

Exhibit 7

Updated Appendix H.1 – Class II Architectural Report (dated May 2026)

Class II Architectural Resource Inventory of the Homestead Wind Project

Williams County, North Dakota



May 2026

Prepared for

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May 2026

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report is a summary of a Class II architectural resource survey conducted by Tetra Tech from September 16 through 19, 2025, in support of Homestead Wind LLC's (Homestead) proposed Homestead Wind Project (Project) in Williams County, North Dakota. The Area of Potential Effects (direct APE) consists of approximately 4,379 acres of state and private land (80 and 4,299 acres respectively) located approximately 18 miles northwest of Williston, North Dakota, and approximately 8 miles south of Grenora, North Dakota. The Project includes planned infrastructure, such as turbine locations, private access roads, underground collection lines, a project substation, a laydown yard, an operations and maintenance building, and other project facilities (Figures 1-1 and 1-2, and Appendix A). The Project's visual Area of Potential Effects (visual APE) consists of a 2-mile boundary surrounding the proposed turbine locations, as required by State Historical Society of North Dakota (SHSND) guidelines (SHSND 2020).

Since the Project is located entirely on private and state land, there is no federal regulatory nexus associated with the Project, it is not subject to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). This report documents a Class II architectural resource inventory of the visual APE. Tetra Tech did not access private lands except sites jointly recorded as part of the Class III cultural resources survey. All other properties were recorded from the public right-of-way (ROW).

The Project will require a Certificate of Site Compatibility from the North Dakota Public Service Commission (PSC); therefore, the Project is subject to review by the SHSND under North Dakota Century Code (NDCC) 49-22-09 – Factors to be considered in evaluating application and designations of sites, corridors, and routes. The purpose of this investigation is to provide the SHSND with sufficient information to assess the impact of the Project on the historic built environment. The research design was created with four goals.

1. Conduct a Literature Search of the visual APE to identify the presence of previously documented architectural resources and locate potential historic resources.
2. Locate previously recorded architectural resources within the visual APE to determine if they are still extant and to update the documentation of these resources to reflect their current condition.
3. Document above-ground resources within the visual APE that are style-dated in the field to be 45 years old or older and retain sufficient integrity and significance to be recorded in the North Dakota Cultural Resources Survey.
4. Assess the NRHP eligibility of recorded resources and examine the Project's potential effects on National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligible resources by analyzing the impacts to three aspects of integrity: setting, feeling, and association.

The direct APE includes all areas that may be permanently or temporarily affected during construction of the Project and is based on the Project layout from September 9, 2025. The visual APE includes the proposed turbine locations within the direct APE and surrounding 2-mile buffer around the proposed turbine locations (SHSND 2020, 18). This report covers architectural resources in the visual APE for the Project.

A cultural resource file search was completed in April 2024 for the Project boundary at that time plus a one-mile buffer. Archival research included access to the SHSND interoffice records system. Only one architectural resource was identified during the file search. After receiving potential turbine locations, Tetra Tech conducted an additional desktop review of historic maps, aerial imagery, and the SHND website to identify potential historic architectural resources. Four additional previously recorded architectural resource sites were identified.

The architectural resource inventory conducted for the Project visited 63 properties with buildings or structures over 45 years of age. Five properties were previously recorded and 58 were identified during the desktop review. Of the 63 properties, 13 properties were determined in the field to have structures that may be eligible for listing on the NRHP or necessitated a re-recording. Site forms were completed for these properties. Following post-field research, nine properties were determined to have at least one building or structure eligible or potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP. This includes resources which were not sufficiently visible from the public ROW to make a recommendation. They are treated as eligible for the purposes of this assessment. Three properties that are recommended potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP have resources that could be adversely impacted by Project construction.

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

APE	Direct Area of Potential Effects
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
C.	Circa
CWA	Clean Water Act
GLO	General Land Office
Homestead	Homestead Wind, LLC
NDCC	North Dakota Century Code
NDAC	North Dakota Administrative Code
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NWP	Nationwide Permit
Project	Homestead Wind Project
Project Area	Land parcels within and surrounding the direct APE
PSC	North Dakota Public Service Commission
ROW	Right-of-way
SHSND	State Historical Society of North Dakota
SHPO	State Historical Preservation Office
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
Visual APE	Visual Area of Potential Effects (direct APE and a 2-mile buffer around proposed turbine locations)

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Tetra Tech conducted a Class II architectural resource inventory in support of the construction of Homestead Wind LLC's (Homestead) proposed Homestead Wind Project (Project) in Williams County, North Dakota. The Project Area of Potential Effects (direct APE) consists of approximately 4,379 acres of state and private land (80 and 4,299 acres respectively) located approximately 18 miles northwest of Williston, North Dakota, and approximately 8 miles south of Grenora, North Dakota. The visual APE includes the proposed turbine locations within the direct APE and surrounding 2-mile buffer around the proposed turbine locations. This report documents the Class II architectural resource inventory of the visual APE. The survey was conducted September 16–19, 2025, by two architectural historians who meet the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards (36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Part 611). The survey was conducted based on the requirements to obtain a Certificate of Site Compatibility from the North Dakota Public Service Commission (PSC).

1.1 OBJECTIVES OF THE CLASS II ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY

The purpose of this Class II architectural resource inventory report is to review the proposed Project in sufficient detail to determine the extent to which the Project may affect historic properties within the visual APE. The goals of the Class II architectural resource inventory and report are to:

- Conduct a Literature Search of the visual APE to identify the presence of previously documented architectural resources and locate potential historic resources.
- Locate previously recorded architectural resources within the visual APE to determine if they are still extant and to update the documentation of these resources to reflect their current condition.
- Document above-ground resources within the visual APE that are style-dated in the field to be 45 years old or older and retain sufficient integrity and significance to be recorded in the North Dakota Cultural Resources Survey.
- Assess the NRHP eligibility of recorded resources and examine the Project's potential effects on National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligible resources by analyzing the impacts to three aspects of integrity: setting, feeling, and association.

1.2 DEFINITION OF THE DIRECT APE AND VISUAL APE

The direct APE is based on the Project footprint as proposed in September 2025 (see Figures 1-1 and 1-2, and Appendix A). The APE consists of the surfaces and depths that will be temporarily and/or permanently disturbed by the construction and operation of the Project. This includes approximately 4,379 acres for turbine locations, private access roads, underground collection lines, a project substation, a laydown yard, an operations and maintenance building, other project facilities, and buffers to allow for potential shifting of these features during construction. The visual APE consists of

the proposed turbine locations within the direct APE and surrounding 2-mile buffer around the proposed turbine locations (SHSND 2020, 18). Legal locations of the visual APE are below in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1. Legal Locations of the Visual APE

Township	Range	Sections
158 North	103 West	23-26, 34-36
158 North	102 West	1-4, 8-17, 19-36
158 North	101 West	7, 8, 17-20, 29-32
157 North	103 West	1-3, 11-14, 23-26, 35, 36
157 North	102 West	1-36
157 North	101 West	5-8, 17-19, 29-32
156 North	103 West	1-4, 9-15
156 North	102 West	3-10

1.3 REGULATORY CONTEXT

The direct APE of the proposed Project is located on private (approximately 4,299 acres) and state land (approximately 80 acres) and will be privately funded. Homestead Wind will adhere to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 404 Nationwide Permit (NWP) General and Regional, and to the CWA Section 401 Water Quality Certification conditions for all permanent jurisdictional wetlands and other waters of the United States impacts, if applicable. The current Project design avoids impacts to wetlands or other waters of the United States. The Project requires a Certificate of Site Compatibility from the North Dakota Public Service Commission (PSC) and is subject to state regulations as described in Section 1.3.1 below. Since there is no federal nexus for the Project, the Project is not currently subject to the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, but a summary of this regulation is provided in Section 1.3.2 below for reference.

1.3.1 The North Dakota Century Code (NDCC) and Accompanying Administrative Codes (NDAC)

NDCC 23-06-27 - This law provides for protection of any unmarked human burial sites, human remains, and burial goods on both state and privately-owned land.

NDCC 55-02-07 - This law provides for protection of historic and prehistoric sites found or located upon any land owned by the state or its political subdivision and is significant in understanding and interpreting the history and prehistory of the state is subject to review by the State Historical Society.

NDAC 40-02-03 - This law provides protection of prehistoric and historic human burial sites, human remains, and burial goods in unmarked graves on both state and privately-owned land. In essence, it is illegal to knowingly disturb, buy, sell, or barter human skeletal remains or associated items from unmarked graves. Also, these items may not be displayed for profit or in any commercial enterprise. People who encounter or discover unmarked graves and their contents should stop any further disturbance activities and report the find to an appropriate law enforcement officer in the county where the remains are found as well as the State Historical Society of North Dakota (SHSND). Violators

of this law may be guilty of a class C felony. All efforts will be made to establish the tribal affiliation of remains from unmarked graves and to see that these remains are reburied in a timely, appropriate fashion.

NDAC 69-06-08-01(3)- This law describes avoidance areas for energy facilities. The law states that:

[t]he following geographical areas may not be approved as a site for an energy conversion facility unless the applicant shows that under the circumstances there is no reasonable alternative. In determining whether an avoidance area should be designated for a facility the commission may consider, among other things, the proposed management of adverse impacts; the orderly siting of facilities; system reliability and integrity; the efficient use of resources; and alternative sites. Economic considerations alone will not justify approval of these areas. A buffer zone of a reasonable width to protect the integrity of the area must be included. Natural screening may be considered in determining the width of the buffer zone.

- a. Historical resources which are not designated as exclusion areas.
- b. Areas within the city limits of a city or the boundaries of a military installation.
- c. Areas within known floodplains as defined by the geographical boundaries of the hundred-year flood.
- d. Areas that are geologically unstable.
- e. Woodlands and wetlands.
- f. Areas of recreational significance which are not designated as exclusion areas.

1.3.2 National Historic Preservation Act – Section 106

In the unlikely event that a federal permit is required for the Project, the principal federal law addressing cultural resources is the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended (16 United States Code, Section 470), and its implementing regulations (36 CFR, Part 800) that primarily address compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA. Section 106 of the NHPA (16 United States Code, Section 40 et seq.) requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of their proposed actions on properties eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The regulations describe the process for identifying and evaluating historic properties; for assessing the effects of federal actions on historic properties; and for consulting with interested parties, including the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and Indian tribes, to develop measures that would avoid, reduce, or minimize adverse effects on cultural resources. The term “historic properties” refers to cultural resources that are listed on or meet specific criteria of eligibility for listing on the NRHP.

Section 106 of the NHPA describes the procedures for identifying and evaluating eligible properties, for assessing the effects of federal actions on eligible properties, and for consulting to avoid, reduce, or minimize adverse effects. Eligible properties need not be formally listed on the NRHP. As part of the Section 106 process, federal agencies are required to consult with the SHPO. Section 106 does not require the preservation of historic properties, but it ensures that the decisions of federal agencies

concerning the treatment of these places result from meaningful considerations of cultural and historic values and of the options available to protect the properties. If a project is an undertaking, as defined by 36 CFR 800.3, it is subject to Section 106 and consideration under other federal requirements.

1.4 ORGANIZATION OF THE REPORT

This report details the research methods, historical context, results of the literature search, field assessment and preliminary review, and assessment of effects and determinations. Kaley Singer served as the Principal Investigator for Architectural History. Ms. Singer, Ragan Ramsey, Ye Hong, and Jessie McCaig served as authors of the report. Ms. Singer was added to Tetra Tech's Cultural Resource Investigation Permit in November 2024 and is listed in the permit for 2025.

Supporting documentation for this investigation includes Appendix A – Project Maps and Appendix B – Photographic Documentation.

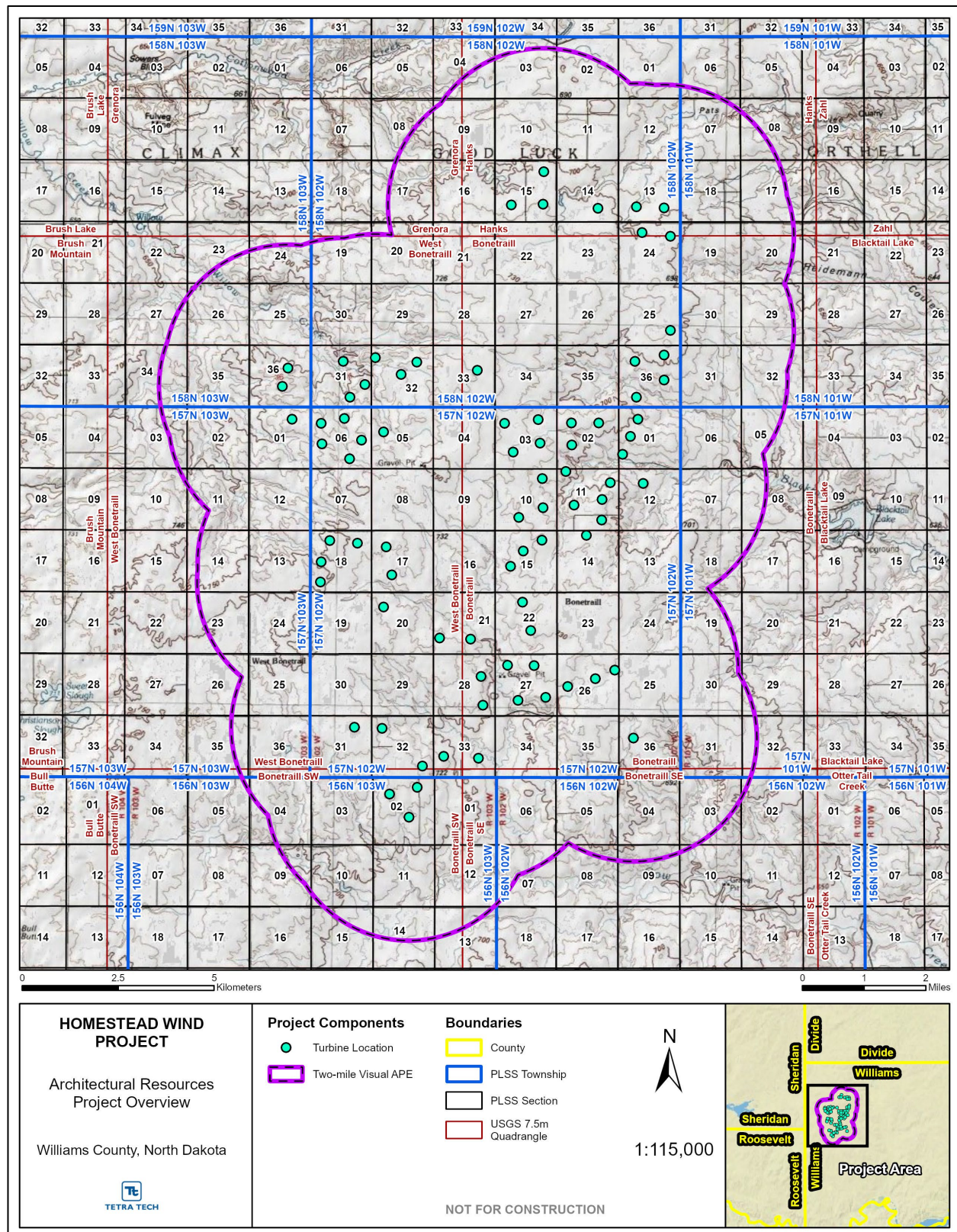


Figure 1-1. Topographic Map of the visual APE

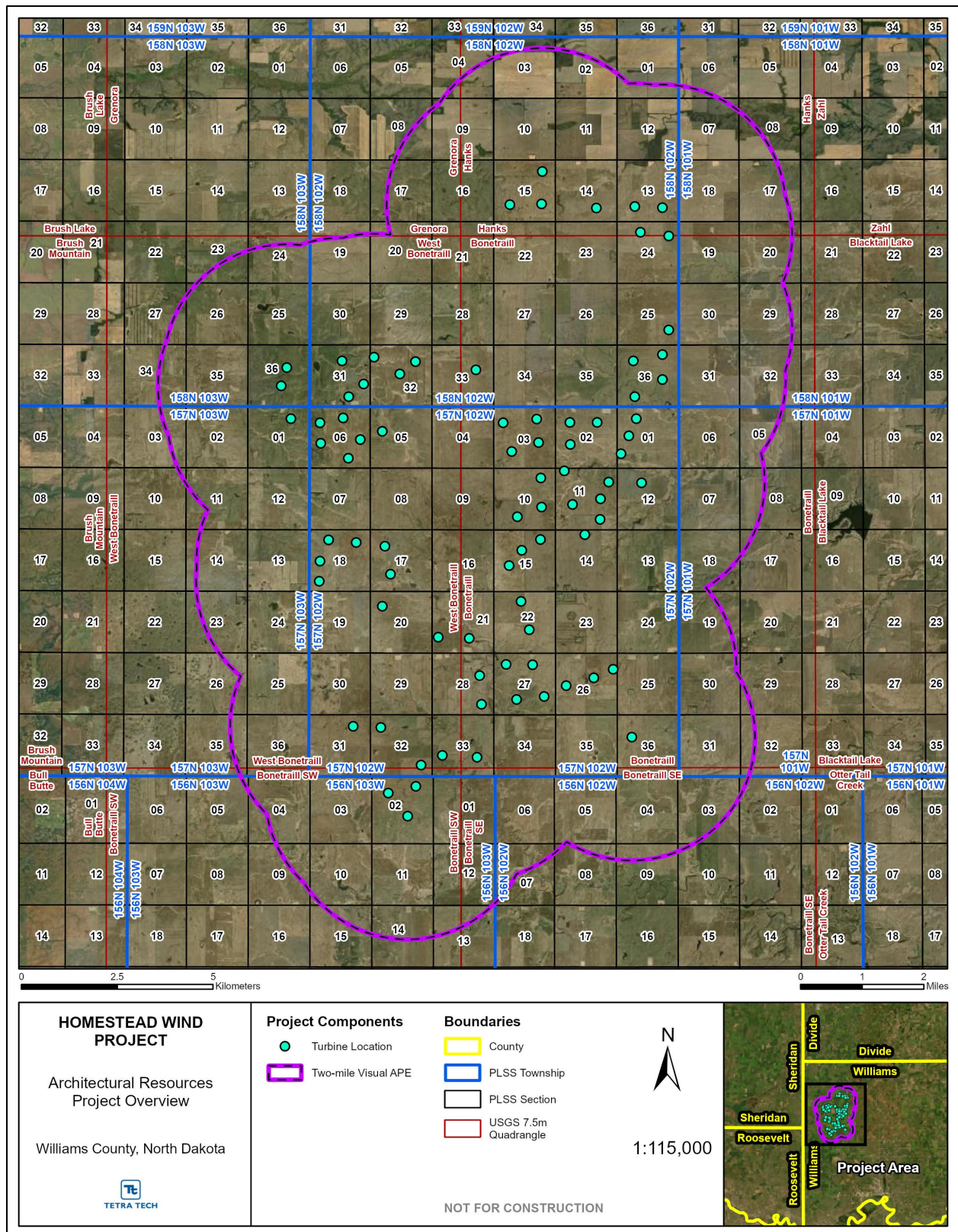


Figure 1-2. Aerial Imagery of the visual APE

2.0 METHODOLOGY

2.1 RECORDS SEARCH

Tetra Tech conducted a site file search through the SHSND interoffice records system in April 2024. These databases include records of all cultural resource investigations that have been conducted and all cultural resources that have been previously recorded. The search was completed for the Project Area as of April 2024 and a 1-mile buffer. One architectural resource was identified during the file search (32WI02460 Thull School). The file search was updated upon SHPO request in March 2026 for the Project Area and a 2-mile buffer. The full results of this records search are documented in *Class III Cultural Resource Survey of the Homestead Wind Project* (Tetra Tech 2026), submitted concurrently. Following the receipt of potential turbine locations in September 2025, Tetra Tech completed a desktop review of the visual APE to identify potential architectural resources. The desktop review examined aerial imagery from 1947-2025, historic maps from 1914 and 1937, and the State Museum's Country School House Project webpage (NETR Online 2025; Geo. A. Ogle & Co. 1914; Board of County Commissioners Williams County; 1937; North Dakota Heritage Center & State Museum 2025). This search identified four additional architectural resources that were previously recorded and are detailed in Table 2-2. The search also identified three cemeteries and 55 other properties with the potential to contain historic resources. These 63 properties were the subject of the field survey.

2.1.1 Previously Recorded Architectural Resources

Five previously recorded architectural resources were located within the visual APE (Table 2-1).

Table 2-1. Previously Recorded Architectural Resources within the visual APE

Site Number	Address or TRS	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility	Comments
32WI02460	14704 75 th St NW	School	Unevaluated	In this report
32WIX775	7053 147 th Ave. NW	Farm	Unevaluated	In this report
32WI02197	15211 71 st St. NW	School	Unevaluated	In this report
32WI02458	7671-7681 143 rd Ave NW	School	Unevaluated	In this report
32WI247	7642 143 rd Ave NW	Farm	Not Eligible	In this report
32WI00231*	72 nd St NW	Farm	Not Eligible	Appears non-extant based on aerial imagery and was not documented in the field.
32WI00243	64 th St NW	Farm	Unevaluated	In "Class III Cultural Resource Survey Report of the Homestead Wind Project" (Tetra Tech 2026)
32WI00878*	151 st Ave NW	Cemetery (Scandia Valley)	Unevaluated	See Section 2.1.3
32WI00906*	146 th Ave NW	Bridge	Eligible	Appears non-extant based on aerial imagery. It is also not

Site Number	Address or TRS	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility	Comments
				shown on NDDOT bridge inventory and was not documented in the field.
32WI01148	150 th Ave NW	Farm	Not Eligible	In "Class III Cultural Resource Survey Report of the Homestead Wind Project" (Tetra Tech 2026)
32WI01671*	73 rd St NW	Windmill	Not Eligible	Appears non-extant based on aerial imagery and was not documented in the field.
32WI01694*	69 th St NW	Cemetery (St. Petri)	Not Eligible	Field documented, determined not eligible and not included in this report
32WI01697*	149 th Ave NW	Grain Bins	Not Eligible	Appears extant on aerial imagery and was not documented in the field.
32WI01704	72 nd St NW	Granary	Not Eligible	In "Class III Cultural Resource Survey Report of the Homestead Wind Project" (Tetra Tech 2026)
32WI02592	147 th Ave NW	Farm	Not Eligible	In "Class III Cultural Resource Survey Report of the Homestead Wind Project" (Tetra Tech 2026)

*Site was not noted as a previously recorded architectural site before field work but listed in the March 2026 records search (post-field).

2.1.2 Known Cemeteries

Four cemeteries are located within the visual APE: Gladys Cemetery, St. Petri Cemetery, St. Boniface Cemetery, and Scandia Cemetery. None were located within the direct APE. The St. Boniface Cemetery is recommended eligible for the NRHP and is detailed in Section 4.2.9. The St. Petri cemetery was not known to be previously recorded but was visited, field documented, and determined to be not eligible. The Scandia Cemetery did not appear on the April 2024 records search. It no longer has its associated church and was therefore not noted on pre-field reconnaissance and not visited in the field. The Gladys Cemetery was not previously recorded but was visited in the field and determined to be not eligible.

2.1.3 Class II Architectural Resource Inventory

A team of two architectural historians visited each property identified in the records search and maps review during field work. Tetra Tech did not access private property during the survey. Based on the

guidance provided in the “North Dakota Cultural Resources Survey (NDCRS) Site Form Training Manual: Architectural Sites,” photographs were taken of each property with buildings appearing to exceed 45 years of age from the public right of way (ROW) (Snortland et al. 2020). Structure locations were recorded using ESRI Field Maps. An ESRI Field Maps form was used to document field observations of the property, and the features and photograph details were recorded in a Tetra Tech Photograph Log spreadsheet. A Canon Powershot XS70 digital camera was used to capture photographs of each property, and of all features within each property that were visible from the public ROW. All properties were given a temporary field number (HW-KS-0XX), and each structure was given a Feature number (i.e., 1, 2, 3, etc.).

2.2 EVALUATION OF PROPERTIES

A historic property (or historic resource) is defined in the NHPA [54 U.S.C. § 300308] as any “prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion on, the National Register of Historic Places, including artifacts, records, and material remains related to such a property or resource.” Each recorded property and feature was evaluated for NRHP eligibility, and recommendations were provided when there was sufficient information to do so. Features for which available information was insufficient to make an eligibility recommendation were marked as “Historical associations require further investigation” on site forms and “further research” in Section 4.1 - Table 4-1.

