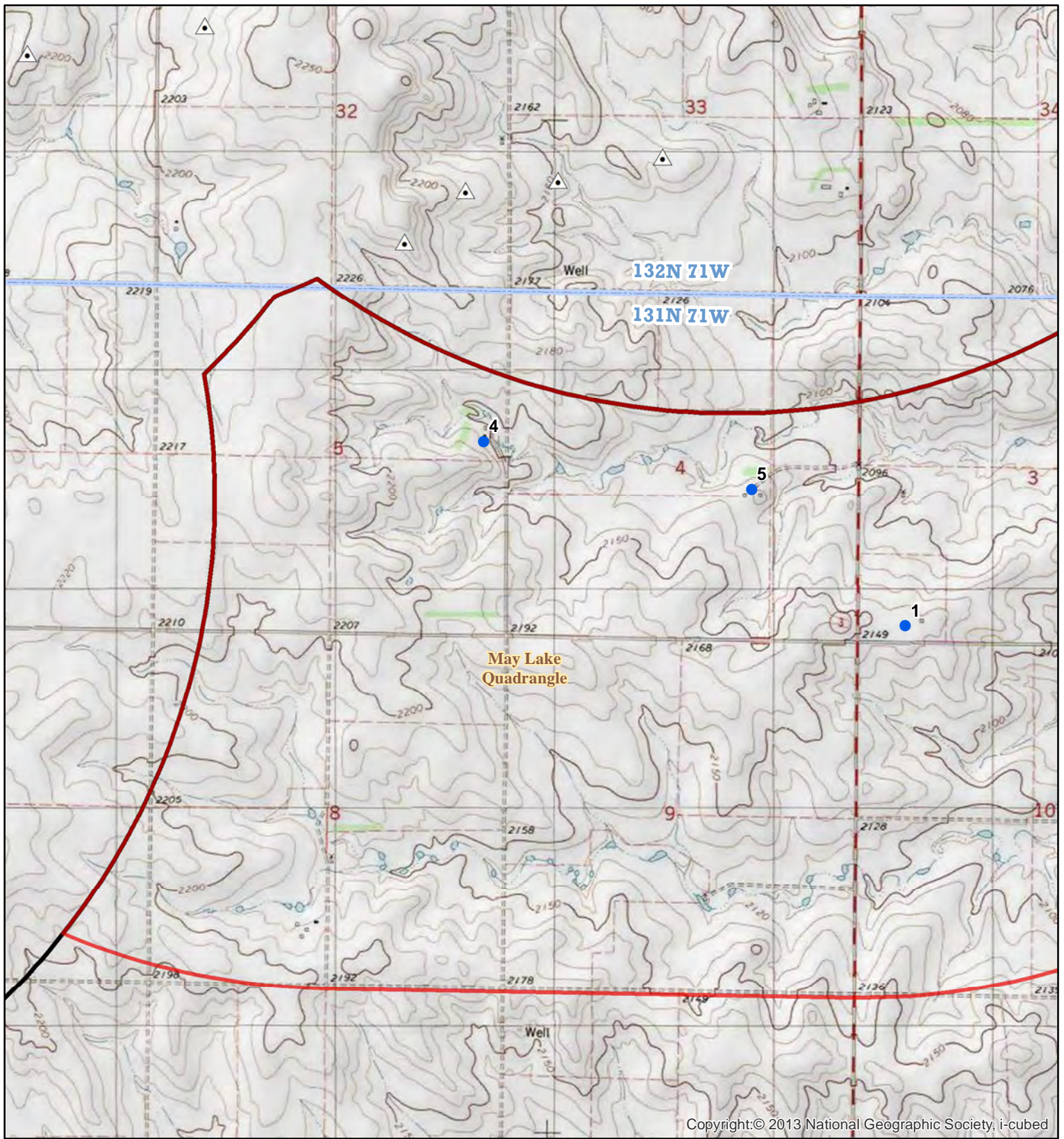
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- Expanded APE
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Figure 2: Survey Site Location Map
Map 2 of 3