In addition, to be determined eligible for the NRHP, properties and features must meet at least one of the following National Register Criteria for Evaluation. Resources must be ones:

- A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (NPS 1995).

Criteria Considerations:

Ordinarily, cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures; property owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes; structures that have been removed from their original location; reconstructed historic buildings; properties that are primarily commemorative in nature; and properties that have achieved significance within the last 50 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 its architecture, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or
- C. a birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no other 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, or 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 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 historical significance; or
- G. a property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance (NPS 1995).

In addition to meeting at least one of the criteria, a property must also retain sufficient integrity to convey its significance. Each feature and each property was also evaluated against the seven aspects of integrity as defined by the National Park Service (NPS) (NPS 1995). The seven aspects of integrity are location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Three aspects of integrity: setting, feeling, and association, are the most likely to be impacted by the Project due to alterations in the property's viewshed.

Properties evaluated for the NRHP were also evaluated for ND State Historic Sites Registry. According to ND Admin Code 40-02-01-03 – Criteria for listing properties in the registry (1982, 1986 as amended),

The state historical board shall consider historic and prehistoric sites, structures, buildings, objects, neighborhoods, networks, and cultural landscapes eligible for inclusion in the registry if it can be demonstrated that:

1. They have been associated with and now illustrate, recall, or characterize one or more of the following:
 - a. Individuals;
 - b. Groups;
 - c. Events;
 - d. Processes;
 - e. Institutions;

f. Movements;

g. Lifeways;

h. Folkways;

i. Ideals;

j. Beliefs; or

k. Other patterns or phenomena that had a significant influence on or are important reflections of the prehistoric or historic development or identity of the state, or of a region, community, or cultural group within the state, or;

2. They are distinctive or they distinctively illustrate one or more of the following:

a. Architectural styles;

b. Building types;

c. Types or methods of construction;

d. Vernacular, popular, or traditional building design;

e. Landscape architecture;

f. Urban design or planning;

g. Works of significant architects, designers, builders, or planners;

h. Monumental sculpture; or

i. Industrial, technological, or engineering design, or other architectural, aesthetic, or engineering expressions that characterize, are unique to, possess special artistic or aesthetic values for, or had an important influence on the historic or prehistoric community, or cultural group for which they were created, or;

3. They contain information about or evidence of one or more of the following historic or prehistoric:

a. Events;

b. Processes;

c. Institutions;

d. Design;

e. Construction;

f. Settlement;

g. Migration;

h. Ideals;

- i. Beliefs;
 - j. Lifeways; or
 - k. Folkways, or other facets of development and cultural systems that are known or established likely to be important to professional or public knowledge or understanding of earlier cultures or cultural systems or of the development of the state or of regions or communities within the state, and;
4. They possess integrity of form, material, and setting, generally retaining those historic characteristics such as:
- a. Physical features;
 - b. Evidence of workmanship;
 - c. Fabric;
 - d. Location; and
 - e. Surroundings that convey, support, represent, or contain values and qualities for which they are judged significant.

In addition, resources were evaluated against SHSND National Register Historic Contexts. Particularly useful to this Project were “Common Farm and Ranch Barns in North Dakota” (Dennis 2016), “Ethnic Architecture in Stark County, ND” (Johnson et al. 1992), and “Farms in North Dakota” (SHSND 2014).

2.3 COMPLETION OF HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL SITE FORMS

Per the NDCRS Site Form Training Manual, properties documented from the ROW were recorded as site-leads. Therefore, the site forms include as much information as was obtainable based on observations from the public ROW and historical research. Previously recorded sites also had their site forms updated as appropriate. Research consisted of reviewing Williams County assessor data, historic plat maps, historic aerial imagery, census data, birth and death records, Bureau of Land Management (BLM) GLO records, and other sources available online.

Site forms following the SHSND guidance and manuals were completed for all properties that contained buildings or structures over 45 years old and were identified in the field as having the potential to contain NRHP eligible resources. All features within recorded properties were documented on site forms regardless of age or visibility. Structures that appeared on aerial imagery but were determined to be non-extant in the field were not recorded but are mentioned on page 4 of the site forms. Identical structures, like grain bins, were combined under a single feature number. Properties that were jointly recorded by archaeologists and architectural historians have combined site forms and feature numbers. One multi-component site determined potentially eligible is detailed in Section 3.6. Photographs of all sites, including ones for which site forms were not completed, are located in Appendix B: Photographic Documentation. Properties without site forms start at page B-44.

3.0 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

This section provides a brief summary of the historical context of present-day Williams County and the surrounding area. A general understanding of a region's cultural history is necessary for interpretations of newly documented resources.

3.1 NORTH DAKOTA

The following descriptions for the Historic Period were compiled from *Early History of North Dakota: Essential Outlines of American History* (Lounsberry 1919) and *Out Where the West Begins: Early and Romantic History of North Dakota* (Trinka 1920).

In 1803, the United States purchased the Louisiana Territory which included present-day North Dakota, although the northern boundary with Canada was not decided until 1818. In 1804, the Lewis and Clark Expedition reached North Dakota during their Corp of Discovery Expedition to the Pacific Coast. In November of 1804, Lewis and Clark wintered in North Dakota with the Hidatsa and Arahami tribes and established Fort Mandan six miles below the mouth of the Knife River.

In 1861, the Dakota Territory was created and included North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming and Montana. When warfare broke out between the Sioux and white settlers in neighboring Minnesota the following year, the Sioux sought refuge in the Dakota Territory but were mostly confined to the area west of the Missouri River. By 1872, the Northern Pacific Railroad was built as far as Bismarck, which led to an influx of immigrants including many Norwegians and Germans. The "bonanza farm" craze of the 1870s–80s attracted many settlers and North Dakota entered the Union on November 2, 1889, as the 39th state. In 1900, the Bismarck, Washburn, and Great Falls Railroad Company extended a track from Bismarck to Wilton, which aided in the development of coal mining in the area (Schmidt and Vermeer 2009).

In the 1920s, prices for farm crops dropped, and many banks failed. During the Great Depression of the 1930s, many people left the state, and many businesses collapsed, including the Bismarck, Washburn, and Great Falls Railroad Company, which filed for bankruptcy in 1937 (Schmidt and Vermeer 2009). Prosperity returned during World War II and by 1944, the once bankrupt Bismarck, Washburn, and Great Falls Railroad was purchased and renamed the Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Sault Ste. Marie Railroad (Soo Line), a subsidiary of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The presence of this railroad in the region has been instrumental for the transportation of coal and grain to markets outside the region.

3.2 WILLIAMS COUNTY

Williams County was originally created by the North Dakota legislature on March 2, 1891, from the previous counties of Buford and Flannery, which were then dissolved, and was organized on December 8, 1891 (Newberry Library 2006). A territorial legislature created a separate Williams County in 1872 south of the Missouri River, but it was dissolved in November 1892, briefly allowing two counties with the same name to coexist (Newberry Library 2006). The county's boundaries were altered in 1910 for the creation of a new county, Divide, and have remained unchanged since. The county is named for "General" Erastus Appelman Williams, for his prominent role in the state's history,

first as a lawyer, then member and speaker of the Dakota Territory House in 1882 and later as a surveyor general (Bismarck Tribune 1930).

Williston, the county seat, was nothing more than “a colony of tents and log cabins” when the Northern Pacific Railway initially laid track into the town in 1887 (Robinson 2017, 192). Before the railroad, the town was a shipping and trading point along the Missouri River; it was described as “a typical western frontier town” (North Dakota Department of Agriculture and Labor 1906). The introduction of the railroad into the region did little to boost population growth; in 1900 only 763 people called Williston home (U.S. Census Bureau 1900b). To entice settlers to the area, the *Williston Graphic*, the town’s weekly newspaper, published the same article week after week, extolling Williston’s and the county’s virtues—its two hotels, billiards, and the presence of lignite coal being chief among them (Williston Jubilee Committee 1962, 31). It wouldn’t be until 1915, after the town became the division headquarters of the Great Northern Railroad, “where [the] roundhouse, repair shop and icehouse facilities required the services of a large force of men,” and the principal grain market of the area, that the population would attain 5,000 persons (Williston Jubilee Committee 1962, 50).

Scandinavian immigration contributed significantly to the population of the Dakotas in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries; in Williams County, many immigrant settlers were of Norwegian descent (Library of Congress, n.d.). Following the wave of Swedish immigration to the United States in the early 1860s, over 176,000 Norwegians immigrated to the United States in the 1880s. They settled “in Minnesota and Wisconsin, then [moved] west to Iowa, the Dakotas, and sometimes the Pacific Coast” (Library of Congress, n.d.). Norwegian people were encouraged to settle in America due to the lack of available farmland in Norway and the prospect of abundant land in the United States, accessible via the Homestead Act of 1862 (Heit 2025). Norwegian immigration significantly slowed following the Immigration Act of 1924 (Library of Congress, n.d.).

Prior to 1950, the county was largely agricultural and used for cattle grazing and farming. Irrigation in the Muddy Valley and Buford-Trenton flats created centers for sugar beet and alfalfa production, though wheat would become the predominant crop, with “wheat yields up to 35 bushels to the acre” and “oats at 75” (North Dakota Department of Agriculture and Labor 1906, 267). During the Dust Bowl, drought and heat withered grass and yields and livestock died from lack of feed and dust in their lungs (Robinson 2017, 397). At the same time, a plague of grasshoppers destroyed anything from crops to pitchfork handles and required the formation of a North Dakota State Grasshopper Control Committee to deal with the invasion (Robinson 2017, 398). Between the poor yields and being in the grip of the Great Depression, many families fled the region for Minnesota, Washington, and California; “from 1930 to 1944 probably one-third of North Dakota’s families lost their farms by foreclosure” (Robinson 2017, 399–400). Recovery came in the form of Civil Works Administration (C.W.A.), which at its height employed about 37,000 people in building and repairing roads, constructing skating rinks and swimming pools, and rendering nursing service, among other work for wages (Robinson 2017, 405). In March 1934, F.E.R.A. (Federal Emergency Relief Administration) would take over the projects, hiring teachers, training social workers, and would ultimately construct 114 dams, 36 airports, and 70 public buildings before it was discontinued in December 1935 (Robinson 2017, 406). These relief efforts, in combination with a new emphasis on better land management and resource conservation,

an upward trend of rain and good prices for farm produce, would propel the county into greater agricultural prosperity, a trend that continues into the present day.

Lignite coal became a prominent contributor to the county's economy, having been well known to geologists before the 1900s (Campbell et al. 1958, 8). This prevalence of coal "mines" on farmers' properties made it easy to procure fuel for the winter, but these were generally strip pits or "wagon mines", so named because area farmers and ranchers would bring their own wagons to the site to be filled with coal (North Dakota Department of Agriculture and Labor 1906, 15-16; North Dakota Department of Mineral Resources 2025). By the 1890s, largescale mining began in earnest, much of it underground, but the revolution of the steam shovel and electric-powered draglines would pivot the industry towards surface mining operations. By 1920, the towns of Grenora, Hanks, Zahl, Wheelock, and Williston were established almost entirely as coal mining towns, but the discovery of oil gradually shuttered most mines in the County (Oihus 1983, 15-16, 96-97). Leonardite, an oxidized lignite used as a soil enhancer and a drilling-mud additive, is primarily sourced east of Williston, and has been mined regularly since the 1950s (Murphy 2001).

The production of "300 barrels in 17 hours" by the Amerada Petroleum Corporation in 1951 would bring the oil boom to Williams County (Campbell et al. 1958, 8). Previous exploration efforts in the region had begun as early as 1910; the discovery of the Nesson Anticline in 1917 by the United States Geological Survey only fueled those efforts even further (Robinson 2017, 457). The demand for housing for oil operators and scouts, geologists, drillers, and their families would outpace supply and burden the region's underdeveloped infrastructure, a problem that carries into the present day (Campbell et al. 1958, 8, 10; All Things Considered 2010). Granaries, sheds, and garages were turned into living quarters, with "eight hundred persons living in trailers" outside of Williston in the fall of 1953 (Robinson 2017, 458). The main centers for oil revolved around Williston and Tioga, with the latter's population increasing 357.7% by 1960 to accommodate this demanding market (U.S. Census Bureau 1960). New technology, including fracking, has revitalized the production of the Bakken oil fields and will likely continue to contribute to the economy for decades to come.

With the influx of new technologies and industries into the region, much has changed since the County's formation almost a century and a half ago. The rise of renewable energy, manufacturing, and tech industries will continue to propel Williams County into the future and give new and unique opportunities for generations of North Dakotans.

4.0 FINDINGS

The architectural resource inventory conducted for the Project recorded 58 newly identified properties with buildings or structures over 45 years of age. Five additional properties were previously recorded. These properties consisted primarily of farmsteads, prairie schoolhouses, and cemeteries. Of the 63 properties visited during survey, eight newly documented properties were determined in the field to have structures that may be eligible for listing on the NRHP (Table 4-2). Seven of these eight properties were recorded as site-leads. One property was jointly documented by Tetra Tech architectural historians and archaeologists; it is detailed in Section 4.2.1. It was the only property not recorded from the public ROW. Additionally, site forms were updated for the five previously recorded properties regardless of eligibility (Table 4-1). Following post-field research, Tetra Tech recommends that nine of the 13 properties for which site forms were completed have at least one building or structure eligible or potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP. This includes resources which were not sufficiently visible from the public ROW to make a recommendation. They are treated as eligible for the purposes of this assessment, unless research was sufficient to determine ineligibility. Following historic research, eight properties were determined to have features that are eligible or potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP. Photographic documentation can be found in Appendix B: Photographic Documentation.

4.1 PREVIOUSLY RECORDED SITES

4.1.1 Site 32WI02460

Site 32WI02460 consists of one feature, the Thull School (Feature 01), a prairie schoolhouse previously recorded by Kathy Wilner in 2021 (Figure 4-1). There have been no apparent changes in integrity or condition since its previous recording. Photographs of Site 32WI02460 are included in Appendix B.



Figure 4-1. The location and status of features within 32WI02460 (ESRI World Imagery 2024).

The 1914 Good Luck Township map identifies Section 16, the school's current location, as "school land", but no structure is depicted on the map (Geo. A. Ogle & Co. 1914). The Thull School is not visible in 1946 aerial imagery but is present by 1958. (NETR Online 2025). The school is similar in style to the nearby Haug School, which dates to the mid-1920s. The building is currently on its own small parcel of land, contrasting with the entirety of Section 16 that was indicated as "school land" in 1914 and 1937 (Board of County Commissioners Williams County 1937; Geo. A. Ogle & Co. 1914). Thus, it is likely that the building was moved to its present location when Section 16 was subdivided, sometime between 1946 and 1958 and was originally constructed around the same time as the Haug School, circa 1927. Additionally, a 1925 newspaper article indicated that Oscar Nordin had won a contract to build a schoolhouse for the Good Luck School District in Williams County (Fargo Forum 1925). It is unknown where this school was built as the two school buildings noted in the 1937 map are also noted in 1914. Thull School's previous location is unknown; aerial imagery from 1946 does not include sections south of 16, and it is not apparent if the school was located somewhere else on Section 16 or in Section 36, also noted as "school land".

In a Facebook post about one room schoolhouses, Jackie Earl remarked that the Thull School was named as such because her great-grandfather Joseph Thull donated the land (Williams 2025). Joseph Thull did patent land in nearby Section 20 in 1912 (BLM 1912a). In 1914, he owned this parcel and his wife, Barbara Thull, owned land in Section 29 (Geo. A. Ogle & Co. 1914). Her land in Section 29 was directly next to another parcel in the same section that is marked as containing a school associated with a church in Section 30, though it was owned by L. Sonnen at the time. Both the school and the church are depicted in the 1937 map (Board of County Commissioners Williams County 1937). This is the current location of St. Boniface Cemetery. Aerial imagery of this location does not exist for 1946, but in 1958, the church appeared to be extant; the school was gone (NETR Online 2025).

As the Thull School was moved after its likely period of significance (early to mid-twentieth century), it does not meet Criterion Consideration B for moved properties and is, therefore, recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

The relocation of the Thull School also damaged integrity of location at the state level. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for the State Historic Sites Registry.

4.1.2 Site 32WIX775

Site 32WIX775 is an active farmstead located in rural Williams County (Figure 4-2). The farmstead includes eight extant architectural features: a residence (Feature 01), a garage (Feature 02), a Grain bin (Feature 03), a Quonset Hut (Feature 04), a shed (Feature 05), two grain bins (Feature 08), three grain bins (Feature 09), and a single grain bin (Feature 10). Two features (Features 06 and 07) were demolished between 2025 and the previous recording in 2017. Photographs of Site 32WIX775 are included in Appendix B.



Figure 4-2. The location and status of features within 32WIX775 (ESRI World Imagery 2024).

Feature 01

Feature 01 is a one-story vernacular residence with an irregular footprint and nested gable roof. A one-story attached garage addition with a mansard roof is present on the east elevation. The roof of the home features corrugated metal cladding, wide, open eaves with exposed rafter tails. The exterior is sheathed in wood clapboard siding and finished with corner boards, all of which appear to be in good condition. Visible fenestration consists of vinyl sliding windows, which are likely replacements. The primary entrance is a single wood panel door beneath a partial-width, gable-roofed porch on the main (south) façade supported by simple wood posts with a wood balustrade. The south façade of the attached garage addition has a single metal roll-up garage style door.

Tax assessor records indicate a construction date of 1951 for the feature, and the structure is confirmed to be present in 1958 historic aerial imagery (NETR Online 2025). Based on these sources, Feature 01 has been assigned a construction date of 1951. The attached garage addition does not appear in historic aerial imagery from 1973 but is present in imagery from 1983; therefore, the addition to the home is estimated to have been built between 1973 and 1983.

Research did not identify any significant associations with historical events or the lives of people important to history; therefore, the residence does not appear eligible under NRHP Criteria A and B. The building is a modest vernacular single-family dwelling with minimal character defining features, thus does not appear to be an important example of a type, period, or method of construction. Research did not identify a master architect or builder associated with the property. Therefore, the building is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. The building does not appear to have any likelihood of yielding important information about historic construction materials or technologies, and is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion D.

Feature 02

Feature 02 is a garage located northeast of the main residence (Feature 01). The garage was not visible during field survey due to vegetation on the property. The garage is present in 1958 historical aerial imagery, suggesting a construction date prior to 1958 (NETR Online 2025). It is possible that the cabin was constructed around the same time as the residence. Based on these sources, Feature 02 has been assigned a construction date between 1951 and 1958.

Research did not identify any significant associations with historical events or the lives of people important to history; therefore, the garage does not appear eligible under NRHP Criteria A and B. (Refer to the summary section for a more detailed discussion of parcel ownership history.) The building does not appear to be an important example of a type, period, or method of construction with limited visibility. Research did not identify a master architect or builder associated with the property. Therefore, the building is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. The building does not appear to have any likelihood of yielding important information about historic construction materials or technologies, and is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion D.

Feature 03

Feature 03 is a single grain bin with circular plan and standing seam conical roof. The grain bin is clad in corrugated metal. It is located on the east side of the Quonset hut. The feature is present in 1958 historical aerial imagery, suggesting a construction date prior to 1958 (NETR Online 2025). It is possible that the grain bin was constructed around the same time as the residence. Based on these sources, Feature 03 has been assigned a construction date between 1951 and 1958.

Research did not identify any significant associations with historical events or the lives of people important to history; therefore, the grain bin does not appear eligible under NRHP Criteria A and B. (Refer to the summary section for a more detailed discussion of parcel ownership history.) Grain bins are common modern farming structures whose design does not vary with age. Therefore, the structure is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. The structure does not appear to have any likelihood of yielding important information about historic construction materials or technologies, and is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion D.

Feature 04

Feature 04 is a Quonset hut with a rectangular footprint. It was previously recorded in 2017. The building is clad entirely in corrugated metal. The primary entrance and fenestration are not visible from the public ROW. No significant alterations to the original massing or cladding were observed. This feature is not visible in historical aerial imagery prior to 1973; however, a structure of the same size and shape is present at the location by 1983 (NETR Online 2025). Based on these sources, Feature 04 has been assigned a construction date range of 1973 to 1983.

Research did not identify any significant associations with historical events or the lives of people important to history; therefore, the building does not appear eligible under NRHP Criteria A and B. (Refer to the summary section for a more detailed discussion of parcel ownership history.) The building is a common example of post WWII farming structure in the area, thus does not appear to be an important example of a type, period, or method of construction. Research did not identify a master architect or builder associated with the property. Therefore, the building is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. The building does not appear to have any likelihood of yielding important information about historic construction materials or technologies, and is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion D.

Feature 05

Feature 05 is a utilitarian shed with a rectangular plan. It was previously recorded in 2017 as a granary, though images from that recording suggest its use as a storage shed. The shed is capped with a gable roof covered with deteriorated composition shingle. The exterior is clad with wood shiplap. The building features five doors of varying sizes on its south elevation, including one large sliding barn door.

The feature is present in 1958 historical aerial imagery, suggesting a construction date prior to 1958 (NETR Online 2025). It is possible that the shed was constructed around the same time as the residence. Based on these sources, Feature 05 has been assigned a construction date between 1951 and 1958.

Research did not identify any significant associations with historical events or the lives of people important to history; therefore, the shed does not appear eligible under NRHP Criteria A and B. (Refer to the summary section for a more detailed discussion of parcel ownership history.) The building is a modest example of utilitarian building with minimal character defining features, thus does not appear to be an important example of a type, period, or method of construction. Research did not identify a master architect or builder associated with the property. Therefore, the building is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. The building does not appear to have any likelihood of yielding important information about historic construction materials or technologies, and is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion D.

Feature 06

Feature 06 was a chicken coop previously recorded in 2017. It has since been demolished.

Feature 07

Feature 07 was a barn that was previously recorded in 2017. It has since been demolished.

Feature 08

Feature 08 consists of two Westeel grain bins that stand furthest south in a line of six at the northwest corner of the property. The features are not visible in historical aerial imagery prior to 1973; however, they are present by 1983 (NETR Online 2025). Therefore, the grain bins were constructed between 1973 and 1983.

Research did not identify any significant associations with historical events or the lives of people important to history; therefore, the grain bins do not appear eligible under NRHP Criteria A and B. (Refer to the summary section for a more detailed discussion of parcel ownership history.) Grain bins are common modern farming structures whose design does not vary with age. Therefore, the structures are recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. The structures do not appear to have any likelihood of yielding important information about historic construction materials or technologies, and are recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion D.

Feature 09

Feature 09 consists of three grain bins that stand centrally in a line of six at the northwest corner of the property. The feature is not visible in historical aerial imagery in 1958; however, they are present by 1973 (NETR Online 2025). Therefore, the grain bins were constructed between 1958 and 1973.

Research did not identify any significant associations with historical events or the lives of people important to history; therefore, the grain bins do not appear eligible under NRHP Criteria A and B. (Refer to the summary section for a more detailed discussion of parcel ownership history.) Grain bins are common modern farming structures whose design does not vary with age. Therefore, the structures are recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. The structures do not appear to have any likelihood of yielding important information about historic construction materials or technologies, and are recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion D.

Feature 10

Feature 10 consists of a single grain bin at the north end of a line of six at the northwest corner of the property. This feature is not visible in historical aerial imagery prior to 1973; however, it is present by 1983 (NETR Online 2025). Therefore, the grain bin was constructed between 1973 and 1983.

Research did not identify any significant associations with historical events or the lives of people important to history; therefore, the grain bin does not appear eligible under NRHP Criteria A and B. (Refer to the summary section for a more detailed discussion of parcel ownership history.) Grain bins are common modern farming structures whose design does not vary with age. Therefore, the structure is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. The structure does not appear to have any likelihood of yielding important information about historic construction materials or technologies, and is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion D.

Site 32WIX775 Summary

The property's initial owner, Torval K. Rustad, filed on a Homestead Act patent for the property and was issued the patent in 1910 (BLM 1910). The 1914 Bonetraill Township map depicts three structures at this location, likely a residence (demolished), and two barns (demolished). The property was owned by Carl T. Rustad, a Norwegian immigrant who arrived in Boston in 1902 (State Historical Society of North Dakota 1905). Rustad was documented as a resident of Williams County in 1918 (Keiter Directory Company 1918). The property has a North Dakota Pioneer sign, indicating family ownership of the property prior to 1920. The Rustad family has maintained ownership to the present day.

As it is unlikely that any of the buildings or structures on the property date to the early period of farm ownership (before the mid-twentieth century), the property is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

The lack of structures dating to the early period also suggests that the property is also not eligible for listing on the State Historic Sites Registry.