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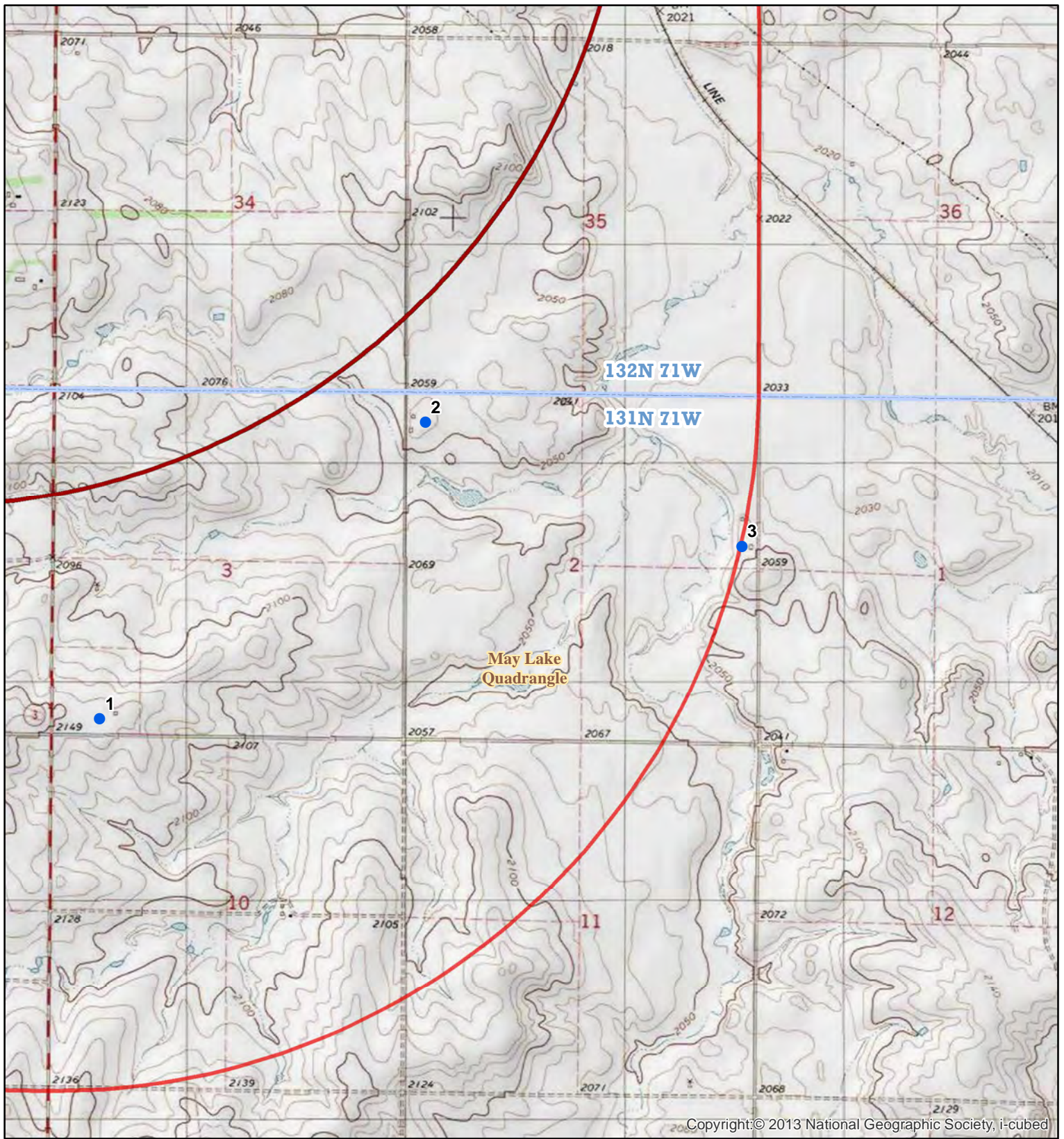
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- Expanded APE
- Original APE
- Survey Site
- Township/Range Boundary

Badger Wind Project

Figure 2: Survey Site Location Map
Map 3 of 3



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 1 inch = 2,000 feet
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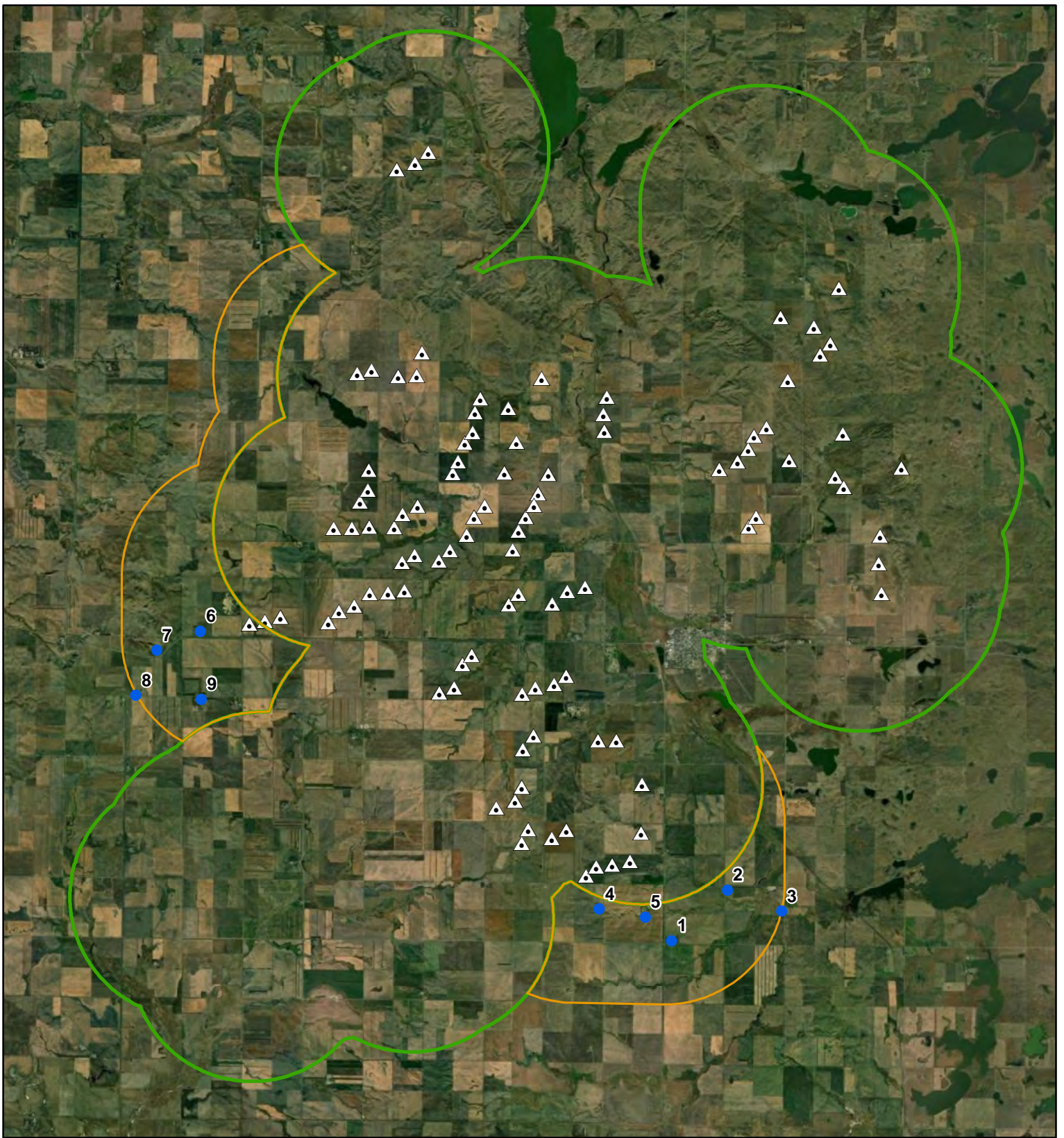
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- Expanded APE
- Original APE
- Survey Site
- Turbine Location

Badger Wind Project

Figure 3: Project Location Aerial Image Map





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Figure 4. Overview of the project area along 40th Avenue Southeast, looking west.