4.1.3 Site 32WI02197

Site 32WI02197 consists of one feature, a schoolhouse (Figure 4-3). The Haug School was last documented in 2016 by Kathy Wilner. Field survey in 2025 documented no noticeable changes in condition or integrity since 2016, except the disappearance of the sign that hung between posts in front of the building's façade. Photographs of Site 32WI02197 are included in Appendix B.



Figure 4-3. The location and status of features within 32WI02197 (ESRI World Imagery 2024).

The school is not indicated on the 1914 Williams County Atlas (Geo. A. Ogle & Co. 1914). A.M. Haug, a Norwegian immigrant, was noted as the landowner at the time. The school is present on a 1937 Strandahl township map (Board of County Commissioners Williams County 1937). Ole M. Haug is listed as the landowner. Research revealed very little regarding the school. The 2016 images are not high enough resolution to read the sign from the front of the school. A blurry image of the sign located in a Facebook post about the school reads “Haug School” on one line and the second line may read “1927”, though the rest of the text is unreadable. A comment on the post by Warren Bjerkhoel recounted his experience attending first through eighth grade at the school, graduating in 1956, indicating that the school was still in use at the time (Whitten 2024).

At an unknown time, much of the east elevation was replaced by glass blocks. This addition severely detracts from the 1920s school’s integrity of feeling, materials, and design.

The Haug School is associated with the theme of rural education, though its exact contributions are unknown (Criterion A). While the Haug family owned several other parcels of land nearby and maintains ownership of the school’s parcel until at least 2016, research did not indicate that they or the school played any significant role in local or national history (Criterion B). The Haug School is an example of simple prairie school. At some point, much of the east elevation was replaced by glass blocks. This addition severely detracts from the 1920s school’s integrity of feeling, materials, and design, rendering it ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. The building does not appear to have any likelihood of yielding important information about historic construction materials or technologies, and is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion D. Given the loss of integrity and lack of information, the Haug School is not recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP under any criteria.

The loss of physical features, evidence of workmanship, and fabric also suggests that the Haug School is not eligible for listing on the State Historic Sites Registry.

4.1.4 Site 32WI02458

Site 32WI02458 consists of one feature, a schoolhouse (Figure 4-4). Feature 01 is the Eureka No. 2 School, a vernacular schoolhouse with Craftsman style elements. The one-story building has a rectangular floor plan and rests on a poured concrete foundation. The east façade is symmetrical. It has two entrances consisting of wooden doors with nine pane windows and three wood panels offset to the north and south sides separated by two square wood framed windows. The windows are boarded up, so their exact style could not be discerned. The south elevation’s fenestration includes six nine-over-nine wood framed double hung windows in the centered on the wall. Three are boarded up. There is also a square two pane window in the gable. The north elevation only has one, square two pane window in the gable. The west elevation is not visible from the public ROW. The small building is clad in horizontal wooden siding. The side gable roof features wide overhanging eaves on all sides and exposed rafter tails. The eaves extend further over the entrances and recede slightly in between them. Open triangular wood framed brackets support the roof on the east façade. The roof is clad in wood shingles. Photographs of Site 32WI02458 are included in Appendix B.



Figure 4-4. The location and status of features within 32WI02458 (ESRI World Imagery 2024).

The 2021 recording by Kathy Wilner contains descriptions of the west elevation and the interior; these areas could not be accessed during the 2025 field visit.

The school retains all seven aspects of integrity. The building appears to be abandoned. The windows have suffered from a loss of glass where not boarded up. However, the window frames are intact and appear to be original. The doors have also lost glass panes but appear to be original. The roof has a hole in the east façade, where the chimney once was, but maintains most of its shingles. The building is in poor condition. However, it maintains a remarkable amount of integrity of materials, design, workmanship, and feeling for its age. The school was previously recorded in 2021, and its condition has not changed since that recording.

The land the school is on was first patented by Ole Austinson in 1909 (BLM 1909c). He maintained ownership in 1914 (Geo. A. Ogle & Co. 1914). By 1937, the land was owned by Merchants Trust and Savings Bank (Board of County Commissioners Williams County 1937). In 1914, Eureka School District No. 76 was receiving bids for “moving schoolhouse No. 2 to the NE 1-4 of SE 1-4 Sec 7., R. 101, Twp 158” (Williston Graphic 1914). Two years later, the school was recorded as being taught by Minnie Dale (Williston Graphic 1916). Therefore, the school is estimated to have been built c. 1915. It is unclear if “moving” indicates that the schoolhouse building was moved from a previous location, or if a new school building was constructed at the present location.

The school is associated with the theme of education in rural North Dakota and may contribute to thematic nomination of prairie schoolhouses, though more information is needed (Criterion A). Further information about the teachers who taught at the school or its students could not be located. Research did not identify any significant associations with historical events or the lives of people important to history (Criterion B). This building is a one room schoolhouse typically found in rural areas. It is a vernacular building with Craftsman style elements like exposed rafters and overhanging eaves. These characteristics differ from other schoolhouses found in the area and may indicate a unique type of construction. More information is needed to determine NRHP eligibility under Criterion C. The building does not appear to have any likelihood of yielding significant further information (Criterion D). Tetra Tech recommends that The Eureka No. 2 School needs further research to determine eligibility under Criteria A and C and should be treated as eligible for the purposes of this report.

The Eureka No. 2 School was associated with and now recalls institutions (prairie schoolhouses). It also distinctly illustrates a building type and a vernacular building design as a rural schoolhouse. It possesses integrity of form, material, and setting. Therefore, the school is recommended eligible for listing on the State Historic Site Registry.

4.1.5 Site 32WI247

Site 32WI247 is a farmstead, which appears to be abandoned, located in rural Williams County (Figure 4-5). The farmstead includes seven extant architectural features: a residence (Feature 01), a garage (Feature 03), a mobile home (Feature 04), four granaries (Features 9 and 13), and two storage sheds (Features 14 and 15). Several structures have been demolished on the site since 1987, including

Feature 02, Features 05-08, and Features 10-12. Photographs of Site 32WI247 are included in Appendix B.

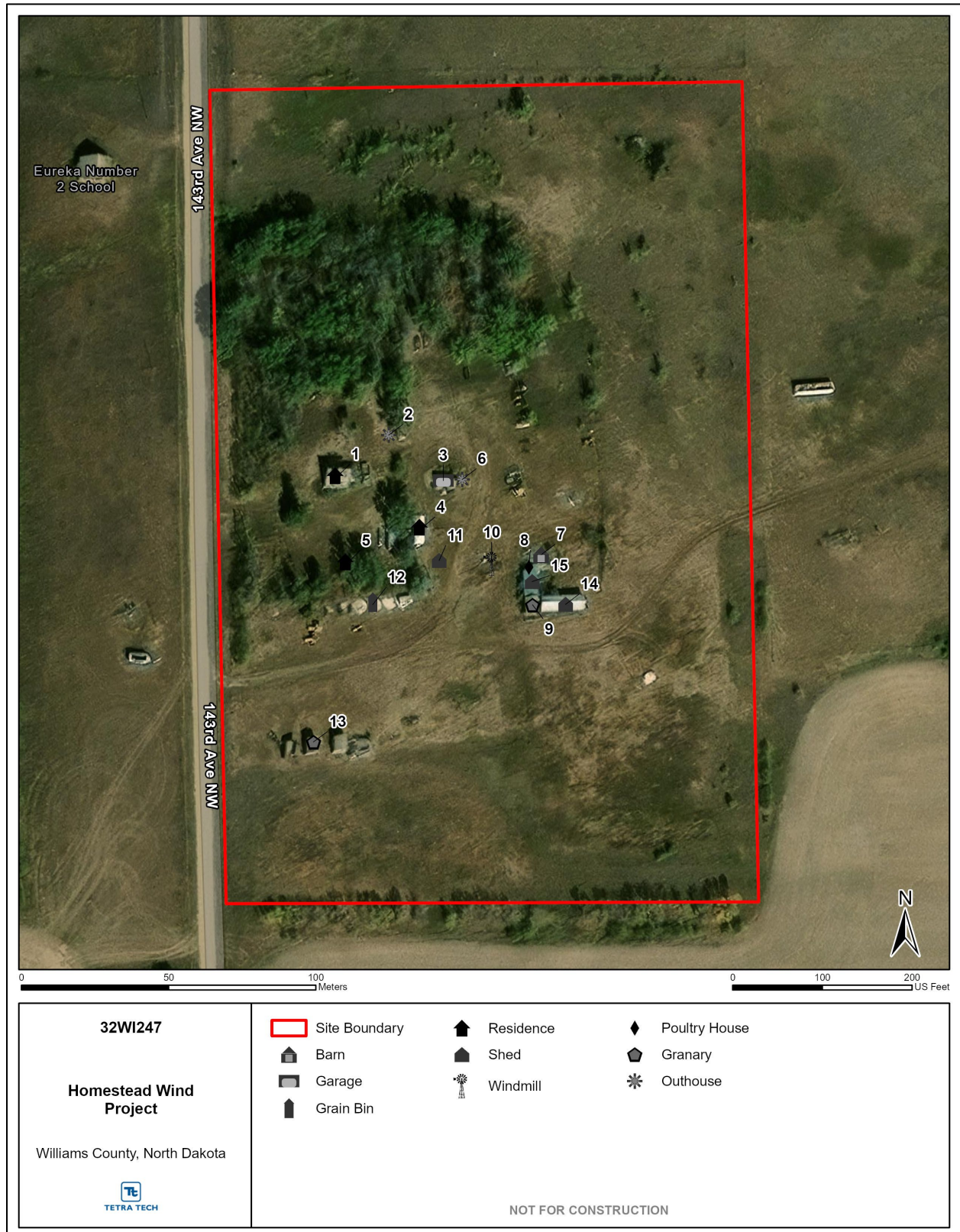


Figure 4-5. The location and status of features within 32WI247 (ESRI World Imagery 2024).*Feature 01*

Feature 01 is a one-and-one-half-story, vernacular dwelling with Craftsman style elements and a rectangular footprint. The building has a moderately sloped side-gable roof clad in wood shingles with a shed dormer on the south façade. The roofline on the south façade extends out over an enclosed porch or front room. The shed dormer extends almost the full length of the building and features two sets of paired one-over-one windows. The dormer also features overhanging eaves, exposed rafter tails, and is clad on all sides in wood shingles. The west elevation of the home features a wood framed entrance to the enclosed porch, and two boarded windows, one on the first story and one on the half story. Exposed rafter tails are visible on the north elevation, though the north and east elevations were not visible during survey. An interior brick chimney projects through the roof ridge and has a concrete cap. The exterior of the dwelling is clad in horizontal wood siding with corner boards and wood shingle cladding in the gable ends and on the dormer; the cladding is mostly intact.

The property's initial owner, Anton Pederson, filed on a Homestead Act patent for the property in 1907 and was issued the patent in 1912 (BLM 1912b). The 1914 Orthell Township map indicates that there was a residence on the property in 1914; however, this was likely the initial tarpaper shack constructed on the site (Geo. A. Ogle & Co. 1914; Schweigert and Persinger 1987). Prior documentation of the site from 1987 indicated that Feature 01 was built in 1916 and "substantially altered in 1928" (Schweigert and Persinger 1987). At this time, additions to the south and east elevations were added and "the main walls were raised 4 feet to accommodate a second story living space" (Schweigert and Persinger 1987). The visible portions of the residence appear to be in fair condition for its age and abandoned state.

Feature 01 retains integrity of location and setting. Additional research is required to evaluate integrity of design, materials, and workmanship because the north and east elevations are not visible from the public ROW. Integrity of feeling and association have been diminished by the demolition of several agricultural outbuildings on the property.

Research did not identify any significant associations with historical events or the lives of persons important to history; therefore, the residence does not appear to be eligible under NRHP Criteria A or B. Feature 01 appears to be a unique early-twentieth-century residence compared to buildings of similar age in the area. However, further documentation is recommended to fully evaluate the building, as the south and west elevations are not visible from the public right-of-way. Therefore, Tetra Tech recommends Feature 01 potentially eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C pending further research. Feature 01 does not appear to have any likelihood of yielding important information about historic construction materials or technologies, and is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion D.

Feature 02

Feature 02 was an outhouse previously recorded in 1987. It has been demolished.

Feature 03

Feature 03 is a one-story, front-gable garage with a rectangular plan. Visibility of the building is limited from the public right-of-way. The roof is deteriorated, with areas of failure that expose the underlying wood structure. The garage appears to be clad in wood shiplap, which is similarly deteriorated in places and reveals structural members beneath. No fenestration was visible. Single wood framed openings provide access on the north and south elevations. The foundation could not be observed from the public ROW.

The feature is visible in historical aerial imagery taken in 1946 (NETR Online 2025). Prior documentation of the site does not provide a construction date for Feature 03 (Schweigert and Persinger 1987). Without further research or a better view of the structure, the construction date cannot be narrowed down from between 1907, when the property's initial owner acquired it, and 1946, when it appears on imagery. Feature 03 retains integrity of location and setting. Additional research is required to evaluate integrity of design, materials, and workmanship because the north and east elevations are not visible from the public right-of-way. Integrity of feeling and association have been diminished by the demolition of several agricultural outbuildings on the property.

Research did not identify any significant associations with historical events or the lives of persons important to history; therefore, the barn does not appear to be eligible under NRHP Criteria A or B. Feature 03 is not clearly visible from the public right-of-way and a determination of eligibility for architectural significance cannot be made. Therefore, Tetra Tech recommends Feature 03 potentially eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C pending further research. Feature 03 is unlikely to yield important information about historic construction materials or technologies, and is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion D.

Feature 04

Feature 04 is a mobile home with a flat roof and rectangular footprint. The siding is blue in color and there is at least one sliding window on the west elevation. The remainder of the feature was not visible from the public right-of-way due to vegetation. A review of aerial imagery and prior documentation indicated that Feature 04 was placed on the property between 1983 and 1987 (NETR Online 2025; Schweigert and Persinger 1987). Prior documentation of the site does not provide a construction date for Feature 04; however, based on prior documentation, the feature appears to be consistent with mobile homes built in the 1960s (Schweigert and Persinger 1987; Savage McAlester 2015). As Feature 04 has been moved, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP under any criteria.

Feature 05

Feature 05 was a mobile home previously recorded in 1987. It has been demolished or removed from the property.

Feature 06

Feature 06 was an outhouse previously recorded in 1987. It has been demolished.

Feature 07

Feature 07 was a barn previously recorded in 1987. It has been demolished.

Feature 08

Feature 08 was a poultry house previously recorded in 1987. It has been demolished.

Feature 09

Feature 09 is a utilitarian, one-story, rectangular granary with a front-gable roof. The roof is clad in wood shingles and includes skylights. A loft opening on the primary elevation is boarded up and portions of the exterior cladding have been removed, exposing wall studs. Visible access is provided by two single wood framed openings on the west façade which appear to function as entrances. The building fabric is in deteriorated condition in the areas where framing is exposed. The foundation could not be observed from the public right-of-way.

Prior documentation of the site does not provide a construction date for Feature 09 (Schweigert and Persinger 1987). The feature is not visible in historical aerial imagery taken in 1983; however, a structure of the same size and shape is present at the location by 1995 (NETR Online 2025). The granary appears to be consistent with early twentieth century construction methods and has been assigned a construction date range of 1915 to 1930. Based on aerial imagery and prior documentation, Feature 09 was likely moved to its present location on the site between 1983 to 1987. No major alterations were observed, and the building appears to retain integrity of materials, design, and workmanship. As the granary has been moved, it does not retain integrity of location, setting, or feeling.

Tetra Tech does not recommend Feature 09 eligible for the NRHP under any criteria. As Feature 09 has been moved, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP under any criteria.

Feature 10

Feature 10 was a windmill tower previously recorded in 1987. It has been demolished.

Feature 11

Feature 11 was a storage building previously recorded in 1987. It has been demolished.

Feature 12

Feature 12 was a cluster of 9 grain bins previously recorded in 1987. The grain bins have been demolished.

Feature 13

Feature 13 is group of utilitarian, one story, rectangular granaries with front-gable roofs clad in wood shingles. Prior documentation of the site from 1987 indicated that Feature 13 previously included four granaries; however, the easternmost granary was collapsed at the time of field observation in September 2025 (Schweigert and Persinger 1987). The westernmost granary is partially collapsed and no longer retains its roof structure. The central granaries feature loft openings in the gable faces and all three extant granaries feature entrances on their west elevations. The entrance on the west central

granary has been enclosed with horizontal wood siding. The building fabric is in deteriorated condition where framing is exposed on the central granaries. The foundations of the structures could not be observed from the public right-of-way; however, prior documentation of the site noted that the granaries were set on concrete blocks (Schweigert and Persinger 1987).

Prior documentation of the site does not provide a construction date for Feature 13 but does note that "the smaller granary in Feature 13 was moved to the site in the 1920's" (Schweigert and Persinger 1987). The feature is not visible in historical aerial imagery taken in 1983; however, four structures of the same size and shape are present at the location by 1995 (NETR Online 2025). The granaries appear to be consistent with early twentieth century construction methods and have been assigned a construction date range of 1915 to 1930. Based on aerial imagery and prior documentation, Feature 13 was likely moved to its present location on the site between 1983 to 1987. No major alterations were observed; however, the total collapse of the easternmost granary and partial collapse of the westernmost granary has resulted in a loss of integrity of materials, design, and workmanship. As the granaries have been moved, they do not retain integrity of location, setting, or feeling.

Tetra Tech does not recommend Feature 13 eligible for the NRHP under any criteria. As Feature 13 has been moved, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP under any criteria.

Feature 14

Feature 14 is a utilitarian, rectangular, one-story shed with a gable roof. The roof is clad in composition shingles and displays exposed rafter tails at the eaves. The building appears to be clad in horizontal wood siding with corner boards. Visible fenestration consists of a single horizontal sliding window on the south elevation. The foundation could not be observed from the public right-of-way.

The feature is not visible in historical aerial imagery taken in 1983 nor was it identified in the 1987 documentation of the site; however, a structure of the same size and shape is present at the location by 1995 (NETR Online 2025; Schweigert and Persinger 1987). Based on these sources, Feature 14 has been assigned a construction date range of 1987 to 1995. The visible portions of the structure appear to be in fair condition. No major alterations were observed, and the building appears to retain integrity of materials, design, and workmanship.

Tetra Tech does not recommend Feature 14 eligible for the NRHP under any criteria. Feature 14 was constructed after 1983 and does not meet the 50-year threshold for NRHP eligibility. Additionally, Feature 14 does not possess exceptional significance necessary to qualify for individual listing under NRHP Criteria Consideration G.

Feature 15

Feature 15 is a utilitarian, one-story, rectangular building with a low-pitched gable roof. The roof is clad in standing seam metal over a wood structural system; areas of deterioration expose the underlying wood members. Exposed rafter tails and purlins are visible at the eaves. The building appears to be clad in horizontal wood siding and includes wood framed openings; the cladding and openings are in a deteriorated condition with portions revealing the structural framing beneath. No

entrance is visible from the public right-of-way. The foundation could not be observed from the public right-of-way.

The feature is not visible in historical aerial imagery taken in 1983 nor was it identified in the 1987 documentation of the site; however, a structure of the same size and shape is present at the location by 1995 (NETR Online 2025; Schweigert and Persinger 1987). Based on these sources, Feature 15 has been assigned a construction date range of 1987 to 1995. No major alterations were observed, and the building appears to retain integrity of materials, design, and workmanship.

Tetra Tech does not recommend Feature 15 eligible for the NRHP under any criteria. Feature 15 was constructed after 1987 and does not meet the 50-year threshold for NRHP eligibility. Additionally, Feature 15 does not possess exceptional significance necessary to qualify for individual listing under NRHP Criteria Consideration G.

32WI247 Summary

Site 32WI247 is a farmstead which appears to be abandoned located in rural Williams County. The farmstead includes nine extant architectural features: a residence (Feature 01), a garage (Feature 03), a mobile home (Feature 04), four granaries (Features 9 and 13) and two storage sheds (Features 14 and 15). Several structures have been demolished on the site since 1987, including Feature 02, Features 5-8, and Features 10-12.

The property's initial owner, Anton Pederson, filed on a Homestead Act patent for the property in 1907 and was issued the patent in 1912 (BLM 1912b). Pederson was born in 1884 and immigrated to the United States in 1903 (U.S. Census Bureau 1920b; U.S. Selective Service System 1917). Available public records document Pederson as a farmer (U.S. Selective Service System 1917). Anton Pederson married Christine Borsheim and had three children: Paul B., Alice R., and Laura (U.S. Census Bureau 1920b; 1930a). Anton Pederson continued to own the land through at least 1937 (Board of County Commissioners Williams County 1937). He passed away in Williams County in 1949 (North Dakota Department of Health and Human Services 1949). Documentation of the site from 1987 indicated that Anton Pederson "homesteaded the site, had a tarpaper shack and used a sod barn until 1926" (Schweigert and Persinger 1987). Subsequent landowners included "State Treasurer (1936), Anton Pederson (1943), Anton & Christine Pederson (1944), Paul B. Pederson, Alice Mead & Laura Williams (1980), [and] Paul B. Pederson et ux. (1984)" (Schweigert and Persinger 1987). The property is currently owned by Pederson Family Farm Trust, signifying it has remained in the Pederson family (Williams County Assessor 2025a).

Documentation of the site from 1987 recommended the site as not eligible for the NRHP under any criteria (Schweigert and Persinger 1987). Due to the time which has passed since this documentation, Tetra Tech has reevaluated all features on the site. The features on site vary in condition from fair to poor. The residence (Feature 01) and the barn (Feature 03) are of historic age, though visibility of the buildings was limited during survey. Features 04, 09, and 13 were moved to their current locations and do not meet Criteria Consideration B for moved properties. Features 14 and 15 are less than 50 years old and do not meet the NRHP criterion consideration for properties less than 50 years old. The demolition of several historic-age outbuildings and structures, as well as the limited number of early

outbuildings, have diminished the overall integrity of the site. As a result, the property does not retain sufficient integrity to be considered eligible for listing in the NRHP. Tetra Tech recommends Features 1 and 3 as potentially eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C pending further research as visibility was not acceptable to determine eligibility during survey.

As Features 01 and 03 could not be fully seen during survey, they may be eligible for the State Historic Sites Registry as distinctive architectural styles or they may illustrate vernacular, popular, or traditional buildings design. The property is not recommended eligible for listing on the State Historic Sites Registry as the loss of buildings has damaged the historic characteristics of physical features and surroundings.

4.1.6 Summary of Previously Recorded Architectural Sites

Table 4-1. Previously Recorded Architectural Sites

Site No.	Field No.	Address	Feature No.	Feature Type	Visible from ROW	NRHP Eligibility Rec.	State Eligibility Rec.	Date	Appendix B Page
32WI02460	HS-KS-012	14704 75 TH St NW	32WI02460	Entire Property	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	Not eligible	NA	B-1
			01	School	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	Not eligible	c.1927	
32WIX775	HS-KS-015	7053 147 TH Ave. NW	32WIX775	Entire Property	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	Not eligible	NA	B-4
			01	Residence	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	Not eligible	1951	
			02	Garage	No	Not eligible under any criteria	Not eligible	1951-1958	Not visible
			03	East Single Grain Bin	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	Not eligible	1951-1958	
			04	Quonset Hut	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	Not eligible	1973-1983	
			05	Shed	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	Not eligible	1951-1958	
			06	Chicken Coop	No	Demolished	Demolished		
			07	Barn	No	Demolished	Demolished		
			08	Two Southern Grain Bins	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	Not eligible	1973-1983	

Site No.	Field No.	Address	Feature No.	Feature Type	Visible from ROW	NRHP Eligibility Rec.	State Eligibility Rec.	Date	Appendix B Page
			09	Three Central Grain Bins	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	Not eligible	1938-1973	
			10	Single Northern Grain Bin	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	Not eligible	1973-1983	
32WI02197	HS-KS-017	15211 71 st St. NW	32WI02197	Entire Property	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	Not eligible	NA	B-7
			01	School	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	Not eligible	1927	
32WI02458	HS-KS-040	7671-7681 143 rd Ave NW	32WI02458	Entire Property	Yes	Property not eligible under any criteria	Eligible	NA	B-9
			01	School	Yes	Not eligible under Criteria B or D; may be eligible under Criteria A and C, pending further research	Eligible	c.1915	
32WI247	HS-KS-041	7642 143 rd Ave. NW	32WI247	Entire Property	Yes	Property not eligible under any criteria	Not eligible	NA	B-29
			01	Residence	Yes	Not eligible under Criteria A, B or D; may be eligible under Criterion and C, pending further research	Potentially eligible	1916	
			02	Outhouse	No	Demolished	Demolished		
			03	Garage	Yes	Not eligible under Criteria A, B or D; may be eligible under Criterion C, pending further research	Potentially Eligible	1907-1946	

Site No.	Field No.	Address	Feature No.	Feature Type	Visible from ROW	NRHP Eligibility Rec.	State Eligibility Rec.	Date	Appendix B Page
			04	Mobile Home	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	Not eligible	c. 1960	
			05	Trailer House	No	Demolished	Demolished		
			06	Outhouse	No	Demolished	Demolished		
			07	Barn	No	Demolished	Demolished		
			08	Poultry House	No	Demolished	Demolished		
			09	East Granary	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	Not eligible	1915-1930	
			10	Windmill	No	Demolished	Demolished		
			11	Storage Building	No	Demolished	Demolished		
			12	Grain Bins	No	Demolished	Demolished		
			13	West Granaries	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	Not eligible	1915-1930	
			14	Northeast Shed	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	Not eligible	1987-1995	
			15	Southeast Shed	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	Not eligible	1987-1995	

ROW = right-of-way

4.2 NEWLY RECORDED PROPERTIES

4.2.1 Property 32WI2593

Property 32WI2593 consists of three standing architectural features: a residence (Feature 01), a privy (Feature 02), a windmill (Feature 03), a collapsed structure (Feature 07), and various pieces of abandoned farm equipment (Features 04, 05, 06, and 08) (Figure 4-6). Review of aerial imagery, land patents, historic-era plat maps, and topographic maps indicate that the site was a farmstead initially developed in the early twentieth century. It was recorded by both architectural historians and archaeologists as a multicomponent site. Photographs of Property 32WI2593 are included in Appendix B.