Figure 5. Overview of the project area along 80th Street Southeast, looking east.



Figure 6. Overview of the project area along 80th Street Southeast, looking northeast.

1916 Atlas of Logan County, North Dakota (George A. Ogle & Company 1916). Residences and parcels are depicted within each township on this map and include landowner names. The map includes rural county roads, mapped school houses, and major geographic features, such as Beaver Lake.

1960 Atlas of McIntosh County, North Dakota (Northwest Atlas Company 1960). This map depicts parcel boundaries, landowner names, county and state roads, railroads, schools, cemeteries, and churches. However, residences are not mapped for individual parcels.

1967 Atlas of Logan County, North Dakota (Directory Service Company 1967). Residences with accompanying landowner names, as well as cemeteries, railroads, and geographic landforms are depicted within each township alongside county roads. The Soo Rail Line is depicted along the west side of the town of Burnstad.

1982 USGS May Lake NW, North Dakota, 7.5-minute series topographic quadrangle (USGS 1982a); 1982 USGS Wishek SW, North Dakota, 7.5-minute series topographic quadrangle (USGS 1982b). These topographic quadrangle maps depict an undulating prairie landscape interspersed with ephemeral drainages, creeks, ponds, and lakes. Residences and outbuildings are depicted as being scattered throughout the area and reflect the rural agricultural industry that has dominated the area of interest. The number of outbuildings have diminished in some areas or homes have disappeared. New residences are depicted as well.

IV. HISTORIC CONTEXT

Logan County

Organized on September 1, 1884, Logan County, North Dakota, is located in the south-central portion of the state. Counties bordering Logan County include Kidder and Stutsman to the north, Lamoure to the east, McIntosh to the south, and Emmons to the west. The county was named in honor of General John Alexander Logan, who served the United States during the Mexican-American War and the Civil War. Logan County includes ten separate townships: Bryant, Dixon, Finn, Glendale, Gutschmidt, Hagg, Janke, Red Lake, Sealy, and Starkey.

Comprised largely of rural, family owned, farmsteads measuring on average 1,298 acres, Logan County relies heavily on the agriculture industry supplemented with livestock and poultry. “It has been said that some of the best ranching and farming land in the entire state of North Dakota is located 100 miles southeast of Bismarck in an area near Beaver Lake” (Gavett 2009:115).

The same year the county was founded, 1884, Napoleon was chosen as the county seat. The town was named in honor of Napoleon Goodsill, a lumber merchant from Bedford, Iowa. In 1886, a group of settlers, known as The Pennsylvania Colony, settled in Logan County near Beaver Lake. Like others before them, the settlers of the Pennsylvania Colony moved to the high plains of North Dakota hoping to homestead on government land. However, the winter of 1886–1887 proved to be one of the most severe on record. Local Native American groups called it the “Plenty Snow Winter.” What followed was a sequence of relentless blizzards that inundated the prairie with more than five feet of snow, driving winds, and subzero temperatures. Man and animal alike suffered at the fury of Mother Nature. By Spring 1887, only a single member of the Pennsylvania Colony remained (Gavett 2009:121). Among the many settlers of Logan County were numerous Ukrainian-Russian migrants that had strong German roots.

Logan County’s first school was built in Napoleon in 1886, and was a two-room, frame structure. By 1894 the county had grown to include 8 schools (Gavett 2009: 122 and 123). On September 20, 1898, the Soo Rail Line arrived at Napoleon. The arrival of the rail line helped stimulate growth for the local economy. By 1906, Napoleon had grown to include “two lumber yards, a grain elevator, three stores, a bank, a new court house, a church, a doctor, a druggist..., a creamery, billiard hall, and a barber shop” (Gavett 2009:125). The railroad only beat the automobile by eleven years, and in 1909 Napoleon witnessed the construction of a Buick dealership that was followed in 1913 by a Krit dealership. The first radio appeared in Napoleon in 1922.

Logan County continued to grow throughout the twentieth century. The area was heavily impacted by the Great Depression and received aid through the WPA for the construction of Beaver Lake State Park. Following the Depression, Logan County answered the country’s call to arms, and in total lost 22 servicemen during World War II. Today, Logan County continues to be a largely rural area that relies heavily on the agriculture industry.

McIntosh County

Established on October 4, 1884, from lands removed from Logan County, McIntosh County is bordered to its north by Logan County, to the east by Dickey County, and to the west by Emmons County. The county’s southern boundary is formed by the North Dakota state line. Following the county’s formation, the town of Hoskins was the only thing resembling a town within its limits, and was therefore chosen to serve as the county seat (Gavett 2009:151). Following the arrival of the Soo Rail Line, and its bypassing of Hoskins in 1887, John Henry Wishek, with the help of others, set about platting the town of Ashley along the lines’ projected route. Due to the railroads growing influence on

the development of McIntosh County, the county seat was relocated to Ashley. During McIntosh County's early days, John H. Wishek played a key role in the platting of Ashley, Wishek, Danzig, Ventura, Artas, and Pollock. "Undeniably, it was through his efforts that the Soo Line Railroad laid its tracks into McIntosh County" (Gavett 2009:151). Originally settled by Americans from the eastern states of Ohio and Michigan, McIntosh County became a destination for German-Russian immigrants hoping to homestead on government land (mcintoshnd.com 2021). Largely comprised of rural family-owned farmsteads, McIntosh County continues to be a largely rural county that supports the area's agricultural industry. "Although livestock and poultry remain an important part of the typical farm, the mainstay continues to be wheat, corn, and barley" (Gavett 2009:153).

V. SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The survey was conducted in accordance with the "Archaeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines" (National Park Service [NPS] 1983). In addition, guidelines offered in the following documents were followed: *National Register Bulletin #24 Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning* (NPS 1985); and *North Dakota SHPO Guidelines Manual for Cultural Resource Inventory Projects: Revised Edition* (State Historical Society of North Dakota 2020).

Following the completion of Class I literature search, CRA architectural historians completed a Class II reconnaissance inventory of the APE, during which all architectural resources that were 45 years of age or older were documented. Topographic maps and aerial photographs depicting the project APE were referenced to get an initial count and understanding of the locations of architecturally significant resources within the APE.

CRA architectural historians then visited the project APE, field-checked the location and character of all standing structures within the APE and documented all aboveground resources 45 years of age or older. The location of each property was marked on a map and a pin was placed on the property using Google Earth Pro. Each resource was then photographed and described.

In addition to documenting individual properties, CRA also considered the potential for historic districts (including rural historic districts) within the APE. After evaluating the results of the fieldwork, there appears to be no potentially NRHP-eligible districts within the APE of the expansion areas. The APE is comprised primarily of undulating upland prairie defined by cultivated agricultural fields and residential development. The majority of the historic building stock dates to the late nineteenth or early to mid-twentieth century but does not represent a cohesive collection of architectural types or styles. Moreover, the development within the APE reflects that of other rural areas throughout North Dakota.

In total, nine historic architectural resources (Survey Sites 1–9) were documented within the APE. Of these resources, none had been previously surveyed. Sites 1–9 were assessed individually to determine their potential for listing in the NRHP.