Figure 4-6. The location and status of features within 32WI2593 (ESRI World Imagery 2024).

Feature 01

Feature 01 is a 1.5-story vernacular I-House with a rectangular footprint and concrete foundation. The building features a side-gabled roof clad in deteriorated wood shingles, with exposed portions of the underlying wood structure visible. The roof features closed eaves and a partially collapsed interior brick chimney. Two gable-roofed wall dormers are present on the south façade. The exterior walls are clad in horizontal wood shiplap siding with corner boards, all of which have deteriorated. Fenestration consists of multiple one-over-one wood windows, some of which are missing glazing and others that are covered with plywood. The primary entrance is a single opening on the primary façade with the door missing. A one-story addition is offset to the east on the south façade. There is a one-story square addition on the east side of the south façade. The addition is square and has one four-pane window on its south elevation and one four-pane window on its east elevation, each with portions of the glazing missing. The exterior of the addition is clad in horizontal tongue-in-groove boards, and the roof is collapsed.

The interior features lime plaster and lath walls and ceilings. Much of the plaster is degraded and the lath is visible. There are electric lights on the ceiling and two prong electrical outlets on the walls. There is a hole in the wall indicating the previous presence of a stove. Debris litters the interior; it is clear that the house has been vacant for some time.

The estimated construction date for Feature 01 is c. 1907. The property's initial owner, Andrew Halvardson, filed on a Homestead Act patent for the property in 1905 and was issued the patent in 1909, indicating that he met the improvement requirements and likely constructed the residence during that time (BLM 1909b; Williams County Historical Society 1975, 355). Additionally, the feature is present on the 1914 Williams County plat atlas, indicating that a structure existed at this location by that time (Geo. A. Ogle & Co. 1914). No construction date was revealed from public tax assessor records (Williams County Assessor 2025b).

Feature 01 retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. Although the residence has suffered a loss of some materials due to abandonment and received an addition, the building does not appear to have been significantly altered, and the addition appears to have been built during the historic period. Therefore, the residence also retains integrity of design, materials, and workmanship.

Although the residence is associated with the theme of rural settlement and is a good example of a turn-of-the-century Swedish built homestead (Criterion A), research into the Halverson family did not indicate that they made significant contributions to local or national history (Criterion B). Feature 01 is a good example of 1.5-story typical prairie I-house that retains integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. The residence retains its characteristic gable-roofed wall dormers and horizontal wood exterior cladding. Additionally, the residence features minimally altered fenestration. Although an addition has been added to the south façade, it appears to have been built during the historic period and does not detract from the historic fabric of the home. Therefore, Tetra Tech recommends Feature 01 eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A and C. There are no indications that the residence possesses information potential (Criterion D).

Feature 02

Feature 02 is a privy. It is rectangular in form and features two vertical wood paneled doors on the south façade. The structure is clad in wood shiplap siding. There is a semi-circular vent hole on both the west and east elevations. The side gabled roof is clad in wood shingles and features overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tails on the north and south elevations. The shingles on the south side of the roof have disappeared, leaving the wide wooden planking underneath exposed.

The feature is shrouded in vegetation and is not visible on aerial imagery, though it is likely contemporaneous with Features 1 and 3, suggesting it was constructed c. 1910.

The privy is on a property associated with rural settlement in Williams County. While this structure type is not often significant on its own, it is important in the context of rural settlement as emblematic of a homestead built before or without indoor plumbing (Criterion A). Research into the Halverson family did not indicate that they made significant contributions to local or national history (Criterion B). Feature 02 is a good example of a double bay privy and retains integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. It does not appear to have been altered. Privies are not often structure types that are significant on their own and vary little in construction methods (Criterion C). There are no indications that the residence possesses information potential (Criterion D). The privy is recommended eligible for the NRHP as contributing to the eligibility of the property under Criterion A.

Feature 03

Feature 03 is a windmill situated at the northeast corner of the property. The windmill is a steel tower with loop steps that does not retain its original vane, hub, or rotor blades. "Reep IMP + LBR. Co. Williston ND" is written on the steel frame. A well was found in association with the windmill.

A precise date of construction for the windmill could not be determined. However, the windmill's construction date can be estimated based on available aerial imagery. The windmill appears in 1958 aerial imagery with no prior imagery available (NETR Online 2025). "Reep IMP + LBR. Co. Williston ND" likely refers to Reep Implement and Lumber Company, which was in business around the time of the farm's settlement (Williston Graphic 1916). The windmill was likely constructed at a similar time to the residence and is estimated to have been built c. 1910.

Feature 03 retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. Integrity of design, materials, and workmanship have been greatly diminished by the loss of the windmill's vane, hub, and rotor blades.

Although the windmill is associated with the theme of agriculture, research indicates no significant contribution to this theme (Criterion A). Research into the Halverson family did not indicate that they made significant contributions to local or national history (Criterion B). The windmill is a typical example of a utilitarian structure commonly found on agricultural properties and does not possess architectural significance, nor is it the work of a master architect; additionally, due to the loss of the windmill's operable components, it does not retain integrity of design, materials, and workmanship (Criterion C). There are no indications that the windmill possesses information potential (Criterion D).

Feature 04

Feature 04 is a cast iron stove, oven, and range measuring 50 inches by 30 inches and 22 inches in height. Decorative scrolls are embossed on the side. No brand was identified.

Feature 05

Feature 05 is a steel, hand operated plow measuring 8 feet long by 5 feet wide and 3 feet in height. The plow has a metal yoke and two steel wheels measuring 2 feet in diameter.

Feature 06

Feature 06 consists of a Grainmaster Combine measuring 15 feet by 13 feet and 10 feet in height. The combine is composed of sheet aluminum with steel hardware and fastenings. A stamped metal plaque has a 12199 serial number and “Oliver Farm Equipment Company Nichols and Shepard Division Battle Creek Michigan USA.”

Feature 07

Feature 07 is a collapsed structure, potentially a corral, composed of 2×2-inch boards with 0.5×12-inch milled planks attached by 10-penny wire nails. The structure measures 25 feet long by 15 feet wide and 12 inches in height. A sliding door is present at the west entrance.

Feature 08

Feature 08 consists of a concentration of farm equipment, including an iron and wood hay baler, two Deering Chicago all steel binders, a hand operated steel plow, a wagon axel with two 3-foot-diameter steel wheels, and two unidentifiable farm implements with a steel seat, two steel wheels, and two steel handles. The concentration is located within a dense grass area. More implements may be present. The concentration measures 82 feet long (northwest to southeast) by 45 feet wide (northeast to southwest).

Site 32WI2593 Summary

Site 32WI2593 consists of three standing architectural features: a residence (Feature 01), a privy (Feature 02), a windmill (Feature 03), a collapsed structure (Feature 07), and various pieces of abandoned farm equipment (Features 4-6, 8). Review of aerial imagery, land patents, historic-era plat maps, and topographic maps indicates that the site was a farmstead initially developed in the early twentieth century.

Andrew Halverson (spelled “Halvardson”, “Halvorsen”, or “Halvorson” in some records) was issued the initial patent to the Northwest ¼ of the Southeast ¼ of the Northwest ¼ of Section 19, Township 157 North, Range 102 West in 1909 (BLM 1909b). Andrew Halvardson was born in Sweden in 1884 and arrived in 1903 in New York at age of 19 (State Historical Society of North Dakota 1903). Further details regarding Halvardson’s life and ownership of the property are not currently available in the digital public record. In 1912, Andrew Halverson sold his property to his brother, Emil Halverson, and returned to Sweden (Williams County Historical Society 1975, 355).

Emil Halverson was born in 1871 in Sweden and immigrated to the United States in 1892 (Schwede 2008a; Williams County Historical Society 1975, 355). By 1910, Emil Halverson was married to Ronnaug Halverson (née Leum) at an unknown date, with whom he had six children (U.S. Census Bureau 1910c). Ronnaug Halverson (spelled “Ragna” in some records) was a Norwegian immigrant born in 1881 who immigrated to the United States in 1900 (U.S. Census Bureau 1910h; Schwede 2008b). Emil Halverson is identified as being a farmer in the 1910 federal census (U.S. Census Bureau 1910c). He passed away in 1929, leaving the property to Ronnaug Halverson, who “continued to live on the farm despite depression, army worms and grasshoppers” (Schwede 2008a; Williams County Historical Society 1975). A 1937 atlas of Williams County indicates that Ronnaug continued to own the property at that time (Board of County Commissioners Williams County 1937). Ronnaug Halverson passed away 1969 and is buried with Emil Halverson at Scandia Valley Cemetery in Grenora (Schwede 2008b; 2008a).

There is a gap in publicly available landownership documentation for this property from Ronnaug Halverson’s ownership until 2017. The property is currently owned by Jeffrey Strand, who acquired the property from Gordon and Charlene Strand in 2017 (Williams County Assessor 2025b). The year in which Gordon and Charlene Strand acquired the property is unknown.

The property is associated with the theme of rural settlement as a good example of a turn-of-the-century Swedish-built homestead. The property retains sufficient integrity of setting, feeling, and association to convey this theme (Criterion A). Research into the Halverson family did not indicate that they made significant contributions to local or national history (Criterion B). Feature 01 is a good example of 1.5-story vernacular I-house that retains integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. The residence retains its characteristic gable-roofed wall dormers and horizontal wood exterior cladding. Additionally, the residence features minimally altered fenestration. Although an addition has been added to the south façade, it appears to have been built during the historic period and does not detract from the historic fabric of the home. Therefore, Tetra Tech recommends Feature 01 eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. There are no indications that the site nor its individual structures possess information potential (Criterion D). Features 4-8 are archaeological and were recommended as not eligible in Class III Cultural Resource Survey of the Homestead Wind Project Williams County, North Dakota (Tetra Tech 2025). In summary, Tetra Tech recommends Feature 01 and 2 eligible as contributing to the overall eligibility of the homestead under Criterion A. Feature 01 is additionally individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

The property is associated with and now recalls settlement and migration of Swedish immigrants in the state. It illustrates vernacular building design and possesses sufficient integrity of form, material, and setting to convey this association. Therefore, the property is recommended eligible for the State Historic Sites Registry.

4.2.2 Property 32WIX929

Property 32WIX929 is an active farm located in rural Williams County, North Dakota (Figure 4-7). It includes nine extant architectural features: a residence (Feature 01), a barn (Feature 02), three pole barns (Features 3, 4, and 8), a Quonset hut (Feature 05), an office building (Feature 06), a shed (Feature 07), and eight grain bins (Feature 09). Photographs of Property 32WIX929 are included in Appendix B.

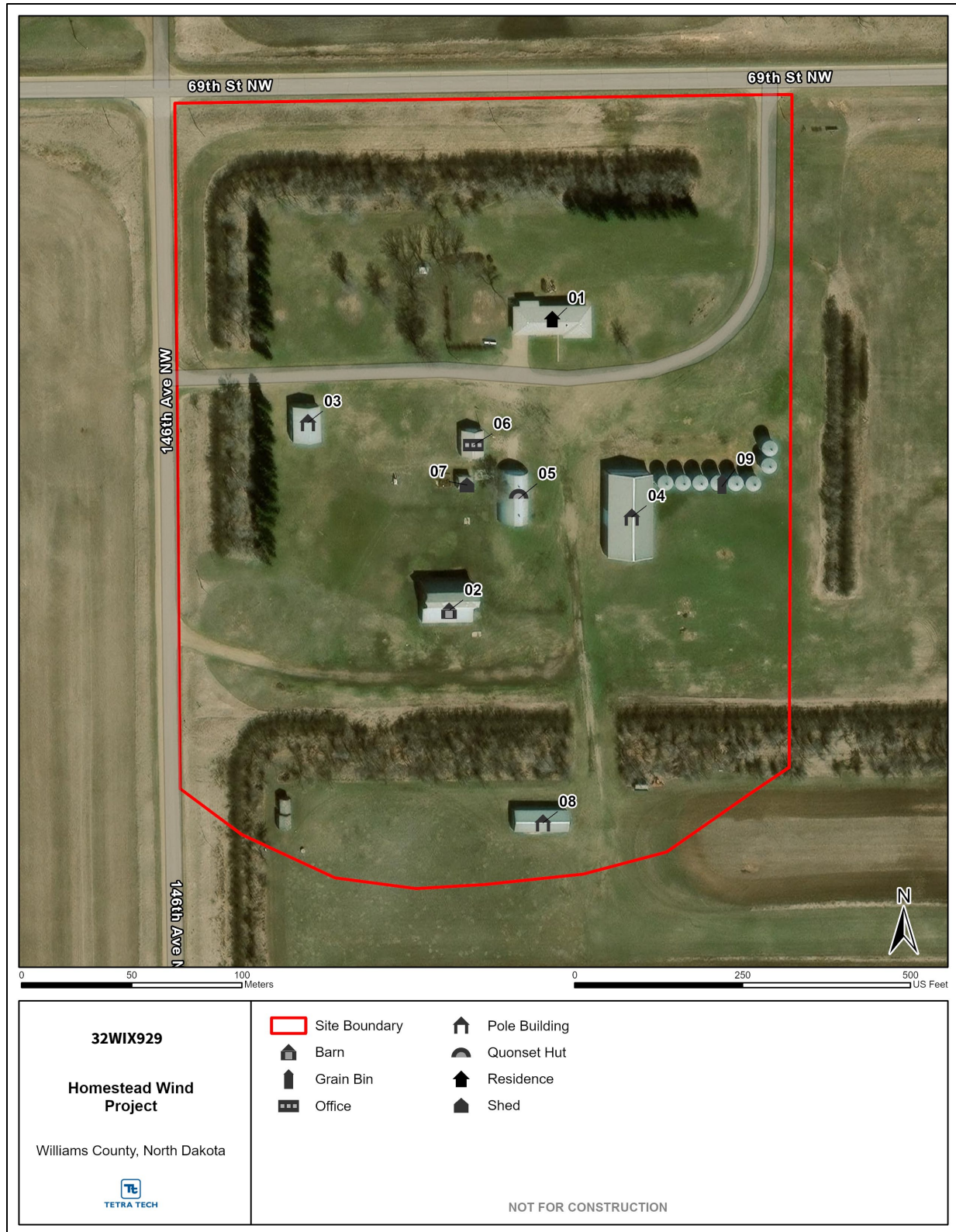


Figure 4-7. The location and status of features within 32WIX929 (ESRI World Imagery 2024).

Feature 01

Feature 01 is a one-story, ranch-style dwelling with a rectangular plan and an attached single-bay garage. The building is capped by a low-pitched hipped roof, clad in composition shingles, with wide boxed eaves and an interior brick chimney. The exterior is clad in horizontal vinyl or aluminum siding. Fenestration consists of a combination of wood framed casement and one-over-one windows. The main entrance is located on the primary (south) façade and is accessed by concrete steps flanked by brick planters and a metal railing. The entrance features a single partially glazed wood panel door. The attached garage is integrated into the main massing of the dwelling and is accessed by a single metal rollup garage door. The residence sits on a concrete foundation. No significant alterations to the original massing or cladding were observed.

Tax assessor records provide a construction date of 1971 for the residence, and aerial imagery from 1973 confirms the building's presence at that time. The feature is not visible in aerial photographs from 1958 (NETR Online 2025; Williams County Assessor 2025c). Based on these sources, Feature 01 has been assigned a construction date of 1971. The visible portions of the residence appear to be in good condition. The building appears to retain integrity of materials, design, and workmanship.

Research did not identify any significant associations with historical events or the lives of people important to history; therefore, the residence does not appear eligible under NRHP Criteria A and B. (Refer to the summary section for a more detailed discussion of parcel ownership history.) The building is a modest example of ranch-style single family dwelling with minimal character defining features, thus does not appear to be an important example of a type, period, or method of construction. Research did not identify a master architect or builder associated with the property. Therefore, the building is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. The building does not appear to have any likelihood of yielding important information about historic construction materials or technologies, and is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion D.

Feature 02

Feature 02 is a Dutch-style barn with a rectangular plan and a gambrel roof featuring flared eaves. The roof is clad in composition shingles and is equipped with a hay hood at the ridge. The barn is clad in horizontal shiplap wood siding, which appears weathered but largely intact. Fenestration on the primary (west) façade consists of a pair of four-over-four wood windows set near the top of the elevation, a central hay loft opening, and a row of square windows below. The main entrance is marked by a wide alley door. A side lean-to constructed of corrugated metal has been appended to the South elevation.

The feature is present on the 1914 Bonetrail Township map and is visible in a historical photograph from 1955 and an aerial imagery taken in 1958 (NETR Online 2025; Geo. A. Ogle & Co. 1914; Pasquale 1955). An addition to the barn is visible by 1973 (NETR Online 2025). Based on this information, Feature 02 has been assigned a construction date of c. 1914 with a later addition constructed by 1973. The visible portions of the barn appear to be in fair condition. No major alterations to the original massing were observed, and the building appears to retain integrity of materials, design, and workmanship.

Research did not identify any significant associations with historical events or the lives of people important to history; therefore, the building does not appear eligible under NRHP Criteria A and B. (Refer to the summary section for a more detailed discussion of parcel ownership history.) The barn is in fair condition. It is a common example of a Dutch style barn with no distinguishing characteristics. Therefore, the building is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. The building does not appear to have any likelihood of yielding important information about historic construction materials or technologies, and is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion D.

Feature 03

Feature 03 is a utilitarian, rectangular pole structure with a front-gabled roof, constructed between 1973 and 1983. Both the roof and exterior walls are clad in corrugated metal panels. No original fenestration is visible as all openings have been boarded up. The primary entrance is not visible from the public ROW. The structure's simple form and industrial materials are characteristic of agricultural outbuildings from this period. No significant alterations to the original massing or cladding were observed.

The feature is not visible in historical aerial imagery prior to 1973; however, a structure of the same size and shape is present at the location by 1983. Based on these sources, Feature 03 has been assigned a construction date range of 1973 to 1983. The visible portions of the structure appear to be in fair condition. No major alterations were observed, and the building appears to retain integrity of materials, design, and workmanship.

Research did not identify any significant associations with historical events or the lives of people important to history; therefore, the pole building does not appear eligible under NRHP Criteria A and B. The building is in fair condition. It is an example of a very common type of structure often found on farms and has no distinguishing characteristics. Therefore, the west pole building is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. The building does not appear to have any likelihood of yielding important information about historic construction materials or technologies, and is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion D.

Feature 04

Feature 04 is a utilitarian, rectangular pole building constructed between 1973 and 1983. The structure is capped by a front-gabled roof with shallow open eaves and is clad in corrugated metal panels. The primary entrance consists of a wide alley door. No fenestration is visible from the public ROW. The building's simple form and industrial materials reflect its functional use. No significant alterations to the original massing or cladding were observed.

The feature is not visible in historical aerial imagery prior to 1973; however, a structure of the same size and shape is present at the location by 1983 (NETR Online 2025). Based on these sources, Feature 04 was constructed between 1973 to 1983. The visible portions of the structure appear to be in fair condition. No major alterations were observed, and the building appears to retain integrity of materials, design, and workmanship.

Research did not identify any significant associations with historical events or the lives of people important to history; therefore, the building does not appear eligible under NRHP Criteria A and B. (Refer to the summary section for a more detailed discussion of parcel ownership history.) The pole building is in fair condition. It is an example of a very common type of structure often found on farms and has no distinguishing characteristics. Therefore, the building is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. The building does not appear to have any likelihood of yielding important information about historic construction materials or technologies, and is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion D.

Feature 05

Feature 05 is a Quonset hut with an arched profile. The building is clad entirely in corrugated metal. A metal ventilator is mounted at the roof ridge. The primary entrance consists of a wide alley door located on the south end wall. Fenestration includes two paired two-over-two windows set symmetrically on the south elevation. No significant alterations to the original massing or cladding were observed.

The feature is not present in the 1914 Bonetrail Township map but is visible on a historical photograph from 1955 and an aerial imagery from 1958 (NETR Online 2025; Geo. A. Ogle & Co. 1914; Pasquale 1955). Based on its architectural characteristics, Feature 05 was likely constructed between 1945 and 1955. The visible portions of the Quonset hut appear to be in fair condition. No major alterations to the original massing were observed, and the building appears to retain integrity of materials, design, and workmanship.

Research did not identify any significant associations with historical events or the lives of people important to history; therefore, the building does not appear eligible under NRHP Criteria A and B. (Refer to the summary section for a more detailed discussion of parcel ownership history.) The Quonset hut is a common type of post-WWII farming structure and does not appear to be an important example of a type, period, or method of construction. Research did not identify a master architect or builder associated with the property. Therefore, the building is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. The building does not appear to have any likelihood of yielding important information about historic construction materials or technologies, and is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion D.

Feature 06

Feature 06 is a utilitarian, one-story office building with a rectangular floor plan. The structure is capped by a front-gabled roof with shallow boxed eaves and clad in composition shingles. The exterior is finished in horizontal wood clapboard siding. Fenestration includes two single fixed wood windows on the west elevation. An entrance is located on the south elevation and consists of a single wood panel door. No significant alterations to the original massing or cladding were observed from the public ROW.

The feature is not visible in aerial imagery taken in 1958; however, a structure of the same size and shape is present at the location by 1973 (NETR Online 2025). Based on these sources, Feature 06 was likely constructed between 1958 and 1973. The visible portions of the structure appear to be in fair

condition. No major alterations were observed, and the building appears to retain integrity of materials, design, and workmanship.

Research did not identify any significant associations with historical events or the lives of people important to history; therefore, the structure does not appear eligible under NRHP Criteria A and B. (Refer to the summary section for a more detailed discussion of parcel ownership history.) The office building does not appear to be an important example of a type, period, or method of construction, and research did not identify a master architect or builder associated with the property. Therefore, the structure is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. The office building does not appear to have any likelihood of yielding important information about historic construction materials or technologies, and is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion D.

Feature 07

Feature 07 is a utilitarian, rectangular shed. The building is capped by a front-gabled roof with shallow closed eaves, clad in composition shingles. The exterior is finished in horizontal wood clapboard siding with corner boards. Fenestration is limited to a single one-over-one wood window on the visible west elevation. The primary entrance is not visible from the public ROW. No significant alterations to the original massing or cladding were observed.

The feature is not visible in historical aerial imagery prior to 1973; however, a structure of the same size and shape is present at the location by 1983 (NETR Online 2025). Based on these sources, Feature 07 was constructed between 1973 and 1983. The visible portions of the structure appear to be in fair condition. No major alterations were observed, and the building appears to retain integrity of materials, design, and workmanship.