In previous consultation with the ND SHPO for the original Badger Wind Project survey in 2021-2022, only those resources that appear to be potentially significant would be documented in detail within the text of the report. Also, the descriptions and evaluations for those resources recommended ineligible for the NRHP would be placed in an Appendix A of the report and include a representative photograph, field survey number, estimated date of construction, resource name, physical address, North Dakota inventory number if previously assigned, style, and brief NRHP assessment. Additional photos of the architectural resources documented during the Class II reconnaissance inventory can be found in Appendix B.

In general, in order for a property to be eligible for listing in the NRHP, it must be at least 50 years old and possess both historic significance and integrity. Significance may be found in four aspects of

American history recognized by the NRHP Criteria: A) association with historic events or activities; B) association with important persons; C) distinctive design or physical characteristics; or D) potential to yield significant information.

NRHP eligibility under Criterion D, which is typically used to assess archaeological sites, was not applied to architectural resources for this project. A resource must meet at least one of these criteria to be eligible for listing in the NRHP. Integrity must also be evident through historic qualities including location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

VI. INVENTORY OF HISTORIC RESOURCES

All historic architectural resources (at least 45 years old) within the APE for the expansion areas were documented. Information obtained from the McIntosh County Property Valuation Administration (PVA) office, historic maps, and architectural analysis was used to establish an approximate date of construction for each resource. CRA personnel did not have access to the interior of surveyed resources, unless otherwise noted. No resources appeared to be potentially significant. Resources identified during the survey and not recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP are summarized in Table 1 found in Appendix A. Table 1 includes a representative photograph, physical address, estimated construction date, inventory number, and brief NRHP assessment for each resource. Additional photographs are included as Appendix B.

VII. CONCLUSIONS

In November and December, 2023, CRA personnel completed a Class I Literature Review and Class II Architectural Reconnaissance Inventory for the expansion of the Badger Wind Project in Logan and McIntosh Counties, North Dakota. The survey was conducted at the request of David De Caro of DNV Energy USA, Inc., on behalf of Badger Wind, LLC.

The purpose of the study was to identify historic architectural resources within the expanded APE for the proposed project and to evaluate each identified resource's eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP. Based on the ND SHPO Guidelines, the APE for wind turbines 400 ft or higher is defined as parcels within the proposed locations of the wind turbines and a two-mile buffer extending outwards from each proposed turbine location.

Prior to initiating fieldwork, personnel initiated a review of records maintained by the ND SHPO, to determine if previously documented architectural resources 45 years of age or older were located in the APE for the proposed project. This review indicated that one aboveground cultural resource has been previously documented within the APE (32MT00038). The review indicated that the previously recorded architectural resource had either not been fully evaluated for listing in the NRHP or was previously determined not eligible for inclusion.

During the field survey, CRA personnel identified a total of nine aboveground resources (Sites 1–9) within the APE, none of which had been previously surveyed. The one cultural resource identified during the records review (32MT00038) was determined to no longer be extant. CRA recommends that Sites 1–9 are not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C. Thus, CRA recommends a finding of No Effect for the proposed areas of the expanded Badger Wind Project.

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1952b Aerial ARA001130161832. 21 August. US Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.




1982a May Lake, North Dakota, 7.5-minute series topographic quadrangle. United States Department of the Interior, Washington, DC.




1982b Wishek SW, North Dakota, 7.5-minute series topographic quadrangle. United States Department of the Interior, Washington, DC.



**APPENDIX A. SURVEYED RESOURCES RECOMMENDED
NOT ELIGIBLE**

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Table 1. Surveyed Resources Recommended Not Eligible.

Survey No.	Date	Name	Address	ND Survey #	Style	NRHP Assessment	
	1	1925–1952	Farmstead	84 th Street SE Wishek, ND 58495	n/a	Residences and agricultural outbuildings	Not eligible. Not an excellent example of a type, period, or method of construction and does not exhibit the works of a master or possess high artistic value. Replacement materials and several additions. The extant agricultural support buildings are a common construction type found throughout North Dakota.
	2	1925–1952	Farmstead	40 th Avenue SE Wishek, ND 58495	n/a	Residences and agricultural outbuildings	Not eligible. Not an excellent example of a type, period, or method of construction and does not exhibit the works of a master or possess high artistic value. The extant agricultural support buildings are a common construction type found throughout North Dakota.
	3	1925–1952	Farmstead	41 st Avenue SE Wishek, ND 58495	n/a	Residences and agricultural outbuildings	Not eligible. Not an excellent example of a type, period, or method of construction and does not exhibit the works of a master or possess high artistic value. Replacement materials used. The extant agricultural support buildings are a common construction type found throughout North Dakota.

Survey No.	Date	Name	Address	ND Survey #	Style	NRHP Assessment	
	4	1925–1952	Farmstead	38 th Avenue SE Wishek, ND 58495	n/a	Residence and agricultural outbuildings	Not eligible. Not an excellent example of a type, period, or method of construction and does not exhibit the works of a master or possess high artistic value. Main residence has been converted into storage. The extant agricultural support buildings are a common construction type found throughout North Dakota.
	5	1952–1975	Farmstead	North Dakota 3 SE Wishek, ND 58495	n/a	Residence and agricultural outbuildings	Not eligible. Not an excellent example of a type, period, or method of construction and does not exhibit the works of a master or possess high artistic value. Replacement materials used. The extant agricultural support buildings are a common construction type found throughout North Dakota.
	6	1925–1952	Farmstead	80 th Street SE Wishek, ND 58495	n/a	Residence and agricultural outbuildings	Not Eligible. Not an excellent example of a type, period, or method of construction and does not exhibit the works of a master or possess high artistic value. Residence features replacement materials and several additions. Agricultural outbuildings are common construction types found throughout North Dakota.

Survey No.	Date	Name	Address	ND Survey #	Style	NRHP Assessment	
	7	1952–1975	Farmstead	3055 80 th Street SE Wishek, ND 58495	n/a	Residence and agricultural outbuildings	Not Eligible. Not an excellent example of a type, period, or method of construction and does not exhibit the works of a master or possess high artistic value. Residence features replacement materials and several additions. Agricultural outbuildings are common construction types found throughout North Dakota.
	8	1925–1952	Agricultural outbuildings	81 st Street SE Wishek, ND 58495	n/a	Barn and agricultural outbuilding	Not Eligible. Due to the demolition of the historic residence, this property no longer has the integrity to convey its significance. Extant agricultural support buildings are a common construction type found throughout North Dakota.
	9	1925–1952	Agricultural outbuildings	81 st Street SE Wishek, ND 58495	n/a	Barns and agricultural outbuilding	Not Eligible. Due to the demolition of the historic residence, this property no longer has the integrity to convey its significance. Extant agricultural support buildings are a common construction type found throughout North Dakota.

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**APPENDIX B. PHOTOGRAPHS OF SURVEYED
RESOURCES RECOMMENDED NOT ELIGIBLE**

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Figure B-1. Site 1: Façade (south) and east elevations of residence, facing northwest.



Figure B-2. Site 1: East elevation of residence, east elevation of recently moved building, and windmill, facing northwest.



Figure B-3. Site 1: Modern mobile home, south and east elevations, facing northwest.



Figure B-4. Site 1: Privy, facing north.



Figure B-5. Site 1: Outbuilding, south elevation, facing north.



Figure B-6. Site 1: Garage, south and west elevations, facing north-northeast.



Figure B-7. Site 1: Modern garage, south and east elevations, facing northwest.



Figure B-8. Site 1: Barn No. 1, south elevation, facing north.



Figure B-9. Site 1: Metal building, south and west elevations, facing northeast.



Figure B-10. Site 1: Barn No. 2, south and east elevations, facing northwest.



Figure B-11. Site 1: Grain bin, facing northwest.



Figure B-12. Site 1: Outbuilding, south and west elevations, facing northeast.



Figure B-13. Site 1: Small barn, west and south elevations, facing northeast.



Figure B-14. Site 1: Outbuilding, south elevation, facing north.



Figure B-15. Site 2: North (rear) and west elevations of residence, facing southeast.



Figure B-16. Site 2: Garage, South and west elevations, facing northeast.



Figure B-17. Site 2: Outbuilding, south and west elevations, facing northeast.



Figure B-18. Site 2: Metal outbuilding, south and west elevations, facing northeast.



Figure B-19. Site 2: Animal shelter and outbuilding ruin, south and west elevations, facing northeast.



Figure B-20. Site 3: Façade (south) and east elevations of residence, facing northwest.



Figure B-21. Site 3: Façade (east) and south elevations of second residence, facing northwest.



Figure B-22. Site 3: Metal outbuilding, south and east elevations, facing northwest.



Figure B-23. Site 3: Metal outbuilding, south and east elevations, facing northwest.



Figure B-24. Site 3: Outbuildings, south and east elevations, facing northwest.



Figure B-25. Site 4: Façade (south) and east elevations of residence, facing northwest.



Figure B-26. Site 4: East and north elevations of residence, facing southwest.



Figure B-27. Site 4: Barn, south elevation, facing north.



Figure B-28. Site 4: Quonset hut, south and east elevations and windmill, facing northwest.



Figure B-29. Site 4: Grain bins, facing south.



Figure B-30. Site 5: Façade (east elevation) of the residence, facing west.



Figure B-31. Site 5: Façade (east) and north elevation, facing southwest.



Figure B-32. Site 5: Garage, east elevation, facing west.



Figure B-33. Site 5: Quonset hut, east elevation, facing west.



Figure B-34. Site 5: Metal building, east elevation, facing west.



Figure B-35. Site 5: Outbuilding, east elevation, facing west.



Figure B-36. Site 6: Façade (south) and east elevations of the residence, facing northwest.



Figure B-37. Site 6: Façade (south) and west elevations of the residence, facing northeast.



Figure B-38. Site 6: Outbuilding, south elevation, facing north.



Figure B-39. Site 6: Barn, south and west elevations, facing northeast.



Figure B-40. Site 6: Metal building and grain bins, south and west elevations, facing northeast.



Figure B-41. Site 6: Metal building No. 2, south and west elevations, facing northeast.



Figure B-42. Site 6: Metal building No. 3, south and west elevations, facing northeast.



Figure B-43 Site 7: Façade (south) and west elevations, facing northeast.



Figure B-44. Site 7: Shed, south elevation, facing north.



Figure B-45. Site 7: Grain bins, facing northeast.



Figure B-46. Site 7: Garage, east and south elevations, facing northwest.



Figure B-47. Site 7: Quonset hut, east and south elevations, facing northwest.



Figure B-48. Site 7: Barn, south and east elevations, facing northwest.



Figure B-49. Site 7: Metal building, south and east elevations, facing northwest.



Figure B-50. Site 8: Grain bins and garage, south and east elevations, facing northwest.



Figure B-51. Site 8: Grain bins and outbuilding, south and east elevations, facing northwest.



Figure B-52. Site 8: Modern garage, south and east elevations, facing northwest.



Figure B-53. Site 8: Garage No. 2, west and south elevations, facing northeast.



Figure B-54. Site 8: Animal shelter, south elevation, facing north.



Figure B-55. Site 8: Outbuilding, south and east elevations, facing northwest.



Figure B-56. Site 8: Windmill, facing northwest.



Figure B-57. Site 8: Animal shelter No. 2, south and east elevations, facing northwest.



Figure B-58. Site 9: Grain bins, facing southeast.



Figure B-59. Site 9: Quonset hut, north and east elevations, facing southwest.



Figure B-60. Site 9: Barn No. 1, north and east elevations, facing southwest.



Figure B-61. Site 9: Grain bins, facing southwest.



Figure B-62. Site 9: Barn No. 2, east and north elevations, facing southwest.



Figure B-63. Site 9: Metal building, east and north elevations, facing southwest.




Figure B-64. Site 9: Barn No. 3, east and north elevations, facing west-southwest.

Logs

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