Research did not identify any significant associations with historical events or the lives of people important to history; therefore, the structure does not appear eligible under NRHP Criteria A and B. (Refer to the summary section for a more detailed discussion of parcel ownership history.) The shed does not appear to be an important example of a type, period, or method of construction, and research did not identify a master architect or builder associated with the property. Therefore, the structure is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. The shed does not appear to have any likelihood of yielding important information about historic construction materials or technologies, and is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion D.

Feature 08

Feature 08 is a utilitarian, rectangular pole building. The structure is capped by a front-gabled roof with open eaves, clad in corrugated metal panels. The exterior walls are similarly clad in corrugated metal. Fenestration includes single window openings, which have been boarded up. The primary entrance is not visible from the public ROW. No significant alterations to the original massing or cladding were observed.

The feature is not visible in historical aerial imagery taken in 1958; however, a structure of the same size and shape is present at the location by 1973 (NETR Online 2025). Based on these sources, Feature 08 was likely constructed between 1958 and 1973. The visible portions of the structure appear to be in

fair condition. No major alterations were observed, and the building appears to retain integrity of materials, design, and workmanship.

Research did not identify any significant associations with historical events or the lives of people important to history; therefore, the building does not appear eligible under NRHP Criteria A and B. (Refer to the summary section for a more detailed discussion of parcel ownership history.) The pole building is in fair condition. It is a common example of a type, period, or method of construction, and research did not identify a master architect or builder associated with the property. Therefore, the building is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. The building does not appear to have any likelihood of yielding important information about historic construction materials or technologies, and is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion D.

Feature 09

Feature 09 consists of a row of eight grain bins. Each bin is circular in plan and clad entirely in corrugated metal panels and standing seam conical roofs. No fenestration or entrances are visible from the public ROW. No significant alterations to the original massing or cladding were observed. The features are not visible in historical aerial imagery taken in 1958, but they are present by 1973 (NETR Online 2025). Based on these sources, Feature 09 has been assigned a construction date range of 1958 through 1973. The visible portions of the structures appear to be in fair condition. No major alterations were observed, and the structures appear to retain integrity of materials, design, and workmanship.

Research did not identify any significant associations with historical events or the lives of people important to history; therefore, the structures do not appear eligible under NRHP Criteria A and B. (Refer to the summary section for a more detailed discussion of parcel ownership history.) Grain bins are one of the most common farm structures and the examples do not show variation from normal methods of construction or design. Therefore, the feature is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. The grain bins do not appear to have any likelihood of yielding important information about historic construction materials or technologies, and is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion D.

32WIX929 Summary

The site is an active farm located in rural Williams County, North Dakota. It includes nine extant architectural features: a residence (Feature 01), a barn (Feature 02), three pole barns (Features 3, 4, and 8), a Quonset hut (Feature 05), an office building (Feature 06) a shed (Feature 07), and eight grain bins (Feature 09).

The 1914 and 1937 Bonetraill Township maps indicate the presence of a school at this location; the 1914 plat map notes the school as being named “Bonetraill School” (Geo. A. Ogle & Co. 1914; Board of County Commissioners Williams County 1937). Research did not reveal when the school was removed from the property; however, the site may have been the original location of Bonetraill School No. 2 (32WI2203), which is currently located in the town of Hanks, or Bonetraill School No. 1 (Wilner 2017). A photograph of the property from 1955 indicates that the school was no longer present at that time

(Pasquale 1955). Therefore, the school was demolished or moved from the site between 1937 and 1955. Additional research is required to determine which schoolhouse was located on the site.

Two former residences on the property were demolished between 1958 and 1973. The existing residence and barn (Feature 01 and Feature 02) are consistent with this period, although both the north and south residences were demolished by 1973 (NETR Online 2025). The current residence (Feature 01) was constructed in 1971, as confirmed by tax assessor records and 1973 aerial imagery (Williams County Assessor 2025c; NETR Online 2025). The barn (Feature 02) appears to date to circa 1914, with a side addition constructed by 1973.

Other features on site represent later periods of development. The west pole structure (Feature 03) and east pole building (Feature 04) were constructed between 1973 and 1983, while the Quonset hut (Feature 05) predates 1958. The office (Feature 06) and south pole building (Feature 08) were constructed between 1958 and 1973. The south shed (Feature 07) dates to the 1973–1983 period, and the grain bin (Feature 09) was constructed between 1958 and 1973. A west pole building constructed between 1958 and 1973 was demolished in 2021.

The initial patent for the property was issued to Charles O. Borstad in 1909 (BLM 1912a). Records indicate that C.O. Borstad was born in Norway in 1874 and arrived in New York in 1885 (U.S. Census Bureau 1920c). He married Anna Borstad in 1896 and was naturalized in the same year 1896 (State Historical Society of North Dakota 1895; 1896). His occupation was as a livestock dealer, and he operated a meat market (Keiter Directory Company 1916, 464). In 1937, the property was owned by Carl G. Hellerstad (Board of County Commissioners Williams County 1937). Charles O. Borstad passed away in Portland, Oregon in 1950 (Oregon State Library 1950). Carl (Danielson) Christianson (1907–1985) was the owner for the farm around the 1950s (Pasquale 1955). The Hought family occupied the property through the 1980s and 1990s (U.S. Public Records, Volume 1 Index 1983). The property is currently owned by the Michael J. Thome Living Trust (Williams County Assessor 2025).

Although Site 32WIX929 is associated with the theme of agriculture, neither the property nor its individual buildings have made a significant contribution toward that theme (Criterion A). Research into the Borstad, Christianson, and Hought families did not indicate that their members made significant contributions to local or national history (Criterion B). The features do not exemplify any particular styles, nor are they the work of a master (Criterion C). There are no indications that the site nor its individual buildings possess information potential (Criterion D). In summary, Tetra Tech does not recommend 32WIX929 eligible for listing on the NRHP under any criteria.

The property lacks clear association with significant individuals, groups, events, processes, institutions, movements, lifeways, folkways, ideals, beliefs, or other patterns. It does not illustrate distinctive building or design styles or clearly suggest the potential for evidence about historic or prehistoric patterns. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the State Historic Sites Registry.

4.2.3 Property 32WIX930

Property 32WIX930 is a farmstead that consists of eight features, a residence (Feature 01), a Quonset hut (Feature 02), three grain bins (Feature 03, Feature 07, and Feature 08), two sheds (Feature 04 and Feature 06), and a windmill (Feature 05) (Figure 4-8). Photographs of Property 32WIX930 are included in Appendix B.



Figure 4-8. The location and status of features within 32WIX930 (ESRI World Imagery 2024).

Feature 01

Feature 01 is a 1.5-story single-family residence with Craftsman style elements. It is a front-gabled dwelling with a rectangular plan and a concrete foundation. The roof features composition shingle cladding, an interior brick chimney, and a shed dormer on its western slope. Architectural details include fascia boards, knee brace brackets, wide projecting open eaves, exposed rafter tails, and a gable vent. The exterior is clad in horizontal wood clapboard, which is slightly deteriorated but remains largely intact. The south façade has a partial-width porch with a gabled roof supported by square posts with a solid rail accessible via concrete steps. The primary entrance is a wood panel door with an inset six-pane window offset to the east beneath the porch. Fenestration on the façade consists of three original wood grouped four-over-one windows with leaded glass upper panes beneath the porch on the first story and three grouped one-over-one windows beneath storm windows on the half story. The west elevation has a picture window on a square projection with a shed roof and one square replacement on the first story. The half story of the west elevation has two paired one-over-one windows on the dormer. The north and east elevations of the building are not visible from the public ROW. No major alterations to the original design were observed.

The estimated construction date for Feature 01 is c. 1920. Tax assessor records provide a construction date of 1920 for the residence (Williams County Assessor 2025g). The property's initial owner, Andrew Olsen, filed on a Homestead Act patent for the property and was issued the patent in 1909 (BLM 1909a). Although a residence appears on the property in a 1914 Williams County plat map, it cannot be confirmed that this was the current residence on the property; additionally, based on the construction methods used and the presence of craftsman style elements, the residence is estimated to have been built c. 1920 (Geo. A. Ogle & Co. 1914; Williams County Assessor 2025g).

Feature 01 retains integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship. Although the residence's roof cladding has been replaced, the front-gabled roof form, exposed rafter tails, wood fascia boards, and knee brace brackets remain intact. Additionally, the residence's visible exterior cladding and fenestrations demonstrate minimal to no alterations. Integrity of setting, feeling, and association have been diminished by the removal of the barn and other outbuildings on the property.

Although the residence is associated with the theme of agriculture, research indicates no significant contribution to this theme (Criterion A). Research into Andrew Olson did not indicate that Olson made significant contributions to local or national history (Criterion B). Feature 01 is a good example of 1.5-story farmhouse with Craftsman style elements that retains integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. The residence retains its characteristic front porch, exposed rafter tails, knee brace brackets, and horizontal wood exterior cladding. Additionally, the residence features minimally altered fenestration. Further documentation is recommended to fully evaluate the building, as the north and east elevations are not visible from the public ROW. Therefore, Tetra Tech recommends Feature 01 potentially eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. There are no indications that the residence possesses information potential (Criterion D).

Feature 02

Feature 02 is a Quonset hut with a pointed arched roof. The building is clad entirely in corrugated metal panels. The primary entrance is a set of double wood panel alley doors located on the south elevation. No significant alterations to the original massing or cladding were observed.

An exact date of construction for the Quonset hut was not determined. The Quonset hut appears in aerial imagery from 1958 with no prior imagery available (NETR Online 2025). This type of structure began to appear on farmsteads after World War II; therefore, the Quonset hut was likely constructed between 1945 and 1958 (Reynolds 1991).

Feature 02 retains integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship. There are no visible alterations to the building. Integrity of setting, feeling, and association have been diminished by the removal of the barn and other outbuildings on the property.

Although the Quonset hut is associated with the theme of agriculture, research indicates no significant contribution to this theme (Criterion A). Research into Andrew Olson did not indicate that Olson made significant contributions to local or national history (Criterion B). The Quonset hut is a typical example of a utilitarian building commonly found on agricultural properties and does not possess architectural significance, nor is it the work of a master architect (Criterion C). There are no indications that the Quonset hut possesses information potential (Criterion D).

Feature 03

Feature 03, the east grain bin, is a utilitarian structure with a circular in plan, corrugated metal panel exterior cladding, and a conical roof clad in standing seam metal. No fenestration or entrance is visible from the public ROW. No significant alterations to the original massing or cladding were observed. An exact date of construction for the grain bin was not determined. The grain bin is not present on aerial imagery from 1958; however, a structure with the same size and shape is present at the location in 1973 imagery (NETR Online 2025). Based on aerial imagery, the grain bin was likely constructed between 1958 and 1973.

Feature 03 retains integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship. There are no visible alterations to the structure. Integrity of setting, feeling, and association have been diminished by the removal of the barn and other outbuildings on the property.

Although the grain bin is associated with the theme of agriculture, research indicates no significant contribution to this theme (Criterion A). Research into Andrew Olson did not indicate that Olson made significant contributions to local or national history (Criterion B). The grain bin is a typical example of a grain storage structure commonly found on agricultural properties and does not possess architectural significance, nor is it the work of a master architect (Criterion C). There are no indications that the grain bin possesses information potential (Criterion D).

Feature 04

Feature 04 is a utilitarian style single story shed with a shed roof and rectangular plan. Its roof cladding material is not visible from public ROW; however, gaps in the cladding are visible. The shed

has wood shiplap cladding with corner boards. Fenestration includes a single wood-framed window on the south elevation covered with plywood and an entrance on the east elevation.

An exact date of construction for the south shed was not determined. The shed appears in aerial imagery from 1958 with no prior imagery available (NETR Online 2025). Based on aerial imagery and building materials observed, the shed was likely constructed c. 1950.

Feature 04 retains integrity of location. Integrity of design, materials, and workmanship have been diminished by the loss of the window on the south elevation. Integrity of setting, feeling, and association have also been diminished by the removal of the barn and other outbuildings on the property.

Although the shed is associated with the theme of agriculture, research indicates no significant contribution to this theme (Criterion A). Research into Andrew Olson did not indicate that Olson made significant contributions to local or national history (Criterion B). The shed is a typical example of a utilitarian building commonly found on agricultural properties and does not possess architectural significance, nor is it the work of a master architect (Criterion C). There are no indications that the shed possesses information potential (Criterion D).

Feature 05

Feature 05 is a windmill at the northeast corner of the property. The windmill is a steel tower that does not retain its vane, hub, or rotor blades. An exact date of construction for the windmill was not determined. The windmill appears in aerial imagery from 1958 with no prior imagery available (NETR Online 2025). Because windmill manufacturing declined following World War I, the windmill is estimated to have been constructed c. 1920 (Homestead National Historical Park 2023).

Feature 05 retains integrity of location. Integrity of design, materials, and workmanship have been greatly diminished by the loss of the windmill's vane, hub, and rotor blades. Integrity of setting, feeling, and association have also been diminished by the removal of the barn and other outbuildings on the property.

Although the windmill is associated with the theme of agriculture, research indicates no significant contribution to this theme (Criterion A). Research into Andrew Olson did not indicate that Olson made significant contributions to local or national history (Criterion B). The windmill is a typical example of a utilitarian structure commonly found on agricultural properties and does not possess architectural significance, nor is it the work of a master architect; additionally, due to the loss of the windmill's operable components, it does not retain integrity of design, materials, and workmanship (Criterion C). There are no indications that the windmill possesses information potential (Criterion D).

Feature 06

Feature 06 is a utilitarian style single story shed with a shed roof and rectangular plan. Its roof cladding material is not visible from public ROW; however, gaps in the cladding are visible. The exterior of the shed has wood channel and wood shiplap cladding with corner boards. Fenestration

includes a single wood four-pane window on the south elevation. The entrance is a single opening with the door missing on the east elevation.

An exact date of construction for the north shed was not determined. The shed appears in aerial imagery from 1958 with no prior imagery available (NETR Online 2025). Based on aerial imagery and building materials observed, the shed was likely constructed c. 1930.

Feature 06 retains integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship. There are no visible alterations to the building. Integrity of setting, feeling, and association have been diminished by the removal of the barn and other outbuildings on the property.

Although the shed is associated with the theme of agriculture, research indicates no significant contribution to this theme (Criterion A). Research into Andrew Olson did not indicate that Olson made significant contributions to local or national history (Criterion B). The shed is a typical example of a utilitarian building commonly found on agricultural properties and does not possess architectural significance, nor is it the work of a master architect (Criterion C). There are no indications that the shed possesses information potential (Criterion D).

Feature 07

Feature 07, the central grain bin, is a one-story utilitarian structure with a circular in plan, corrugated metal panel exterior cladding, and a conical roof clad in standing seam metal. No fenestration or entrance is visible from the public right-of-way. No significant alterations to the original massing or cladding were observed.

An exact date of construction for the grain bin was not determined. The grain bin is not present on aerial imagery from 1958; however, a structure with the same size and shape is present at the location in 1973 imagery (NETR Online 2025). Based on aerial imagery, the grain bin was likely constructed between 1958 and 1973. Feature 07 retains integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship. There are no visible alterations to the structure. Integrity of setting, feeling, and association have been diminished by the removal of the barn and other outbuildings on the property.

Although the grain bin is associated with the theme of agriculture, research indicates no significant contribution to this theme (Criterion A). Research into Andrew Olson did not indicate that Olson made significant contributions to local or national history (Criterion B). The grain bin is a typical example of a grain storage structure commonly found on agricultural properties and does not possess architectural significance, nor is it the work of a master architect (Criterion C). There are no indications that the grain bin possesses information potential (Criterion D).

Feature 08

Feature 08, the west grain bin, is a one-story utilitarian structure with a circular plan, corrugated metal panel exterior cladding, and a conical roof clad in standing seam metal. No fenestration or entrance is visible from the public right-of-way. No significant alterations to the original massing or cladding were observed.

An exact date of construction for the grain bin was not determined. The grain bin is not present on aerial imagery from 1958; however, a structure with the same size and shape is present at the location in 1973 imagery (NETR Online 2025). Based on aerial imagery, the grain bin was likely constructed between 1958 and 1973. Feature 08 retains integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship. There are no visible alterations to the structure. Integrity of setting, feeling, and association have been diminished by the removal of the barn and other outbuildings on the property.

Although the grain bin is associated with the theme of agriculture, research indicates no significant contribution to this theme (Criterion A). Research into Andrew Olson did not indicate that Olson made significant contributions to local or national history (Criterion B). The grain bin is a typical example of a grain storage structure commonly found on agricultural properties and does not possess architectural significance, nor is it the work of a master architect (Criterion C). There are no indications that the grain bin possesses information potential (Criterion D).

32WIX930 Summary

Site 32WIX930 consists of eight features, a residence (Feature 01), a Quonset hut (Feature 02), three grain bins (Feature 03, Feature 07, and Feature 08), two sheds (Feature 04 and Feature 06), and a windmill (Feature 05). Review of aerial imagery, land patents, historic era plat maps, and topographic maps indicated that the site was a farmstead initially developed in the early twentieth century. According to aerial imagery, several buildings on the property have been demolished: a west building, presumably a barn, was constructed c. 1910 and demolished between 1997 and 2003; behind the residence, there is an unidentifiable object or structure that may be the remnants of a cupola from the demolished barn; a south rectangular structure constructed c. 1910, was demolished between 1983 and 1995.

Andrew Olson (1876-1968) was issued the initial patent to the property in 1909 (BLM 1909a; Christianson 2006a). Andrew Olson was a Swedish immigrant who was born in 1876; he immigrated to the United States in 1900 (U.S. Census Bureau 1920a). He was a resident of Williams County by the early 1900s and worked as a farmer (U.S. Census Bureau 1920a). By 1910, Andrew Olson was married to Inga Olson (née Dahl) at an unknown date, with whom he had at least two daughters, Agnes and Isabelle (U.S. Census Bureau 1910b; Christianson 2006a; Montana Department of Health and Human Services 1944). A 1914 plat map and a 1937 atlas of Williams County indicates that Olson continued to own the property at least until 1937 (Geo. A. Ogle & Co. 1914; Board of County Commissioners Williams County 1937).

There is a gap in publicly available landownership documentation for this property from Andrew Olsen's ownership until 2019. The property is currently owned by Calvin A. Storseth, who purchased the property from Craig Storseth in 2019 (Williams County Assessor 2025g). The year in which Craig Storseth acquired the property is unknown.

Although Site 32WIX930 is associated with the theme of agriculture, neither the property nor its individual buildings have made a significant contribution toward that theme (Criterion A). Research into Andrew Olson did not indicate that Olson made significant contributions to local or national history (Criterion B). Feature 01 is a good example of a 1.5-story farmhouse with Craftsman style

elements that retains integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Tetra Tech recommends Feature 01 potentially eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C pending further documentation of the elevations not visible from the public ROW. The remaining features do not contribute to the whole site's eligibility under Criterion C. There are no indications that the site nor its individual buildings possess information potential (Criterion D). In summary, Tetra Tech recommends Feature 01 potentially individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Neither the other features, nor the property is recommended eligible for the NRHP under any criteria.

Feature 01 may be eligible for listing on the State Historic Site Registry if further documentation determines it to be a distinctive example of a vernacular residence with Craftsman style elements. The remainder of the property lacks clear association with significant individuals, groups, events, processes, institutions, movements, lifeways, folkways, ideals, beliefs, or other patterns. It does not illustrate distinctive building or design styles or clearly suggest the potential for evidence about historic or prehistoric patterns. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the State Historic Sites Registry.

4.2.4 Property 32WIX931

Property 32WIX931 is an abandoned farmstead that consists of two features, a residence (Feature 01) and a garage (Feature 02) (Figure 4-9). Photographs of Property 32WIX931 are included in Appendix B.



Figure 4-9. The location and status of features within 32WIX931 (ESRI World Imagery 2024).

Feature 01

Feature 01 is a 1.5-story, vernacular style single-family residence with a truncated hipped roof featuring large inset gable dormers with gable returns on the north, south, and east elevations, creating a cross-gable effect atop the hipped form. The roof is clad in wood shingles, and the flattened peak suggests the possible former presence of cresting or a cupola. Exterior walls are clad in horizontal wood clapboard siding with corner boards. Fenestration consists of rectangular and square wood-framed window openings. Several windows are missing, and some openings have been covered with wood boards or wood siding. The primary entry is located on the east façade, consisting of a single wood-framed opening with the door missing; a side entrance on the north elevation also features a single wood-framed opening with the door missing. Fenestration throughout is capped with simple wood molding. The building is heavily deteriorated throughout.

The estimate construction date for Feature 01 is c. 1910. The property's initial owner, Peder Jacobson, filed on a Homestead Act patent for the property in c. 1906 and was issued the patent in 1911, indicating that he met the improvement requirements and likely constructed the residence during that time (BLM 1911). Additionally, the 1914 Williams County plat atlas depicts two structures on the northeast portion of the parcel at this time (Geo. A. Ogle & Co. 1914). Lastly, Feature 01 is present on the earliest available aerial imagery from 1958 (NETR Online 2025). Public tax assessor information does not provide a construction date.

Feature 01 retains integrity of location and setting. Additional research is required to evaluate integrity of design, materials, and workmanship because the south façade and west elevation are not visible from the public ROW. Integrity of feeling and association have been diminished by the demolition of agricultural outbuildings on the property.

Research did not identify any significant associations with historical events or the lives of persons important to history; therefore, the residence does not appear to be eligible under NRHP Criteria A or B. Feature 01 appears to be a unique early-twentieth-century residence compared to buildings of similar age in the area. However, further documentation is recommended to fully evaluate the building, as the south and west elevations are not visible from the public ROW. Therefore, Tetra Tech recommends Feature 01 potentially eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C pending further research. Feature 01 does not appear to have any likelihood of yielding important information about historic construction materials or technologies, and is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion D.

Feature 02

Feature 02 is a utilitarian garage with a front-gabled roof and rectangular plan. The roof features deteriorated composite shingle cladding, exposed rafter tails, open eaves, and visible wood structural elements. The exterior walls are constructed of concrete blocks with asbestos siding beneath the gable on the east elevation. The east elevation has two single wood roll-up garage style doors. The south and west elevations are not visible from the public ROW, and the north elevation is partially obscured from view by vegetation.

The estimate construction date for Feature 02 is c. 1940. The garage appears in aerial imagery from 1958 with no prior imagery available (NETR Online 2025). Public tax assessor information does not

provide a construction date. Based on the construction methods used, Feature 02 is estimated to have been built c. 1940. Feature 02 retains integrity of location, setting, and design. Integrity of materials and workmanship have been diminished by replacement of cladding beneath the gable, and integrity of feeling and association have been diminished by the demolition of agricultural outbuildings between the late 1970s and the early 2000s according to aerial imagery.

Tetra Tech does not recommend Feature 02 eligible for the NRHP under any criteria. Research did not identify any significant associations with historical events or the lives of persons important to history; therefore, the garage does not appear to be eligible under NRHP Criteria A or B. The building does not retain sufficient integrity of design, materials, workmanship, or feeling to be considered an important example of a type, period, or method of construction. Research did not identify a master architect or builder associated with the property. Therefore, the building is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. The building does not appear to have any likelihood of yielding important information about historic construction materials or technologies, and is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion D.

32WIX931 Summary

Site 32WIX931 consists of two features, a residence (Feature 01) and a garage (Feature 02). Review of aerial imagery, land patents, historic-era plat maps, and topographic maps indicate that the site was a farmstead initially developed in the early twentieth century. Agricultural outbuildings on the property were demolished between the late 1970s and the early 2000s according to aerial imagery. The property appears to be vacant.

Peder Einarspladsen Jacobson (1860-1933) was issued the initial patent to the Northeast ¼ of the Northeast ¼ of Section 25 in Township 157 North, Range 103 West in 1911 (BLM 1911). Jacobson was a Norwegian immigrant who arrived in the United States in the 1880s and settled in Williams County between 1900 and 1905: the 1900 census shows Jacobson as living in Wisconsin, but one of his children was born in Williams County in 1905 (U.S. Census Bureau 1900a; 1910e). This arrival date of 1905 and Jacobson's receipt of the patent to the land in 1911 indicates that Jacobson likely filed the patent around 1906 and met the improvement requirements by 1911. Peder Jacobson and Lena Veum (1871-1938) married in La Crosse, Wisconsin in 1893 (Evangelical Lutheran Church 1893). Jacobson worked as a farmer until his death in 1933; he was buried at Saint Petri Cemetery in Williams County (Wisconsin State Census 1905; U.S. Census Bureau 1920e; 1910g; Christianson 2006b). The next available landownership records from 1937 reveal that Lena Jacobson inherited the property following Peder's death (Board of County Commissioners Williams County 1937, 76). There is a gap in publicly available landownership documentation for this property from Lena Jacobson's ownership into the present day. The property is currently owned by Denise A. Kane (Williams County Assessor 2025h).

Tetra Tech does not recommend site 32WIX931 eligible for the NRHP under any criteria. The demolition of earlier agricultural outbuildings has diminished the site's ability to convey its original use as an early twentieth century farmstead. Although the site is associated with the theme of agriculture, research does not indicate that the site has significantly contributed to this theme (Criterion A). Additionally, research into known landowners does not suggest that they were

significant in a local or national context (Criterion B). Feature 01 and Feature 02 do not collectively embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, nor do they represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values (Criterion C). There are no indications that Site 32WIX931 possesses significant information potential (Criterion D).

However, pending additional research, Tetra Tech recommends Feature 01 potentially individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Feature 01's visible form and features suggest that the building is a unique style of residence for this area of North Dakota. The visible elevations also suggest that the building retains integrity of design, materials, and workmanship; however, additional research is required to evaluate integrity and eligibility under C as the south façade and east elevation are obstructed from the public ROW.

Feature 01 may be eligible for listing on the State Historic Site Registry if further documentation determines it to be a distinctive style of residence for this area of North Dakota. The property's loss of structures has damaged its integrity of setting in regard to physical features and surroundings. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the State Historic Sites Registry.

4.2.5 Property 32WIX932

Property 32WIX932 is a farmstead that consists of fifteen features, a residence (Feature 01), a Dutch style gambrel barn (Feature 02), a Quonset hut (Feature 03), a garage (Feature 04), three sheds (Feature 05, Feature 06, and Feature 11), a pole building (Feature 07), and fourteen grain bins (Feature 08, Feature 09, Feature 10, Feature 12, Feature 13, Feature 14, and Feature 15) (Figure 4-10).

Photographs of Property 32WIX932 are included in Appendix B.



Figure 4-10. The location and status of features within 32WIX932 (ESRI World Imagery 2024).

Feature 01

Feature 01 is a one-and-a-half-story vernacular single-family house with Tudor style elements. The building is partially obscured from the public ROW due to vegetation; description of features references a current photo of the property in the Williams County tax assessor records. The residence has a square footprint and features a cross-gable roof clad in replacement composite shingles and a shed dormer on the south elevation. The exterior walls are finished with vinyl siding and corner boards. Fenestration includes a one-over-one window at the attic level, a large picture window, and a six-over-six replacement vinyl window. The primary entry is situated within a one-story enclosed portico with a catslide roof and is accessed by a partially glazed single wood door. The door is flanked to the north and south with sidelights and to the north by a large rectangular single-pane window.

Feature 01 was constructed in 1945 according to the Williams County tax assessor (Williams County Assessor 2025d). The earliest available aerial imagery from 1958 confirms the building's presence at that time (Williams County Assessor 2025d; NETR Online 2025). As site 32WIX932 is denoted on the 1914 Williams County plat atlas map, Feature 01 likely replaced an earlier, non-extant residence. The visible portions of the residence appear to be in good condition. Feature 01 retains integrity of location and setting. Integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association have been diminished by alterations to the exterior cladding and fenestration.

Tetra Tech does not recommend Feature 01 eligible for the NRHP under any criteria. Research did not identify any significant associations with historical events or the lives of people significant to history; therefore, Feature 01 does not appear eligible under NRHP Criteria A and B. The building is a vernacular single-family dwelling with minimal character defining features and diminished integrity due to alterations; as such, it is not a significant example of a type, period, or method of construction. Additionally, research did not identify a master architect or builder associated with the property. Therefore, the building is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. The building does not appear to have any likelihood of yielding important information about historic construction materials or technologies, and is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion D.

Feature 02

Feature 02 is a three-story barn with a rectangular footprint and a Dutch Gambrel roof clad in replacement composite shingles with wood sideboards. A hay hood is present on the north elevation. The exterior walls are clad in wood clapboard siding on the east and south elevations, with drop horizontal wood siding on the north elevation that is likely replacement, but of historic age. Fenestration includes a pair of four-pane fixed wood windows at the upper levels on the north and south elevations, and a row of windows of the same type on the lower level on the east elevation. The north and south elevations feature wood alley doors.

Feature 02 retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Although the barn's roof materials have been replaced, the Dutch Gambrel roof form remains intact. The exterior cladding on the north elevation appears to be a historic age alteration that is similar in appearance to the extant clapboard on the east and south elevations; therefore, this

alteration does not diminish integrity of materials. Additionally, fenestrations demonstrate minimal alterations.

Feature 02 was likely constructed between 1908 and 1913 based on style, materials, and available documentation. The initial owner, Peter Mehus, filed on a Homestead Act patent for the property in 1909 and was issued the patent in 1913 (BLM 1913a), indicating that he met the improvement requirements and likely constructed the barn during that time. Additionally, the 1914 Williams County atlas and 1958 aerial imagery both recorded the structure (NETR Online 2025; Geo. A. Ogle & Co. 1914).

Research did not identify any significant associations with historical events or the lives of people significant to history; therefore, the building does not appear eligible under NRHP Criteria A and B. Feature 02 is a good example of an early twentieth-century Dutch style gambrel barn that retains all seven aspects of integrity despite minimal alterations. Although the roof cladding has been replaced, the original roof form is intact. Additionally, the replacement of the north elevation cladding from wood clapboard to wood drop boards does not detract from the barn's historical appearance. Therefore, integrity of design, workmanship, and materials have not been diminished and Feature 02 is recommended eligible under NRHP Criterion C. The building does not appear to have any likelihood of yielding important information about historic construction materials or technologies, and is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion D.

Feature 03

Feature 03 is a Quonset hut with a round arch roof clad entirely in corrugated metal. The structure is visible in aerial imagery but was not visible from the public ROW; therefore, additional features were not observed in the field.

The exact date of construction for Feature 03 was not determined. The structure's construction date can be estimated based on available aerial imagery: the shed is present on the aerial imagery taken in 1958 with no prior imagery available (NETR Online 2025). Based on aerials, building materials observed, and the feature type, Feature 03 was likely constructed between 1945 to 1958. Quonset huts were initially developed and used during World War II; after the war's conclusion in 1945, Quonset huts were commonly used as agricultural outbuildings (Reynolds 1991). Feature 03 is in good condition and appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Tetra Tech does not recommend Feature 03 eligible for the NRHP under any criteria. Research did not identify any significant associations with historical events or the lives of people significant to history; therefore, the Quonset hut does not appear eligible under NRHP Criteria A and B. Quonset huts were commonly used as agricultural outbuildings following World War II; therefore, Feature 03 is not a significant example of a type, period, or method of construction. Research did not identify a master architect or builder associated with the property. Therefore, the building is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. The building does not appear to have any likelihood of yielding important information about historic construction materials or technologies, and is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion D.

Feature 04

Feature 04 is a garage with a rectangular footprint. The building is partially obstructed from the public ROW. The building features a side-gable roof clad in composite shingles with open eaves. Exterior walls are finished with wood channel siding and corner boards. The east elevation contains two roll-up garage doors, while the south elevation features a central standard wood opening flanked by a pair of wood openings.

The construction date for Feature 04 is 1945. Tax assessor records provide a construction date of 1945 for the garage, and aerial imagery from 1958 confirms the building's presence at that time (NETR Online 2025; Williams County Assessor 2025d). The garage is in good condition and appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Tetra Tech does not recommend Feature 04 eligible for the NRHP under any criteria. Research did not identify any significant associations with historical events or the lives of people significant to history; therefore, the building does not appear eligible under NRHP Criteria A or B. Feature 04 is not a significant example of a type, period, or method of construction; additionally, research did not identify a master architect or builder associated with the property. Therefore, the building is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. The building does not appear to have any likelihood of yielding important information about historic construction materials or technologies, and is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion D.

Feature 05

Feature 05 is a utilitarian shed with a rectangular footprint and a gable roof. The shed was not visible during field survey due to vegetation and other structures on the property.

The exact date of construction for Feature 05 was not determined. The shed's construction date can be estimated based on available aerial imagery: the shed is present on the aerial imagery taken in 1958 with no prior imagery available (NETR Online 2025). Based on aerial imagery, building materials observed, and the property's historical development, Feature 05 was likely constructed in c. 1930.

Tetra Tech does not recommend Feature 05 eligible for the NRHP under any criteria. Research did not identify any significant associations with historical events or the lives of people significant to history; therefore, the building does not appear eligible under NRHP Criteria A and B. Feature 05 is a common utilitarian structure and does not appear to be a significant example of a type, period, or method of construction; additionally, research did not identify a master architect or builder associated with the property. Therefore, the building is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. The building does not appear to have any likelihood of yielding important information about historic construction materials or technologies, and is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion D.

Feature 06

Feature 06 is a one-story utilitarian shed with a rectangular footprint and a gable roof clad in deteriorated composite shingles. The roof structure is wood, with exposed elements visible. The exterior walls are clad in wood clapboard. Fenestration consists of a single square wood opening beneath the gable that has been covered. The primary entry on the south elevation is a single wood panel door. Feature 06 is partially obstructed from the public right-of-way.

An exact date of construction for Feature 06 was not determined. The building's construction date can be estimated based on available aerial imagery: the shed is present on the aerial imagery taken in 1958 with no prior imagery available (NETR Online 2025). Based on aerial imagery, building materials observed, and the property's historical development, Feature 06 was likely constructed in c. 1930. The shed appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Tetra Tech does not recommend Feature 06 eligible for the NRHP under any criteria. Research did not identify any significant associations with historical events or the lives of people significant to history; therefore, the building does not appear eligible under NRHP Criteria A and B. Feature 06 is a common utilitarian structure and does not appear to be a significant example of a type, period, or method of construction; additionally, research did not identify a master architect or builder associated with the property. Therefore, the building is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. The building does not appear to have any likelihood of yielding important information about historic construction materials or technologies, and is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion D.

Feature 07

Feature 07 is a utilitarian pole building with a rectangular plan. The building is capped by a gabled roof with shallow open eaves and exposed rafter tails and is clad in composition shingles. The exterior is clad in corrugated metal sheets. No visible fenestration or entrance is visible from the public ROW.

An exact date of construction for Feature 07 was not determined. The shed's construction date can be estimated based on available aerial imagery: the pole building is present on the earliest available aerial imagery taken in 1958 (NETR Online 2025). Based on aerials and building materials observed, the pole building was likely constructed in c. 1940. The pole building is in good condition and appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Tetra Tech does not recommend Feature 07 eligible for the NRHP under any criteria. Research did not identify any significant associations with historical events or the lives of people significant to history; therefore, the structure does not appear eligible under NRHP Criteria A and B. The pole structure Feature 07 does not appear to be a significant example of a type, period, or method of construction; additionally, research did not identify a master architect or builder associated with the property. Therefore, the structure is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. The pole structure does not appear to have any likelihood of yielding important information about historic construction materials or technologies, and is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion D.

Feature 08

Feature 08 consists of a cluster of four grain bins with circular footprints. The structures are situated in an L shape. All four grain bins have conical metal roofs and corrugated metal exterior cladding. An exact date of construction for Feature 08 was not determined. The grain bins' construction date can be estimated based on available aerial imagery: the feature is not visible in historic aerial imagery taken in 1958; however, a group of structures with the same size and shape are present at the location by 1973 (NETR Online 2025). Based on aerials and building materials observed, the grain bins were

likely constructed between 1958 to 1973. The grain bins are in good condition and appear to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Tetra Tech does not recommend Feature 08 eligible for the NRHP under any criteria. Research did not identify any significant associations with historical events or the lives of people significant to history; therefore, the grain bins do not appear eligible under NRHP Criteria A and B. Feature 08 is not a significant example of a type, period, or method of construction; additionally, research did not identify a master architect or builder associated with the property. Therefore, Feature 08 is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. The grain bins do not appear to have any likelihood of yielding important information about historic construction materials or technologies, and are recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion D.

Feature 09

Feature 09 consists of a group of four grain bins with circular footprints. All four grain bins have conical metal roofs and corrugated metal exterior cladding. An exact date of construction for Feature 09 was not determined. The grain bins construction date can be estimated based on available aerial imagery: the feature is not visible in the earliest available aerial imagery taken in 1958; however, a group of structures with the same size and shape are present at the location by 1973 (NETR Online 2025). Based on aerials and building materials observed, the grain bins are likely constructed between 1958 and 1973. The grain bins are in good condition and appear to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Tetra Tech does not recommend Feature 09 eligible for the NRHP under any criteria. Research did not identify any significant associations with historical events or the lives of people significant to history; therefore, the grain bins do not appear eligible under NRHP Criteria A and B. As utilitarian structures, Feature 09 is not a significant example of a type, period, or method of construction; additionally, research did not identify a master architect or builder associated with the property. Therefore, the grain bins are recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. The grain bins do not appear to have any likelihood of yielding important information about historic construction materials or technologies, and are recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion D.

Feature 10

Feature 10 is a single grain bin situated on the west portion of the parcel. The structure has a circular footprint with a conical metal roof and corrugated metal exterior cladding. An exact date of construction for Feature 10 was not determined. The grain bin's construction date can be estimated based on available aerial imagery: the feature is not visible in historical aerial imagery taken in 1973; however, a structure with the same size and shape is present at the location by 1983 (NETR Online 2025). Based on aerials and building materials observed, the grain bin was likely constructed between 1973 and 1983. The grain bin is in good condition and appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Tetra Tech does not recommend Feature 10 eligible for the NRHP under any criteria. Research did not identify any significant associations with historical events or the lives of people significant to history; therefore, the grain bin does not appear eligible under NRHP Criteria A and B. As a utilitarian structure,

Feature 10 is not a significant example of a type, period, or method of construction; additionally, research did not identify a master architect or builder associated with the property. Therefore, the grain bin is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. The grain bin does not appear to have any likelihood of yielding important information about historic construction materials or technologies, and is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion D.

Feature 11

Feature 11 is a one-story utilitarian shed with a rectangular footprint and gable roof clad in deteriorated composite shingles. The roof structure is wood, with exposed elements visible. Exterior walls are clad in wood clapboard. Fenestration consists of a single square wood opening beneath the gable that has been covered. The primary entry is a single wood panel door on the east elevation.

The exact date of construction for Feature 11 was not determined. The shed's construction date can be estimated based on available aerial imagery: the shed is present on the aerial imagery taken in 1958 with no prior imagery available (NETR Online 2025). Based on aerial imagery and building materials observed, Feature 11 was likely constructed between 1945 to 1958. The shed is in good condition and appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Tetra Tech does not recommend Feature 11 eligible for the NRHP under any criteria. Research did not identify any significant associations with historical events or the lives of people significant to history; therefore, the structure does not appear eligible under NRHP Criteria A and B. The shed is a common utilitarian structure and does not appear to be a significant example of a type, period, or method of construction; additionally, research did not identify a master architect or builder associated with the property. Therefore, the structure is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. The shed does not appear to have any likelihood of yielding important information about historic construction materials or technologies, and is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion D.

Feature 12

Feature 12 is a single grain bin situated on the west side of Feature 09. The grain bin was not visible during field survey due to vegetation and other structures on the property.

An exact date of construction for Feature 12 was not determined. The grain bin's construction date can be estimated based on available aerial imagery: the feature is not visible in historical aerial imagery taken in 1958; however, a structure of the same size and shape is present at the location by 1973 (NETR Online 2025). Based on aerial imagery, the grain bin was likely constructed between 1958 and 1973.

Tetra Tech does not recommend Feature 12 eligible for the NRHP under any criteria. Research did not identify any significant associations with historical events or the lives of people significant to history; therefore, the grain bin does not appear eligible under NRHP Criteria A and B. Feature 12 does not appear to be a significant example of a type, period, or method of construction; additionally, research did not identify a master architect or builder associated with the property. Therefore, the grain bin is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. The grain bin does not appear to have any

likelihood of yielding important information about historic construction materials or technologies, and is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion D.

Feature 13

Feature 13 consists of two grain bins situated on southwest of Feature 09. The grain bins were not visible during field survey due to vegetation on the property.

An exact date of construction for Feature 13 was not determined. The grain bins' construction date can be estimated based on available aerial imagery: the feature is not visible in historical aerial imagery taken in 1973; however, two structures of the same size and shape are present at the location by 1983 (NETR Online 2025). Based on aerial imagery, the grain bin was likely constructed between 1973 and 1983.

Tetra Tech does not recommend Feature 13 eligible for the NRHP under any criteria. Research did not identify any significant associations with historical events or the lives of people significant to history; therefore, the grain bin does not appear eligible under NRHP Criteria A and B. Feature 13 does not appear to be a significant example of a type, period, or method of construction; additionally, research did not identify a master architect or builder associated with the property. Therefore, the grain bins are recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. The grain bins do not appear to have any likelihood of yielding important information about historic construction materials or technologies, and is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion D.

Feature 14

Feature 14 is a single grain bin situated north of Feature 08. The grain bin was not visible during field survey due to vegetation and other structures on the property.

An exact date of construction for Feature 14 was not determined. The grain bin's construction date can be estimated based on available aerial imagery: the feature is not visible in historical aerial imagery taken in 1958; however, a structure of the same size and shape is present at the location by 1973 (NETR Online 2025). Based on aerial imagery, the grain bin was likely constructed between 1958 and 1973.

Tetra Tech does not recommend Feature 14 eligible for the NRHP under any criteria. Research did not identify any significant associations with historical events or the lives of people significant to history; therefore, the grain bin does not appear eligible under NRHP Criteria A and B. Feature 14 does not appear to be a significant example of a type, period, or method of construction; additionally, research did not identify a master architect or builder associated with the property. Therefore, the grain bin is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. The grain bin does not appear to have any likelihood of yielding important information about historic construction materials or technologies, and is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion D.

Feature 15

Feature 15 is a single grain bin situated east of Feature 08. The structure has a circular footprint with a conical metal roof and corrugated metal exterior cladding.

An exact date of construction for Feature 15 was not determined. The grain bin's construction date can be estimated based on available aerial imagery: the feature is not visible in historical aerial imagery taken in 1958; however, a structure of the same size and shape is present at the location by 1973 (NETR Online 2025). Based on aerial imagery, the grain bin was likely constructed between 1958 and 1973.

Tetra Tech does not recommend Feature 15 eligible for the NRHP under any criteria. Research did not identify any significant associations with historical events or the lives of people significant to history; therefore, the grain bin does not appear eligible under NRHP Criteria A and B. As a utilitarian structure, Feature 15 is not a significant example of a type, period, or method of construction; additionally, research did not identify a master architect or builder associated with the property. Therefore, the grain bin is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. The grain bin does not appear to have any likelihood of yielding important information about historic construction materials or technologies, and is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion D.

32WIX932 Summary

Site 32WIX932 consists of fifteen features, a residence (Feature 01), a Dutch style gambrel barn (Feature 02), a Quonset hut (Feature 03), a garage (Feature 04), three sheds (Feature 05, Feature 06, and Feature 11), a pole building (Feature 07), and fourteen grain bins (Feature 08, Feature 09, Feature 10, Feature 12, Feature 13, Feature 14, and Feature 15). Review of aerial imagery, land patents, historic-era plat maps, and topographic maps indicate that the site was a farmstead initially developed in the early twentieth century.

The 1914 Good Luck Township map depicts two structures on the eastern half of the northeast quarter of the section, with the property owned by Peter Mehus (1864-1932), a Norwegian immigrant and farmer (U.S. Census Bureau 1930c; Geo. A. Ogle & Co. 1914). The Dutch Gambrel barn (Feature 02) is consistent with this early period of development, with a construction date assigned to circa 1914 based on historical mapping.

In 1908, Peter Mehus filed on a Homestead Act patent for the Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ of the Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 27, Township 158 North, Range 102 West; he was issued the patent in 1913 (BLM 1913a). Peter Mehus was born in Norway in 1864 and immigrated to the U.S. in 1881 (U.S. Census Bureau 1930c). He was the head of the household and worked as a farmer (U.S. Census Bureau 1930c). He was married to Ceceila Mehus (1870-1959) and together they had two children, Clifford and Raymond (Find A Grave 2015b; 2015a). Peter Mehus passed away in 1932 in Williston (U.S. State Death Certificates 1932). Ceceila Mehus assumed ownership of the property following Peter's death according to the 1937 Williams County plat atlas (Board of County Commissioners Williams County 1937). Census records indicate that Cecelia took over farming operations following her husband's death until her own death in 1959 (U.S. Census Bureau 1940a; 1950a; Find A Grave 2015a).

There is a gap in publicly available landownership documentation for this property from Cecilia Mehus's ownership into the present day. The property is currently owned by Wade A. Fischer and Breann Fischer (Williams County Assessor 2025d).

Tetra Tech does not recommend site 32WIX932 eligible for the NRHP under any criteria. However, Tetra Tech recommends Feature 02 individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C at the local level of significance. Site 32WIX932 is associated with the theme of agriculture; however, the site has not made significant contributions towards this theme (Criterion A). Research into known property owners does not indicate that any individuals made significant contributions to local or national history (Criterion B). The buildings and structures on the site do not collectively embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, nor do they represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. The property consists of common agricultural outbuildings that do not possess architectural significance (Criterion C). However, Tetra Tech recommends Feature 02 individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C as it is a good example of an early twentieth-century Dutch Gambrel barn that retains integrity. There are no indications that the site nor its individual buildings possess information potential (Criterion D).

Feature 02 is a good example of popular building design as it is a Dutch style gambrel barn that retains high integrity. It is recommended individual eligible for listing on the State Historic Sites Registry. The remainder of the property lacks clear association with significant individuals, groups, events, processes, institutions, movements, lifeways, folkways, ideals, beliefs, or other patterns. It does not illustrate distinctive building or design styles or clearly suggest the potential for evidence about historic or prehistoric patterns. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the State Historic Sites Registry.

4.2.6 Property 32WIX933

The property is an active farmstead that consists of fifteen features: a residence (Feature 1), a Dutch Gambrel barn (Feature 02), a storage building (Feature 03), two Quonset huts (Feature 04 and Feature 05), three sheds (Feature 06, Feature 11, and Feature 12), grain bins (Feature 08, Feature 09, Feature 10, Feature 14, and Feature 15), a utility building (Feature 07), and a windmill (Feature 13) (Figure 4-11). Photographs of Property 32WIX933 are included in Appendix B.



Figure 4-11. The location and status of features within 32WIX933 (ESRI World Imagery 2024).

Feature 01

Feature 01 is a one-and-a-half story Gabled Front residence with an L-shaped plan formed by a small one-story addition to the building's west elevation that is offset to the north. The primary mass of the building features a clipped gable roof with shed dormers on the northern and southern slopes that extend nearly the full width of the roof. The addition has a gable roof. The roof cladding material consists of red standing seam metal. The building's primary mass features a central interior ridge chimney, also clad in standing seam metal. The exterior walls are clad in replacement vinyl siding. The residence's primary entrance is situated on the south elevation of the one-story wing; the door is covered by a storm door. Fenestration materials all appear to be replacement vinyl. Fenestration forms consist of single one-over-one windows on the dormer and west elevation of the primary residence. Central, paired double hung windows are situated on the south elevation's first level. Horizontal sliding windows are present on the wing's west elevation and on the east and west elevations of the primary building beneath the clipped gable.

Aerial imagery indicates that Feature 01 was moved to the property between 1958 and 1973, and an earlier residence was demolished during this time. In 1958 aerial imagery, there is a building situated immediately east of Feature 01's present day location; additionally, there is another building situated to the south. Both buildings were demolished between 1958 and 1973; either building could have been the earlier demolished residence, but this is not possible to discern based on aerial imagery alone. Tetra Tech assumes that Feature 01 was moved to the property and not newly reconstructed based on architectural style, which suggests that Feature 01 was constructed in the early twentieth century, c. 1920.

The residence does not retain any of the seven aspects of integrity. Integrity of location and setting, feeling, and association have been diminished by the building's relocation to the property that occurred between 1958 and 1973. Replacement of the exterior siding, roof cladding, and fenestration materials have diminished integrity of materials, workmanship, and feeling. Additionally, the dormer additions have diminished integrity of design.

Tetra Tech does not recommend Feature 01 eligible for the NRHP under any criteria. Feature 01 has not made significant contributions to any historical themes (Criterion A). Research did not indicate that known property owners made significant contributions to local or national history (Criterion B). As integrity has been impacted by extensive alterations, Feature 01 is ineligible for listing under Criterion C. There are no indications that Feature 01 would yield information significant to history or prehistory (Criterion D). Finally, Feature 01 does not satisfy the requirements set forth by Criteria Consideration B for moved properties.

Feature 02

Feature 02 is a utilitarian three-story barn with a rectangular plan and a Dutch Gambrel roof. Foundation materials are not visible from the public right-of-way. The roof features a hay hood on the east elevation, a central metal ridge ventilator, and red corrugated metal cladding. The exterior walls feature replacement horizontal vinyl drop siding. The east elevation has a central set of double alley doors and two single alley doors at the ground level, two alley doors on the second level, and two

replacement vinyl one-over-one windows with decorative muntins at the loft level. The hay loft door beneath the hay hood on the east elevation has been enclosed. The south elevation has seven replacement vinyl one-over-one windows with decorative muntins on the first level.

Feature 02 is not present on aerial imagery from 1958 but appears in 1973 imagery. Although this usually indicates a construction date range, the barn's style suggests the possibility of an early-twentieth-century construction date, and then relocation to the property between 1958 and 1973. Additional research is required. Feature 02 retains integrity of design. Although extensive alterations and replacement of original roof and exterior cladding have occurred, which have diminished integrity of materials and workmanship, the plan and fenestration arrangement displayed is consistent with the design of other Dutch Gambrel barns in the area. Integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association remain unevaluated at this time due to additional research required regarding relocation or new construction.

Tetra Tech does not recommend Feature 02 eligible for the NRHP under any criteria. Although Feature 02 is associated with the theme of agriculture, it has not made significant contributions towards this theme (Criterion A). Research did not indicate that known property owners made significant contributions to local or national history (Criterion B). Feature 02 does not possess high artistic value, nor does it represent the work of a master. Additionally, extensive alterations have resulted in loss of integrity of materials and workmanship (Criterion C). There are no indications that Feature 02 would yield information significant to history or prehistory (Criterion D). Finally, if Feature 02 was moved, it does not satisfy the requirements set forth by Criteria Consideration B for moved properties.

Feature 03

Feature 03 is a storage building with a rectangular footprint and an arched roof. Unlike a Quonset hut, only the western slope of the roof extends to the ground level. The east elevation of the structure features two alley doors. The feature is not visible in historical aerial imagery taken in 1983; however, a structure with the same size and plan is present at the location by 1997 (NETR Online 2025). Based on these sources, Feature 03 has been assigned a construction date range of 1983 to 1997. Feature 03 retains all seven aspects of integrity.

Tetra Tech does not recommend Feature 03 eligible for the NRHP under any criteria. Feature 03 was constructed after 1983 and does not meet the 50-year threshold for NRHP eligibility. Additionally, Feature 03 does not possess exceptional significance necessary to qualify for individual listing under NRHP Criteria Consideration G.

Feature 04

Feature 04, the west Quonset hut, is a utilitarian structure with a rectangular plan. The characteristic round arched roof features three metal ridge ventilators. The roof and exterior are clad in corrugated metal. The south elevation features a central roll-up garage door flanked to the east by a standard entry door and to the west by a fixed divided vinyl window. Feature 04 is present on the earliest available aerial imagery from 1958 (NETR Online 2025). Quonset huts were commonly used as utilitarian structures in the United States after World War II; therefore, Feature 04's construction date is estimated as c. 1950. Feature 04 retains all seven aspects of integrity.

Tetra Tech does not recommend Feature 04 eligible for the NRHP under any criteria. Although Feature 04 is associated with the theme of agriculture, research indicates that it has not made significant contributions toward that theme (Criterion A). Research did not indicate that known property owners made significant contributions to local or national history (Criterion B). As a utilitarian agricultural outbuilding, Feature 04 does not possess high artistic value, nor does it represent the work of a master (Criterion C). There are no indications that Feature 04 would yield information significant to history or prehistory (Criterion D).

Feature 05

Feature 05, the east Quonset hut, is a utilitarian structure with a rectangular plan. The characteristic round arched roof features at least three metal ridge vents. The roof and exterior are clad in corrugated metal. A metal alley door is situated on the west elevation. The feature is not visible in historical aerial imagery taken in 1973; however, a structure with the same size and shape is present at the location by 1983 (NETR Online 2025). Based on these sources, Feature 05 has been assigned a construction date range of 1973 to 1983. Feature 05 retains all seven aspects of integrity.

Tetra Tech does not recommend Feature 05 eligible for the NRHP under any criteria. Although Feature 05 is associated with the theme of agriculture, research indicates that it has not made significant contributions toward that theme (Criterion A). Research did not indicate that known property owners made significant contributions to local or national history (Criterion B.) As a utilitarian agricultural outbuilding, Feature 05 does not possess high artistic value, nor does it represent the work of a master (Criterion C). There are no indications that Feature 04 would yield information significant to history or prehistory (Criterion D).

Feature 06

Feature 06, the east shed, is a small utilitarian structure with a rectangular footprint and an arched metal roof. The exterior walls are clad in corrugated metal. A fixed four-pane window is offset to the west on the south elevation. There is no fenestration on the east and west elevations, and the north elevation is not visible from the public right-of-way. According to available aerial imagery, Feature 06 was constructed between 1958 and 1973 (NETR Online 2025). Feature 06 retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Tetra Tech does not recommend Feature 06 eligible for the NRHP under any criteria. Although Feature 06 is associated with the theme of agriculture and retains integrity, research indicates that it has not made significant contributions toward that theme (Criterion A). Research did not indicate that known property owners made significant contributions to local or national history (Criterion B.) As a utilitarian agricultural outbuilding, Feature 06 does not possess high artistic value, nor does it represent the work of a master (Criterion C). There are no indications that Feature 06 would yield information significant to history or prehistory (Criterion D).

Feature 07

Feature 07, the north utility building, is a utilitarian structure with a rectangular footprint and a gable roof. Three shed wall dormers are situated on the roof's southern slope. The roof is clad in composite

shingles and the exterior walls are clad in horizontal wood siding. The south elevation features three rectangular window openings covered with hinged wood shutters. The north, east, and west elevations of the building are not visible from the public right-of-way.

According to available aerial imagery, Feature 07 was constructed between 1958 and 1973 (NETR Online 2025). Digitally available records did not reveal the building's original use. Feature 07 retains all seven aspects of integrity. Although the roof cladding was replaced, the structure otherwise appears to have few alterations.

Tetra Tech recommends Feature 07 as potentially eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C at the local level of significance, pending further research. Although Feature 07 is associated with the theme of agriculture, it is not known to have made significant contributions towards this theme (Criterion A). Research did not indicate that known property owners made significant contributions to local or national history (Criterion B). Feature 07 retains all seven aspects of integrity. As the building features an uncommon use of shed-roofed dormers without windows, further research is recommended to determine the original use of Feature 07 and if it is a representative example of a special type of agricultural building (Criterion C). There are no indications that Feature 07 would yield information significant to history or prehistory (Criterion D).

Feature 08

Feature 08 consists of a cluster of three grain bins. The utilitarian structures have circular footprints, conical metal roofs, and corrugated metal exterior cladding. The grain bins appear in aerial imagery from 1997 but are not present in prior imagery from 1983. Based on aerial imagery, Feature 08 was constructed between 1983 and 1997 (NETR Online 2025). The northeast grain bins retain integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Tetra Tech does not recommend Feature 08 eligible for the NRHP under any criteria. The three grain bins were constructed after 1983 and do not meet the 50-year threshold for NRHP eligibility, nor do they possess the exceptional significance necessary to qualify for individual listing under NRHP Criteria Consideration G.

Feature 09

Feature 09, the southwest grain bins, are a pair of utilitarian structures with circular footprints and conical metal roofs. The exteriors of the structures are clad in corrugated metal. According to available aerial imagery, Feature 09 was constructed between 1958 and 1973 (NETR Online 2025). Feature 09 retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Tetra Tech does not recommend Feature 09 eligible for the NRHP under any criteria. Although Feature 09 is associated with the theme of agriculture, research indicates that it has not made significant contributions toward that theme (Criterion A). Research did not indicate that known property owners made significant contributions to local or national history (Criterion B.) As utilitarian agricultural outbuildings, Feature 09 does not possess high artistic value, nor does it represent the work of a

master (Criterion C). There are no indications that Feature 09 would yield information significant to history or prehistory (Criterion D).

Feature 10

Feature 10, the east central grain bins, are a pair of utilitarian structures with circular footprints and conical metal roofs. The exterior of the structures consists of corrugated metal. The feature is visible in the earliest available historical aerial imagery taken in 1958 (NETR Online 2025). Based on these sources, Feature 10 has been assigned a construction date of c. 1950 (NETR Online 2025). Feature 10 retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Although Feature 10 is associated with the theme of agriculture, the structures have not made significant contributions towards this theme (Criterion A). Research did not indicate that known property owners made significant contributions to local or national history (Criterion B). As utilitarian agricultural structures, Feature 10 does not possess high artistic value, nor do the structures represent the work of a master (Criterion C). There are no indications that Feature 10 would yield information significant to history or prehistory (Criterion D).

Feature 11

Feature 11, the north shed, is a small utilitarian structure with a square footprint and a front gabled roof. The horizontal exterior cladding material is not discernible from the public right-of-way; however, based on alterations to similar structures on the property, the material is likely vinyl siding. A standard door with a small square window is situated on the south elevation. According to available aerial imagery, Feature 11 was constructed between 1983 and 1997 (NETR Online 2025). Feature 11 retains integrity of location, setting, design, feeling, and association. Integrity of materials and workmanship have been diminished due to the replacement of original roof cladding and exterior cladding.

Tetra Tech does not recommend Feature 11 eligible for the NRHP under any criteria. Feature 11 was constructed after 1983 and does not meet the 50-year threshold for NRHP eligibility. Additionally, Feature 11 does not possess exceptional significance necessary to qualify for individual listing under NRHP Criteria Consideration G.

Feature 12

Feature 12, the west shed, is a small utilitarian building with a square footprint and a front gabled roof clad in red standing seam metal. The exterior walls are clad in white corrugated metal. A standard corrugated metal entry door is offset to the west on the south elevation. According to available aerial imagery, Feature 12 was constructed between 1973 and 1983 (NETR Online 2025). Feature 12 retains integrity of location, setting, design, feeling, and association. Integrity of materials and workmanship have been diminished due to the replacement of original roof cladding.

Tetra Tech does not recommend Feature 12 eligible for the NRHP under any criteria. Although Feature 12 is associated with the theme of agriculture, it has not made significant contributions towards this theme (Criterion A). Research did not indicate that known property owners made significant

contributions to local or national history (Criterion B). As a utilitarian agricultural outbuilding, Feature 12 does not possess high artistic value, nor does it represent the work of a master (Criterion C). There are no indications that Feature 12 would yield information significant to history or prehistory (Criterion D).

Feature 13

Feature 13 consists of a steel windmill tower. The windmill no longer retains its hub, blades, or vane. The tower has been repurposed for use as support for several birdhouses. Materials observed in the field indicate that the windmill was likely constructed in the mid-twentieth century. According to aerial imagery, the structure was moved to the property between 2006 and 2009 (NETR Online 2025). Feature 13 does not retain any aspect of integrity due to its relocation to the property and alterations made to the structure.

Although Feature 13 is associated with the theme of agriculture, it has not made significant contributions towards this theme (Criterion A). Research did not indicate that known property owners made significant contributions to local or national history (Criterion B). Feature 13 does not possess high artistic value, nor does it represent the work of a master (Criterion C). There are no indications that Feature 13 would yield information significant to history or prehistory (Criterion D). Finally, Feature 13 does not satisfy the requirements set forth by Criteria Consideration B for moved properties.

Feature 14

Feature 14, the northwest grain bin, is a utilitarian structure with a circular footprint and conical metal roof. The exterior of the structure is clad in corrugated metal. According to available aerial imagery, Feature 14 was constructed between 1983 and 1997 (NETR Online 2025). Feature 14 retains all seven aspects of integrity.

Tetra Tech does not recommend Feature 14 eligible for the NRHP under any criteria. Feature 14 was constructed after 1983 and does not meet the 50-year threshold for NRHP eligibility. Additionally, Feature 14 does not possess exceptional significance necessary to qualify for individual listing under NRHP Criteria Consideration G.

Feature 15

Feature 15, the southeast grain bins, consists of a pair of two grain bins. The utilitarian structures have circular footprints and conical metal roofs. The exterior of the structures consists of corrugated metal.

According to available aerial imagery, Feature 15 was constructed between 2018 and 2019 (NETR Online 2025). Feature 15 retains all seven aspects of integrity.

Tetra Tech does not recommend Feature 15 eligible for the NRHP under any criteria. Feature 15 was constructed after 1975 and does not meet the 50-year threshold for NRHP eligibility. Additionally, Feature 15 does not possess exceptional significance necessary to qualify for individual listing under NRHP Criteria Consideration G.

32WIX933 Summary

The site is an active farmstead that consists of fifteen features: a residence (Feature 1), a Dutch Gambrel barn (Feature 02), a storage building (Feature 03), two Quonset huts (Feature 04 and Feature 05), three sheds (Feature 06, Feature 11, and Feature 12), grain bins (Feature 08, Feature 09, Feature 10, Feature 14, and Feature 15), a utility building (Feature 07), and a windmill (Feature 13). Feature 1 was moved to the property from an unknown location between 1958 and 1973 according to aerial imagery. Feature 02 was moved to the property or constructed between the same date range; however, additional research is required to determine relocation or new construction. The remaining features were constructed between the mid-twentieth century and the early 2000s.

The initial patent to the Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ of the Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 32, Township 158 North, Range 102 West was issued to Mary Olson (née Snortland) in 1906 (BLM 1906). She still owned the property by 1914; by this time, two structures were recorded on the southeast corner of the property (Geo. A. Ogle & Co. 1914).

Mary Snortland was born in Norway around 1878 and immigrated to the United States in 1885 (U.S. Census Bureau 1920d). She and Ole B. Olson married in North Dakota in 1908 (Williams County Auditor's Office 1908). Ole Olson died between 1910 and 1914, during which time Mary remarried to John Digre; the 1910 U.S. Census lists her as married to Ole Olson, while her name is listed as Mary Olson-Digre on the 1914 plat map for Williams County, and the 1915 North Dakota State Census shows her as married to John Digre (U.S. Census Bureau 1910f; North Dakota State Census 1915; Geo. A. Ogle & Co. 1914). Mary Olson-Digre still owned the property in 1937 (Board of County Commissioners Williams County 1937). She left North Dakota for Washington in c. 1946; she died in Jackson, Washington in 1958 (Spokane Chronicle 1958).

There is a gap in publicly available landownership documentation for this property from Mary Olson-Digre's ownership into the present day. The property is currently owned by Danial A. Beadle (Williams County Assessor 2025e). The extant structures on the property cannot be attributed to Mary Olson-Digre: Feature 1 (the residence) was moved to the property following her death; Feature 02 (the Dutch Gambrel barn) was moved or constructed to the property following her death; and the remaining features were constructed during a period in which land ownership is unknown.

Tetra Tech recommends Feature 07 potentially eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C, while all other features are recommended not eligible under any criteria. Although the site is associated with the theme of agriculture, the site has not made significant contributions towards that theme (Criterion A). Research has not produced any information to suggest that the known property owner, Mary Olson-Digre, has made significant contributions to local or national history (Criterion B). Overall, while the agricultural outbuildings on the property retain integrity to a high degree, these structures do not possess high artistic value, nor do they represent the work of a master. Feature 07 exhibits an uncommon design of shed-roofed dormers without windows; further research is recommended to determine the original use of the building and if it is representative of a special type of agricultural building. Other features, such as Feature 01 and Feature 02, have undergone extensive alterations that have diminished integrity (Criterion C). There are no indications that the site would yield information significant to history or prehistory (Criterion D).

Feature 07 requires further research and documentation to determine if it is a distinctive architectural style, building type, or design. It is recommended as potentially eligible for listing on the State Historic Sites Register. The remainder of the property lacks clear association with significant individuals, groups, events, processes, institutions, movements, lifeways, folkways, ideals, beliefs, or other patterns. It does not illustrate distinctive building or design styles or clearly suggest the potential for evidence about historic or prehistoric patterns. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the State Historic Sites Registry.

4.2.7 Property 32WIX934

Property 32WIX934 is a former farmstead that consists of two features, a Dutch style gambrel barn (Feature 01) and a shed (Feature 02) (Figure 4-12). Photographs of Property HS-KS-04 are included in Appendix B.



Figure 4-12. The location and status of features within 32WIX934 (ESRI World Imagery 2024).

Feature 01

Feature 01 is a three-story bank barn with a rectangular plan and a Dutch Gambrel roof. The foundation consists of rough-cut or uncut rubble stone in a random arrangement and is exposed on the north and south elevations. The barn's roof features a hay hood on the south elevation, a central metal ridge ventilator, and replacement composite shingle cladding. The exterior walls feature horizontal wood cladding, except for the exposed foundation on the north and south elevations. The east elevation features two wood alley entry doors at the ground level; each entrance is flanked by two windows with four-over-four double-hung wood sashes. The south elevation features enclosed window openings on the second level and two windows with four-over-four double-hung wood sashes at the loft level. The west elevation is not visible from the public right-of-way. The loft level on the north elevation features windows of the same type and materials as the east and south elevations; however, a hill obstructs the ground level and second level from view.

The estimated construction date for Feature 01 is c. 1910. The property's initial owner, Ingebright Singaas, filed on a Homestead Act patent for the property in 1908 and was issued the patent in 1912, indicating that he met the improvement requirements and constructed the barn during that time. Additionally, the 1914 Williams County plat atlas records Singaas as the property's owner and denotes at least two buildings on the property by this time (Geo. A. Ogle and Co. 1914, 69).

Feature 01 retains integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship. Although the barn's roof materials have been replaced, the Dutch Gambrel roof form remains intact. Additionally, the barn's visible exterior cladding and fenestrations demonstrate minimal to no alterations. Integrity of setting, feeling, and association have been diminished by the removal of the property's original residence and additional agricultural outbuildings.

Although the barn is associated with the theme of agriculture, research indicates no significant contribution to this theme (Criterion A). Research into Ingebright Singaas did not indicate that Singaas made significant contributions to local or national history (Criterion B). Feature 01 is a representative example of a multi-level bank barn that retains integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. The barn retains its characteristic stone bank foundation, the Dutch Gambrel roof form, and horizontal board exterior cladding. Additionally, the barn features minimally altered fenestration. Therefore, Tetra Tech recommends Feature 01 eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C at the local level of significance. There are no indications that the barn possesses information potential (Criterion D).

Feature 02

Feature 02, a shed, is a utilitarian building with a rectangular plan. The north and west elevations are not visible from the public right-of-way. The building has a shed roof clad in sheet metal. The exterior walls are clad in horizontal flush wood boards. There is no fenestration on the visible elevations. An exact date of construction for the shed was not determined. The shed's construction date can be estimated based on available aerial imagery: the shed is not present on imagery from 1997 but does not appear in 1983 imagery. Based on aerials and building materials observed, the shed was likely constructed in the mid- to late-1980s. The shed is in good condition and appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Tetra Tech does not recommend Feature 02 eligible for the NRHP under any criteria. Feature 02 was constructed in the 1980s and does not meet the 50-year threshold for NRHP eligibility. Additionally, Feature 02 does not possess exceptional significance necessary to qualify for individual listing under NRHP Criteria Consideration G.

Site 32WIX934 *Summary*

Site 32WIX934 consists of two features, a Dutch Gambrel barn (Feature 01) and a shed (Feature 02). Review of aerial imagery, land patents, historic era plat maps, and topographic maps indicated that the site was a farmstead initially developed in the early twentieth century. According to aerial imagery, several buildings on the property have been demolished: a residence was demolished between 1997 and 2003; unknown buildings at the property's northern end, likely agricultural outbuildings, were demolished between 1958 and 1973; and an unknown building situated east of Feature 02 was demolished between 1973 and 1983.

Ingebright Thoresen Singaas (1879-1964) was issued the initial patent to the property in 1912 (Hawkins 2015; BLM 1912c). Singaas was born in Norway in 1879; he immigrated to the United States in 1890 (Hawkins 2015; U.S. Census Bureau 1910d). By 1905, Singaas and Marie C. Ramlo (1881-1964) were married in Minnesota (State of Minnesota 1905; Hawkins 2015). Records indicate that Singaas moved to North Dakota between 1905 and 1908: he was recorded on a Minnesota census in 1905, and by 1908 he had filed for a Homestead patent on the property (State of Minnesota 1905; BLM 1912c; Williston Graphic 1912). According to census records from 1910 through 1950, Singaas lived on the property and worked as a farmer (U.S. Census Bureau 1910d; 1920f; 1930b; 1940b; 1950b). He died in 1964 in Minnesota and is buried in the Calvary Lutheran Cemetery (Hawkins 2015).

There is a gap in publicly available landownership documentation for this property from Singaas's ownership into the present day. The property is currently owned by the Michael J. Thome Living Trust (Williams County Assessor 2025f).

Feature 02 is ineligible for the NRHP as the building does not meet the 50-year age threshold for NRHP listing. Although Site 32WIX934 is associated with the theme of agriculture, neither the property nor its individual buildings have made a significant contribution toward that theme (Criterion A). Research into Ingebright Singaas did not indicate that Singaas made significant contributions to local or national history (Criterion B). Feature 01 is a good example of a Dutch Gambrel barn that retains integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Tetra Tech recommends Feature 01 eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C at the local level of significance. The other remaining feature is not eligible under Criterion C and therefore the property as a whole is not eligible. There are no indications that the site nor its individual buildings possess information potential (Criterion D). In summary, Tetra Tech recommends Feature 01 individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C at the local level of significance.

Feature 01 is recommended as eligible for the State Historic Sites Registry as it is a good example of a Dutch Gambrel Barn and therefore a distinctive architectural style and popular building design. Feature 02 is not old enough to have made a significant impact in state history. Feature 01 may be eligible for listing on the State Historic Site Registry. The property lacks clear association with

significant individuals, groups, events, processes, institutions, movements, lifeways, folkways, ideals, beliefs, or other patterns. It does not illustrate distinctive building or design styles or clearly suggest the potential for evidence about historic or prehistoric patterns. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the State Historic Sites Registry.

4.2.8 Property 32WI2589

The St. Boniface Cemetery (32WI2589) is a religious property consisting of three features: the cemetery entrance (Feature 01), a grotto (Feature 02), and the burials and gravestones (Feature 03) (Figure 4-13). The grotto and burials are contained within a 1.2-acre fenced area. Entrance to the cemetery via Feature 01 is situated on the east side of the enclosed area. Photographs of St. Boniface Cemetery are included in Appendix B.



Figure 4-13. The location and status of features within St. Boniface Cemetery (32WI2589) (ESRI World Imagery 2024).

Feature 01

The entrance (Feature 01) to the St. Boniface Cemetery consists of a hinged wrought iron gate that is supported by circular pillars constructed of uncut stone with regular courses cast in concrete. These primary supporting pillars are connected to shorter pillars via sloping walls; both the walls and the pillars are constructed of the same uncut stone cast concrete materials. Each pillar as well as the top edge of the sloped wall are capped with cast concrete. A maker's mark is inscribed on a pillar cap and reads "POECKES 1935." An arched metal sign that reads "St. Boniface Cemetery" is situated atop the primary supporting pillars. The sign and hinged gate appear to be modern replacements.

Feature 01 and Feature 02 (the St. Boniface Lourdes grotto) were constructed at the same time. Sources reference varying construction dates between 1931 and 1935; however, the maker's mark on the pillar cap indicates that construction was complete by 1935 at the latest (Baker 2017; Cody 2025c; Find A Grave 2000). Local farmers hauled materials to the site for the construction of Feature 01 and Feature 02. The construction was completed by these local citizens under the guidance of the Poeckes Brothers, stone masons from Luxembourg (Baker 2017).

Feature 01 retains integrity of location and setting. Integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association have been diminished by the replacement of the original sign and gate. Additionally, one pillar cap is missing, and two drilled holes on the top edge of the sloped walls suggest that formerly affixed features are missing.

Tetra Tech recommends Feature 01 ineligible for the NRHP under any criteria. Although Feature 01 is associated with the St. Boniface Lourdes grotto (Feature 02), as they were constructed at the same time, Feature 01 does not possess historical association with the broader pattern of replica Lourdes grotto construction, nor is it associated with additional historical themes (Criterion A). Research did not indicate that the Poeckes Brothers were significant at the local or national level. Additionally, research produced no evidence of other associations with historically significant individuals (Criterion B). Feature 01 has diminished integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Feature 01 does not represent the work of a master, nor does it possess high artistic value (Criterion C). There are no indications that Feature 01 possesses information significant to history or prehistory (Criterion D).

Feature 02

Feature 02 consists of a Lourdes grotto situated near the entrance to the St. Boniface Cemetery. A Lourdes grotto is a Catholic "shrine in the form of a rocky structure or cave, inspired by the Massabielle cave near the town of Lourdes, France," where in 1858 a young woman claimed to see visions of the Virgin Mary (Cody 2025a). Replica Lourdes grottos were constructed worldwide for the next century; see the property history on Page 4 for more information. As "grotto" implies, Feature 02 was constructed to mimic a cave. The east side of the structure is open, exposing the stacked rock construction and pointed arch opening. The top and west sides of the grotto are almost entirely covered with earth that slopes toward the existing landscape, although part of the stacked stone construction is visible near the top of the mound. This construction method seeks to blend the grotto

into the existing landscape. On the east elevation of the structure, stone steps lead up to a large niche containing an altar to the Virgin Mary.

Feature 01 (the entrance) and Feature 02 were constructed at the same time. Sources reference varying construction dates between 1931 and 1935; however, the maker's mark on the pillar cap on the entrance (Feature 01) indicates that construction was complete by 1935 at the latest (Baker 2017; Cody 2025c; Find A Grave 2000). Local farmers hauled materials to the site for the construction of Feature 01 and Feature 02. The construction was completed by these local citizens under the guidance of the Poeckes Brothers, stone masons from Luxembourg (Baker 2017).

Feature 02 retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, and feeling, and association. The grotto features characteristics typical of other Lourdes grottos, including its stacked rock construction that is intended to resemble a cave, and its niche containing a statue of the Virgin Mary with hands clasped in prayer (Cody 2025a). Feature 02 displays no apparent evidence of significant alterations.

Feature 02 meets the requirements set forth in Criteria Consideration A: Religious Properties. Feature 02 is associated with the broad pattern of replica Lourdes grotto construction that occurred worldwide between the 1870s and the mid-1950s. Feature 02 was erected at the peak of Lourdes grotto construction in the United States in the 1930s. Feature 02 retains all seven aspects of integrity. Additionally, Feature 02 is one of the oldest examples of approximately ten surviving Lourdes grottos in the state of North Dakota. Therefore, Feature 02 is a representative example of a Lourdes grotto that sufficiently conveys its association with the broad pattern of replica Lourdes grotto construction.

Tetra Tech recommends Feature 02 individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A and Criterion C at the local level of significance. Feature 02 is associated with the broad pattern of replica Lourdes grotto construction that occurred worldwide between the 1870s and the mid-1950s; the grotto's retention of all seven aspects of integrity makes it a representative example of this feature type (Criterion A). Feature 02 does not possess significant associations with a person or persons with historical significance to a degree necessary to warrant listing under Criterion B. Feature 02 contains construction materials and characteristics typical of other surviving Lourdes grottos and appears to have been minimally altered since its initial construction (Criterion C). There are no indications that Feature 02 would produce information significant to history or prehistory (Criterion D).

Feature 03

The St. Boniface Cemetery contains approximately 70 known burials (Find A Grave 2000). The burials and gravestones are collectively referred to as Feature 03. The earliest marked grave dates to 1911. Extant monuments and markers consist of marble die-on-base and plinth monuments erected in the early twentieth century, modern granite bevel markers and flat markers, and cast concrete ledgers. Many of the early-twentieth century burials have had original markers or monuments replaced with modern laser-engraved or sandblasted granite. At present, the cemetery is in use.

The St. Boniface Cemetery was established alongside the construction of the original St. Boniface Catholic Church building in 1912 (Baker 2017). This construction date is supported by the 1914 Williams County plat map, which denotes the cemetery on the site. Additionally, the cemetery is

denoted on the earliest available topographic map, the 1953 Williston Quadrangle, and it appears on the earliest available aerial imagery from 1958 (Geo. A. Ogle & Co. 1914; USGS 1958).

Feature 03 retains integrity of location and setting. Integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association have been diminished as a result of replacement of early-twentieth-century markers and gravestones.

The burials and gravestones at St. Boniface Cemetery do not meet Criteria Consideration D for Cemeteries. Therefore, Tetra Tech does not recommend Feature 03 eligible for the NRHP under any criteria. The cemetery is not associated with significant historic events and does not contain the grave of a person or persons of transcendent importance. Additionally, the burials and gravestones do not individually or collectively possess distinctive design values, nor do they present the opportunity for information potential.

St Boniface Cemetery Summary

The St. Boniface Cemetery consists of three features: the cemetery entrance (Feature 01), a grotto (Feature 02), and the burials and gravestones (Feature 03). The grotto and burials are contained within a 1.2-acre fenced area. Entrance to the cemetery via Feature 01 is situated on the east side of the enclosed area.

The initial patent to the Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ of the Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 30, Township 158 North, Range 102 West was issued to Alfred D. Paulson in January 1913 (BLM 1913b). Paulson was born in 1872 in Wisconsin and was the son of Norwegian immigrants. By 1910 and through he was living in Williston with his wife, Nellie, and their son Charles and working in real estate as a loan officer (U.S. Census Bureau 1910a). There is limited publicly available information about Paulson; a 1916 city directory indicates that he was still living in Williston and working in the same industry (Keiter Directory Company 1916, 84). Paulson's use of the land is unknown. He owned the land for a short time, as the 1914 plat map for Williams County shows the property's owner as L. Sonnen. Research produced no additional information about this individual.

The original St. Boniface Catholic Church building was constructed on the property in 1912; this building was used as the parish church until 1962 when another church building was constructed in the town of Grenora (Baker 2017). The original church is no longer extant and was likely demolished around the time of the new church's construction in c. 1962. The church is present on aerial imagery from 1958, but not on 1973 imagery. The 1914 Williams County plat map and 1937 Williams County atlas indicate that there was a school located directly east of the church during this period; however, the school is not present on aerial imagery from 1958 (Board of County Commissioners Williams County 1937; Geo. A. Ogle & Co. 1914). Research could not confirm the name of the school nor when the school was constructed; however, based on available evidence, the school was demolished or removed between 1937 and 1958.

Feature 01 (the entrance) and Feature 02 (the St. Boniface grotto) were constructed at the same time. Sources reference varying construction dates between 1931 and 1935; however, the maker's mark on the pillar cap indicates that construction was complete by 1935 at the latest (Baker 2017; Cody 2025c; Find A Grave 2000). The St. Boniface grotto is an example of a Lourdes grotto, which is "a shrine in the

form of a rocky structure or cave, inspired by the Massabielle cave near the town of Lourdes, France,” where in 1858 a woman named Bernadette Soubirous claimed to see visions of the Virgin Mary (Cody 2025a). Following this incident, the cave and the town of Lourdes became a major Catholic pilgrimage site, and replicas of the Lourdes grotto were constructed worldwide (Cody 2025a). According to historian Beth Cody,

Thousands [of Lourdes grottos] were built in the United States and Canada... Lourdes grotto replicas were built as early as the 1870s and particularly from around 1900 through the mid-1950s, peaking in the 1930s. (Cody 2025a)

In the United States, construction of Lourdes grottos occurred most often in the Midwestern and Northeastern states, with some states such as Illinois featuring over 100 known grottos (Cody 2025b). North Dakota, by contrast, has at least fourteen known Lourdes grottos, ten of which are extant (Cody 2025c). The construction of the St. Boniface grotto near Grenora “was done completely by farmers under the guidance of the Poeckes Brothers, who were stone masons from Luxembourg, where they learned their trade” (Baker 2017).

Tetra Tech does not recommend the St. Boniface Cemetery (32WI2589) eligible for the NRHP under any criteria. Feature 01 does not possess associations with significant historic events or people, nor does Feature 01 possess architectural significance or information potential. Tetra Tech recommends Feature 02 individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and C at the local level of significance. Although Feature 02 is contained within the boundaries of the cemetery, Lourdes grottos do not derive their primary significance as features of a cemetery. Therefore, Feature 02 possesses individual significance rather than the entire site. The burials and gravestones (Feature 03) do not meet the requirements set forth by Criteria Consideration D: Cemeteries and are therefore not eligible for the NRHP under any criteria. In summary, Tetra Tech recommends Feature 02 individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and C at the local level of significance.

The St. Boniface Cemetery is an illustrative example of the Lourdes Grotto movement and Catholic beliefs of the early twentieth century. As Features 01, 02, and 03 contain information about local events and construction, the property is recommended eligible for the State Historic Sites Registry.

4.2.9 Summary of Newly Recorded Properties

Table 4-2. Newly Recorded Properties

Site No.	Field No.	Address	Feature No.	Feature Type	Visible from ROW	NRHP Eligibility Rec	State Eligibility Rec	Date	Appendix B Page No.
32WI2593	HW-HB-02	69 th St NW	NA	Entire Property	Yes	Property is eligible under Criterion A.	Eligible	NA	B-11
			01	Residence	Property Access	Eligible under Criteria A and C	Eligible	c. 1907	
			02	Privy	Yes	Contributing to eligibility under Criterion A	Eligible	c. 1910	
			03	Windmill	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	Not eligible	c. 1910	
			04	Cast Iron Stove	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	Not eligible	n.d.	
			05	Plow	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	Not eligible	n.d.	
			06	Combine	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	Not eligible	n.d.	
			07	Collapsed Structure	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	Not eligible	n.d.	
			08	Farm Equipment	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	Not eligible	n.d.	
32WIX929	HS-KS-004	6894 146 th Ave. NW	NA	Entire Property	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	Not eligible	NA	B-13
			01	Residence	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	Not eligible	1971	
			02	Barn	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	Not eligible	c. 1914	
			03	West Pole Barn	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	Not eligible	1973-1983	

Site No.	Field No.	Address	Feature No.	Feature Type	Visible from ROW	NRHP Eligibility Rec	State Eligibility Rec	Date	Appendix B Page No.
			04	East Pole Barn	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	Not eligible	1973-1983	
			05	Quonset Hut	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	Not eligible	1945-1955	
			06	Office Building	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	Not eligible	1958-1973	
			07	South Shed	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	Not eligible	1973-1983	
			08	South Pole Barn	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	Not eligible	1958-1973	
			09	Grain Bins	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	Not eligible	1958-1973	
32WIX930	HS-KS-006	15023 69 th St. NW	NA	Entire Property	Yes	Property not eligible under any criteria	Not eligible	NA	B-17
			01	Residence	Yes	Potentially eligible under Criterion C; not eligible under Criteria A, B, or D	Potentially eligible	c.1920	
			02	Quonset Hut	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	Not eligible	1945-1958	
			03	East Grain Bin	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	Not eligible	1958-1973	
			04	South Shed	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	Not eligible	c.1950	
			05	Windmill	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	Not eligible	c.1920	
			06	North Shed	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	Not eligible	c.1930	

Site No.	Field No.	Address	Feature No.	Feature Type	Visible from ROW	NRHP Eligibility Rec	State Eligibility Rec	Date	Appendix B Page No.
			07	Central Grain Bin	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	Not eligible	1958-1973	
			08	West Grain Bin	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	Not eligible	1958-1973	
32WIX931	HS-KS-021	15024 68 th St. NW	NA	Entire Property	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	Not eligible	NA	B-22
			01	Residence	Yes	Potentially eligible under Criterion C; not eligible under Criteria A, B, or D	Potentially eligible	c.1907	
			02	Garage	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	Not eligible	c.1940	
32WIX932	HS-KS-034	14606 74 th St. NW	NA	Entire Property	Yes	Property not eligible under any criteria	Not eligible	NA	B-24
			01	Residence	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	Not eligible	1945	
			02	Gambrel Barn	Yes	Eligible under Criterion C; not eligible under Criteria A, B, or D	Eligible	1908-1913	
			03	Quonset Hut	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	Not eligible	1945-1958	
			04	Garage	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	Not eligible	1945	
			05	West Shed	No	Not eligible under any criteria	Not eligible	c.1930	
			06	Central Shed	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	Not eligible	c.1930	

Site No.	Field No.	Address	Feature No.	Feature Type	Visible from ROW	NRHP Eligibility Rec	State Eligibility Rec	Date	Appendix B Page No.
			07	Pole Building	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	Not eligible	c.1940	
			08	North Central Grain Bins	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	Not eligible	1958-1973	
			09	Southeast Grain Bins	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	Not eligible	1958-1973	
			10	West Single Grain Bin	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	Not eligible	1973-1983	
			11	East Shed	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	Not eligible	1945-1958	
			12	South Central Grain Bin	No	Not eligible under any criteria	Not eligible	1958-1973	
			13	Southwest Grain Bins	No	Not eligible under any criteria	Not eligible	1973-1983	
			14	Northwest Grain Bin	No	Not eligible under any criteria	Not eligible	1958-1973	
			15	Northeast Grain Bin	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	Not eligible	1958-1973	
32WIX933	HS-KS-045	14803 72 nd St. NW	NA	Entire Property	Yes	Property not eligible under any criteria	Not eligible	NA	B-33
			01	Residence	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	Not eligible	c.1920	
			02	Dutch Gambrel Barn	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	Not eligible	1958-1973	
			03	Storage Building	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	Not eligible	1983-1997	
			04	West Quonset Hut	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	Not eligible	c.1950	

Site No.	Field No.	Address	Feature No.	Feature Type	Visible from ROW	NRHP Eligibility Rec	State Eligibility Rec	Date	Appendix B Page No.
			05	East Quonset Hut	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	Not eligible	1973-1983	
			06	East Shed	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	Not eligible	1958-1973	
			07	North Utility Building	Yes	Potentially eligible under Criterion C at the local level of significance; not eligible under Criteria A, B, or D	Potentially Eligible	1958-1973	
			08	Northeast Grain Bins	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	Not eligible	1983-1997	
			09	Southwest Grain Bin	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	Not eligible	1958-1973	
			10	East Central Grain Bins	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	Not eligible	c.1950	
			11	North Shed	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	Not eligible	1983-1997	
			12	West Shed	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	Not eligible	1973-1983	
			13	Windmill	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	Not eligible	Mid-twentieth century, moved 2006-2009	
			14	Northwest Grain Bin	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	Not eligible	1983-1997	
			15	Southeast Grain Bins	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	Not eligible	2018-2019	
32WIX934	HS-KS-048	7003 150 th Ave NW	NA	Entire Property	Yes	Property not eligible under any criteria	Not eligible	NA	B-38

Site No.	Field No.	Address	Feature No.	Feature Type	Visible from ROW	NRHP Eligibility Rec	State Eligibility Rec	Date	Appendix B Page No.
			01	Bank Barn	Yes	Eligible under Criterion C at the local level of significance, not eligible under Criteria A, B, or D	Eligible	c.1910	
			02	Shed	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	Not eligible	Mid- to late-1980s	
32WI2589	St. Boniface Cemetery	14908 74 th St. NW	NA	Entire Property	Yes	Property not eligible under any criteria	Eligible	NA	B-40
			01	Entrance	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	Eligible	1935	
			02	Grotto	Yes	Eligible under Criteria A and C at the local level of significance, not eligible under Criteria B or D	Eligible	1935	
			03	Burials and Gravestones	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	Eligible	1912	

ROW = right-of-way

5.0 ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS

This section addresses the potential effect of Project construction on the nine properties with resources that are recommended eligible or potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. As no clear guidance for assessment of effect is outlined in the SHSND guidance on Review and Compliance, Tetra Tech has modeled its assessment of effects on the federal guidelines established under 36 CFR Part 800. That federal statute defines an effect as "...alteration to the characteristics of a historic property qualifying it for inclusion in or eligibility for the National Register."

That statute also states that an effect can be considered adverse when:

An undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register in a manner that would diminish

the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association.

5.1.1 Project Effects on 32WI02458 Feature 01

Feature 01 is the Eureka Number 2 School, a vernacular schoolhouse with Craftsman style elements built in c. 1915 that retains all seven aspects of integrity. The school is recommended potentially eligible under Criterion A for its association with the theme of education in rural North Dakota and may contribute to a thematic nomination of prairie schoolhouses pending additional research and documentation. The school is also recommended potentially eligible under Criterion C as an example of a prairie schoolhouse with remarkable integrity despite its age, and for its Craftsman style characteristics that may indicate a unique construction type for the area. The introduction of wind turbines approximately 1.75 miles southwest (to the nearest proposed turbine location) establishes a new visual contrast that is partially obstructed from view from Feature 01. This visual contrast has a negative impact as it diminishes integrity of setting and feeling, which are aspects of integrity essential to conveying historic significance under Criterion A. The visual contrast does not have an impact on integrity of design, materials, and workmanship, which are not essential to conveying historic significance under Criterion C. In summary, the Project will adversely affect the historic significance of Feature 01. Tetra Tech recommends a finding of Adverse Effect for Feature 01 at 32WI02458.

5.1.2 Project Effects on 32WI247 Features 01 and 03

Feature 01 is a vernacular residence with Craftsman style elements constructed in c. 1910 that retains integrity of location and setting, and appears to retain integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Feature 01 is recommended potentially eligible under Criterion C pending further research as a good example of a vernacular adaptation of the Craftsman style that is unique compared to residences of similar age in the area. Additional research and documentation is required as the north and east elevations are not visible from the public right-of-way. Feature 03 is a gable front garage that is recommended as potentially eligible under Criterion C pending additional research and documentation as visibility of many features is limited from the public right-of-way. The introduction of wind turbines southwest of the property (with the closest turbine situated approximately 1.75 miles southwest) establishes new visual contrasts that are partially obstructed from view by shelter belts surrounding the property. However, Tetra Tech recommends that the visual contrast has no impact on Feature 01 or Feature 03's integrity of design, materials, and workmanship, which are the aspects of integrity essential to conveying historic significance under Criterion C. Therefore, the Project would not adversely affect the historic significance of Feature 01 or Feature 03. Tetra Tech recommends a finding of No Adverse Effect for Feature 01 and Feature 03 at 32WI247.

5.1.3 Project Effects on 32WI2593 Features 01 and 02

32WI2593 is an eligible Swedish farmstead with two significant features. Feature 01 is a vernacular I-House constructed in c. 1907 recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A for its relation to Swedish settlement in the area and under Criterion C as a good example of a prairie I-House that retains all seven aspects of integrity. Feature 02 is a privy that is in good condition and contributes to

the property's eligibility as a rural Swedish built farmstead. The introduction of wind turbines to the north and east of the property (with the closest turbine situated approximately 0.50 miles north) establishes new visual contrasts that are unobstructed from the property. Tetra Tech recommends that the visual contrast has no impact on Feature 01's integrity of design, materials, and workmanship, which are the aspects of integrity essential to conveying historic significance under Criteria A and C. The addition of turbines to the viewshed will adversely impact Feature 01 and Feature 02's integrity of setting and feeling as it would disrupt the rural landscape is characteristic of turn-of-the-century farmsteads. Therefore, the Project would adversely affect the historic significance of Features 1 and 2. Tetra Tech recommends a finding of Adverse Effect for Feature 01 and Feature 02 at 32WI2593.

5.1.4 Project Effects on 32WIX930 Feature 01

Feature 01 is a residence with Craftsman style elements constructed c. 1920 that retains integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship. Feature 01 is recommended potentially eligible under Criterion C pending further research as a good example of a vernacular adaptation of the Craftsman style that is unique compared to residences of similar age in the area. Further documentation is required as the building's north and east elevations are obstructed from view from the public right-of-way. The introduction of wind turbines approximately 0.37 miles northeast (to the nearest proposed turbine location) establishes a new visual contrast that is partially obstructed from view by a shelter belt. However, Tetra Tech recommends that the visual contrast has no impact on Feature 01's integrity of design, materials, and workmanship, which are the aspects of integrity essential to conveying historic significance under Criterion C. Therefore, the Project would not adversely affect the historic significance of Feature 01. Tetra Tech recommends a finding of No Adverse Effect for Feature 01 at 32WIX930.

5.1.5 Project Effects on 32WIX931 Feature 01

Feature 01 is a vernacular residence constructed c. 1910 that architectural features that appear to be unique in comparison to buildings of similar age in the area. Feature 01 appears to retain integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. It is recommended eligible under Criterion C pending additional research into architectural style and documentation as the building's south façade and east elevation are not visible from the public right-of-way. The introduction of wind turbines to the northeast and southeast of the property (with the closest turbine situated approximately 1.35 miles northeast) establishes new visual contrasts that are unobstructed from view of Feature 01. However, Tetra Tech recommends that the visual contrast has no impact on Feature 01's integrity of design, materials, and workmanship, which are the aspects of integrity essential to conveying historic significance under Criterion C. Therefore, the Project would not adversely affect the historic significance of Feature 01. Tetra Tech recommends a finding of No Adverse Effect for Feature 01 at 32WIX931.

5.1.6 Project Effects on 32WIX932 Feature 02

Feature 02 is a three-story barn with a Dutch Gambrel roof constructed between 1908-1913. It retains all seven aspects of integrity and is recommended as eligible under Criterion C. The nearest proposed turbine is 1.35 miles to the north. View of turbines in all directions is blocked by the existing shelter

belt and other buildings. Therefore, the Project would have no visual effect to Feature 02. Tetra Tech recommends a finding of No Adverse Effect for Feature 02 at 32WIX932.

5.1.7 Project Effects on 32WIX933 Feature 07

Feature 07 is a utilitarian building constructed between 1958 and 1973 that features an uncommon use of shed-roofed dormers without windows. Feature 07 retains all seven aspects of integrity and is recommended potentially eligible for Criterion C pending further research to determine if the building is a representative example of a special type of agricultural building. The introduction of wind turbines to the northeast, northwest, and southwest of the property (with the closest turbine situated approximately 0.58 miles northwest) establishes new visual contrasts that are partially obstructed from view by shelter belts surrounding the property. However, Tetra Tech recommends that the visual contrast has no impact on Feature 07's integrity of design, materials, and workmanship, which are the aspects of integrity essential to conveying historic significance under Criterion C. Therefore, the Project would not adversely affect the historic significance of Feature 07. Tetra Tech recommends a finding of No Adverse Effect for Feature 07 at 32WIX933.

5.1.8 Project Effects on 32WIX934 Feature 01

Feature 01 is an early-twentieth-century bank barn recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C as a representative example of a multi-level bank barn that retains integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship. The introduction of wind turbines approximately 0.54 miles southeast (to the nearest proposed turbine location) establishes a new visual contrast that is unobstructed from view from Feature 01. However, Tetra Tech recommends that the visual contrast has no impact on Feature 01's integrity of design, materials, and workmanship, which are the aspects of integrity essential to conveying historic significance under Criterion C. Therefore, the Project would not adversely affect the historic significance of Feature 01. Tetra Tech recommends a finding of No Adverse Effect for Feature 01 at 32WIX934.

5.1.9 Project Effects on 32WI2589 Feature 02

Feature 02 is a Lourdes grotto situated near the entrance to the St. Boniface Cemetery that was constructed in the early 1930s. A Lourdes grotto is a replica to a Catholic shrine in Lourdes, France, where a young woman claimed to see visions of the Virgin Mary. The St. Boniface Lourdes grotto is part of the larger trend of replica Lourdes grotto construction that occurred internationally for the next century, peaking in the 1930s. Feature 02 retains all seven aspects of integrity and meets the requirements set forth in Criteria Consideration A: Religious Properties. It is recommended eligible under Criterion A for its association with the broad trend of replica grotto construction, and under Criterion C as one of the oldest surviving examples of a Lourdes grotto in North Dakota that has been minimally altered since its initial construction. The introduction of wind turbines approximately 1.18 miles south (to the nearest proposed turbine location) establishes a new visual contrast that is unobstructed from view from Feature 02. This visual contrast has a negative impact as it diminishes integrity of setting and feeling, which are aspects of integrity essential to conveying historic significance under Criterion A. The visual contrast does not have an impact on integrity of design, materials, and workmanship, which are not essential to conveying historic significance under

Criterion C. In summary, the Project will adversely affect the historic significance of Feature 02. Tetra Tech recommends a finding of Adverse Effect for Feature 02 at 32WI2589.

5.2 RECOMMENDED MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION MEASURES

The Project as designed is likely to have adverse visual impacts to resources located at 32WI02458, 32WI2593, and 32WI2589 due to the introduction of new visual contrasts through the introduction of wind turbines to their viewsheds. Standard guidance involves employing measures of avoidance, minimization, and mitigation to manage adverse impacts to historic resources.

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APPENDIX A – PROJECT MAPS

APPENDIX B – PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION